

Fieldwork Round-up 1997

Cath Maloney

FIELDWORK PROJECTS are listed alphabetically within boroughs. The site name is followed by its OS grid reference, the name of the organisation carrying out the work, the source of funding and the site code. WC indicates that work continues into 1998, and WMC that it may continue. The abbreviation SAM stands for Scheduled Ancient Monument.

The assistance of the following in submitting reports is gratefully acknowledged: Graham Bruce, AOC Archaeology Ltd (AOC); John Phillips, Beddington, Carshalton & Wallington Archaeological Society (BCWAS); Harvey Sheldon, Birkbeck College Centre for Extra-Mural Studies (BBC); Duncan Hawkins, CgMs Consulting (CGMS); Christopher Currie, CKC Archaeological Services (CKC); Jim Davison, Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society (CNHSS); Lucy Rowley-Williams, Gifford and Partners (GAP); Hendon and District Archaeological Society (HADAS); Jon Murray, Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust (HAT); Nansi Rosenberg, John Samuels Archaeological Consultants (JSAC); Cath Maloney, Museum of London Archaeology Service (MOLAS) and Newham Museums Service (NMS); Joe Prentice, Northamptonshire Archaeology (NA); Eric Norton, Norton Thompson Associates (NTA); Kayt Smith, Oxford Archaeological Unit (OAU); Alan Hart, Orpington and District Archaeological Society (ODAS); Judith Connal, Pre-Construct Archaeology (PCA); Neville Hall, RPS Clouston (RPS); Jeff Perry, Sutton Archaeological Services (SAS); Edna Mynott, South East London Archaeological Unit (SELAU); Steve Ford, Thames Valley Archaeological Services (TVAS); Julie Gardiner and Rachel Griffin, Wessex Archaeology (WA). The help of Paul Charlton (Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service) is gratefully acknowledged. Final editing and layout is by Clive Orton. The MOLAS site summaries are now also available on the www at <http://www.demon.co.uk/molas/summ97.html>.

BARKING

A13, Ripple Road, Dagenham TQ 485 835 MOLAS (Steve Chew) watching brief Feb-Mar 1997 NMS CTS97

A detailed alluvial sequence was recorded.

Abbey Retail Park, Barking TVAS ARP97

Information not available.

George Street, Barking TQ 4410 8430 PCA (Shahina Farid) & CGMS (Duncan Hawkins) evaluation Dec 1996 excavation Feb-Mar 1997 Laing Homes BA-GS96

Roman tile fragments were present as residual material in later features. One shallow cut contained a Roman brick fragment, perhaps re-used in the medieval period. In the extreme N of the site three phases of low-status domestic activity dating to the Saxon period were recorded, the pottery recovered dating to between c750 AD and 1050 AD. The excavations indicated land use and occupation of the site into the medieval period. There was evidence for livestock butchery and processing in the 17th c. The land continued to be used into the early modern period. At all periods the activity on the site appears to have largely been domestic occupation by low-status households.

Ibis Hotel, Highbridge Road, Barking TQ 4385 8370 MOLAS (Portia Askew) evaluation Nov 1997 Sphere International (UK) Ltd HHB97

An unstructured peat deposit overlay alluvium in most of the trenches investigated. Lying within the peat in one of the trenches were the remains of a prehistoric (possibly Bronze Age)

oak tree-top, which had been discarded after the lower parts of the tree were cut into logs for use in trackways or as posts. Above the peat was another alluvial deposit. In the SE of the site a timber pile was found: it was a tropical hardwood and probably an off-cut from a boatyard of 18th- or 19th-c date.

Whalebone Library, High Road, Chadwell Heath, Romford TQ 4866 8817 PCA (Andrew Daykin) evaluation Dec 1997 CgMs Ltd WBN97

Two trenches revealed natural river terrace gravel at 21.29m OD, cut by a feature interpreted as probably periglacial in origin. The natural deposits were sealed by a layer of garden soil containing late-18th/early-19th-c pottery. No archaeological features were encountered.

River Road, Barking TQ 4546 8291 PCA (Alison Telfer) evaluation Feb 1998 Bellaway Homes RVR98

A single trench revealed topsoil overlying two layers of natural alluvial clay. They overlay a band of peat, which in turn revealed further alluvial clay layers below. Below the clay lay the Thames river terrace gravels. No evidence of human activity was discovered in any of the alluvial deposits.

Whitehart Lane, Collier Row, Romford ECC WHN97

Information not available.

BARNET

Hendon Football Club, Claremont Road, NW2 TQ 2365 8688 HAT (Jon Murray) monitoring and recording Hendon FC CTD97

Observation of superficial ground disturbance for the creation of new car parking facilities revealed no evidence of the moated medieval manor of Clitterhouse to the S.

Halliwick Hospital, Friern Barnet Road, N11 TQ 2803 9190 PCA (Dave Dobson) evaluation Nov 1997 CgMs for Barratt North London FBH97

Thirteen trenches revealed natural gravels at 55.10m OD. Severe truncation by large-scale mineral extraction (probably dating to the construction of hospital from the mid 19th c onwards) would have removed any archaeological deposits there may have been on this site.

Former Hadley Green Garage Site, Great North Road, Hadley Highstone TQ 2470 9760 HAT (Jon Murray) evaluation Durkan Ltd GNR97

A large boundary ditch or watercourse, filled in the early post-medieval period, was revealed in the rear of the site. It may represent an early boundary of Enfield Chase. No evidence from the Battle of Barnet, or of any medieval mill on the site, was identified.

Former Wheels Parking Lot, Potters Lane, Barnet TQ 2540 9585 HADAS (Bill Bass) watching brief

At the N end, 0.3-0.4m of a mixed clay topsoil with sand and turf layers; at the S end a 0.5m layer of topsoil, concrete and sand lay directly over a 0.4m layer of black silty clay. All these deposits overlaid the natural yellow/brown clay. No archaeological features were seen, although several sherds of modern pottery were noted from topsoil at the front of the site.

McDonald's, 154 Stonegrove, Edgware TQ 1836 9278 MOLAS (D Lakin) watching brief Apr-May 1997 McDonald's Restaurants Limited SGV97

Topsoil overlay the natural clay.

BEXLEY

Former Erith School site, Belmont Road, Erith TQ 4970 7710 MOLAS (Bruce Watson) watching brief Jan-Oct 1997 Persimmon and Beazer Homes BMT96

Work started in 1996 (*LA* 8 supp. 2 (1997) 31). Undated pits or ditches, a prehistoric cooking pit, Romano-British ditches and post-medieval brick-lined cesspits or soakaways were recorded.

315-321 Broadway, Bexleyheath TQ 482 754 SELAU (Brian Philp) evaluation Sept-Oct 1997 Oxleas NHS Trust WBB97

Four trenches, each c 20m long, excavated on a site of c 5500m² S of Roman Watling Street. Levelling had removed most archaeological soils and features. Late-19th to 20th-c made ground was revealed over the natural Head deposits of orange clay. One rubbish pit, containing 19th-20th-c pottery, glass, metal and bone fragments, was recorded.

Northumberland Heath Primary School, Brook Street, Erith TQ 500 768 SELAU (Mike Bennett) watching brief Oct-Nov 1997 Bryen & Langley

Work during the construction of a new primary school recorded undisturbed natural deposits throughout; no archaeological features were revealed.

Nursing Home Development, Copperfield Road, SE28 TQ 472 813 MOLAS (S Stevens) evaluation Jan 1997 Porterhouse Ltd CPF97

Deep deposits of 20th-c landfill or dumped material were exposed; natural strata were not reached.

Erith Deep Water Wharf, Crescent Road, Erith TQ 5175 7790 MOLAS (Jackie Bates) watching brief July-Aug 1997 (S Stevens) evaluation Nov 1997 Wm Morrisson Supermarket plc EWW97

In the SW of the site natural gravels and chalk were cut by a ditch, possibly of 16th-c date, a natural channel and a possible post-hole. Elsewhere natural gravel was cut by modern drains and building foundations and overlaid by rubble make-up.

Hollywood Road (new road), off Slade Green Road, Slade Green, Erith TQ 5260 7695 MOLAS (Nick Holder) watching brief Mar 1997 Ballast Wiltshier HWY97

An undated prehistoric cooking pit, filled with many burnt flints, cut the alluvium. It was covered by a peat layer containing several burnt flints, which might well be of Neolithic or Bronze Age date.

The Norman Park Site, Norman Road, Picardy Manor Way, Belvedere TQ 497 796 MOLAS (A Woodger, P Treveil & McKenzie) watching brief Aug-Sept 1997 Mitchell McFarlane & Partners Ltd/Meirut Estates NOM97

River gravels and sands were sealed by alluvial silts, clays and marginal peats. A single crested blade, which dates from either the late Mesolithic or early Neolithic period, was retrieved from an alluvial sand. It is clear from cartographic evidence that the area was marshland until relatively recently.

Thames Water Sewage Treatment Works, Norman Road, Thamesmead, SE28 TQ 4920 8055 PCA (Tim Carew) watching brief May 1997 Thames Water NMN97

Excavations relating to landscaping work on the S bank of the Thames revealed alluvial silts and clays with a backfilled ditch that may have been either man-made or natural. Overlying them were modern dump deposits and a concrete slab.

Summertown Way, Thamesmead (Area 5), SE28 TQ 476 813 PCA (David Divers) evaluation Jan-Feb 1997 LPE for Wilcon Homes SNY97

The site covers twenty ha. on the S bank of the Thames. Eighty-eight prospecting pits and two boreholes were excavated,

followed by a single evaluation trench. They revealed peat deposits (Tilbury III) at -2.5m OD overlain by alluvial silts and clays recorded between -0.33m and -0.7m OD.

Artefacts recovered from the prospecting pits mainly date to the late 4th c AD. A fragment of kiln/furnace and two possible waster sherds may indicate industrial activity on the site.

The trench exposed a sequence of deposits associated with Roman land use and occupation of the then marshland environment. No direct evidence of habitation was uncovered, but two distinct Roman horizons were identified containing cultural material (mainly pottery). At least two pits and ditches were cut, followed by a period of abandonment after which two further ditches were cut.

The site was again abandoned during a period of more alluvial deposition which continued until fairly recent times.

Summertown Way, Thamesmead, SE28 TQ 4800 8128 MOLAS (David Lakin) excavation June-July 1997 Wilcon Homes SWY97

Evaluation by PCA (SNY97) was followed by excavation. It revealed the presence of peat deposits of prehistoric date sealed by up to 4m of alluvium. Within this sequence evidence was recovered of field ditches and associated features dating to the late 3rd c - late 4th c. The exploitation of an area close to the Thames and prone to flooding suggests that the river levels were significantly lower in the late 3rd and 4th c. The field systems may have been centred on a nearby building or settlement, the presence of which is inferred from the recovery of building material. Pottery and quernstones from Germany may have been imported directly to the site. Activity apparently continued until the very end of the Roman period, its termination is marked by flood deposits apparently resulting from the breach of river defences. River levels rose constantly during the post-Roman period and the site returned to marginal marshland with little or no further sign of activity in the area until the 19th c.

Watermead Park, Wallhouse Road, Slade Green, Crayford TQ 5285 7725 MOLAS (B Martin) watching brief Feb 1997 (J Bowsher) May 1997 Barratts East London WMP97

Late 19th - early 20th-c made ground overlay the natural gravels except in the SW of the site where they were cut by probable gravel extraction pits.

34 Westbrook Road, Welling (Primary School site) TQ 475 759 SELAU (Derek Garrod) evaluation June-July 1997 Mansell plc

Three trenches in the main area of the new school were excavated. No archaeological features were found; undisturbed orange clay was revealed throughout the site under dumped loam clay soils, probably laid down when the playing fields were constructed. A light scatter of 18th-19th-c pottery, tile and pipe-stems, and five prehistoric struck flints, were recovered. The flints, of late Neolithic or early Bronze Age date, may relate to a settlement in the general area, and are typical of flint scatters in west Kent.

BRENT

The Old Grange Tavern, 151 Neasden Lane, NW10 TQ 2137 8566 AOC (Dave Tyler) evaluation Mar 1997 Beverley Homes Ltd NEA97

Of the six trial trenches, only two contained archaeology and this was probably related to an earlier public house, *The Old Spotted Dog*, which was located in a slightly different position to the present one. All the finds were post-medieval.

BROMLEY

Elmfield Park, Bromley TQ 4040 6890 HAT (Ron Humphrey) observation and recording S Stevenson and Co Ltd ELF97

The ground level had been reduced by previous construction work, down to the level of the natural terrace gravel.

Glebe House, Church Road, Keston TQ 4170 6301 MOLAS (L Wheeler) evaluation Apr 1997 B Hampton GLE96

An evaluation followed a watching brief in 1996 (*LA* 8 supp. 2 (1997) 32). Natural chalk in one trench was overlaid by topsoil; in the other trenches hillwash lay above natural sands.

Mountfield Estate, Molash Road, St Mary Cray TQ 4775 6815 MOLAS (Simon Stevens) evaluation Nov 1997 Broomleigh Housing Association MSH97

Natural sand was overlaid in places by hillwash and sealed by topsoil or made-ground in which modern industrial activity is suggested by large concrete foundations, including an octagonal plinth, possibly for a chimney.

Orpington Station, Orpington TQ 4550 6580 PCA (Gavin Glover) evaluation Nov 1997 Mills Whipp Partnership SNA97

Five trenches exposed natural sand overlain by a clay layer. All other deposits and layers were probably associated with the station, earlier coalyard or the present car park.

Scadbury Manor House, Chislehurst TQ 4354 7006 ODAS (Alan Hart, V. Satterthwaite, M. Meekums) excavation

A drainage channel and probable storage cistern, both early 13th c, were cut into the Woolwich clays. They became filled with sediment, and later dumped soil, and 15th-c kitchens were built on top. The 13th-c fill includes London ware jug sherds and other pot, cattle bone, preserved seeds, the skull of an infant, and a few small iron items.

Scadbury Park Mansion, Chislehurst TQ 4582 7004 ODAS (Alan Hart, V. Satterthwaite, M. Meekums) excavation

The foundations of this demolished multi-period large mansion dating from c 15th c to 20th c have been freed from the demolition and later overburden. wc

Former Walsingham School, St. Paul's Cray TVAS (Alan Ford) evaluation Crest Homes WGS95

Seven trenches in an area next to the excavated site of a medieval farmstead revealed no deposits. The only find was a single flint flake.

CAMDEN

27-28 Lincoln's Inn Fields, Holborn, WC2 TQ 3082 8150 OAU (G. Williams) watching briefs June, Aug 1997 Raptor Group LIF97

Three trenches revealed archaeological deposits with good dating evidence, appearing to post-date 1700, when the N side of Lincoln's Inn Fields was redeveloped. Two other trenches were below modern ground level in the 19th- and 20th-c basements; no significant deposits were encountered.

The Library, Middle Temple Lane, EC4 TQ 3131 8079 OAU (C. Bell) watching brief Mar 1997 Honourable Society of the Middle Temple MDT97

The excavation of a foundation for the insertion of a new external fire escape staircase was observed. Although the site lies within the Temple complex founded by the Knights Templar in the 12th c, the foundation pit was not deep enough to reach any medieval or other archaeological deposits which may lie beneath it. No cut features were seen, but finds were retrieved from the subsoil, which is thought to represent demolition rubble resulting from bomb damage to the standing building during WWII.

Dial House, 151-165 Shaftesbury Avenue, WC2 TQ 3001 8118 MOLAS (J Partridge) watching brief Mar 1997 Jarrah Properties Ltd SHF96

Post-medieval deposits were recorded, following an evaluation in 1996 (*LA* 8 supp. 2 (1997) 33).

Kingsway Princeton College, Percy Circus, Vernon Square, WC1 TQ 3090 8282 HAT (Tom Vaughan) observation and recording Try Ltd

Observation of geotechnical test pits revealed 19th-c activity and demolition deposits relating to the terraced houses which previously surrounded Percy Circus, directly above natural clay which rose to only 0.85m below the surface. This suggests that truncation of earlier deposits occurred before the construction of the terraces.

Electricity Substation, Warner Street, EC1 TQ 3121 8215 MOLAS (Niall Roycroft) watching brief Jan 1997 Howard Humphries & Partners WRS97

The site is located at the N edge of the River Fleet which here flows W-E. Sandy deposits associated with the foreshore of the Fleet and dated to the mid 17th c were overlaid by a peaty deposit, indicating still water. The latter, dated to the end of the 17th c, contained many copper pins. It was overlaid by a very thick dumped deposit which was probably connected with the canalisation of this stretch of the river, known to have been carried out in the 1st half of the 18th c.

CITY OF LONDON

Alder, Castle and Falcon House, Aldersgate Street, EC1 TQ 3218 8148 PCA (Tim Carew) evaluation July 1997 Arup Geotechnics for Argent Group Investment plc AES96

Fifty-three cores were drilled under the supervision of an archaeologist and an engineer, to ascertain the survival and location of any archaeological deposits and/or the three SAMS (26D, 26R and 26K) in the area. Natural gravel was recorded at 10.99m OD. Core 51 in the NE of the site contained deposits interpreted as ditch fills of unknown date, but elsewhere 20th-c concrete stanchions had removed all archaeological strata.

4 Bouverie Street, EC4 TQ 3136 8113 MOLAS (A Miles) evaluation June 1997 Trustees of the Viscount Folkestone Estate BVS97

Cutting the natural gravels was a series of large pits dated to the late 12th-13th c: they were probably for the extraction of gravel at the time of the construction of the White Friars in 1241.

10 Bouverie Street, EC4 TQ 3137 8108 MOLAS (B Barber) excavation and watching brief Apr-Nov 1997 Scottish Provident BOV95

The earliest deposits recorded (all work being subject to depth restrictions) were a series of alluvial deposits, dated to the later 12th c, which appear to represent the silting and infilling of a large feature, possibly the result of gravel extraction or erosion by either the Thames or an unrecorded tributary of the River Fleet. A massive series of dumps reclaimed the marshy area and provided a platform on which the Carmelite friary complex known as Whitefriars was built in 1241. Several chalk and ragstone foundations were recorded: they may have been pier bases for the nave arcade of the second church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, which was rebuilt in c 1348-50. Five burials were excavated, at least one of which pre-dated the 14th-c rebuild. They were succeeded by the remains of several 17th- and 18th-c brick structures which had been disturbed by 19th- and 20th-c foundations.

Bucklersbury at the junction of Queen Victoria Street (E carriageway), EC4 TQ 3260 8107 MOLAS (Peter Rowsome) watching brief Dec 1997 British Telecom BKY97

A sequence of external make-ups and rudimentary metalised surfaces was recorded and can be associated with the establishment and maintenance of the late Saxon and medieval street of Bucklersbury. The excavation did not extend to Roman levels.

City Tree Project, junction of Byward Street and Great Tower Street, EC3 TQ 3328 8075 MOLAS (S Stevens) watching brief Mar 1997 Corporation of London CYK97

Four tree pits were excavated to a depth of 1.75m: only modern services were encountered.

Junction of Cannon Street and Bread Street, EC4 TQ 3229 8102 MOLAS (D Lakin) watching brief Nov 1997 Corporation of London CNB97

Two phases of a substantial Roman masonry building were recorded above the natural gravels; they probably date to the 1st and 2nd c. Soil deposits, which accumulated during the late Roman and medieval periods, sealed the building remains before another very substantial masonry foundation was constructed in the medieval period. It was parallel to, but set back from, the alignment of modern Bread Street. It may have formed part of the undercroft of a major building, possibly *Salterns' Hall*.

Gateway House, 25 Cannon Street, EC4 TQ 3221 8107 MOLAS (David Bowsher) evaluation Dec 1997 - Jan 1998 International Development Partnership CA096

Nine boreholes outside the present building were monitored following an evaluation in 1996 (*LA 8* supp. 2 (1997) 34). Horizontal layers, probably Roman in date, and Roman and medieval pits, were noted above the natural brickearth.

Watling House, 31-37 Cannon Street, EC4 TQ 3235 8105 PCA (Jon Butler & Gavin Glover) watching brief April-Aug 1997 Kvaerner Trollope and Colls CNE96

Observations begun during a watching brief in July 1996 continued. Core sampling, mini piling and monitoring of the removal of the concrete slabs exposed natural 'brickearth' at 10.65m OD surviving to a depth of up to 1.95m.

Features of probably Roman date included extensive pitting in the N and E of the site, overlain by a mortar surface and burnt destruction debris. To the W a series of Roman ragstone walls and possible brickearth floors (partially exposed during the 1996 watching brief) may form part of building 6 recorded in Noel Hume's 1954 excavations.

1-4 Carey Lane, 11-12 Foster Lane, EC2 TQ 3220 8133 MOLAS (I Blair) evaluation Dec 1997 Goldsmiths' Company CAY97

Natural deposits were not reached, the earliest recorded deposits being Roman in date and consisting of a thin banded sequence of internal brickearth floor surfaces and associated trampled occupation silts. Above was a layer of highly scorched fire debris overlaid by possible dark earth. Horizontal Roman deposits to the E of the site were cut by medieval pits, the earliest of which is dated to the 11th c. A chalk foundation was also recorded cutting into a sequence of partially slumped and scorched internal surfaces: both were medieval in date. Post-medieval chalk and brick footings and the remains of a 17th-c brick cesspit or cellar wall were also located above medieval pits.

The Dining Wall Cafe, 138 Cheapside, EC2 TQ 3240 8148 PCA (Douglas Killock) watching brief Nov 1997 (Chris Jarrett) watching brief Jan 1998 Scott Brownrigg & Turner Architects CPD97/CSD98

Bedding surfaces for a concrete slab pavement overlay 20th-c rubble backfilling a basement. A brick partition wall within the basement was also recorded. The basement backfills were recorded at up to 2.00m below ground level. No archaeological features nor natural deposits were encountered.

50 Cornhill, EC3 TQ 3297 8110 MOLAS (David Sankey) watching brief Oct 1997 Fuller Smith & Turner plc CN197

Parts of the second forum basilica were located, including floor and foundation deposits, and a wall not anticipated by any previous projections which may relate to an internal wall crossing the aisle. A late medieval or Tudor chalk cesspit was also recorded.

Tanner's Hall, 13-21 Eastcheap, EC3 TQ 3302 8085 MOLAS (N Roycroft) evaluation Nov 1997 Taylor Woodrow Developments Ltd ESC97

An auger survey indicated that natural gravels were overlaid by a levelling layer, probably early Roman in date. It was fairly intensively cut by later Roman and post-medieval pits, and by 19th-c and modern basements.

Plantation House, Chesterfield House, 26-38 Fenchurch Street, 1-16 Mincing Lane, EC3 TQ 3318 8087 MOLAS (N Roycroft) evaluation Oct-Nov 1997 British Land Corporation Ltd FER97

Truncated natural gravels were overlaid by levelling, above which lay the E extension of the *via decumana* and Roman clay-and-timber building remains. The street had been re-surfaced at least twice and its level raised by nearly a metre by the 2nd c; the buildings kept pace with this rising level. In the N part of the site many fire horizons were recorded. 2nd-c deposits were cut by part of a Roman masonry foundation, probably for a building of high status since painted wall plaster, box flue tile and fragments of *opus signinum* were found in the demolition material. It was almost completely robbed out towards the end of the 4th c. For the Saxo-Norman and medieval periods, two wells, a probable cesspit and another pit were recorded.

Lloyd's Register of Shipping, 68-71 Fenchurch Street, 1-7 Railway Place (Maggie House), EC3 TQ 3343 8099 MOLAS (D Bluer, Robin Nielsen) watching brief Jan-Dec 1997 Lloyd's Register of Shipping FCC95

Sealing the natural brickearth was a grey sandy silt which may represent early agricultural activity. In the SE of the site this was cut by two phases of foundation, both of which were truncated below their ground level by the basement slab of the modern building. The earlier phase consisted of narrow strips of rammed gravel, which may have supported a timber superstructure on a dwarf wall base. The trenches of the later phase had been entirely robbed out and backfilled with waste mortar, suggesting that both the original foundation and superstructure consisted entirely of masonry. Both phases of foundation represented multi-roomed buildings. To their W was the remains of a room with a hypocaust, represented by four very large robbed-out walls surrounding a concrete sub-floor with *pilae* impressions on its surface. Archaeomagnetic dates from hearths which it truncated gave a TPQ for the sub-floor of AD 220. To the SW was a smaller area of hypocaust sub-floor, with a few *pila* tiles still *in situ*. Burnt deposits on the sub-floor produced coins of 4th-c date. In the SE of the site were several ditches, either drainage or boundary, possible robber trenches, and a very deep well. A robbed-out sill-beam and associated floors represented a timber-framed building, while substantial chalk foundations defined a masonry building. In the area of better preservation in the N part of the site, a complex of ragstone walls survived. WC

168 Fenchurch Street, EC3 TQ 3304 8097 MOLAS (Lesley Dunwoodie) evaluation Mar-Aug 1997 Barclay's Property Holdings Ltd FEH95

This second phase of evaluation, consisting of test-pits around the perimeter of the site, followed the 1995 phase (*LA 8* supp. 1 (1996) 4). The test-pits were located in the SW corner of both the first and the second fora of Roman London, a SAM. Pre-forum deposits were identified, such as an early gravelled surface overlying reworked brickearth which is thought to have been the remains of a market place. In the E of the site, a slot or gully was found cutting the reworked brickearth. Masonry walls and a brick pier of the S wing of both the first and second fora were located, as well as many phases of dumping relating to various episodes of construction and demolition, and surfaces and dumps within the open courtyard area to the N. Along the S

edge of the site, deposits (possibly representing the N edge of the main E-W road just to the S of the forum-basilica complex) were recorded, together with dumped material which may have formed a type of berm around the edge of the forum. A timber-lined feature observed in section on the E side of the site may have been a drainage channel. Evidence of medieval activity consisted of a series of pits (possibly for robbing the Roman masonry) and part of a chalk-lined cesspit on the W side of the site. Two linear features, recorded along the S edge of the site, may have been the remains of an early boundary wall associated with St. Dionis Backchurch. On the E side of the site a brick-lined possible cesspit produced finds dated to 1600-1650: it may have been part of a larger, more complex structure; a narrow brick channel lay above it. Disturbed grave deposits were found at the S end of the site where they had probably originated from the medieval cemetery associated with St. Dionis Backchurch. This may have taken place in the post-medieval period, although there is a possibility that it may have occurred at an earlier date.

120 Fleet Street (former Daily Express Building), EC4 TQ 3160 8124 PCA (Alistair Douglas) watching brief Sept-Oct 1997 Gleeds Management Services for The Fleet Street Partnership FTS97

Two test pits exposed natural sandy gravel at 4.43m OD. The earliest anthropogenic remains encountered were dumped deposits containing pottery dating to 900-1050 AD. These deposits were cut by a late medieval feature which was sealed by a dump layer probably laid down in the 17th c, the latter being cut by a 19th-c brick-lined sewer.

7-12 Gracechurch Street, EC3 TQ 3298 8105 MOLAS (B Barber) evaluation Sept 1997 Masterworks Development Corporation GCS97

Natural gravels had been truncated when the present basement was constructed in the early 20th c.

2-12 Gresham Street, EC2 TQ 3228 8133 MOLAS (N Roycroft) evaluation July 1997 Standard Life Assurance Co GSM97

Examination of boreholes revealed 1st-c brickearth extraction pits, sealed by a levelling deposit for a wide gravel NE-SW road which probably dates from the late 1st - early 2nd c and would have linked the entrance of the Cripplegate Fort with the *via decumana* along Cheapside to the S. Many resurfacings were recorded, the total thickness reaching 1.10m in places. Associated with the road were clay-and-timber buildings and dumps of domestic refuse: these appear to have been sealed beneath gravel deposits that may represent the shifting or widening of the road. The road was then overlaid by probable dark earth. Modern basements had truncated all horizontal stratigraphy later than the Roman period, but a series of cut features were recorded, including a substantial medieval chalk and mortar wall foundation, two medieval or post-medieval pits - one probably a cesspit - and a deep post-medieval brick-lined cesspit.

Garrard House, 31-45 Gresham Street, 100 Wood Street, EC2 TQ 3229 8142 MOLAS (L Howe) watching brief Jan 1997 Wates City of London Properties GAH95

More Roman deposits were recorded to the S of the car park excavated in 1996 (*LA 8* supp. 2 (1997) 35). Elsewhere medieval and post-medieval pits and some wall foundations were recorded.

99 Gresham Street, EC2 TQ 3260 8130 PCA (Jon Butler) watching brief April 1997 Greycost plc GRH97

Three trenches revealed that modern intrusions had destroyed any archaeological deposits in the S of the site. The N trench contained a late Saxon deposit, probably a pit fill, which had been cut by a modern pit from which a large quantity of disarticulated human bone was recovered (the latter probably

deposited when the church and graveyard of St Stephen Coleman were removed from the site in 1960).

Broken Wharf House & Sir John Lyon House, High Timber Street, EC4 TQ 3218 8081 MOLAS (R Wroe-Brown) evaluation Oct-Nov 1997 Jones, Lang, Wootton HTS97

Parts of medieval timber revetments, chalk wall foundations and reclamation dumps above the foreshore were recorded.

Atlantic House, 46-50 Holborn Viaduct, EC1 TQ 3153 8159 MOLAS (L Dunwoodie) evaluation Nov 1997 Prudential Portfolio Managers Ltd ATC97

Natural strata were not reached during the monitoring of three engineers' trial trenches. The deposits observed largely consisted of post-medieval dumps associated with land reclamation on the W bank of the River Fleet, and were similar in nature to those recorded at similar levels during a test-pit evaluation in 1989/1990 (*LA 6, 10* (1991) 275 (ATL89)).

Equitable House, 47-51 King William Street, 16 Fish Street Hill, EC4 TQ 3288 8080 MOLAS (D Sankey) excavation & watching brief Nov 1997 - Feb 1998 Greycost plc ETB97

Truncated pits and wells were recorded, cutting into the natural gravels: Roman pits and wells contained pottery dating from the 1st to the end of the 3rd c, medieval pits held primary butchery waste and may relate to nearby butchers in Pudding Lane, and a 17th-c well contained much clinker in its backfill.

15-17 King Street, EC2 TQ 3249 8128 MOLAS (L Dunwoodie) evaluation Feb 1996 Banca Commerciale Italiana KIG95

An additional test-pit to those examined in 1995 (*LA 8* supp. 1 (1996) 5) was recorded in 1996. Natural deposits were not observed. The remains of a probable rubbish pit of Saxon or early medieval date was revealed, sealed by a surface or the base of a chalk foundation in which three stakeholes were recorded.

Suffolk House, 5 Laurence Pountney Hill & 154-156 Upper Thames Street, EC4 TQ 3271 8077 MOLAS (Aidan Woodger) watching brief & excavation Feb-Mar 1997 Argent Real Estate (Knightsbridge) Ltd SUF94

A trench for a new manhole was excavated, the final phase of work following the 1994-5 evaluation (*LA 7, 13* (1995) 335) and the 1996 excavation and watching brief (*LA 8* supp. 2 (1997) 35). The earliest recorded feature was a fragment of ragstone wall, probably the W wall of a Roman town house, which was approximately 1m long by at least 1.4m high, with double string courses of tile at intervals and an internal buttress or pilaster at right-angles to the main wall. The wall and buttress were constructed on a 'brick' foundation contemporaneously. Both faces of the wall had been protected with a hard lime wash or render but only the inner E face had been plastered. At some time the buttress had been broken back at the first tile course level to slope in to the main wall at about the second tile course level. The buttress was also broken into below the first tile course for the insertion of a crosswall. The presence of plaster over the top of the modified buttress above the crosswall suggests that it may never have stood to more than about 0.5m high, and certainly not to ceiling height. The crosswall had in turn been broken through for the insertion of a threshold and a probable flue for a heating system; the flue contained charcoal and burnt pottery of the 3rd or 4th c. Fragments of white painted plaster adhered to the face of the main wall and a reddish border was recorded in the junction between the wall and its buttress. To the W of the building the earliest deposit recorded was natural clay with occasional tile fragments that rose up against the face of the wall where it was truncated. To the W of the wall, at the same level, was a spread of loose pink mortar. A brickearth slab, capped by strongly cemented pebbles,

may be a road surface constructed in about the mid 1st - mid 2nd c. Following disuse of the building its floors were sealed, possibly in the 4th c or later, by a thick layer of silt and rubble containing wall plaster and much roof tile. Brickearth floors and organic occupation levels were probably part of a Saxo-Norman sunken building or cellar reusing the W wall of the Roman building. The latest feature recorded was a chalk foundation, of possible 13th- or 14th-c date. Although the foundations may not have been built to strict courses they had clearly been levelled off following the deposition of each distinct build. The base of a second chalk foundation was also recorded.

20-22 Leadenhall Market, EC3 TQ 3308 8016 MOLAS (Trevor Brigham) watching brief Feb 1997 *Saigon Times* LHL97

Several service trenches were monitored in the area of the apsidal E end of the early 2nd-c Roman basilica. Fairly substantial remains of the main outer wall foundation were recorded, and a small area of brickearth dumping within the apse and abutting the main wall.

Cunard House, 88 Leadenhall Street, EC3 TQ 3336 8115 MOLAS (Elizabeth Howe) watching brief Sept 1997 Fitzroy Robinson/Paddy Brown CUN95

Above the natural gravels archaeological deposits had been truncated.

Party wall between 1 London Wall and 1-6 Aldersgate Street, EC1 TQ 3223 8148 PCA (Douglas Killock) watching brief Nov 1997 Kajima UK Development Ltd PLH97

Four test pits (three to the S and one to the N of the wall) and three cores into the wall were investigated. Beneath the modern concrete wall supports an archaeological sequence was observed.

Backfilled cuts of probably medieval date recorded to the W of the wall may relate to the infilling of the external city ditch. Truncated natural brickearth, recorded at 11.6m OD, may indicate the berm between the wall and the ditch.

Post-medieval dump layers may indicate the 16th-c backfilling of the city ditch and a probably 17th-c rubble foundation for a N-S aligned wall was partially exposed.

Barber Surgeons' Hall Gardens, London Wall, EC2 TQ 3228 8114 MOLAS (W McCann) ground penetrating radar survey Mar 1997 Barber Surgeons BSG97

A survey identified sub-surface anomalous areas which could be consistent with the survival of some remains from the 17th-c Anatomy Theatre designed by Inigo Jones. Other anomalous areas may be associated with other structures, particularly the City wall at the W edge of the area.

Winchester House, 72, 74-82 London Wall, EC2 TQ 3300 8145 MOLAS (P Askew) excavation & watching brief Mar 1996 - Feb 1997 Morgan Grenfell & Company Ltd & Hochtief Costain WCH95

A sequence of deposits dating from the Roman period onwards, largely confirmed the sequence found at the evaluation stage (*LA 8* supp. 1 (1996) 6). Natural gravel and brickearth sloped down to the W, indicating the E side of a tributary of the Walbrook stream which appeared to be aligned N-S, rather than the predicted NE-SW. The stream had silted up at least three times during the Roman period, and after each phase, the ground had been raised to counteract the flooding. After the second phase of silting, timber piles were driven into the sediment to stabilise the river bank and prevent further erosion. Two of these piles were reused: rare 1st-c Roman building timbers. A brickearth dump (seen in section in the evaluation stage and interpreted then as a possible brickearth sill of a Roman building), containing much polychrome painted plaster, had been deposited around the timbers. The last phase of Roman activity was the

insertion of a drainage ditch which in turn silted up as the area developed into a marsh. A dark earth sealed the Roman levels, into which were cut medieval pits. The watching brief on the W perimeter and N-W corner of the site indicated a sequence of natural clay, into which timber piles had been driven, overlain by river sands and silts, sealed by a marsh deposit.

Barrington House, 1-6 Love Lane, 59-67 Gresham Street, EC2 TQ 3237 8140 MOLAS (A Woodger) evaluation Aug-Sept 1997 Legal and General Property Ltd LVL97

Along the Love Lane frontage the only area of the site where archaeological deposits survived natural brickearth was cut by a rubbish pit of late 11th - 12th c date which also contained a single sherd dated to 1230 or later. This pit may have had a wattle lining. A further three rubbish, quarry or cesspits are undated. One of them was overlaid by a medieval chalk wall footing. Modern brick and concrete structures truncated the site.

Three Quays House, Lower Thames Street, EC3 TQ 3335 8055 MOLAS (I Grainger) evaluation July-Aug 1996 Scottish Widows Fund and Life Assurance Society LTS95

After an evaluation in 1995 (*LA 8* supp. 1 (1996) 6) a further evaluation took place, when the earliest deposits recorded were waterlaid clays of probable prehistoric date at the N edge of the site. They were sealed by a foreshore of early Roman date, in which a number of channels had probably formed by river erosion. The backfill of one of these channels contained a large concentration of 3rd-c samian pottery, before it was cut by a timber box-drain of similar date but associated with a possible revetment to the S. This was followed by the chalk rubble and timber pile foundations of the late 3rd-c defensive river wall; its foundations had been severely eroded and were sealed by medieval foreshore deposits. To the N they were overlaid by a probable clay bank and revetment of 13th-c date which shared the alignment of Lower Thames Street and may have originally formed the S side of this street. Organic deposits were subsequently dumped to the S of this: they would have been associated with a 13th-14th-c revetment which probably lay to the S of the trench. The dumps were cut by the foundations and a cesspit of buildings behind the later medieval waterfront.

Procession House, 55 Ludgate Hill, EC4 TQ 3259 8143 MOLAS (I Grainger) excavation July-Nov 1997 Heron Property Corporation LUG97

Along the S side of Ludgate Hill, in the E area, a defensive or boundary ditch, dated to AD 50-70, and a number of rubbish pits were cut through the natural gravels. Later horizontal stratigraphy had been truncated but there was evidence of medieval occupation in the form of cut features, in particular a large rubbish pit dated to the later 13th c, and the remains of foundations of an interval tower or bastion for the City Wall extension of c 1279 and 1284. In the W area alluvial deposits of the River Fleet were sealed by dumped layers dated to the late 11th-12th to early 14th c: they probably represent levelling and land reclamation along the E bank of the river associated with the construction of the City Wall extension. They were succeeded by buildings which were modified and extended in the 16th and earlier 17th c, before being destroyed by the Great Fire and replaced by warehouses built by Wren in the 1670s. Modifications to the warehouses occurred in the late 17th and early 18th c. Drains and walls of late 18th- to 19th-c date were also recorded.

1-3 Ludgate Square, 56-66 Carter Lane, EC4 TQ 3182 8111 MOLAS (B Watson) watching brief Oct 1997 Paskin Kyriakin Sands LUS97

Previous archaeological work (1986-90) has established that the site lies with a Norman fortress known as Montficher's Tower. In four of the test-pits truncated rubbish and cesspits of unknown date were recorded. Another test-pit located a frag-

ment of medieval cellar wall foundation. One borehole encountered an infilled post-medieval well.

30-35 Botolph Lane, 29-31 Monument Street, EC3 TQ 3303 8074 MOLAS (Peter Rowsome) evaluation Dec 1997 Berkeley Homes (Essex) Ltd BPL95

Engineers' test-pits was recorded, supplementing an earlier phase of evaluation work in 1995 (*LA* 8 supp. 1 (1996) 3). Test-pits in the central area of the site revealed a substantial Roman masonry foundation which may have been associated with a building or a terrace wall-line. Late Roman and post-Roman external deposits and pits were sealed in some areas by medieval walls and associated surfaces. There was extensive evidence of pre-Great Fire cellared buildings, and some of the cellars were filled with fire debris. Victorian and modern basements had truncated deposits in the N and S of the site.

Moorgate Station, 21 Moorfields, EC2 TQ 3265 8167 MOLAS (N Roycroft) evaluation Feb 1997 Hammersons UK Properties plc MFL97

Natural sand and clay was truncated by modern construction activity.

12-18 Moorgate EC2 TQ 3268 8139 AOC (Graham Bruce) excavation Jan-Feb 1997 Abbey National plc MGE96

The site is situated on a spur overlooking the W slope of the upper Walbrook Valley. The earliest activity was a late 1st - early 2nd c fence, running approximately SSW - NNE, together with occasional rubbish pits of similar date. They were replaced, in the early to mid 2nd c, by large-scale dumping, prior to the construction of a road following the line of the earlier fence. Evidence for a road-side building, occupied during the mid - late 2nd c, and associated rubbish pits, was also found. From the later 3rd c, the road-side ditches were no longer being fully maintained, marking the abandonment of the site, until the construction of a partially sunken featured building, in the mid 11th - mid 12th c. This building was fairly short-lived, with subsequent medieval activity taking the form of rubbish disposal, (as dumping and pit digging), and the digging of drainage ditches. The foundations and basement of 19th - 20th c buildings had badly damaged these early remains and totally removed anything of late or post-medieval date.

10-15 Newgate Street, EC1 TQ 3192 8132 MOLAS (Portia Askew) evaluation Mar-April 1997 Sudbury House/Christchurch Court Ltd SHN97

Investigation of test-pits in the Barclays Bank building indicate the presence of Roman deposits, most of which relate to occupation horizons. One test-pit revealed a gravelled surface which could be either part of a Roman road or one of the gravel spreads referred to by Grimes during his work on the site in 1961. WC

City Wall, 28-35 Noble Street, EC2 TQ 3219 8150 PCA (K. Sabel) standing building survey Feb-Mar 1997 Ove Arup and Partners for Argent Group Investments plc AES96

A survey of the 18th- to 20th-c section of the City Wall was commissioned in anticipation of a pending application for Scheduled Monument Consent to undertake alterations to parts of the wall.

Examination of the wall identified six main faces with a further thirteen subsidiary faces extending from them. Together they formed the remains of eight buildings facing onto the W side of Noble Street, and the W walls of buildings that once stood to the E, on the site of Alder House and Falcon House.

Structures were built along the line of the City Wall to the W of Noble Street from the 16th c at latest. The earliest extant post-

medieval elements are dated to the 18th c. The area to the E of the wall originally encompassed the back yards of the Noble Street properties. From the late 19th c until WWII, 31-34 Noble Street were extended to the wall.

28-35 Noble Street were destroyed by fire during bombing in WWII. There were at this time 8 properties along the stretch of the wall to be examined. The 18th to 20th c buildings had been constructed on footings of the Roman and medieval City Wall. The W walls of the latest post-medieval buildings still stand on the site and form the top of the City Wall. The wall's W faces formed the E wall of Alder, Castle and Falcon House, Aldersgate Street.

The walls were mostly brick-built, although wood was also used in their construction. The internal walls were mostly plastered/ rendered and 28 and 35 Noble Street both had rooms with glazed tiled walls. The wall developed in many phases but its deterioration began with the bombing in the early 1940's which burnt down the terrace. The buildings were later demolished except for what remains of the wall's E and S facing parts.

Britannia House, 16-17 Old Bailey, EC4 TQ 3173 8138 MOLAS (A Steele) evaluation May 1997 Foggo Associates OBL97

Natural gravels, overlaid in places by brickearth, were largely truncated by deep-cut features ranging in date from Roman to 16th c. The Roman features seemed to have been gravel extraction pits and other pits: all were sealed by dumps. A very deep circular feature may have been a Saxo-Norman well. WC

College of Arms, Queen Victoria Street, EC4 TQ 3205 8097 OAU (D. Wood) watching brief College of Arms QVC97

A fragment of the Roman city wall, measuring 1 m long by 1 m wide, was observed and recorded. No artefacts were recovered.

40-66 Queen Victoria Street, EC4 TQ 3247 8104 MOLAS (J Hill) watching brief Oct 1997 - Mar 1998 Heron Developments Corporation QVA97

Above the natural brickearth were the remains of two phases of structural activity dating to the later 1st and 2nd c, the earlier of which included evidence of beam slots. They were sealed by a deposit of fire debris, which had been truncated by a Victorian basement. Four intrusions of late-Roman and post-Roman date and a Victorian sewer or drain had truncated much of the horizontal stratigraphy.

31-32 St Andrew's Hill, EC4 TQ 3183 8099 MOLAS (A Miles) watching brief May-June 1997 Southern Properties Ltd SRW97

No archaeological remains were recorded in any of the trenches or pits excavated on the site, the new drains following the course of the existing drains. The excavation of a lift pit revealed a yellow stock brick man-hole.

36 St Andrew's Hill, EC4 TQ 3186 8102 MOLAS (Julian Ayre) watching brief Oct-Dec 1997 GAD Holdings SNW97

Natural strata were not reached. Three fragments of truncated chalk and ragstone masonry foundations were recorded cutting into earlier medieval dumping; these were part of the King's Great Wardrobe complex (constructed in 1360). A tiled floor, probably a later phase of surfacing, was sealed by fire debris. The latter is likely to represent the destruction of the Wardrobe in the Great Fire. Truncated brick cellar walls were the remnants of the 17th- or 18th-c buildings on the site; they were sealed by destruction debris. The standing 19th-c building appears to follow the same property lines as those of the post-Fire buildings.

St Andrew by the Wardrobe, Queen Victoria Street, EC4 TQ 3184 8099 MOLAS (A Miles) watching brief Aug 1997 Marshall Sisson Architects SAA97

The top of a brick-built vault was recorded.

7-13 **St Bride Street**, EC4 TQ 3159 8130 MOLAS (Liz Howe & Portia Askew) watching brief Sept-Nov 1997 Southern Properties Ltd SBS97

Truncated natural gravel was generally located below the basement slab, although truncated pit fills, a chalk wall and a beam slot were also recorded.

Staple Inn Hall, 1-3 Staple Inn, WC1 TQ 3115 8135 MOLAS (P Askew) watching brief Jan-Apr 1997 The Institute of Actuaries STI96

Modern make-up overlay the natural gravels.

Bowring Building, Tower Place, EC3 TQ 3335 8065 PCA (Chris Picking) evaluation Dec 1997 J and H Marsh and McLennan LTH97

A single trench revealed London Clay at -1.67m OD. Residual Roman pottery of the late 2nd c AD was recovered from a small medieval pit. A second pit, with a central post at its base, may represent activity from the earliest medieval occupation of Lower Thames Street, possibly dating to the 2nd half of the 11th c. Residual post-medieval material was recovered from make-up layers for a post-1950 cellar.

Junction of Suffolk Lane with Upper Thames Street (S end), EC4 TQ 3267 8078 MOLAS (K Pitt) watching brief Mar-Apr 1997 W S Atkins (City Engineers) Consultancy Limited SUK97

Natural strata were not observed; only Roman dumped deposits, probably demolition debris or robber-cut fill, were recorded.

Brooks Wharf, 48 Upper Thames Street, EC4 TQ 3222 8080 MOLAS (J Ayre) evaluation Mar-Apr 1997 Barratt East London BHD90

A series of medieval reclamation and levelling dumps, with chalk foundations and cesspits cut into them, was exposed during the excavation of modern intrusions. Revetment timbers were also observed in the deeper trenches.

Brook's Wharf, 48 Upper Thames Street EC4 TQ 3221 8081 AOC (Graham Bruce) excavation Oct-Dec 1997 with watching brief to follow Barratt East London UTS97

Limited excavation in advance of redevelopment was carried out within the single basement. Excavation areas were generally restricted to 2m x 2m pits positioned to remove archaeological deposits in advance of piling. Post-excavation analysis is currently being undertaken. wc

The major findings were medieval timber waterfront revetments, dated 13th - 14th c, concentrated about 30 - 40m to the N of the present riverfront. Evidence for development within individual properties was suggested by N-S revetments indicating inlets, whilst repairs of the waterfront were also found. In places thick layers of chalk had been lain down on the foreshore immediately in front of the revetments, possibly as barge beds.

Large-scale reclamation dumps, in addition to those clearly associated with the known revetments, were seen to extend further to the N, and earlier timber revetments are likely to have existed. Parts of the reclaimed land on the riverside had been occupied by buildings with deep chalk foundations, some of which were arched over possible cellars. In some cases the chalk footings clearly followed the lines of earlier revetments, indicating the fossilisation of boundaries. The recent basement had truncated the site down to a level to remove almost all other traces of occupation within these properties.

Whilst Roman and late Saxon pottery were found residually in river sands and gravels pre-dating the revetments, no structures or deposits could be securely dated to these earlier periods. This conforms with the anticipated location of earlier waterfronts being to the N of the site.

Bull Wharf, Thames Court, Upper Thames Street, EC4 TQ 3232 8074 MOLAS (J Ayre, R Wroe-Brown) evaluation Feb 1997 Markborough Properties UK Ltd BU90

Test-pits associated with the proposed construction of a footbridge located the remains of a wall of a sunken Victorian lavatory.

Wardrobe Court, 53-57 Carter Lane, 1-5 Addle Hill, EC4 TQ 3189 8103 MOLAS (K Tyler) evaluation Oct 1997 Wardrobe Court Ltd WDC97

Redeposited brickearth and gravel, probably of Roman date, was noted over all the site. Alluvial deposits were recorded to the W of the N-S position of the Western Stream which is known to have been infilled by the early 14th c. Chalk foundations of the 14th-c King's Wardrobe survive.

Weddel House, 13-21 West Smithfield, 22-29 Hosier Lane, EC1 TQ 3178 8159 MOLAS (R Bluer) evaluation Dec 1997 - Jan 1998 The Haberdashers' Company WS197

A partially-excavated feature, cut from the level of natural gravel, was probably a 1st-c gravel extraction pit. A chalk-lined cellar of presumed medieval date was destroyed and replaced with a substantial wall of suggested 16th-c date, which was in turn cut by a masonry foundation. 19th-c fire debris was cut by a brick wall forming the SW corner of a building. To the W were deep intercutting cesspits of medieval or early post-medieval date. wc

22-24 Wormwood Street, EC2 TQ 3316 8146 MOLAS (D Sankey) excavation Sept 1997 Goldcrest Homes plc WOD86/WOB94

Roman rubbish pits and two wells containing pottery, glass and tile from the City Wall, were recorded.

90-91, 100 Wood Street, St Albans Court, EC2 TQ 3230 8144 MOLAS (E Howe) evaluation Apr 1997 Lloyds TSB W0097

Roman pits and postholes and a deposit of gravel which may represent road metalling, were recorded above the natural brickearth in two areas. They were succeeded by large medieval pits and a chalk wall foundation. These, and the rest of the site, had been truncated during 19th- and 20th-c construction work.

CROYDON

Sites at Lodge Lane and Gravel Hill, Addington, and Addington Hill to Lloyd Park (Croydon Tramlink) TQ 53710 TO 53360 16455 OAU (C. Bell) evaluation Gibb Environmental on behalf of McAlpine Joint Venture ADH97, GVH97, LOL97

Medieval earthworks survived in the E half of the Lodge Lane site; a small quantity of medieval pottery was recovered. A sherd of Iron Age pottery and fragments of burnt flint were recovered from two features located toward the NE corner of the site, and a little worked flint, including two scrapers, was recovered from an overlying ploughsoil.

A deep hillwash deposit of up to 2m of soil had built up on the slope at Gravel Hill. A significant assemblage of worked flint of probable Neolithic or Bronze Age date was recovered from the hillwash. However, no archaeological features were located in this area.

In the area of Addington Hills the route of the tramlink passes through the grounds of the 18th-c Geoffrey Harris House. Flint and brick wall foundations exposed to the SW of the house are thought to be associated with the 16th-c house which preceded the present building. No archaeological deposits or artefacts were discovered in the trenches excavated in the wooded area of Addington Hills.

Much of the Lloyd Park area has been affected by landscaping, and by gas and electricity works. However, in the one area where earlier soil horizons survived undisturbed in a hollow toward

the E end of the park, a small ditch containing Roman pottery was discovered. A large lump of slag associated with Roman metal-working was recovered from this ditch along with a redeposited sherd of Iron Age pottery.

7-II Beech House Road, Croydon TQ327 652 AOC (Dave Kenyon) watching brief Mar 1997 Milford Homes Ltd BEC97

The site was heavily truncated and no archaeological deposits survived.

R/o 163 Coombe Road, Croydon TQ338 6470 MOLAS (S Stevens) evaluation Mar 1997 Sunley Estates plc COB97

The sandy clay subsoil was generally overlaid by garden soil, though in one trench it was cut by plough marks which are dated to the later 17th or 18th c. Two pieces of possible worked flint and two sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from the subsoil.

Dering Road/Southbridge Road, South Croydon TQ 3240 6460 CGMS evaluation DER97

The site had been completely truncated into natural strata by 19th-c development.

Farthing Down, Downs Road, Coulsdon TQ3000 5818 (middle car park), TQ3017 5715 (main car park), TQ3020 5719 (E grass car park) and TQ3007 5717 (W grass car park) MOLAS (B Watson) watching brief Aug 1997 Corporation of London – City Engineers FTD97

The sites of proposed new gate and latch posts were excavated under archaeological supervision as a condition of SAM consent. Natural chalk or deep modern disturbance was located.

Imperial Way, Croydon TQ3II 635 WA (Bill Boismier) evaluation Central and Provincial Properties Limited IMW97

The site comprised an area of c. 1.52 ha., and was investigated by 12 machine-dug trenches totalling 762m² or 5% of the site area.

Extensive deposits of late-20th-c made ground were identified. One prehistoric feature, possibly representing a hearth, sealed by and cutting into the brickearth, was found. A quantity of burnt flint and a burnt flake was recovered from the fill of this feature. A few pieces of worked flint of likely Neolithic/Early-Middle Bronze Age date were also recovered from the brick-earth immediately above the one feature.

Atwood Primary School, Limpsfield Road, Sanderstead TQ 3422 6054 MOLAS (D Saxby) evaluation Sept 1997 Governors of Atwood Primary School LFD97

In the SW area of the site natural clay with flints was truncated by concrete footings and land stripping during the construction of the school.

Methodist Church (land adjacent), Limpsfield Road, Sanderstead TQ3429 6057 MOLAS (S Stevens) watching brief Mar-Apr 1997 The Cheshire Foundation Housing Association LPR96

Work followed an evaluation in 1996 (*LA 8* supp. 2 (1997)). One undated pit was recorded, cutting the subsoil. It was sealed by topsoil in which a possible prehistoric flint and post-medieval material was noted.

513, 515 London Road, Croydon TQ 3143 6721 MOLAS (R Hewett) evaluation May 1997 Southern Primary Housing Ltd LNN97

Garden soil, probably relating to London House (constructed in the 1870s), overlaid natural gravels.

518 London Road, Croydon TQ 3151 6716 CHNSS (J Davison) evaluation North Croydon Medical Centre LDC97

Excavation below the floor of a standing building of 1853 construction revealed a scatter of early/mid-19th-c material over a ploughsoil with a few finds of 18th-c date. There was no

evidence for the London-Portslade Roman road which is thought to follow the line of London Road.

218-222 Pampisford Road, South Croydon TQ 3199 6323 PCA (Barry Bishop) LPE (Duncan Hawkins) evaluation Dec 1996 LPE for Barratt South London Ltd PDD96

Six archaeological trenches revealed natural chalk overlain by a weathered chalk horizon. Sealing the weathered chalk was a layer of mixed garden soil cut by modern intrusions. Residual prehistoric flint work recovered from these deposits indicates repeated low density exploitation of the general area during prehistory.

238 Pampisford Road, South Croydon TVAS (Alan Ford) evaluation M. Nelson PMR97

Three trenches revealed undated postholes. No finds of archaeological significance were recovered.

Waddon Goods Yard, Purley Way TQ3II2 6488 AOC (Graham Bruce and Darryl Palmer) evaluation Oct 1996 watching brief Nov 1996-Oct 1997 Lanham Development (Croydon) Ltd PUY96

Five trenches were excavated in the evaluation phase; all further ground reduction was monitored during the watching brief phase. None of the works revealed any archaeological features, but they did produce a significant assemblage of mid to late Neolithic flint-working debris.

Station Road (former garage workshop site), Kenley TQ3241 6020 MOLAS (R Hewett) evaluation Sept 1997 Neighbourhood Centres (UK) plc GOT97

Prehistoric flintwork (debitage and marginally utilized tools) and one Roman potsherd were recovered from hillwash deposits. These were overlaid by make-up and/or demolition deposits relating to the 19th-c and later development of the site.

64-68 Thornton Road, Thornton Heath TQ3III 6763 MOLAS (R Cowie) watching brief June 1997 Radcliffe Housing Society Ltd THR97

Natural gravel was truncated by a basement or overlaid by topsoil.

78 Thornton Road, Thornton Heath TQ3105 6775 AOC (Dylan Hopkinson) evaluation/watching brief June-Aug 1997 Beaver Housing Society THN97

Two trenches were opened during the evaluation phase. One revealed a linear feature with associated postholes, the other revealed no archaeological features. One further linear feature was identified during the watching brief phase. The lack of finds made dating of the site impossible.

EALING

373 Acton Lane, W3 TQ 2045 7985 PCA (David Mackie) watching brief June 1997 First Quantum Property Developments ACN97

All foundation trenches were examined. Natural silty 'brick-earth' occurred at c 9.7m OD overlain by silty clay and sand, interpreted as ploughsoil, with a modern make-up layer over all deposits. No archaeological strata or artefacts were observed.

78 Grosvenor Road, W7 TQ 1610 8000 AOC (Darryl Palmer) evaluation July 1997 LHDC (Developments) Limited GVN97

Two trenches revealed modern truncation down to sterile brickearth. No archaeological remains survived and it is unlikely that any such remains had ever been present.

9 Grove Place, W3 TQ 2031 8019 PCA (Sally Randell) evaluation July 1997 Anglo Roofing and Building services Ltd GPL97

A single trench exposed natural sandy gravels at 22.58m OD overlain by an archaeological sterile ploughsoil sealed by modern ploughsoil.

187-199 High Street, Acton, w3 PCA HHT97

Information not available.

268 (rear) Northfield Avenue, w5 TQ 1700 7905 MOLAS (D Lakin) evaluation Oct 1997 Bellway Homes NTA97

A fishpond of possible mid-18th-c date was found cutting the natural brickearth. It was backfilled, probably in c1932 when the adjacent cinema was built.

Elm View, Norwood Green Road, Southall TQ 1325 7862 MOLAS (A Steele) evaluation July 1997 Northcote Housing Association/Lawson-Price Environmental NGN97

Natural brickearth was cut by two ditches, one of mid-late 11th c and the other of mid-late 12th c; the latter was truncated by a third ditch. For the post-medieval period, a ditch, a brick-built drain and a large cut were recorded.

32 St. Mary's Road, Ealing, w5 TQ 1770 7985 OAU (S. Foreman) evaluation Laing Homes Ltd MRY97

A large post-medieval feature near the property frontage may be a gravel or brickearth pit. A post-medieval ditch was aligned N-S near to the present rear boundary of the property. One small post-medieval pit and one undated pit were also located. No archaeological deposits belonging to the medieval period or earlier were found.

ENFIELD

Enfield Energy Centre, former Brimsdown Power Station, Brancroft Way, Enfield TQ 3684 9673 MOLAS (M Burch) evaluation Dec 1997 ABB Power Generation Ltd BNW95

Natural gravels were overlaid by alluvium of the River Lea which lies just to the E of the site. They were sealed by modern dumped imported demolition material.

Forty Hall Farm, Forty Hall, Forty Hill, Enfield TQ 3358 9859 MOLAS (E Howe) watching brief June 1997 Capel Manor Horticultural and Environmental Centre FOF94

A watching brief during the initial groundwork for the restoration of barn 3/4 at Forty Hall Farm followed the evaluation of 1994 (*LA* 7 no 13 (1995) 339). It is a Grade II Listed Building. Remnants of the original barn construction and usage were revealed in the form of brick wall foundations, dated to the late 17th-early 18th c, and a brick floor and gutter of 19th-c date. Timber of a possible wooden floor was also revealed.

270 Great Cambridge Road, Enfield TQ 3436 9604 MOLAS (J Roberts) watching brief Feb-Mar 1997 DFS Furniture plc GCB97

Natural brickearth was cut by a ditch or channel, probably of 19th- or 20th-c date.

Jute Lane, Mollison Avenue, Brimsdown TQ 3635 9685 AOC (Dylan Hopkinson and Geoff Connal) evaluation June 1997 Dencora Properties Ltd JTE97

Four trenches were excavated to the level of the natural gravel. Evidence of fluvial features was encountered in two trenches but no archaeological activity was uncovered.

Sewage Treatment Works (former), Rammey Marsh TQ 3680 9930 WA (Kevin Ritchie) watching brief Sept 1997, evaluation Oct 1997 Thames water Property and London Borough of Enfield RMA97

Work in advance of the creation of a lake on the W side of the site, and the insertion of new sewers, comprised seven trenches measuring 30m by 1.8m and several small test-pits dug to examine surviving alluvial deposits. Eight ditches, one small pit or post-hole and 18 post-holes, including two possible post-built structures were recorded. The features contained worked and burnt flint, bone and pottery dated to the early 1st millennium BC. The

possible structures and ditches may represent seasonal habitation. A ditch containing large fragments of 1st-c AD pottery, possible very late Iron Age, was recorded in one trench; post-medieval pipe trenches, field drains and dumped deposits were also present.

Railway Goods Yard (former), Kingsway, Southbury TQ 3485 9600 AOC (Graham Bruce & Dylan Hopkinson) evaluation June 1997 Servite Houses KNW97

Five trenches were opened, two of which encountered archaeological remains of prehistoric settlement in the form of a series of post holes and the end of a possible enclosure ditch. A Roman ditch, which probably represents part of a larger field system, was also found. The other three trenches revealed no archaeological remains.

Railway Goods Yard (former), Kingsway, Southbury TQ 3482 9595 MOLAS (M McKenzie) excavation Sept 1997 Servite Houses KNY97

Undated features cut the natural brickearth and were sealed by post-medieval agricultural soil, above which lay made-ground for the construction of the railway goods yard.

Royal Ordnance Factory, Enfield TQ 374 985 WA (Nick Cooke & Jacqueline McKinley) evaluation April 1997 and Feb 1998 CgMs Environmental for Fairview Homes plc ONR97

The site is bounded to the W by the river Lea, and consists of over 90 acres of derelict land, occupied only by buildings related to the former Royal Ordnance Factory. Five trenches were excavated, in two groups two in April 1997 and three in February 1998.

Four of the trenches (trenches 2 & 5) contained no deposits of archaeological interest. Trench 3 differed from the others in that there was some evidence to suggest that the deposits had been affected by the course of a palaeo-channel, the exact course of which is uncertain. Otherwise, the deposits from this trench follow a similar pattern to those in trenches 2, 4 and 5. These seem to indicate that a significant depth of the deposits in these trenches was laid down in stagnant or low-energy fluvial environments. This would be consistent with the location of these trenches on the floodplain of the river Lea. The 'peaty' deposits identified in each of these trenches are likely to have formed in a stagnant waterlogged environment. The similarity in the deposits in these trenches suggests that much of the surrounding area was subject to similar conditions, and the dearth of archaeological evidence implies that the overall potential for the recovery of archaeological remains from the site is low.

Trench 1 showed evidence for two palaeo-channels. The later is thought likely to date to the medieval or post-medieval period – post medieval finds were recovered from the top of the upper alluvial layer associated with this channel. The earlier channel followed a slightly different course, and was associated with a wooden bank revetment. Radiocarbon dating of this structure has indicated a late Roman or sub-Roman date for this structure. This clearly shows the presence of a coherent water management system in this area during this period.

However, these remains are clearly unusual in the wider context of the site and are regarded as a chance survival. The evidence from most of the trenches suggests that there is little potential for the recovery of archaeological remains *in situ*.

GREENWICH

Sacred Heart Convent, Belmont Hill, Blackheath, SE13 PCA BLN97

Information not available.

Gallions Reach Urban Village, Central Way, Western Way, SE18 TQ 4535 8015 MOLAS (D Saxby) evaluation Feb 1997 Thamesmead TOWN GAC97

In two of 54 trial holes evidence of prehistoric activity was represented by struck flints, fire-cracked flint, animal bone and charcoal found on the surface of the natural sandy clay. They were sealed by the Tilbury III peat deposit dating to the late Mesolithic - early Neolithic period. In the other trial holes the Tilbury III peat deposit was overlaid by a sterile clay above which lay the Tilbury IV peat deposit, dating to the Late Bronze Age. At the W end of the site a river channel was located: it was filled with layered silt and peat and probably dates to the Bronze Age or Iron Age.

Gallions Reach Urban Village (Phase 2), Central Way, SE18 TQ 450 800 MOLAS (S Stevens) evaluation Sept 1997 Thamesmead TOWN GAE97

A record of the prehistoric topography was made and peat and wood samples taken. The evaluation suggested an area of dry higher ground within an area typical of a lower lying, wet marsh environment which was traversed by substantial tidal channels.

DLR Lewisham Extension, Cutty Sark Station, Creek Road, SE10 TQ 3823 7774 MOLAS (M McKenzie) excavation Apr 1997 Mowlem Civil Engineering DXL97

Natural gravels and alluvial deposits in the S trench were cut by a cess or refuse pit of 12th-13th-c date. In another trench a N-S channel, cut into the alluvium, may have been part of an attempt to drain the area, possibly at a time when there was a growing demand for new development as medieval Greenwich expanded W. The channel could be only broadly dated by reference to one 13th - late 18th-c peg tile. Dumped material then raised the ground level across the whole site. Above it lay a garden-type soil which was succeeded by the cellars and cesspits of late 18th-early 19th-c tenement buildings. They appear to have been backfilled at the end of the 19th c.

Deptford Creek, SE10 TQ 3770 7730 MOLAS (B Sloane) Archaeological Foreshore Survey May 1997 London Borough of Lewisham FLS02

Riverwall Works, Drawdock Road, Greenwich Millennium Festival Site, SE10 MOLAS BWP97

Information not available.

see *Lewisham*

Guildford Grove, SE10 TQ 3790 7685 MOLAS (J Bowsher) evaluation Nov 1997 Buxton Homes GUL97

Topsoil over natural gravels was cut by 19th-c features, including a brick-lined cesspit, a soakaway and domestic pits.

Creedy's Yard, High Bridge Wharf, High Bridge, SE10 TQ 3876 7810 MOLAS (J Bowsher) evaluation Jan 1997 Berkeley Homes (Kent) Ltd HBW97

Natural sand was cut by stakeholes and two pits, all containing 12-13th-c pottery. They were sealed by ploughsoils and subsoils above which was constructed a substantial stone building of late medieval or early Tudor date. An associated plaster floor was sealed by demolition debris that included medieval brick, glazed floor tiles and stained window glass which indicate a building of high status. A sealing layer of 17th-c date was superseded by structural remains of the 18th c and 19th c.

Creedy's Yard, Highbridge Wharf, Eastley Street, SE10 TQ 387 781 WA (Paul Pearce & Nick Cooke) excavation Feb-Mar 1997 Berkeley Homes (Kent) Limited HBR97

Two trenches were excavated: the larger of circa 450m² and the other of 25m². They were positioned on the basis of results from

the evaluation of the site undertaken by MOLAS (see above). The preliminary assessment of the excavation results indicates multi-period activity on the site from the 12th century AD to the present day.

Pits, post holes and stakeholes belonged to the earliest phase of archaeological activity on the site. Small quantities of pottery dating the 12th and 13th c were recovered from some these features. The most significant feature dated to this period was a large steep-sided pit associated with a possible fence-line/structure. The evidence from these features suggests relatively 'low status' activity on the site. A well, built of chalk, limestone and sandstone, was dated to the late medieval/early post-medieval period. It is thought likely to belong to a 'high status' building nearby.

Remains of three buildings of Tudor date were recorded. The largest of them, with its main axis parallel to the river, is thought to be Compton House. Associated deposits include yard surfaces and cobbled floors. Late in the Tudor period, there is evidence for the use of land near the back of the main house for making pins - a number of pinners bones are recovered from layers and features of this date. Artefactual evidence suggests that the main house may have been 'high status'. Much of this main building had been robbed for its stone or had been truncated by modern structures.

Documentary and archaeological evidence suggests that the Tudor building identified as Compton House was demolished early in the 17th c. This appears to have been followed shortly afterwards by the construction of a new house on a different axis. This building also had associated yard surfaces, which were subsequently truncated by 17th-c pits.

Structural additions made to the standing building may indicate a shift away from purely domestic use to light industry. Other features dating to this phase (late 17th to 18th c) include brick-built drains and soakaways.

Two 19th- or 20th-c cellars truncated much of the archaeology along the NW edge of the site. A large brick-built drain and a soakaway were also dated to the 19th c. Documentary evidence suggests that these buildings were demolished and the yard created in the 1930s.

Leda Road, SE18 TQ 4291 7918 PCA (Cate Davies) evaluation May 1997 Hilife Construction Co. Ltd LDR97

Two trenches were excavated within the former Royal Woolwich Dockyard. Natural (Thanet) sand was revealed at 29.64m OD. The earliest archaeological deposits uncovered were of the late post-medieval period and are believed to be associated with the building of the dockyard. Widespread ground build-up continued until the early 20th c; subsequently the buildings on the site were demolished.

Neptune Court, National Maritime Museum, Park Row, SE10 TQ 3860 7766 MOLAS (J Bowsher) watching brief Apr-May 1997 NPH96

Work followed an evaluation (*LA* 8 supp. 2 (1997) 42). Subsoil over the natural gravels was sealed by a topsoil which contained material dating to the 18th and 19th c and must represent the governor of Greenwich Hospital's garden. Above were the remains of 19th-c walls which were directly sealed by the concrete surface that seems to be the original floor of Neptune Hall (b. 1873).

Greenwich Reach, Thames Street, SE10 TQ 3788 7777 PCA (Tim Carew) watching brief Oct 1997 Clearwater Estates plc NWS97

Seventeen engineering test pits and nine boreholes were monitored. Archaeological interpretation of the results was limited by the nature of the excavations, but it was possible to

revetments probably dating to the 19th or 20th c, ground raising dumps, and redeposited alluvium of unknown date.

HACKNEY

9 Appold Street, and Snowden House, 66-90 Worship Street, BC2 TQ 3318 8205 MOLAS (D Sankey) evaluation June-July 1997 Gemini Commercial Investments Ltd APP97

Natural brickearth was overlaid by 17th-19th-c landfill dumps reclaiming either the N end of the Moorgate marsh or a tributary of the Walbrook stream. Fragments of moulded Caen stone from a 16th-c building were found reused in a 19th-c foundation and 19th-c cellars.

2-6 Link Street, Homerton, E9 TQ 3534 8504 MOLAS (Kieron Tyler) excavation Apr-May 1997 New Islington & Hackney Housing Association LK95

Excavations followed an evaluation in 1995 (*LA* 8 supp. 1 (1996) 10). Natural gravel was located, overlaid at the N of the site by brickearth. The chalk foundations of a building, as well as external pits, were recorded above; these are dated to the 11th-12th c, suggesting that the origins of Homerton are much earlier than its documented date of mid-14th c. After this, a building with chalk and flint foundations was constructed, some time after the 13th-14th c and before the late 15th-early 16th c. To its S, and contemporary with this building, were a series of ditches and a timber sluice: these related to the management of water in the area of Hackney Brook, located to the S of the site. They were replaced by a brick-lined reservoir constructed during the late 15th or early 16th c. During this period the land came into the ownership of Ralph Sadleir, the owner of Sutton House, a Tudor mansion still standing to the E of the site. The demolition of the chalk and flint-founded building was succeeded by an external surface subsequently built upon in the very early 19th c, after the demolition of buildings adjacent to the site which are known to have been standing in c 1792.

St Augustine's Church Tower, Mare Street, E8 TQ 3498 8499 MOLAS (M Burch) watching brief Nov 1997 Hackney Historic Buildings Trust SGS97

To the S and W of the tower limited works exposed graveyard soil and brick rubble beneath stone paving slabs which seem to have been laid in the late 19th-early 20th c.

New Tesco Store, Chalgrove Road Car Park, Morning Lane, E9 TQ 3510 8490 PCA (Victoria Ridgeway) evaluation Apr-May 1997 Tesco stores Ltd MNG97

Four trenches were excavated. Natural clayey gravels were observed at 40.64m OD; they were overlain by alluvially deposited clayey silts. These were sealed by a horticultural soil dating to at least the 19th c. In the 19th c there seems to have been a period of ground reclamation and levelling followed by occupation and road building. More recently the site was again levelled for use as a car park.

HAMMERSMITH AND FULHAM

All Saints Primary School, Bishops Avenue, SW6 TQ 2417 7639 MOLAS (J Partridge *et al*) watching brief Feb-Apr 1997 London Diocesan Board for Schools ASP97

Limited work took place in the N corner of Fulham Palace, a SAM. The watching brief did not reveal any significant archaeological remains. In two areas modern construction and/or made ground related to the development of the school in the 1960s. Elsewhere recent made-ground overlay the natural brickearth. Evidence for earlier activity was limited to a few finds and probable planting holes of 19th-c date.

Fulham Palace, West Court, Bishop's Avenue, SW6 TQ 2402 7613 MOLAS (J Bowsher) watching brief Sept 1997 Fulham Council FPC97

A shallow trench, from the E gate to a fountain in the centre of the courtyard, revealed modern levelling surfaces, a small area of possibly early demolition material and some stone blocks that could have belonged to an earlier (1860s) fountain structure.

69a Fulham High Street, 423 New King's Road, SW6 TQ 2443 7597 MOLAS (J Partridge) evaluation Feb 1997 Threshold Tennant Trust FUH97

Several 17th-c pits and a post-hole were cut into the surface of the natural brickearth. They had been truncated by brick foundation walls associated with properties to the E of the old *King's Arms* public house. Two of these foundation walls probably date to between the late 17th and mid-19th c; they were both orientated roughly N-S and perpendicular to New Kings Road. They were separated by a drain and a brick-paved passageway that may have led into a yard. Large pits associated with the late 19th-c demolition of the *King's Arms* and modern activity had truncated much of the earlier post-medieval remains.

The Distillery site, Winslow Road, Manbre Road, W6 TQ 2337 7783 MOLAS (R Cowie) watching brief June 1997 English Heritage WLR97

Natural brickearth, in which was found a prehistoric flint flake, was cut by several pits and a narrow gully or slot. Some of these were of late medieval and early post-medieval date. Other pits probably dated to the 19th c, and six postholes were undated.

HARINGEY

Highgate Woods new information centre and staff bothy, N6 TQ 2828 8838 and 2830 8864 MOLAS (Nick Holder) watching brief Jan-Feb 1997 Corporation of London HWO96

Recent and Victorian features were observed cutting the weathered London Clay.

71 St. Paul's Road, Tottenham, N17 TQ 3450 9080 AOC (Catherine Cavanagh) evaluation Aug 1997 Challenge Care Limited PAU97

Two trenches revealed masonry foundations, and a possible yard surface in the S trench. These structures may have been part of the farm buildings belonging to the medieval moated site of Mockings Manor which occupied a position to the E of the site.

HARROW

Sydmar Lodge, 201-205 Hale Lane, Edgware TQ 2020 9240 OAU (D. Wilkinson) evaluation Feb 1997 Surburban and County Care Ltd HLE97

No significant archaeological features or deposits were located. There was some evidence of landscaping for the construction of buildings in the 19th c. The earliest finds were a few residual sherds dating to the 17th c.

105-109 High Street, Edgware TQ 1910 9164 AOC (Dylan Hopkinson) evaluation Oct 1997 David Ward Associates Ltd HSR97

Five trenches were opened, one of which revealed archaeological remains in the form of two medieval pits and a ditch, probably part of a field system or tenement boundary associated with the medieval development along the frontage of High Street Edgware. The other four trenches revealed no archaeological remains.

HAVERING

Angel Way (ex GPO site), Romford TQ 5105 8890 MOLAS (N Holder) watching brief Jan 1997 Mitchell, McFarlane and Partners Ltd ANL97

In two out of ten geotechnical test pits peat horizons overlay the natural gravels.

Golden Lion Junction, Angel Way, Romford ECC GLJ97

Information not available.

Hall Farm, Church Lane, Romford TQ588 848 AOC (D. Kenyon) watching brief May 1997 Barnton Developments Ltd HLF97

The area which was monitored lay within the boundary of a medieval manor house. A black organic clay layer containing fragments of late medieval/early post medieval ceramic building material was observed during the cutting of service trenches. Lying in the top of this layer were unworked logs with bark surviving in places, which seem to have functioned as ground make-up in the lowest part of the site. No archaeologically significant material was identified in the three remaining trenches. WC

St John's Church, Havering-atte-Bower TQ 5118 9308 HAT (Erika Guttman) monitoring and recording ATP Group Partnership JEC97

No archaeological features were identified during construction of a new extension to the church hall.

Ardleigh Green Road, Hornchurch NMS (Nick Truckle) HO-AG96

Information not available.

Marshalling Yards, Hornchurch Station, Hornchurch NMS (Nick Truckle)

Information not available.

Marshalls Park Upper School, Romford TQ5150 8940 HAT (Jon Murray) evaluation LB Havering HAV97

No archaeological features were revealed in a trial trench. The former courses of drainage culverts were shown to have been backfilled during the development of the school site in the 1920s and 1930s.

Paternoster Row, Noak Hill TQ 5340 9397 NMS with Rochford Hundred Field Archaeology Group (Frank Meddens, Neil Faulkner) round-up not yet traced PTN97

The Bowling Green, Gidea Park, Main Road, Romford TQ 5330 9045 MOLAS (M Wiggins) watching brief June 1997 CM Cadman & Sons MNO97

Ploughsoil covered the natural brickearth.

Former BT Depot, North Street, Hornchurch TQ 2160 7250 HAT (Tom Vaughan) evaluation Crest Homes (Eastern) Ltd NT197

Modern hardstanding and hardcore overlaid the natural gravel drift. A few shallow features were found cut into the gravel, being either devoid of dating material or of post-medieval or modern date.

Lorry Park, Rom Valley Way, Romford TQ 5150 8790 PCA (Alistair Douglas) evaluation April-May 1997 Boots Properties plc RMV97

Three trenches were investigated. Natural sandy gravel was recorded at 10.21m OD, overlain by naturally waterlain clay at 9.97m OD. These were sealed by alluvial clay deposits dating to between the 18th and 20th c, within which 19th-c drainage cuts were recorded. These deposits were overlain by modern made ground and a tarmac surface.

HILLINGDON

Barnsfield Allotments, Uxbridge TQ 0507 8415 HAT (Tom Vaughan) evaluation Notting Hill Housing Trust RHM97

The topsoil and subsoil directly overlaid natural gravel. No archaeological features were identified. A single residual burnt flint and a single sherd of prehistoric pottery were retrieved, along with modern brick and tile fragments, from the topsoil.

Broadwater Gardens, Harefield TQ0500 8920 HAT (Jon Murray) evaluation Notting Hill Housing Trust BRS97

No archaeological remains were revealed in former allotments close to the Grand Union Canal, but an extensive programme of environmental sampling revealed organic sediments dating to early Mesolithic and Neolithic periods.

Ruislip Manor Farm House, near Bury Street, Ruislip TQ 0905 8778 MOLAS (A Steele) watching brief Aug 1997 LB Hillingdon RMH97

Engineers' test-pits were examined at the 16th-17th-c farmhouse (a Listed Building situated in the NE corner of a motte and bailey castle (a SAM)). On the N and E sides of the house flint foundations were recorded above the natural clay: they may have belonged to structures associated with a 13th-c abbey. On the E side they were in close proximity to the moat of the castle and here they were fairly deep. A coin of the reign of Stephen (1135-1154) was found in deposits on the N side of the farmhouse. The foundations were robbed in the post-medieval period and reused as foundations for the farmhouse on the NE side of the building. To this corner had been added a buttress, perhaps in the 18th or early 19th c. Further S a backfilled cellar with a brick floor may have been additional to the original house.

The Norman Hay Site, Bath Road, Harmondsworth TQ 0701 7708 MOLAS (S Hoad) evaluation Dec 1997 Kingswood Commercial Properties Ltd NHS97

A probable prehistoric ditch, containing a fragment of burnt flint, cut into the natural brickearth. It was truncated by a gully from which a fragment of medieval pottery was recovered. Two postholes were associated with it. Another ditch was also revealed, containing charcoal and daub and likely to have been of Roman or Saxon origin. Three Saxon pits were identified and a loomweight fragment recovered. The remaining features comprised undated tree root holes and a plough mark.

Windsor Court Development, 30-34 Chapel Street, 28-34 Windsor Street, Uxbridge TQ 0538 8396 MOLAS (H Knight) evaluation Mar 1997 Grosvenor Square Properties Developments Ltd CWU97

A series of 18th-c rubbish pits and two ditches cut the natural gravels. They were probably associated with the activities that took place to the rear of properties facing onto Windsor Street. Two large pond-like features were also excavated: they had silted up by the 18th c and probably dated from when the area was common land.

Site of former Vicarage of St Mary, Church Hill, Harefield TQ 0505 9002 RPSC (Robert Masfield) excavation Oct 1996 Banner Homes Group plc CUH95

Six trenches excavated W of the 1995 evaluation (LA 8 supp. 2 (1997) 45). The alignment and location of the late Roman to early Saxon field ditch encountered in the 1995 evaluation were confirmed. 19th-c bedding trenches associated with the former vicarage garden were also found.

Imperial College Sports Ground, Harlington TQ 0825 7765 WA (Andrew Crockett) excavation Henry Streeter (Sand and Ballast) Ltd IMC96

Further evidence for a long sequence of occupation and land use was recovered (see LA 8 supp 2 (1997) 45). The occupation of a presumably previously wooded landscape during the later Neolithic period included the construction of a large rectangular ditched 'ritual' enclosure and a number of pits, both isolated and grouped throughout the surrounding landscape. Some of these pits contained probable 'placed' deposits of pottery and worked flint, while others produced assemblages more characteristic of settlement activity.

A formalised landscape of fields, enclosures, wells and pits was established during the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age,

probably associated with a settlement focussed to the SE of the excavation area. It included the continued use of the Neolithic enclosure, possibly as a pyre site associated with an adjacent cremation cemetery. The development of a small Late Iron Age and Romano-British enclosed settlement, to the NW of the Bronze Age settlement, included an associated trackway with wayside inhumation burials, cremation burials and middens, as well as a complex arrangement of internal enclosure divisions, peripheral stock enclosures, wells, gravel pits, pits, post-holes, and the ephemeral remains of round-houses.

A single pit of Saxon date was recorded. A medieval field system of small enclosures and wells was established to the S, with the ephemeral remains of possible ridge and furrow cultivation to the N. Elements of the medieval field system continued in use until the post-medieval period.

Middlesex Lodge, 199 Harlington Road, Hillingdon TQ 0773 8183 RPSC (Robert Masefield) watching brief Spring 1997 J Hodgeson Ltd HNR96

Excavations for foundations of a residential development were monitored, following an evaluation (*LA 8* supp. 2 (1997) 45). A ditch oriented N-S and dated to the 1st millennium bc was located in the E. Further settlement features including drainage ditches, a possible enclosure, probable pits and post-holes from the middle Bronze Age to the early Iron Age were encountered in the NE part of the site. However, scant ceramic evidence from this area may indicate that these were peripheral settlement features.

Heathrow Airport Terminal 4, Remote Stands, Grassed Area 16A, Heathrow Airport TQ 0750 7485 MOLAS (S Hoad) watching brief Nov-Dec 1997 - Jan 1998 Heathrow Airport Ltd TFR97

Natural brickearth was cut by 14 features comprising postholes, ditches, pits, tree root holes and field drains. Middle Bronze Age pottery, including the remains of two separate vessels, was recovered from two of these features, a small hollow in the brickearth and a ditch. From the same ditch fragments of middle Neolithic and middle Bronze Age pottery were recovered. Some features contained burnt flint fragments and numerous fragments of unstratified burnt flint were found. Several postholes and an area of burnt clay were recorded but contained no dating evidence. Post-medieval field drains and ditches were observed, one of which contained a horse shoe and a plough-share. The site was covered by a layer of topsoil or ploughsoil. wc

Heathrow Airport N side Extension - Communications Infrastructure, S of Northern Perimeter Road (N of N Runway), Hounslow TQ 0527 7678 MOLAS (N Elsdon) watching brief May-Sept 1997 Heathrow Airport Ltd HCI97

Pits and ditches were recorded above the natural brickearth, the majority at the W and E ends of the site. They were of uncertain date but their proximity to the prehistoric sites excavated by Grimes in 1944 and Canham in 1969 suggest that they might date to the Neolithic to Iron Ages, and possibly the Roman period. Deposits of alluvium were identified: they were probably palaeo-channels, but might be the remains of ponds or stream channels documented in mid-18th-19th c.

14-16 High Street, Harefield TQ 2492 7865 AOC (Darryl Palmer) evaluation Oct 1997 Richard Taylor Construction HGS97

Three trenches were fully investigated. They revealed a hearth of probable 17th c date and a truncated pit of post-medieval date. Any other potential archaeological remains had been truncated by fairly extensive modern demolition and make up.

High Street (rear), Uxbridge TQ 1737 7724 MOLAS (Heather Knight) excavation Dec 1997 Royal & Sun Alliance HSU96

A further phase of excavation was undertaken in this medieval town centre after the work of 1996 (*LA 8* supp. 2 (1997) 45). Post-holes and gravel surfaces cut by medieval and post-medieval pits were recorded. wc

The Lodge, Holloway Lane, Harmondsworth TQ 0600 7773 TVAS (John Saunders) evaluation, excavation and watching brief IGP investments LDG97

Deposits comprised a ditch, pit and postholes of 13th-15th-c date. Other finds included a few prehistoric struck flints, and sherds of possible Roman and early medieval date.

Moyson's Yard, Moor Lane, Harmondsworth, West Drayton TQ 0570 7767 MOLAS S (A Steele) evaluation July 1997 Stor-A Car MLH97

Weathered brickearth above the natural gravels was cut by three post-medieval pits. They were sealed by topsoil onto which a 19th-c brick yard surface, probably Moyson's Yard, had been laid.

The World Business Centre, Newall Road, Heathrow Airport TQ 0834 7689 MOLAS (J Partridge) evaluation July 1997 BAA Lynton plc NLL97

The natural gravels were overlaid by weathered brickearth, and cut by a palaeo-channel or other periglacial feature. No archaeological deposits were present.

Land adjacent to Ibis Hotel, Nobel Drive, Harlington TQ 0911 7701 MOLAS (Nicholas Elsdon) excavation July 1997 Howmac Limited NDH96

An evaluation in 1996 (*LA 8* supp. 2 (1997) 45) was followed by excavations. The earliest evidence for human activity was a pit, the fill of which contained a fine example of a leaf-shaped arrowhead of early or middle Neolithic date. It appears never to have been shafted or used, suggesting that it could have been a deliberate deposit. Later prehistoric activity is represented by two boundary ditches. The entrance way through a Middle or Late Bronze Age ditch had a complex series of modifications to its layout, possibly as part of a system for stock management. Its alignment has parallels from sites in the surrounding area, notably Cranford Lane, and appears to have been derived from the local alignment of the slope of the gravel terrace in the valley of the River Crane. One ditch appears to be of Iron Age date or later; this shows a change in orientation from the enclosures of the Later Bronze Age. A single minim coin of the late 3rd or early 4th c AD is the sole evidence for Roman activity, but is of similar date to a nearby Roman enclosure system at Cranford Lane.

St Giles' Church Hall, High Road, Ickenham, Uxbridge TQ 0791 8635 MOLAS (M Wiggins) watching brief May 1997 Ickenham Parochial Council SGL97

Natural brickearth was generally covered by ploughsoil though in the SW of the site it was cut by a ditch containing fragments of a Roman tile and an 18th-c brick. Above the infilled ditch a rammed chalk foundation wall was recorded.

Highbridge Industrial Estate, Oxford Road, Uxbridge TQ 0515 8445 HAT (Jon Murray, Ron Humphrey) evaluation PSIT Properties ODD97

Work revealed a similar stratigraphic sequence to those found at Three Ways Wharf site nearby, although no prehistoric artefacts were found. Sparse archaeological features dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods were identified.

Lufthansa Cargo Warehouse, Southampton Road, Shoreham Road West TQ 0638 7448 MOLAS (S Hoad) evaluation July 1997 Lufthansa Cargo AG LCW97

Natural gravel was overlaid by a series of modern dump deposits, capped by an asphalt surface.

The Shoenberg Site, Trevor Road, Hayes TQ 0940 7975 MOLAS (S Stevens) evaluation Dec 1997 Thorn High Street Properties Ltd TV097

Natural gravels at the N end of the site were overlaid by redeposited gravels, probably to terrace the landscape during construction of the adjacent Grand Union Canal. In the S of the site natural gravels were sealed by modern industrial and building debris.

Stockley Close, West Drayton TQ 0775 7974 AOC (Tony Howe) evaluation December 1997 Bilton plc SKC97

Seven trenches were fully investigated. All trenches revealed a series of redeposited brickearth dumps all of which contained some post-medieval finds. Some undisturbed brickearth found in the trenches was partially hand-dug to find evidence of early prehistoric flint working. No flints were recovered.

HOUNSLOW

1 High Street, Brentford TQ 1871 7792 MOLAS (R Cowie) evaluation Aug 1997 Barratt West London BFH97

Cutting natural gravels and, on the N side of the site, brickearth, were three small post-medieval pits, an 18th-c ditch aligned at right-angles to the High Street, and several brick structures. Of particular interest were the remains of a large building on the E side of the site, identified on 19th-c maps (dating back to 1839) as a malthouse. Walls abutting the malthouse were dated to the 19th c, as was a brick-lined soakaway.

St Mary's Convent, The Butts, Brentford TQ 1762 7747 MOLAS (R Cowie) evaluation Nov 1997 The Poor Servants of the Mother of God BT197

Natural brickearth was recorded above gravels in the NE and SW of the site. An iron spearhead, provisionally dated to the early Saxon period, was recovered from a feature cutting into the gravels. In some areas the gravel appears to have been truncated in the early post-medieval period, probably because of gravel extraction. Most of the recorded features were of post-medieval date and associated with agricultural activity or gardening. The remains of 19th- and early 20th-c buildings were revealed on the N and E sides of the site. Unstratified finds included three flint waste flakes dated to the Neolithic or Bronze Age, and Roman potsherds.

The Serco Site, 13 Hayes Road, Southall TQ 1118 7862 MOLAS (D Lakin) evaluation Nov 1997 Helical Bar Developments Ltd HYR97

Natural brickearth was extensively extracted, probably in the 19th or early 20th c.

North Road, Brentford TQ 1838 7788 TVAS (Adam Cronney) watching brief Leadbitter & Co NTR97

Observation of foundation works did not reveal any archaeological deposits, but a single sherd of early Bronze Age pottery was recovered from disturbed contexts.

Gunnersbury Park Museum, Popes Lane, Acton, W3 WLAFG GPM97

Information not available.

Former Health Centre, Spring Road, Lower Feltham TQ 0996 7225 MOLAS (H Knight) evaluation Feb 1997 Ealing Family Housing Association Ltd FLF97

Natural brickearth was sealed by ploughsoil into which 19th-c pits and postholes were cut. In the S of the trench it was cut by a shallow stream channel which was infilled with brickearth containing two sherds of late 11th-c pottery.

Mayfield Farm, Staines Road, Bedfont TQ 0745 7350 MOLAS (H Knight) evaluation Nov 1997 Heathrow Airport Ltd MFF97

Field walking of the survey area produced quantities of burnt flint and a small quantity of worked flint, as well as ceramic building material.

Syon Park, Brentford TQ 1705 7705 HAT (Jon Murray) observation and recording Telewest Communications plc SYN97

Groundworks in a small area in the N part of Syon Park close to the A315 London Road were observed, revealing no archaeological features.

ISLINGTON

21 Bowling Green Lane, BCI TQ 5312 1822 NTA (Simon O'Connor-Thompson) watching brief June 1997 Bowling Green Properties BGL97

Eight geotechnical trial pits were recorded in the basement of a standing building; pits cut into the natural sands were revealed. None contained any dating evidence. A further watching brief in Nov 1997 (in conjunction with pca) during ground reduction at the rear of the building showed a sequence of late-17th-c dumps. This accords with both cartographic and documentary evidence. Nothing to indicate the presence of the precinct wall of the medieval St. Mary's nunnery, Clerkenwell, was observed.

85 Colebrook Row, NI TQ 3173 8357 MOLAS (A Miles) evaluation May 1997 Commonwealth Invest Ltd COK97

Natural clay was overlaid by thick levelling deposits for 19th-c buildings on the site.

1-7 Dallington Street, BCI TQ 3189 8236 MOLAS (A Miles) watching brief Apr 1997 Dallington Lofts Ltd DLL97

Natural brickearth or gravels were overlaid by similar deposits, possibly representing agricultural use prior to its development in the 17th c. At the N end of the site deeper deposits may indicate pitting.

62-66 Farringdon Road, BCI NTA FGN97

Information not available.

129-139 Finsbury Pavement, EC2 TQ 3277 8175 MOLAS (K Pitt) excavation Dec 1997 Norwich Union Investment Management FIS96

After the evaluation of 1996 (*LA* 8 supp. 2 (1997) 47) an excavation was undertaken on this site which lies immediately to the E of the medieval moated manor house of Finsbury. Late medieval and early post-medieval cut features and brick structures were recorded, the most notable being the W arm of the moat for the manor house, which had probably been backfilled in the 17th c. WC

5 Garrett Street, BCI TQ 3225 8227 MOLAS (P Askew & L Howe) watching brief Sept 1997 Blueprint Estates plc GET97

A substantial deposit of late medieval - post-medieval garden soil was recorded above reworked brickearth sealing natural brickearth.

Collins' Music Hall, 10-12 Islington Green, NI TQ 3172 8368 MOLAS (A Miles) evaluation July-Aug 1997 The Collins' Music Hall ISL97

Natural gravels were cut by a probable stream channel and overlaid by ploughsoil. Pottery dates from the ploughsoil (mainly mid 14th to mid 15th c, with number of mid 12th-c dates) suggest that the area was open ground from the medieval period. A burnt layer above may represent debris from the use of the land as a timber yard, or the fire which destroyed the Collins' Music Hall (b. 1862) in 1956.

Jerusalem Passage, BC1 TQ 3163 8218 MOLAS (L Howe) watching brief June 1997 Tasou Associates JEP97

Underpinning works were monitored on the site of St John's Priory, a SAM. A wall comprising chalk blocks and Tudor bricks was recorded: it may have been part of the post-medieval building which was built after the priory was demolished.

387a Liverpool Road, NI TQ 3215 8456 MOLAS (A Miles) watching brief Mar-Apr 1997 London Building Company plc LIP97

Natural gravels were overlaid by a soil horizon containing pottery dated to mid 11th to mid 12th c. It is most likely that this was for agriculture and that this was the case up until the first buildings were erected on the site in the 19th c.

1 Peartree Street, NI TQ 3210 8245 MOLAS (Nick Holder) watching brief Feb 1997 Waterman Partnership PTR97

A thick peaty horizon was observed above the natural gravels in three geotechnical test pits. Material within these layers was dated to the 17th c and it is possible that they represent the fills of a deep feature or features associated with Civil War defences of 1642-3.

56-64 Pentonville Road, 1-11 Baron Street, NI TQ 3122 8316 MOLAS (K Tyler) evaluation Jan 1997 The Jury's Hotel Group Ltd and McAleer & Rushe Ltd PNT97

Natural gravel was, at the S end of the site, truncated by the E edge of a pond which is depicted on a plan of c 1760. Finds recovered from its fill included fragments of sugar cone moulds. The pond was sealed by dumps, dated by pottery to 1730-1770, which were probably associated with the construction in 1788 of Winchester Place, a row of houses fronting the recently opened (1756) Pentonville Road. At the N end of the site a gravel extraction pit was recorded, its backfill dated to 1730-1770. It is possible, therefore, that the gravel was removed during the construction of Pentonville Road.

Preachers' Court, Charterhouse, BC1 TQ 3185 8202 MOLAS (Chris Thomas) watching brief Sept 1997 Sutton Hospital PCC92

Work followed an evaluation in 1992 (LA 7 no 3 (1993) 81). Natural gravels were overlaid by early medieval dump layers or gravel extraction pit fills. They were succeeded by features and deposits relating to the Charterhouse (f. 1371): a chalk wall, a possible timber drain and dump layers dating to the 14th - 16th c. Above were brick walls, a possible floor and dumped layers dating to the later 16th-18th c. They were overlaid by 19th-c demolition materials.

KENSINGTON & CHELSEA

Chelsea Royal Hospital, SW3 TQ 280781 OAU (G. Williams) desk-top assessment Mar 1997, watching brief April-May 1997 Royal Hospital RCH97

Work in advance of the installation of an automatic irrigation system. No features earlier than post-medieval were revealed, probably due to the raising of land levels associated with the Hospital and the construction of the Victoria and Albert Docks and Chelsea Embankment. Layers of cobbles observed at the E side of the Hospital may relate to surfaces associated with both the College and the early use of the Hospital. Hitherto unknown drainage structures (soakaways) were found and recorded in Figure Court.

Earls Terrace, Kensington High Street, W8 TQ 2496 7910 PCA (Alistair Douglas) evaluation Aug 1997 Earls Terrace Properties Ltd ETR97

Four trenches were excavated with natural 'brickearth' recorded at 7.45m OD. An E-W ditch, probably dating to the Roman period, may represent a road-side ditch or other field boundary respecting the alignment of the Roman road that is

assumed to pre-date Kensington High Street. A ploughsoil was recorded that may date to Saxon times and possibly medieval alluvial deposits in the SW of the site suggest the presence of a water channel. During the post-medieval period the site appears to have been open fields until it was residentially developed in the early 19th c.

6-16 Old Church Street, SW3 TQ 2710 7765 PCA (Shahina Farid) evaluation and excavation Apr-May 1997 FL Estates OCR97

Excavations in the S of the site revealed floodplain gravels overlain by an alluvial silt layer from which many artefacts were recovered, including pottery sherds dating from 170 AD to the mid 14th c and two struck flints. Roman and Saxon features were primarily observed where they cut into the natural gravels, although they were probably cut through the alluvial deposits the features were not generally visible at that horizon.

No prehistoric features or deposits were found *in situ*, but residually deposited cultural material was recovered from later features including struck flints and two pottery fragments of probably Late Bronze Age date.

Until recently no Roman activity had been recorded in the immediate vicinity of the site and so it is significant that a pit and a shallow ditch containing Roman pottery dating to the 3rd c AD were identified during these excavations.

A few features dating to the middle Saxon period were observed in the E of the site, and a number of postholes, probably representing a timber structure, were tentatively linked to this phase of occupation.

A N-S discontinuous ditch which cut the W end of the Roman ditch, and whose alignment mirrored that of a row of postholes from the previous phase, was dated Saxo-Norman and may indicate a continuity of function for this area of the site.

Cartographic evidence from 1664 shows houses fronting onto Church Lane (now Church Street) and the E-W aligned property boundaries shown on this map continued through to the 19th c. The post-medieval features on the site would have been in the garden areas of these properties, including rubbish and cess pits, boundary ditches, bricklined soakaways and wall footings.

The Royal Hospital, Royal Hospital Road, Chelsea, SW3 TQ 2794 7808 MOLAS (Sarah Jones) watching brief July 1997 The Commissioners of The Royal Hospital RHR97

Trial holes were monitored in the Great Kitchen of the Royal Hospital which was constructed as part of Wren's original Royal Hospital building, completed in 1692. Topsoils, which could date to any period prior to the late 17th c, sealed the natural gravels and probably represent the open or cultivated area indicated by documentary sources. They were succeeded by two spur-walls which were part of the original Wren building phase of the Royal Hospital, possibly forming side walls for one or more of the late 17th-c cooking ranges or hearth surrounds located along the NE side of the kitchen area, beneath the chimney stacks. Make-ups and dumps, presumably for floor surfaces which have not survived, post-dated the spur-walls.

Warwick Road/Cromwell Road/Fenelon Road, W14 TQ 2492 7865 AOC (Darryl Palmer) evaluation August 1997 Bovis Construction Ltd WCM97

Two trenches revealed modern truncation down to a sterile stratum of sand, where no archaeological remains survived.

KINGSTON

Kingston Bridge Refurbishment TQ 17667 68986 (S) TO 17662 69185 (N) WA (Jenni Morrison) observation Symonds Travers Morgan for Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames KBR97

The site was located on the N bank of the River Thames upstream of Kingston Bridge. A stretch of 200m was dredged to a maximum depth of 1.5m. During the initial phase of dredging, a post-medieval waterlogged timber revetment was recorded. The main archaeological observation was carried out aboard a holding barge. Initially a sample of the dredged material was passed through a mesh above the barge. The mesh was then removed and all the material was monitored as it was deposited by the grab into the barge. A sample of the artefact types retrieved was collected; it included some small clay pipe fragments, post medieval pottery, and most notably worked flint and a large sherd of Bronze Age pottery. The type of artefacts recovered suggested that the river deposits being dredged were laid down in post-medieval times. In one area, high concentrations of post-medieval pottery and tile may be interpreted as material dumped behind the timber revetment. The size and condition of the artefacts demonstrated that archaeological monitoring of dredging operations can be an effective way of recovering archaeological information from waterways.

Kingston Bridge (S side), Kingston TQ 1776 6935 MOLAS (D Saxby) evaluation Apr-May 1997 Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames K1B97

Timber revetments and the N boundary of the property to which the revetments belonged, were located on the S side of the bridge. Ten phases were identified; some revetments were constructed from reused boat and building timbers. The earliest revetment is dendrochronologically dated to the early 14th c. A substantial 17th- or 18th-c brick wall subsequently replaced the property boundary defined by the waterfront structures: it remains today as the wall flanking steps which lead down to the river.

Kingston College Car Park, Kingston TQ 1800 6891 OAU (G.Pugh) evaluation Nov 1997 Serco Ltd. on behalf of Kingston College KCC97

Modern services and the remains of a modern structure and modern backfill layers were revealed. No other archaeological deposits were encountered. The area of excavation was limited due to the number of services detected before excavation began.

East Lane and South Lane, Kingston TQ 1781 6889 CGMS evaluation and excavation ELK96

The remains of a Saxon settlement dating to the period 400-700, apparently occupying a gravel island or headland, were identified. It consisted of at least one timber hall, represented by numerous stake- and post-holes, and is thought to comprise the remains of a farmstead. Among the finds were traces of antler working and an intact pottery drinking cup. WC

Holy Cross School, George Lane, Kingston SAS GGL97

Information not available.

Longhouse, George Road, Kingston TQ 5202 1703 PCA (Jonathan Butler) evaluation and excavation May-June 1996 LPE for Octagon Developments Ltd GC096

Six archaeological trenches exposed natural gravel at 47.85m OD. The excavations revealed that the site and some of the surrounding area had been thoroughly truncated by gravel extraction in the late 19th and early 20th c.

Residual burnt and stuck flints and prehistoric pottery fragments within the quarry pit backfills indicated Late Bronze Age activity near the site.

Mill Place, Kingston TQ 1853 6878 OAU (A. Parkinson and G. Pugh) evaluation Serco Ltd. on behalf of Thames Churches Housing Trust MPK97

A paleochannel, probably an earlier course of the River Hogsmill which runs to the S of the site, was revealed. A small assemblage

of worked flint and some burnt flint, probably dating to the late Neolithic, was recovered. No evidence of buildings or deposits associated with *Middle Mill*, which is shown as standing at the end of Mill Place on John Roque's map of 1745 and on the 1816 publication of the Old Series OS maps, was encountered.

Steadfast Sea Cadets, Thameside, Kingston TQ 1789 6958 CGMS evaluation and watching brief SLK96

The fragmentary remains of three late medieval timber revetments, built to prevent bankside erosion by the Thames, were identified. They were almost certainly contemporary with those recovered during the Kingston Horsefair excavations (HOR85, 86, 87). A very small number of reused medieval boat timbers, recovered from these revetments, are being studied.

St. John's Vicarage, Church Road, Old Malden TQ 2120 6615 WA (Phil Andrews) excavation Jan-April 1997 McAlpine Homes Southern Ltd OLM97

Four trenches, totalling about 1900m², were excavated in a site of about 1 ha. Small quantities of flint tools and waste of Mesolithic date were found redeposited in later features. A small amount of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery, and a few amorphous features provided slight evidence for settlement in this period, with Late Iron Age occupation represented by a slightly larger assemblage of pottery, a ditch or gully, and several shallow pits.

Occupation beginning in the early Romano-British period is more certainly attested by a large enclosure ditch, gullies and shallow ditches, pits and scoops, and limited structural evidence comprising a few post-holes and slots. Occupation appears to have continued into the 3rd-4th c AD, and the majority of Romano-British finds and features may belong to this later period. The features were concentrated on the E side of the site, with virtually none recorded to the W; the excavation seems to have fairly clearly defined the extent of Romano-British occupation in this direction.

The earliest medieval activity has been assigned to the 11-12th c. It was represented by two pairs of substantial ditches along the N edge of the site, which possibly defined a trackway to the rear of properties fronting Church Road. If this interpretation is correct, it would suggest that the early medieval settlement took a linear rather than nucleated form. Later medieval activity was confined almost entirely to the W side of the site, with a series of shallow ditches and gullies dated to between the 12th and 14th c defining small plots; at least two phases of features were represented but no contemporary buildings were identified. A vicarage is known from documentary sources to have existed in 1279, and it is possible that these plots were associated with this as yet unlocated building. The most substantial feature was a 'watering hole', fed by several gullies perhaps tapping a spring; this may have been used by animals rather than as a source of domestic water. No medieval features later than the early 14th c were found, and pottery of the 14-16th c was almost entirely absent. Whether this reflects an abandonment of the site, a shift in settlement focus, a change in rubbish disposal patterns or a combination of all three factors is unclear.

Substantial remains of the late 17th-early 20th-c vicarage survived, with three major phases of building and additions identified, carried out at intervals of about 100 years. Various horticultural features were present, which related to the associated pleasure gardens and orchard, though comparatively few finds of this period were recovered.

Government Offices Site (former), Leatherhead Road, Chessington TQ 1750 6330 CGMS evaluation LHD97

The complete absence of archaeological remains was almost certainly due to severe and widespread modern truncation.

The Former Eye Hospital, 17 Upper Brighton Road, Surbiton TQ 183 668 AOC (Dave Tyler) evaluation April 1997 Beazer Homes Ltd UBR97

Nine trenches exposed features associated with a formal garden, which produced artefacts dating from the 19th to 20th c. These post-medieval garden features were associated with either the Eye Hospital or the previous building, Southborough House. Peat and organic material were examined from the bottom of a former pond.

LAMBETH

Thames Water pipeline, Belvedere Road, SE1 TQ 3070 7971 MOLAS (J Minkin) watching brief Feb 1997 Galliard Homes Ltd BVD97

A sealed well or sump with the lower part of a pump *in situ* was found, set into an alluvial silt and clay above the natural gravels. It consisted of a lining of two casks, one above the other, and on top of which was suspended a joist and plank floor. Set vertically into the cask lining and projecting through the floor was a bored wooden pipe, apparently the remains of a pump. It is dated to mid - late 18th c and may have been associated with workshops next to the site at this time.

The Millennium Wheel site, Jubilee Gardens, Belvedere Road, SE1 TQ 3065 7994 MOLAS (Graham Spurr) evaluation Oct-Nov 1997 The Millennium Wheel Co Ltd JUL97

Boreholes were examined to provided evidence of palaeo-environmental conditions. A sequence was recorded of gravels, overlaid by the sands and silts typical of a floodplain, which were in turn overlaid by organic silty clays indicative of a marsh-like environment and at a level which suggests that they related to the Roman period. This sequence was sealed by thick deposits of post-medieval made-ground, including probable building material waste, and some brick walls *in situ*.

Lambeth Bridge House, Lambeth Road, SE1 TQ 3059 7891 PCA (Barry Bishop) evaluation Sept 1997 CgMs for Jones Wootton Laing LMD97

Two archaeological trenches and ten groundwork contractor's test pits were recorded, exposing natural alluvial gravel and sands at 2.19m OD. Medieval pottery dated to 1270-1350 was recovered from a ditch. Ground-raising and levelling dumps dating to the 17th c were cut by a series of pits and ditches dating to the 17th and 18th c. In the next phase of activity a series of levelling dumps with associated walls and floor levels apparently related to tin-glazed ware pottery production also dated to the 17th and 18th c. This phase was followed by extensive Victorian industrial activity, also relating to the production of ceramics, mostly of stoneware items such as drainage pipes.

Thames Foreshore (Flood Mitigation Phase 3), opposite County Hall and S of Hungerford Bridge, SE1 TQ 3064 8017 MOLAS (S Hoad) watching brief Feb 1997 London Underground Ltd TFC97

An auger survey recorded natural gravels gradually falling towards the river, though one of the transects showed a sharp fall, possibly the result of truncation by dredging for the clearance of an entrance to one of the numerous wharves that lined this part of the river in the 18th and 19th c.

Cornwall House, 1 Waterloo Road, SE1 TQ 3280 7992 NTA (Eric Norton) evaluation Mar 1997 King's College and UMDS WTR97

Many trial pits and boreholes were recorded in advance of refurbishment. The site is located in the former Lambeth Marsh on the edge of the river Thames. A deposit of fibrous peat, up to 1m thick, was found at around OD, sealed by successive layers of alluvial clay. The peats contained many large fragments of well-preserved wood and other vegetable matter which else-

where have been dated to the Bronze Age. Sealing the alluvium there was evidence of land reclamation by substantial dumping of soil, over 1m thick, which had been well sorted by agriculture. Cartographic evidence shows the area to have been pasture in the late medieval and early post-medieval periods. Land reclamation and management continued well into the post-medieval period; the upper levels of the soils contained pottery from Tudor to 18th-c date. Three drainage ditches cut through the soils and the underlying alluvial clays. The site was first developed c 1815, although the remains of the terraced buildings that first occupied the site were destroyed by the construction of Cornwall House in 1912-1914.

LEWISHAM

DLR Lewisham Extension (Trenches 4 and 5), Broadway Fields, SE8 TQ 3746 7680 MOLAS (J Bowsher) watching brief Mar 1997 Mowlem Civil Engineering DXK96

The excavation of trenches for pier bases was monitored. In one of them were recorded several stakes which appear to have been part of a small post-medieval revetment which lined the E edge of a channel running from the Armoury Mill (documented in 13th c and later used in the grinding of steel for Henry VII's armoury at Greenwich).

DLR Lewisham Extension (Trench 9), junction of Elverson Road and Conington Road, SE13 TQ 3742 7685 MOLAS (J Bowsher) evaluation Apr 1997 Mowlem Civil Engineering DXG97

The sequence was composed of riverine deposits over natural gravel. The upper part of the sequence was sealed by recent landfills.

DLR Lewisham Extension (Trench 10), r/o Conington Road, SE13 TQ 3793 7618 MOLAS (J Bowsher) evaluation Apr 1997 Mowlem Civil Engineering DXH97

Riverlaid silts were truncated by cut features associated with channels running from the Armoury Mill (see above), which is known to have been located to the S of this trench.

Deptford Creek, SE8, SE10 TQ 3770 7730 MOLAS (B Sloane) Archaeological Foreshore Survey May 1997 London Borough of Lewisham FLS02

A survey of the drift geology and archaeology, a photographic record of the principal riverine structures of late 19th-c or earlier date and a record of the physical attributes of the creek bed and associated structures was undertaken. Amongst the latter were: stretches of timber river walls, constructed in the mid-19th c, timber revetments, a masonry riverbed lining of c 1838, a dock or inlet of 1876-94, barge-bed revetments, masonry and timber splash aprons for sewage pumping station outfall pipe of 1868, a masonry and timber drain of c 1868, Halfpenny Hatch rail bridge of 1870 and a line of timber uprights which may be remnants of the river wall line predating the 18th c.

DLR Lewisham Extension (Trench 14), off Lewisham High St (Tesco's car park), SE13 TQ 3085 7600 MOLAS (J Bowsher) evaluation Mar 1997 Mowlem Civil Engineering DXJ97

The sequence comprised sterile sands over alluvial silts sealed by recent made-ground. Late 19th- or early 20th-c intrusive features were present.

16/19 Lamerton Street, Deptford, SE8 TQ 3715 7785 AOC (Darryl Palmer) evaluation July 1997 Beaver Housing Society LAM97

One trench revealed truncation by a modern basement and post-medieval dumping. No archaeological remains pre-dating the 16th c were present.

Goldsmiths College, New Cross, SE14 TQ 3652 7677 PCA (Jenny Proctor) evaluation April 1997 Goldsmiths College GLD97

A single trench exposed a natural silty clay at 21.57m OD overlain by modern dump deposits.

The Stowage, Deptford, SE8 TQ 376 778 PCA (Kevin Wooldridge & David Divers) excavation Aug-Nov 1997 Fairview New Homes plc SOA96

The two main areas of excavation in this large site immediately S of the Thames were Area A in the SW of the site and Area D in the N. Natural gravel was observed at 3.83m OD.

A ditch containing two sherds of Saxon pottery was the only feature attributed to the Saxon period. A SE-NW ditch in Area A running along the lower edge of the gravel terrace may have been medieval in origin. In Area D an elevated area of seemingly alluvial deposits running parallel to the River Thames may have represented the medieval river embankment although no structural elements of this feature were found. In the two main areas of excavation extensive post-medieval activity was recorded.

In Area A, next to St. Nicholas church, the excavations were focused on the documented Trinity House Almshouses, which are known to have been in existence by the 16th c, probably having been established in the 15th c. The remains of three major phases of almshouses were excavated, revealing almost complete ground plans of two ranges built in the late 18th c and one range of buildings dating from the 17th c along with the fragmentary remains of another two buildings. The earlier almshouses were represented by discontinuous chalk and flint wall footings and severely truncated internal floor layers providing little information on the layout of this earlier building.

Area D was located on the site of a shipbuilding dockyard initially established by the East India Company towards the beginning of the 17th c. A sequence of timber revetments were excavated along with two slipways and other dockyard facilities which contained not only reused ship timbers but also off-cuts and roughed-out timbers from the shipbuilding carried out on site. Some of the dumps associated with these structures contained vast quantities of debris from the shipbuilding industry.

Other dumps associated with the Area D structures consisted of waste from a post-medieval red earthenware pottery documented on the site during the 18th c. However the pottery wasters excavated appear to be late-17th-c in date. Analysis of these wasters so far confirms the theory that the South East London Redware industries had a diverse output of forms. The forms include domestic wares; bowls, chamber pots, dishes, jars, pipkins, horticultural wares; flower pots and more frequently occurring industrial vessels especially; sugar loaf moulds; syrup collecting jars and distilling flasks. A preliminary comparison with the Woolwich Redware kiln indicates a localised pottery tradition.

Clinton House, Watergate Street, Deptford, SE8 TQ 3718 7784 AOC (Dylan Hopkinson) evaluation May 1997 Beaver Housing Society Ltd CNH97

Three of four trenches contained remains of post-medieval structures with associated floors, dating from the 18th and 19th c. They overlay a quarry pit and probable well of mid-17th-c date, which were cut into the natural gravel subsoil.

South-East London College (former), Worsley Bridge Road, Lower Sydenham, SE26 CGMS WLY97

Information not available.

MERTON

Tesco Store, Burlington Road, New Malden TQ 2252 6850 MOLAS (C Cowan) evaluation Apr 1997 Tesco Stores Limited BUL97

Alluvial clay lay over the natural clay: it was probably derived from inundations of the Pyl Brook, immediately to the N.

31 Commonsidge, Mitcham TQ 2805 6885 SAS (J G Perry & A C Skelton) watching brief Jan-Feb 1997 Stability Structures (Ewell) Ltd CDE97

Two test pits and the foundation trenches for two cottages were watched and no archaeological features were found. Some post-medieval finds were made.

Meadbrook, Grand Drive, Raynes Park, SW20 TQ 2320 6805 SAS (J G Perry & A C Skelton) evaluation Jan 1997 Beaver Housing Association GDD97

Three trenches all revealed deposits of alluvial clay, together with fragments of later Neolithic/Bronze Age pottery, burnt flint and flint flakes. Trench 3, on the W side of the site, contained more finds than trenches 1 and 2. No signs of occupation were found; the finds were probably deposited by river action. The quantity of finds suggests the presence of a prehistoric site nearby, possibly to the SW.

9 Highbury Road, Wimbledon, SW19 TQ 24385 71340 SAS (J G Perry & A C Skelton) evaluation June 1997 Mrs C Douse HIR97

Two trenches and two test pit were dug; no archaeological finds or features, other than modern ones, were made.

Land bordered by High Street, Christchurch Road and the River Pickle SW19 TQ 2672 7014 MOLAS (D Saxby) evaluation Sept-Oct 1997 J Sainsbury Developments Ltd CCC97

In the SE of the site natural gravels and an overlying peaty deposit were cut by prehistoric palaeo-channels which were presumably part of the River Pickle/Wandle. The Roman road, Stane Street, which linked London with Chichester, was located in the NW of the site. It had been constructed in a cut and was bordered with banks and ditches, possibly to protect the road from flooding. The S ditch contained pottery dating to the 1st-3rd c. To the N a ditch or channel cutting the natural gravels is undated but appeared to be cut to the same level as the roadside ditches and to be similarly aligned; it may therefore have been part of an associated drainage system. Sealing the road and channels was a sequence of alluvial flood deposits above which there was some evidence for 18th- and 19th-c activity, including a ditch or channel of 18th-c date which may have been associated with the calico industry.

Land at Caesar's Walk, Mitcham TQ 2795 6802 AOC (Dylan Hopkinson) evaluation Dec 1997 NHS Estates CWK97

Three trenches were fully investigated. All revealed fairly recent soils and subsoils down to a sterile stratum of natural sand. No archaeological remains survived.

Land adjacent to 110 Ridgway, SW19 TQ 2328 7033 MOLAS (R Hewett) evaluation Nov 1997 Thirlstone Homes Ltd RGW97

Natural gravels were overlaid by 20th-c features.

145 Morden Road, Mitcham TQ 2672 6821 PCA (Chris Pickard) evaluation Sep 1997 Denvale Properties Ltd MRD97

Four trenches revealed natural terrace gravels and sands at 16.46m OD, overlain by alluvially deposited silty clay and sand. These deposits were sealed by a substantial soil horizon containing pottery dating to between 1600 and 1800. 20th-c developments had largely truncated any earlier features.

42 Tramway Path (land adjacent), Mitcham TQ 2735 6801 MOLAS (R Hewitt) evaluation Aug 1997 Care Haven Ltd TRA97

Natural sands and gravels were cut by a pit which contained Roman material and some early to middle Saxon pottery. These latter finds are particularly significant in view of the site's proximity to the Mitcham Anglo-Saxon cemetery, and the previous lack of evidence for settlement in this part of Mitcham.

Caesar's Camp, Royal Wimbledon Golf Club, Camp Road, SW19 7Q 2240 7108 MOLAS (N Roycroft) watching brief Dec 1997 Swan Golf Designs Ltd CCM97

As part of a pipe-laying operation five trenches were opened in the centre, on the ramparts, in the ditch and on a possible causeway of the Iron Age hillfort of Caesar's Camp, a SAM. Some burnt flints and one struck flint, a small pit and a possible metallised surface over the W causeway were considered to date from the prehistoric occupation. Evidence for medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow fields was also noted. A central path flanked by lateral ditches, which was a precursor of the path that cuts through the site, was recorded. It was clear that the medieval or post-medieval ploughing had removed any stratigraphy *in situ* inside the fort, leaving deep-cut features into gravel.

NEWHAM

Barnby Road, Stratford, E15 NMS BNB97

Information not available.

Dersingham Infants School, Dersingham Avenue, E12 TQ 4306 8533 PCA (Mark Beasley) evaluation Dec 1997 Education Department, London Borough of Newham DSG97

Natural gravel was overlain by a medieval ploughsoil in one trench. A garden wall and probable landscaping were post-medieval; they were sealed by modern dump deposits.

Albert Basin, Gallions Road, E12 TQ 54405 18050 TO 54434 18084 WA (Jamie Wright) evaluation Norton Healthcare Ltd ABN97

A desk-based assessment of the Albert Basin, including the present site, was prepared by Newham Museum Services' Albert Basin Archaeological Desktop Study. This concluded that where previous site activity had not removed or disturbed the deep alluvial/peat deposits there was potential for surviving archaeological remains from the late prehistoric and Roman periods.

The excavation of test pits was the first of two possible stages of evaluation and was undertaken to establish the nature, extent, date, and character of areas of archaeological interest. Test pits were mechanically excavated to identify areas of archaeological potential, specifically for archaeological remains of organic origin. There was potential for the remains of trackways and other timber structures, dating to the Late Neolithic and Bronze Age, surviving in a waterlogged state within the peats and organic alluvium.

A ridge of gravel running E to W, with a spur extending to the S, was identified. To the W of the spur was a potential former land surface at about 1m OD, which was overlain by successive layers of peat and clay; no dating was recovered for these episodes. To the E of the spur lay clays within which lenses of peat had developed within the last 200-300 years. The decision of the English Heritage Archaeological Adviser was that Stage 2 of the evaluation need not be implemented.

211-219 High Street South, East Ham, E6 TQ 4284 8267 JSAC (John Samuels) evaluation Interbeam Ltd HSH97

No features of archaeological interest were identified. Topsoil had been stripped in advance of construction of a milk depot in the late 19th/early 20th c, with subsequent layers deposited for yard surfaces with associated drains.

East Ham Baths, Nelson Street, E6 TQ 4275 8349 MOLAS (N Holder) evaluation Oct 1997 London Borough of Newham HIS97

Natural brickearth was overlaid by ploughsoil from which 18th-c finds were recovered. WC

Former British Alcan Works, North Woolwich Road, E16 TQ 4074 7929 PCA (Tim Carew, Helen Keeley, R. G. Scaife, N. G.

Cameron, S. Dobinson) evaluation March 1997 Keirbeck Steel Ltd NWW97

A borehole investigation was carried out to provide sediment samples for a geoarchaeological evaluation. The sediments were largely inorganic and homogeneous, appearing to be typically estuarine alluvium with no peat. The diatom assemblages derived from an aquatic environment in continuous contact with the river. Pollen analysis indicated rapid sediment deposition, possibly dating to the Roman or post-Roman period. The pollen indicated a tree and shrub environment dominated by oak, hazel and alder along the river's margins. No evidence of human intervention or presence was detected.

Barnwood Court, North Woolwich Road, E16 TQ 4061 8019 PCA (Shahina Farid) evaluation Jan 1997 East London Housing Group HW-BC97

Twelve prospection pits and two trenches were excavated on this site located to the S of the Royal Victoria Dock.

Pleistocene fluvial gravels were recorded between -1.93m OD and -3.2m OD; they contained artefacts indicating human activity in the vicinity of the site during this period. Overlying them was a sequence of Middle Holocene peat and organic silt/clay formations, indicative of a fall in sea/river levels in the early Neolithic period (probably related to the Tilbury III marine regression). The peat continued to develop until the Bronze Age (4500 BP) and was sealed by river deposited silts formed up to the 19th c. Modern disturbance and ground build up over these deposits were related to the late-19th-c construction and subsequent demolition of warehouses and domestic buildings and the 1960's development of Barnwood Court.

Prince Regents Lane, West Ham E16 TQ 000 000 NMS (Nick Truckle) round-up not yet traced

52-58 Romford Road, Stratford, E15 TQ 3931 8449 PCA (Douglas Killock & Andy Daykin) evaluation Sep 1996 & July 1997 A.L. Housing RRN96

Four trenches exposed River Terrace gravels at 8.01m OD. A ploughsoil probably dating from the late medieval to the post-medieval period was exposed; the paucity of finds suggested arable farm land at a distance from any settlement. The earliest occupation evidence on the site consisted of two 18th-c walls. Intrusions, deposits and structural remains dating from the late 19th c indicate a further period of possibly agricultural land use continuing into the 20th c.

Land at the Royal Albert Dock, E16 TQ 4340 8080 PCA (Alison Telfer) evaluation July 1997 University of East London ELU97

Sixteen prospecting test pits were excavated. The earliest deposit recorded was a peat layer at up to 0.02m OD; engineering boreholes showed that the peat overlay natural sand and gravel. The peat was sealed by layers of alluvial clay over which 13m of black silt was deposited. Late-19th-c land reclamation dumps probably date to the construction of the dock in 1875; the site was sealed by a layer of demolition debris.

Royal Docks Community School, Prince Regent Lane, E16 TQ 4130 8110 MOLAS (N Holder) evaluation and excavation Aug-Oct 1997 London Borough of Newham PRG97

In prehistory the area consisted of two islands of high ground surrounded by marsh and inlets of the River Thames. The higher E island had a sandy subsoil from which a few Mesolithic flint flakes were recovered. It was covered by a Neolithic and Bronze Age soil, in which over 1300 fragments of flint tools, debris and pottery were found. Several features were excavated, including a cooking pit that was filled with and surrounded by burnt flint and a small scatter of animal bone. A group of stakeholes by a deep channel at the edge of the island was

interpreted as a platform or jetty. The lower-lying gravel island to the W had no signs of human occupation, but a collapsed yew tree was found, covered by a layer of peat. The site is interpreted as a seasonal or temporary camp situated on an island of dry land with good access to the major transport 'highway' of the River Thames. Furthermore, the surrounding marshy area and water would have been a valuable resource for hunting wildfowl and animals, fishing and exploiting wood for shelter, fuel and tools.

Salway Road Arts Centre, Salway Road, Stratford, E15 NMS SWR97

Information not available.

Stansfeld Road, Beckton E16 TQ 42I 8II WA (Bill Boismier) evaluation Barratt Homes (East London Division) STF97

The site comprises an area of 2.25 ha. between Stansfeld Road on the E and the Richard House development site to the W. Two trenches were dug by machine: Trench 1 along the E boundary of the site measured 14m by 14m, Trench 2 in the W half of the site measured 8m by 9m. Trench 1 was excavated to a depth of c 4.46m and Trench 2 c 3.8m.

No archaeological deposits or features were found. Sedimentary sequences showed the site to be composed of made ground deposits of 20th-c date ranging in thickness from thin surface deposits in the W half of the site to a depth of 0.70m along the E boundary. Deposits of alluvial silty clay occurred beneath the made ground and above a layer of peat. The peat varied in thickness across the site and was situated above either Thames Gravel deposits (Trench 1) or further deposits of alluvial silts (Trench 2). Although peat deposits are generally believed to have formed during the late Neolithic and Bronze Age, the peat within Trench 2 sealed a deposit of earlier alluvial silts, and therefore may be a relatively recent formation.

St. John's Church, Stratford Broadway, E15 NMS SBD97

Information not available.

Council Depot (former), Well Street, opposite junction with Waddington Street, E15 TQ 3908 84.98 MOLAS (D Sankey) evaluation Oct 1997 Molloy & Lynskey Ltd WTF97

Natural reworked brickearth and gravels were cut by two 18th- to 19th-c wells which were backfilled at the end of the 19th or early 20th c.

REDBRIDGE

Fairlop Quarry, Hainault Farm, Chadwell Heath ECC FLQ97

Information not available.

Eastwood Road, 92-96 High Road, E18 TQ 4025 8024 MOLAS (I Grainger) watching brief July-Aug 1997 Lansbury Developments Ltd EWR97

Natural clay was overlaid by the earlier ground surface which was probably pasture, waste or parkland before the 19th c. This and a probable quarry pit were sealed by levelling or a surface associated with Grove Lodge, a 19th-c Grade II listed building. Brick culverts may also have been associated with the latter.

The Grotto, Wanstead Park, Warren Road, E11 TQ 4195 874.8 MOLAS (C Thomas) standing structure survey Mar-Apr 1997 Corporation of London GWP97

A survey and reconstruction drawings of the ruined Grotto were carried out. Situated at the S end of Perch Pond, it was originally constructed as a boat-house, with chambers above for a boatkeeper, within the park of Wanstead House (rebuilt in 1781). A fire caused substantial damage to the Grotto in 1884 and more recent erosion, robbing, and vandalism have caused widespread damage, leaving the building very ruinous. The E wall of

the boat-house dock, uncovered in previous excavations, was re-surveyed.

RICHMOND

Beveree, Twickenham Preparatory School, 43 High Street, Hampton TQ 1399 6970 MOLAS (R Cowie) evaluation Aug 1997 Twickenham Preparatory School Trust HGH97

Natural gravels were cut by six ditches, one of which seems to be dated to the 16th or 17th c; the others were probably of similar date, but produced no datable artefacts. The gravels – and possibly the ditches – were overlaid by ploughsoil, which produced abraded sherds of Kingston-type ware and fragments of post-medieval tile. The ploughsoil was sealed by 18th-c garden soil. This was cut by gravel-filled features including a path, which were probably of 19th- or early 20th-c date.

Upper Lodge, Bushy Park, Teddington centred on TQ 146 706 CKC (C Currie) evaluation Heritage Lottery Fund/Bushy Park Water Gardens Trust BHY97

Work in advance of proposed restoration of formal water gardens, originally laid out by Charles Montagu from around 1710.

The earliest feature located in front of the house was a 17th-c brick garden wall. After it had been demolished, deposits were dumped over it. The uppermost of them was truncated by a sloping feature, probably part of an artificial hollow. This may be all that remains of the Central Basin, which is thought to have existed between c 1709 and 1775. In the mid 19th-c (probably soon after the house was rebuilt c 1840) it was filled in and replaced by a fountain with a concrete basin, which was in turn destroyed by 1893-94. An area of alternating gravel hard standing and soil areas was then laid down; this was replaced by a hard standing area of cinders, probably around 1914-18. Topsoil was dumped over this to create the present lawn level.

A cutting through the E terrace of the water gardens was heavily disturbed by 20th-c activity.

In the park, a trench was cut to try to recover the outline of a pond at the E end of the E canal. An edge of a water feature may be that of the pond or of the canal, probably the latter.

Lower Nurseries, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew Road, Kew TQ 184 774 MOLAS (M Wiggins) watching brief Jan 1997 ADAS LNK97

Engineers' test-pits, most of which were located close to existing glasshouse walls, were examined. Natural strata were not certainly reached. Beneath the modern gravel path lay garden soil, a possible weathered soil horizon and a possible demolition layer.

61-69 Mortlake High Street, SW14 TQ 2070 7600 MOLAS (N Holder, S Hoad) watching brief, evaluation and excavation Apr-Sept 1997 Crown Dilmun plc MOT97

Natural gravels were cut by a small pit of possible prehistoric date. They were overlaid by 16th- to 17th-c garden soils and features which may have been associated with the fragmentary remains of walls and a pond. These were possibly remains of a Tudor house and garden that fronted on to Mortlake High Street. Above the Tudor deposits were brick walls, foundations and drains which probably related to a 17th-c sugar refinery referred to in documentary sources. They were associated with many fragments of sugar cone moulds and a series of dump and demolition layers. These were followed by walls, drains and foundations, dated to the 17th-18th-c, and associated with the documented Sander's Pottery. Pottery wasters, both tin-glazed and salt-glazed, were recovered across the site. Evidence of the production process, such as kiln furniture (saggers and spacers), was recorded as well as many vitrified and curved bricks which

could either be kiln debris or have been related to the production of salt-glazed pottery. Also recorded were the remains of a kiln structure with brick fireboxes, associated with the reuse and repair of and later additions to the earlier sugar refinery building. The pothouse was demolished in the 19th c, the debris apparent in dumped levelling layers, from which the majority of ceramic wasters has been recovered. Above were the substantial brick walls, floors and foundations of a documented 19th-c malthouse and associated oasthouses.

The Lord Napier Public House, 71-75 Mortlake High Street, SW14 TQ 2073 7600 MOLAS (S Hoad) excavation May-June 1997 Michael Shanly Group HSL96

An evaluation in 1996 by WA (*LA* 8 supp. 2 (1997) 53) was followed by an excavation in which two prehistoric pits and a ditch, both containing struck flint artefacts, were found. One fragment of pottery was also recovered. They were succeeded by a pair of double ovens, brick walls, floors and drains which may be associated with a documented 17th-c sugar refinery.

105 Mortlake High Street, SW14 TQ 2084 7599 AOC (Dave Tyler) excavation Aug 1997 R Britz MTS97

A series of probable prehistoric features were revealed, comprising of part of a curvilinear gully, postholes and stakeholes and a straight linear gully suggesting part of a settlement, although the scarcity of finds suggests any occupation was short-lived. This evidence is supported by the excavations carried out on the adjacent site on which archaeology dating to the Bronze Age period was discovered. This was overlain by alluvial deposits and the partial remains of 16th-18th c structures. The artefacts recovered dated to the late medieval to post medieval periods and suggested an active shoreline environment. There was also evidence for successive periods of scouring and natural deposition along the Thames with attempts at stabilising the foreshore through dumping.

Richmond Bridge Residential Site (former Ice Rink) TQ 1785 7415 AOC (David Tyler) evaluation Feb 1997 Hamilton Associates CLV97

None of eleven trenches revealed any archaeological remains. Large areas of the site were disturbed by previous buildings.

Dalemead Residential Care Home, 10-12 Riverdale Gardens, St. Margarets, Twickenham TQ 1735 7454 MOLAS (R Cowie) watching brief May 1997 Anwar Phul RDG97

Natural sand was covered by topsoil.

Trumpeter's House, The Old Palace, The Green, Richmond TQ 1750 7485 MOLAS (R Cowie) excavation July 1997 Diverse Production Ltd for Channel 4 TRU97

Excavations to reveal the precise location of the 'privy lodging' (royal apartments) of the Tudor Richmond Palace revealed the remains of structures, including a wall constructed of Tudor brick, dated to the reign of Henry VII. The wall was on the predicted line of the S (riverside) frontage of the royal apartments and although it was thought to be too thin for the main outer wall, it may have been part of a bay projecting out from the main building (as shown on 16th- and early 17th-c pictures of the palace). Evidence for the NW tower and the N side of the royal apartments was also found. Dumps of brick, stone and mortar rubble containing sherds of 17th-c stoneware were almost certainly connected with the demolition of most of the palace during the Commonwealth (*c* 1650). Among the debris were fragments of moulded stone from mullions and sills, a stone from part of the battlements, and fragments of early-16th-c ornamental terracottas. The latter had moulded acanthus leaf designs, and showed traces of blue paint. The project was filmed for a programme in the *Time Team* series, screened in January 1998.

Harrods Depository (former), Trinity Church Road, SW13 TQ 2315 7765 MOLAS (S Jones) evaluation Sept 1997 Berkeley Homes (Thames Valley) Ltd TRC97

Natural sand and gravel was cut by four undated ditches, the S of which was appreciably wider than the others and may have been a palaeo-channel. Ploughsoil sealed the two W ditches and was then overlaid by alluvial deposits, which also filled and sealed the other two ditches and appeared to increase in depth towards the River Thames to the E. None of the alluvial deposits contained organic or peaty horizons, or dating evidence. A ditch which cut into the ploughsoil along the W edge of the area, contained 17th-c pottery, and was probably a field drain.

Water Lane car park, Twickenham TQ 1640 7330 TVAS (John Saunders) evaluation Thames Valley Housing WLA97

Two trenches revealed no finds or deposits of archaeological significance. Both revealed evidence of heavy disturbance.

SOUTHWARK

14-38 Albany Road, Bermondsey, SE17 TQ 3358 7825 TVAS (Graham Hull) watching brief Fairclough Homes ALY97

An evaluation carried out in 1990 located some Roman deposits on the site but at a great depth. The watching brief was carried out during foundation piling and service trench digging but did not reveal any find or deposits.

Globe Theatre and Anchor Terrace Car Park, Anchor Terrace, SE1 TQ 3235 8035 MOLAS (B Barber) watching brief Feb 1997 Hollybrook Ltd GLB96

The earliest recorded deposits were alluvial in nature, mostly the result of flooding in the medieval period. A gravel surface, apparently containing only Roman material, was recorded between two bands of alluvium in the SW of the site. This may indicate either that the natural topography rose to the SW, or that earlier deposits had been eroded elsewhere on the site by an unrecognised channel. The latest alluvial deposits were more mixed with cultural material and in places sealed by dumps, suggesting a phase of land reclamation. These were cut by a series of parallel, shallow pits dated to the 16th c, and a N-S ditch which may relate to one of the S boundaries of the documented Globe Estate. They were sealed by a series of dumps and garden soils, some of which may have been contemporary with the Globe Theatre: one context produced a lead disk (possibly a token) dated 1625. Excavation in this area did not impinge upon the Globe Theatre, a SAM, but against the E edge of the excavation was a sequence of mortar surfaces, probably associated with two chalk and brick packed post-holes which occurred at a similar level to parts of the Globe Theatre, located in 1989 (*LA* 6 no 7 (1990) 192): they may have been part of one of the properties fronting onto Globe Alley (documented in 1647). Measures were taken to preserve these features *in situ*. The upper part of the sequence related to later 17th-c industrial and domestic activity and mid-late 18th-c brick wall footings and external surfaces. They were sealed by modern make-up.

R/o 2 & 2A Asylum Road and 718-728 Old Kent Road, SE1 TQ 3477 7752 AOC (Catherine Cavanagh) excavation Nov 1997 Hexagon Housing Association Limited ASK97

Two trenches revealed post-medieval features and demolition deposits, with no evidence of earlier archaeological activity.

Benbow House, Bear Gardens, Bankside, SE1 TQ 3223 8051 MOLAS (T Mackinder) excavation July-Sept & Dec 1997 Chelsfield plc BAN95

Following an evaluation (*LA* 8 supp. 1 (1996) 18) and a watching brief (*LA* 8 supp. 2 (1997) 54), two phases of excavations took place, after which the site was reburied. Crushed chalk had been

dumped above alluvium to form the foundation of buildings fronting onto Bankside during the medieval period. Remains of the buildings consisted of walls, floors, a large cellar and several pits: these are identified as the 'stews', owned by the Bishop of Winchester. Post-medieval brick walls, cellars and drains were recorded as well as evidence of industry: a delftware kiln, debris from glass-making and metal-working.

100-104 Bermondsey Street, SE1 TQ 323 7971 PCA (Douglas Killock) excavation Mar 1997 Angel Property Trading Ltd BS97

The site was on the W side of Bermondsey Street which developed as a thoroughfare from the abbey of St Saviour (founded in the late 11th c) to the centre of medieval Southwark.

The earliest layers recorded were of waterlain silts and clays, interpreted as marsh deposits, the upper layers containing cultural artefacts indicating settlement close to the site. In the next phase of activity the ground level was slightly raised to the E and the quantity of domestic refuse recovered indicates occupation close to the site.

The earliest building activity, along the Bermondsey High Street frontage, comprised two ragstone (with occasional brick and sandstone) wall foundations, whilst the first use of the open areas to the W of site comprised a sequence of outdoor surfaces in mortar, brick and gravel. No dateable artefacts were recovered from these deposits and features and no stratigraphic link could be established between the building and the 'courtyard' development.

In the next phase of activity the street frontage was moved W as a result of the demolition and reconstruction of the earlier building. Bricks from the new wall have been provisionally dated to c 1600 and the makeup layers for an associated robbed-out brick floor could date to the late 16th c. A further modification of this building resulted in the single rectangular room being extended to the W.

In the courtyard to the SW of the building complex three post holes, including a post setting large enough to support a structural timber upright, were recorded cutting the earlier brick paving. The function of this structure was unclear but it could have provided a covered and paved outdoor area.

The next phase of building was probably during the mid-late 17th c. The ground plan of the earlier masonry buildings was radically altered, the N wall being demolished and the floor level raised whilst to the S a boundary wall was constructed.

The first masonry buildings constructed in the W open area of the site formed a two-roomed building with mortar floors. The less substantial cross walls of this building may have been to support a timber superstructure which probably would have been ancillary to the main building complex to the E. In the courtyard area a series of horizontal layers were deposited. The uppermost, which abutted the S wall of the ancillary building, was interpreted as a garden soil deposit.

The next phase of activity probably dates to the 17th or early 18th c. During this period the courtyard was radically altered by the laying of a cobble surface and to the N of this and to the S of the ancillary buildings a small E-W wall was built, interpreted as a possible boundary wall, with external mortar surfaces extending S towards the cobble area.

Following these developments the internal floor levels of the ancillary building were raised and a sequence of small features were cut into the centre of the open area. The cut features respected the same E-W line of later pits, possibly indicating a continuous property boundary.

Two separate sequences comprise the next phase of activity, with the structural remains of the buildings fronting

Bermondsey Street and the ancillary structures both being sealed by demolition debris during the early to mid 18th c. The layers sealing the main building complex contained evidence of a later wall which may indicate the frontage moved to the E during this period. A new phase of building, probably during the 18th c, to the W of the earlier complex was evidenced by a tile-floored room with further internal walls to the E indicating the building continued E. In the open area to the W, 18th-c pitting was evident including a large tanning pit lined with over 300 horn cores set in clay used as a domestic rubbish pit from the mid 18th c. Subsequently the W room was demolished and during the 19th c a number of features were built including two circular brick-lined soakaways and two walls.

Adlards Wharf, Bermondsey Wall West, SE16 TQ 3419 7983 PCA (David Divers & Alison Telfer) Oct 1996-June 1997 watching brief and excavation Albany Homes Ltd BWW96

Natural alluvial deposits were recorded in the S of the site at 0.2m OD. The earliest man-made feature uncovered was a chalk dump revetted with large secured timbers, interpreted as part of the medieval embankment or associated defences which are thought to be represented by the line of Bermondsey Wall West.

The site produced a sequence of waterfronts and associated land reclamation. Three presumably consecutive timber revetments were partially exposed; they probably represent the early post-medieval development of the site.

Six distinct phases of waterfront were fully excavated and recorded, the earliest being an E-W revetment dating to the early 17th c and built using several sections of a clinker-built boat. A total of 24 individual timber revetments and a brick-built wall were recorded, the timber being primarily re-used and derived from boats and ships. By studying cartographic evidence it was possible to identify individual properties uncovered during the excavation dating back to at least the 17th c. The maps have also shown that for much of the early period development took place on a property by property basis, so that at any one time the contemporary waterfront consisted of several different lengths of revetment.

Other notable features recorded included a timber building, a circa 15th-c clinker boat, a crane-base, a slipway, three timber drains, two timber platforms and a cobbled surface. The fills between the revetments included two dumps from different phases of pottery kiln waste, including kiln furniture and structural evidence.

Brockham Street/Harper Road, SE1 TQ 3234 7941 BBC/MOLAS (Dave Beard, Harvey Sheldon) evaluation and training excavation June-July 1997 London Borough of Southwark BKM97

Work took place in advance of redevelopment for housing. More than 100 students participated in the five-week programme, with site teaching and specialist support from MOLAS.

Two N-S and one E-W Roman ditches, probably field boundaries, were revealed. The E-W ditch was the most extensively examined; it had been re-cut a number of times and contained much pottery, as well as building material, animal bone, fragments of wall plaster, burnt daub, *opus signinum* and *tesserae*. The material was largely uneroded, perhaps suggesting that buildings stood close by.

The work revealed a few prehistoric flints and sherds and a late medieval N-S ditch, perhaps a field boundary.

Foundation and debris from a terrace of buildings, erected early in the 19th c, that ran E-W across the site, was also recorded, together with the remains of a 'Rag Store', which had been fitted into the space N of the terrace and S of the gardens in Trinity Church Square.

Brunswick Court, Southwark, SE1 TQ 3340 7975 PCA (Tim Carew) evaluation June 1997 Weltonvale Ltd BNK97

The site lies on the S edge of the Horsleydown Eyot. The evaluation trench revealed gravel at 0.2m OD overlain by waterlain sand at up to 0.65m OD. The latter contained a small amount of redeposited human material including prehistoric pottery fragments and burnt and struck flints. The earliest features exposed were a posthole and a ditch, possibly of Roman date.

The excavations revealed that in the post-medieval period the site was divided by a N-S line of stakeholes with a drainage ditch to the E and linear features (for industrial use) to the W. They were sealed by post-medieval and modern make-up layers.

West Courtyard, Butler's Wharf Estate, SE1 TQ 7990 3380 PCA (David Divers) evaluation Sept 1996 Frogmore Developments Ltd WCW96

Five prospecting test pits and two evaluation trenches were excavated. Natural alluvial sand was recorded at 0.31m OD; over this was a thin layer of sandy gravel containing about 30% burnt flint. The sandy gravel was sealed by alluvially deposited sand of which the upper part may have formed a ground surface, although no features or artefacts were observed at this level. Later deposits contained much burnt flint and two cut features containing struck flint and prehistoric pottery.

The prehistoric deposits were sealed by alluvial clays and silts. These layers were cut by a N-S water channel that had been re-cut in the 17th c and later. A row of stakeholes to the E of the channel probably represents a fence line. Post-medieval river defences may be represented by an E-W aligned bank of this date which was recorded across the N of the site, cut by a ditch along its N side. The ground level S of the bank was later raised and into these dump deposits an E-W aligned row of postholes and a ditch had been cut. During the late 18th c further dumping levelled the ground to the S of the bank, whilst to the N the ditch was re-cut. Two walls and a brick-lined well, also dating to the late 18th c, were recorded to the S of the bank.

80 Camberwell Church Street, SE5 TQ 3291 7665 MOLAS (P Askew) evaluation May 1997 Landmark Housing Association CBW97

A garden soil sealed the natural gravel and sand. This was cut by a mid-19th-c pit on the S-W side of the trench and a brick cellar. On the E side of the trench, the garden soil was cut by two postholes, one of which had the remains of a stone post pad and its timber upright. The cellar and pit had been backfilled and sealed by late 19th- to early 20th-c demolition rubble. Cutting through the demolition material was a large pit, presumed to be early 20th c in date, sealed by the modern make-up rubble and concrete of the site.

Butlers Wharf, Grinders and operators site (site 5) and G Potton & Son site (site 6), Gainsford Street, SE1 TQ 3380 7985 PCA (Mark Bagwell) evaluation April-May 1997 CgMs for Galliard Homes GFD97

Twenty-two archaeological prospecting pits and three evaluation trenches were excavated. Alluvial clay was recorded at 2.7m OD within which peat deposits were observed. In the 17th c the ground to the NE was consolidated by a crushed chalk dump. In the late 17th c ground raising dumps were deposited across the area. By the late 18th c domestic buildings were in evidence, initially to the N and then W of the site, with a sequence of external yard surfaces to the E dating from this time. During the mid to late 19th c further building took place, the yard area continuing in use. In the 20th c earlier buildings were demolished and the land levelled.

53 George Row, SE16 TQ 3417 7979 PCA (David Divers) evaluation Oct-Nov 1996 Albany Homes Ltd BWT96

An apparently undisturbed sequence of alluvium and post-medieval dumped survived in the NE of the site, the top of the alluvium being recorded at c 2.0m OD.

The naturally-deposited alluvium included a peat deposit 0.45m thick occurring at 0.48m OD. Alluvial deposits were truncated in the SE of the site by a massive channel or pit, probably formed through erosion or other natural processes. In the early post-medieval period the channel was initially filled by probably alluvially-based deposits, and the purposely backfilled in the 17th or (more probably) 18th c, creating a ground surface at 2.7m OD. A timber drain apparently running into the channel and a deep 19th-c walled drain probably reflect the use of the channel for drainage. This feature is reflected by a 'dip' in Flockton Street immediately to the E of the site.

No post-medieval deposits survived in the NW of the site, having been truncated by a warehouse basement measuring 18m N-S by 8m E-W and about 2m deep. It probably dated to the late 19th c, although some red brick elements in these walls suggest the building may have slightly earlier origins.

Gloucester Grove (Phase 3C), St George's Way, SE15 TQ 3325 7755 MOLAS (D Saxby) evaluation Mar 1997 Peckham Partnership GLG97

Natural gravel was overlaid by ploughsoil dating to the 19th c.

165 Great Dover Street, SE1 TQ 3268 7946 MOLAS (Tony Mackinder) watching brief June 1997 Berkeley Homes (Hampshire) Ltd GDV96

After an evaluation in 1996 (*LA 8* supp. 2 (1997) 54) a watching brief was carried out to monitor the construction of a drain. A very narrow trench exposed mainly Roman cut features: pits, a ditch and a possible infilled quarry cut.

Hunts House, Guy's Hospital, Great Maze Pond, SE1 TQ 3275 7995 PCA (Robin Taylor-Wilson) evaluation Aug-Sept 1997 European Land and Property Corporation HHO97

Thirteen trenches were excavated 400m from the S bank of the River Thames. The site lies on the E fringe of a natural sand eyot, with the Guy's channel recorded to the S of the site.

The earliest phase of activity recorded was the surface of the late prehistoric marsh, formed by natural alluvium. The uppermost portion of the alluvium contained a small assemblage of lithics indicating probably seasonal land use during the later prehistoric periods. A few features cut into the prehistoric marsh surface contained no dating evidence. Alluvial deposits indicated serious flooding of the area in the late prehistoric or early Roman period.

In the first decades of the Roman occupation the W edge of Guy's Channel was revetted with a post and plank structure which apparently fell into disrepair around the mid 2nd c AD. During the next one hundred years a number of ditches and other features were cut. This was followed by a period of intensive land reclamation in the mid to late 3rd c, evidenced by a secondary phase of revetment of the W edge of Guy's Channel with an associated durable gravel surface. By the end of the Roman period the area was abandoned, as was the main settlement area to the E, with only a few possibly late or sub-Roman features cutting the 4th-c ground surface.

During the next few centuries the entire area was submerged beneath deep floodwaters, recorded as deep alluvial deposits sealing the Roman deposits across the site. Vast drainage ditches of late medieval and early post-medieval date were recorded cutting across the area. Ground consolidation and levelling in the S part of the site was dated to the 16th or 17th c, but by the late 17th c this area had again suffered flooding before finally being reclaimed. A few deeply-cut features, including three wells, represent activity on the site from the late 17th c until the construction of Hunt's House in the mid 19th c.

47-67 Hopton Street, SE1 TQ 3182 8045 PCA (Victoria Ridgeway, Barry Bishop & Gary Brown) evaluations and excavations Nov 1994-March 1997 Manhattan Loft Corporation HNT94

The site was excavated in five areas exposing sand at 0.99m OD sloping down 0.44m from N to S. It was interpreted as a natural sand eyot and it was overlain by silty sand up to 200mm thick. Nearly 500 stakeholes were recorded cutting the silty sand from various levels, with denser concentrations noted in the N of the site. The stakeholes were associated with several small pits and postholes and included a series of approximately 40 substantial postholes in one area. To the S the natural sand was cut by a pit containing a whole pot (a closed Beaker bowl common in Southern Europe but a rare find in Britain) associated with a flint core and blade. The pit was sealed by a dark peaty sand cut by over 100 linear grooves aligned either E-W or N-S and each with a 'v' shaped profile, interpreted as ard- or plough-marks in an associated ploughsoil.

The silty sand and ploughsoil contained a large finds assemblage of over 3000 lithics including 820 worked pieces and 300 pot fragments dating to the Neolithic and early Bronze Age, the majority of the pottery being of Beaker date. The artefactual and physical evidence indicate extensive prehistoric occupation of the area with the postholes and ard-marks indicating different zones of activity.

A series of water courses were recorded including one where two postholes may indicate an attempt to revert the water course during the prehistoric occupation of the site. These deposits were sealed by a substantial deposit of alluvium consisting of alternate silty sand and silty clay deposits. The many small water courses observed suggest a gradual rise in water levels leading to the abandonment of the site in the mid Bronze Age. Further rising of the water level led to the deposition of a thick layer of brown clay which contained artefacts of Roman and medieval date.

A pond and associated ditches which truncated the alluvial deposits contained finds dating to the late medieval to early post-medieval periods. These features probably represent an historically documented tidal millpond and its associated ditches.

During the latter half of the 17th c the water courses and pond were deliberately backfilled and the area levelled with a series of dumps, probably deposited to reclaim the marshy ground.

To the N of the site the remains of the furnaces and flues of an 18th-c glasshouse were excavated. A glassworking kiln comprising a central furnace with two opposing *sieves* (i.e. "platforms" from which glass would be worked) and flues was constructed from brick; the dating evidence suggests a mid-18th-c foundation with structural modifications towards the end of the 18th c. A sequence of brick and stone floors was recorded within the kiln; the latest floor was apparently replaced by a three large iron plates. These plates may have been re-used *marvers*, the surfaces used in the glass making process for the rolling of glass before blowing. To the E of this structure was a sequence of internal floors all containing glassworking debris, the pottery recovered dating to between 1750 and 1850 (later surfaces may have been lost by truncation in antiquity). Ancillary structures to the main kiln were represented by cobbled surfaces and walls. Further building remains, to the S of the site, may have been contemporaneous with the glassworking structures possibly representing a residential block or factory outbuildings.

Substantial brick walls dating to the 19th c represented truncated elements of the earlier glasshouse. Some walls were associated with dumps of cullet (ground glass) and these are presumed to be related to the documented glasshouse of Pellatt and Green, other structural remains may represent buildings associated with this later glasshouse. To the W of the buildings a

substantial brick culvert was constructed presumably to aid drainage from the underlying, though now backfilled, watercourse. Over time later buildings, possibly connected with the glasshouse, were added and ultimately they were incorporated into an overall structure, or complex of associated buildings. This complex had a central open area, possibly of walled gardens, which correlates with the outline plan of the Christ Church Parochial School, shown on a Street Plan of 1821.

The most recent use of the site was represented by structural remains relating to the Steam Cocoa Mills constructed in 1878 and other, later, commercial premises.

10-18 London Bridge Street, SE1 TQ 32790 80205 MOLAS (Portia Askew) watching brief and excavation July-Oct 1997 London Hotels Limited LNB97

This standing building is on the site of St Thomas' Hospital (1215-1862). The excavation of the lift pit identified evidence of Roman activity represented by a possible drain, two post holes and a pit which are dated to the 2nd c. Medieval dumping followed with evidence of pitting, and a cellar or cess pit constructed from chalk, ragstone and flint. Two grave slabs dated 1200-1350 had been reused in its construction: one was for an adult, the other for a child, the latter having an inscription on either side of its bevelled edges. Both slabs are believed to have come from the early medieval St Thomas' Chapel which lay on the N side of the site, within the area covered by the standing building. The medieval dumping contained pottery spanning the 13th-15th c, including a complete jug of the 13th or late 14th c. Also found within the medieval dumps was a residual fragment of Roman stamped Caerleon ware bead and flange mortarium, c AD 110-170/180, bearing the letters DB-. This is the first of its kind in London and the stamp has not yet been paralleled.

18-26 Nunhead Lane, SE15 TQ 3457 7550 MOLAS (S Stevens) evaluation Feb 1997 Design and Build Services Ltd NUN97

Flooding is indicated by a layer of alluvium which covered the natural clay. It appears to have been a result of poor drainage; it is dated to the post-medieval period. In one trench the alluvium was overlaid by a soil which probably represents the development of market gardening in Peckham in the 17th c.

Platform Wharf, 23 Paradise Street, SE16 TQ 3483 7965 MOLAS (S Blatherwick) watching brief Feb 1997 Landers and Associates PDS97

The digging of wall foundations on this SAM site was monitored. A brick soakaway and a brick surface, both of 19th-c date, were recorded; they could have been associated with documented tenements.

64-74 Queen's Road, Peckham, SE15 TQ 3480 7670 TVAS (Graham Hull) evaluation Fairclough Homes QRP97

Eight trenches revealed no finds or deposits of archaeological significance.

Redcross Gardens, Redcross Way, SE1 TQ 3234 7996 NA (Tony Baker, Joe Prentice) evaluation May 1997 Southwark Borough Council RCG97

The aim was to establish the survival of a garden opened in 1888 to provide recreational space for the poor in nearby tenement buildings. Excavation revealed the layout of the pathways and adjoining flower beds, the footings of the bandstand, the fishpond and position of an ornamental bridge.

British Vinegars (Sarsons Vinegar Ltd.), Roper Lane, SE1 TQ 3397 7975 PCA (Sharon Hall) photographic survey of buildings and industrial processes June 1997 Weltonvale Ltd BNK97

The purpose of the survey was to establish the development of the site during the 19th and 20th c and the industrial processes

involved in vinegar making that took place in the different buildings during the latter part of this period. Apart from two metal hoppers and gearing associated with the mash tuns there was little mechanical evidence for processes, but together with more subtle evidence such as bearing plates and boxes, wall staining and cut away timber, it was possible to deduce the chain of processes involved in vinegar making. Some of the earlier buildings on the site had been adapted for use in vinegar production, whilst other buildings had been built to accommodate new processes and equipment or extend capacity. Overall the buildings on the site showed evidence for piecemeal adaptation, but with the occasional injection of some elements of style and with the maintenance of an industrial vernacular tradition.

Dockmasters Quay, Rope Street, SE16 TQ 3661 7910 PCA (Dave Dobson) evaluation July-Aug 1996 LPE for Galliard Homes Ltd DM096

Six trenches and 128 pile probe slots were excavated under archaeological supervision. No natural deposits were encountered despite pile probes to a depth of c 8m below ground level.

No features before the 19th c were exposed by the excavations, which revealed the S limits of warehouses and the fill deposits behind the entrance wall of South Dock. These findings confirmed cartographic evidence that Dockmasters Quay was constructed in the mid 19th c.

Hope (Sufferance) Wharf, Rotherhithe, SE16 TQ 3513 7982 AOC (Darryl Palmer & Dylan Hopkinson) watching brief Dec 1997/Jan 1998 Humberstream Ltd HWK97

A two-phase watching brief was carried out. The first phase involved the monitoring of area of ground preparation for underpinning. A selection of post-medieval finds were collected and no archaeological features were revealed. During the second phase the underpinning pits themselves were observed. One revealed a post-medieval pit; the rest contained no archaeological features. Of interest was the quantity of similar clay pipe, recovered during both phases, which was associated with the manufacture of pipes on Elephant Street nearby.

Staffordshire Street, Goldsmith Road, SE15 TQ 3450 7685 MOLAS (C Pickard) evaluation Jan-Feb 1997 Unicorn Homes plc SFF97

Above the natural gravel or brickearth were soil deposits suggestive of market gardening. They are dated to the 17th and 18th c and were associated with related garden features. Three wells, probably dating to the late 19th c, were also recorded.

14-16 Stoney Street, SE1 TQ 3252 8032 MOLAS (C Cowan) evaluation June 1997 Wineworld London Ltd SYT97

The natural gravel foreshore of a channel was recorded, its S edge revetted with a timber post-and-plank revetment; this could have been either Roman or medieval in date. Roman deposits, which may have derived from clay-and-timber buildings, and alluvial deposits of a N-S post-medieval channel were also recorded. The channel was located on excavations to the W and is marked on historic maps. Pottery indicates a 17th-c date.

1-29 Studholme Street, SE15 TQ 3477 7726 MOLAS (S Stevens) evaluation Mar 1997 Countryside in Partnership plc SDH97

Natural brickearth was overlaid by an alluvial sequence and cut by a large quarry pit of late 19th- or early 20th-c date.

Vinegar Yard, 33 Tanner Street, SE1 TQ 3341 7967 MOLAS (K Heard) watching brief Mar 1997 Weltonvale Ltd VY97

Natural sand was cut by a small, possibly prehistoric, cooking pit, filled with burnt flint. It was truncated by a wide, shallow channel which was filled with alluvial sand and peats containing small quantities of burnt flint, flint implements and pottery

of possible Bronze Age date. The peats were sealed by a thick deposit of silt containing residual Roman and medieval pottery. A later sequence of watercourses was recorded along the S boundary of the site. The edge of one of these channels was marked by a line of elm posts, probably indicating the remains of revetting for land reclamation in the later medieval period. On its landward side there was a large, trapezoidal pond or reservoir, possibly fed by a ditch, which is provisionally interpreted as a fish pond associated with nearby Bermondsey Abbey. The pond silted up gradually in the Tudor period, being used for the disposal of waste bone and leather from the tanning industry. In the mid-17th c a post and plank revetment (incorporating ship timbers) was constructed on the edge of the channel which bounded the site to the S. This was probably the N side of a revetted roadside ditch, since Tanner Street (previously Five Foot Lane) is known to have existed at that time. The construction of the revetment coincided with increased tanning activity on the site, represented by a number of sunken barrels (used for liming small hides), a timber box drain and a possible lime-slaking pit. The site continued in use as a tan-yard until the 2nd half of the 18th c. At this time large wooden tanks were constructed for tanning cattle hides; one was equipped with a lead drainpipe for discharging spent tanning solution into the adjacent roadside ditch. In the early 19th c the site was acquired by a vinegar company, and was used as the factory yard until its closure in 1991.

Trinity Wharf Trinity Business Centre, Rotherhithe, SE16 TQ 3665 7980 PCA (Chris Pickard) evaluation Dec 1997 Bellway Homes (South East Division) TRW97

River Terrace gravels were recorded at -1.15m OD. They were sealed by alluvial clays of an unknown date. In the NW of the site the alluvial clays were 3.2m thick and in the SW at least 3.9m thick. Two horizons of a humic mid-brown silty clay containing numerous wooden fragments were noted within the sequence. Although they were peaty in appearance, they were not distinct peat units; no land surfaces were discernable within the sequence or any evidence of anthropogenic activity.

Reclamation dumps of 18th-c date sealed an E-W post alignment. The dumps and post alignment are possible contemporary with the initial enwharfing of the site between 1700 and 1747. To the N of the post alignment, footings of a late-18th-c building were exposed; they included a wall aligned E-W abutted by a contemporary square pillar base. The wall and pillar base were partially sealed by demolition debris.

SUTTON

110 Beddington Lane, Beddington TQ 3015 6560 WA (Bill Boismier & Jan Grove) evaluation Russell Knowles and Associates BNE97

The site occupies an area of about 0.6 ha and comprises two standing buildings, tarmac and concrete surfaces, and concrete foundations, from a redundant National Grid Sub-station.

Three trenches were excavated by machine to the surface of the natural terrace gravels. Extensive deposits of late-20th-c made ground were identified. One undated ditch, cut into the natural gravel, was found beneath the made-ground deposits at the front of the site. Otherwise, the results indicate that most archaeological deposits have been completely removed from the rest of the site. The survival of archaeological deposits and features above the surface of the undisturbed gravel is highly unlikely due to the construction activities associated with the building of the sub-station and related facilities.

24 Burleigh Avenue, Wallington TQ 2850 65037 BCWAS (John Phillips) builder's find BA97

A skeleton was discovered in the foundation trench for a garage extension next to the S property boundary, 8.7m from the edge

of the pavement. It was in a cut in yellow sandy clay; it was supine and aligned slightly S of os grid E, with the head to the the W. There were no grave goods. The skeleton was probably associated with a medieval chapel which stood c 30m to the S.

33 Church Lane, Beddington TQ 2973 6518 SAS (J G Perry & A C Skelton) watching brief May 1997 Hartigan Building Services CLN97

Traces of several 19th-c foundations were discovered along with two pieces of re-used medieval or late medieval stonework.

7-9 Commerce Way, Beddington SAS CMM97

Information not available.

256-264 Croydon Road, Wallington TQ 2998 6500 MOLAS (N Roycroft) evaluation Sept 1997 Collier Contracts Ltd CYN97

Natural sands were cut by four small, undated pits, one incorporating a post-hole, and from which some burnt flint, animal bone and one undiagnostic struck flint was recovered. In a second trench truncated natural sands were overlaid by a late post-medieval brick floor, soakaways and garden soil. All were truncated by modern terracing.

Honeywood, Honeywood Walk, Carshalton TQ 2784 6448 BCWAS (John Phillips) excavation HD and HE97

The aim was to investigate the structure and origins of Honeywood I, a house demolished c 1883. It has brick footings which probably supported a timber frame rendered with cement, and probably dated from the 18th c.

A substantial chalk foundation was uncovered, running N-S and continuing the line of a chalk chequer wall in the adjacent Heritage Centre. This is thought to be 17th-c. The chalk foundation cut through and overlay the remains of a Reigate stone wall. This rested on dumped chalk and gravel which contained scattered fragments of Reigate stone. The dumped material rested on gravel which was probably associated with springs which are known to have been on the site in the early 17th c.

Bridge House, 282 London Road, Wallington TQ 28683 65449 SAS (J G Perry & A C Skelton) evaluation July/Aug 1997 Design & Construction (London) Ltd LRW97

Modern features associated with the rear part of this late-18th-c house included a mid-19th-c extension with conservatory added by 1868. The conservatory overlay an alluvial deposit which contained finds dating this deposit to the mid 18th c, probably before the construction of the house. The remains of a timber structure sealed below these features were dated by pottery to the late medieval to early post-medieval period.

St. Dunstan's Rectory, Malden Road, Cheam TQ 24125 63825 TVAS (John Saunders) evaluation Diocese of Southwark SDR97

Two trenches were located on the footprint of the proposed new building. No archaeological deposits were found, but two sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from the spoilheaps.

Mill Lane, Carshalton TQ 2800 6480 WA (Kevin Ritchie/Dave Murdie) evaluation July 1997 Southern Restoration Group plc MLN97

The site covered an area of about 70m by 25m on the W bank of the River Wandle. The surface of natural gravels was encountered at 31.86m OD, 1.90m below the present ground surface. It is assumed that these gravels may have been truncated by previous building activity and landscaping.

No archaeological features or deposits were encountered; all deposits recorded were of modern origin and consisted completely or mainly of modern building debris.

Mitcham House, Mitcham Road, Croydon TQ 2994 6736 MOLAS (S Stevens) evaluation Feb 1997 Taylor Woodrow Property Co Ltd MHM97

A layer of silt, possibly a subsoil, overlay the natural brickearth and was sealed by overburden.

Elmwood Annex (Carshalton College of Further Education), Park Road, Hackbridge TQ 2862 6563 CGMS evaluation CCA97

Evidence for 19th-c horticultural activity was revealed. No trace of earlier human activity was evident.

The Duke's Head, Wallington Green, Wallington TQ 28600 64588 SAS (J G Perry & A C Skelton) excavation Nov 1997 Young and Company Brewery plc WLG97

A T-shaped evaluation trench revealed the foundation of a late-18th-c house, one of a terrace of 5 houses to the W of *The Duke's Head* pub. The area of the W house (House A) and part of the next (House B) was opened up; the excavation revealed most of the plan of House A (except for the gable end wall). It showed that it was the first building on the site, having been cut into the natural chalk, which had been terraced. All of the finds dated from the late 18th c with the exception of one struck flint flake, found lying on the surface of the natural, but below the floor of House A.

Westcroft Road, Carshalton TQ 2847 6477 PCA (Jennifer Proctor) evaluation Sept 1996 excavation June 1997 Barratt (South London) Ltd WCR97

This site is located to the N of the North Downs in the Wandle Valley. During the evaluation six archaeological trenches were excavated, one of which revealed evidence of prehistoric activity in the form of three pits containing ceramic material dating to the Late Bronze Age. A further two trenches were excavated during the rescue excavation, one of which revealed Late Bronze Age features.

The natural deposits were of Thanet sand recorded at 35.5m OD in the S of the site (TR.7) and Tertiary gravels recorded at 34.64m OD in the N (TR.8).

The Bronze Age features were divided into three main phases of activity. The first was represented by a E-W ditch 3m wide by 0.4m deep recorded in the S of the site. In the next phase a series of post holes and shallow pits were recorded in both trenches, with to the N (TR.8) a N-S ditch and a NNW-SSE ditch 1.15m wide x 0.18m deep and 0.48m wide x 0.42m deep respectively.

There followed a period of ritual activity (many features contained deposits of material which had been placed in a planned and orderly fashion) in the S of the site (TR.7). A semi-circular ditch measuring 5.1m x 2.35m x 0.35m deep contained two oval pits ([62] and [82]) at each butt end. A horse skull with quern stones and fired clay arranged around it was placed at the base of the N pit [62]. The backfill of pit [62] contained worked flint, pottery, perforated slab fragments and fragments of at least four different quern stones. Pit [82] to the SE contained a large number of flint nodules and flakes. A further pit [77], with three stakeholes cut into its base, contained a deposit sealed by large flint nodules over which a copper/bronze object had been placed, with deer skull and antler fragments placed around and over the flint. Seven further pits were associated with this phase, with one containing burnt animal bones and others purposely arranged flint nodules, with worked flint and pottery being recovered from most of the pit fills. These pits ranged in size from 0.36m x 0.33m x 0.31m deep to 2.9m x 1.88m x 2.14m deep.

All these deposits were sealed by a deposit of ploughsoil, which had been cut by a post-medieval ditch and covered by a modern car park.

Carshalton High School for Girls, West Street, Carshalton TQ 2749 6500 SAS (J G Perry & A C Skelton) evaluation Oct 1997 London Borough of Sutton WT197

A 18m trench was excavated across the footprint of the proposed building. A field boundary ditch and a modern sewer were found, but no archaeological features or finds.

Medical Research Council site, Woodmansterne Road, Carshalton TQ 2750 6250 MOLAS (S Stevens) evaluation Aug 1997 Charles Church Developments WDS97

Previous groundworks had removed all traces of the subsoil: natural chalk, sporadically scored by ploughmarks, was overlaid by topsoil.

TOWER HAMLETS

East end of North Mint Street, EC3 TQ 33675 80625 OAU (Graham Keevill) watching brief April 1997 Historic Royal Palaces TOL74

The excavation of an electricity cable trench in the N Casemates was observed. The road (Mint Street) at this point has a tarmac surface as opposed to the cobbles in the W part of the Casemates. Hardcore make-up was found immediately under the tarmac; two modern demolition/rubble dump layers below this formed the bulk of the stratigraphy. They had been extensively disturbed by previous service installations and backfilling. The brick walls of a disused earlier service/conduit were also found. The brick fabric was not precisely dateable, but it seems clear that the features were relatively modern (late 18th or 19th c?). A few sherds of residual medieval pottery were recovered from one of the rubble layers which abutted the walls.

Lift pit in the basement of the White Tower, EC3 TQ 3361 8056 OAU (Graham Keevill) watching brief April 1997 Historic Royal Palaces TOL75

The excavation of a lift pit by Linfords, the contractors for the re-presentation of the White Tower, was observed. A wall or foundation of red unfrogged bricks was found at the W end of the pit. It ran N-S; only the E face was exposed. The W side lay beyond the limits of excavation, but the masonry was at least 0.44 m wide. Seven courses were visible, but the base of the wall was not found within the depth of excavation. There was a 50 mm-wide offset at the fourth course. The modern concrete bedding for the flagged floor of the basement directly overlay the brickwork. The remaining levels consisted of fill layers and a modern service duct which formed the S side of the pit.

The brick fabric suggested a post-medieval date, perhaps in the 17th c. Samples were retained for further analysis. The masonry probably belonged to a longitudinal spine wall running along the W basement. Clement Lempiere's cross-section through the White Tower of 1729 clearly shows timber posts rising through all levels of the W half of the building to support the ceilings; the sleeper wall is likely to have supported the E row of posts.

55-58 Alie Street, EI TQ 3400 8125 MOLAS (K Pitt) watching brief July 1997 Pathfinder Developments AL197

Disarticulated human bone was observed in what is assumed to be the cemetery soil of a burial ground of the German Lutheran church.

Ashton Street, Isle of Dogs, E14 TQ 3828 8101 MOLAS (J Ayre) evaluation Aug 1997 A Lewis & Sons ASN97

Natural brickearth or gravel was truncated by construction work in the 19th and 20th c and cut by two 19th-c wells and a brick-lined pit. These were probably located at the rear of properties fronting onto Ashton Street.

Blackwall Stairs, Blackwall Way, Yabsley Street, E14 TQ 3850 8030 MOLAS (R Wroe-Brown) evaluation July 1997 Environment Agency BLK97

A section through the foreshore and excavation of a small coffer dam revealed post-medieval material in the foreshore.

28-36 Brushfield Street, EI TQ 3350 8175 MOLAS (L Dunwoodie) watching brief July-Sept 1997 Mount Anvil Construction Ltd BEL97

Natural brickearth was cut by two probable quarry pits which were sealed by several ploughsoil horizons, in which at IE one horticultural or agricultural feature was identified. By comparison with adjacent sites, these are likely to be of Roman and/or medieval date. An 18th-c rubbish pit and 17th- to 18th-c brick-lined cesspits and wells were also recorded.

Horner Buildings, Spitalfields Market, Brushfield Street, Lamb Street, EI TQ 3359 8183 MOLAS (C Thomas) watching brief Oct 1997 Spitalfields Development Group BHF97

Horner Buildings date from the 1890s, having replaced the original market which was built in the 1680s. A wall, supporting two brick columns, was recorded in a test-pit, as well as further walls and an area of brick and mortar which may have been the remains of a floor. Later brick walls were added, overlying the floor. The brick walls are identified as part of the market which predated the Horner buildings, the type of bricks and mortar suggesting that the earliest of the walls probably date from the late 17th or early 18th c when the market was first built; the other walls are presumably later partitions.

2-6 Fairclough Street, Whitechapel, EI TQ 3425 8114 PCA (David Dobson) watching brief March to April 1997 Residential Design and Build Ltd FCI97

A series of III pile probes were investigated exposing sandy gravel (Taplow Gravel) at between 8.8m OD and 9.2m OD, with alluvial clays to the E of the site indicating evidence of a former wetland area.

Building remains and large dumped deposits found across the site confirmed post-medieval cartographic evidence of the site's use for mineral extraction and domestic and light industrial occupation, the buildings being subsequently demolished.

Folgate Street and Spital Square, Spitalfields Market, EI TQ 3350 8197 MOLAS (Chris Thomas) evaluation Jan-Feb 1997 and Dec 1997 - Jan 1998 Spitalfields Development Group SOU94

Eight trenches were excavated as part of a proposed cable trench. Since the W trenches were within the SAM of the Priory and Hospital of St Mary Spital, the depth of the trenches was limited to that of the proposed cable. Much medieval and 16th-c demolition debris was encountered in the trenches closest to the medieval cloister. Further E, in Folgate Street, street surfaces from the post-medieval period were found, as were the front walls of houses dating to the early 18th c. One bone-lined cesspit was also recorded.

West India Quay, Hertsmere Road, E14 TQ 1850 3735 PCA (Rupert Badderman) Aug 1997 watching brief Manhattan Loft Corporation Ltd WIQ97

Fifteen engineering and two archaeological test pits were recorded. Alluvial deposits were overlain by post-medieval dumped material and demolition debris. Structural remains and make-up layers were observed which probably relate to construction of the West India Dock and related buildings from c 1800.

Free Trade Wharf, The Highway, EI TQ 3585 8080 MOLAS (J Roberts) watching brief Feb 1997 Regalian Properties Ltd FTW94

A further watching brief (LA 8 supp. 2 (1997) 59) was carried out in the S half of the infilled Ratcliff dry dock. Timber fragments and the pattern of infilling was revealed, enabling the outline of an ovoid-shaped dock to be plotted.

130-162 The Highway, (Tobacco Dock Factory Shops Phase II new building), E1 TQ 3745 8070 PCA (Alistair Douglas) evaluation May-June 1997 Bisley Properties SA CYD96

This was a second phase of evaluation, the initial phase being in January 1996. Natural sands and gravels were revealed between 6.99m OD and 3.51m OD, showing a slope down to the river, S of the site.

The earliest anthropogenic evidence noted was to the S (Trenches 8 and 12) where prehistoric worked and burnt flints were recovered from alluvial deposits.

A major Roman site had been excavated immediately to the E of this site in 1974, by LAMAS. Evidence of Roman occupation uncovered during the 1974 excavations included a square masonry structure interpreted as a Roman signal station with watch tower, post palisade, ditches, timber buildings, a timber lined water tank and drain (T. Johnson, 1975, 280).

The 1997 excavations uncovered two large E-W ditches to the W of the site (Trenches 6 and 7) one of which may have been associated with a timber palisade. They appear to represent the earliest Roman activity on this site and may indicate the site of an early invasion period fort, probably associated with the Roman occupation evidence recorded during the 1974 excavations.

There then followed a period of abandonment until c 270 AD, when the site appears to have been landscaped prior to a phase of domestic occupation, evidenced by a timber building (Trench 10) and domestic debris (Trench 6). By the early 5th c Roman occupation had suddenly ended, with Roman demolition material sealing occupation layers.

The site appears to have been abandoned until the early post-medieval period when dumping seems to have taken place probably as a result of tipping off the Ratcliffe Highway, a road noted in historical sources.

The archaeological evidence confirmed cartographic records that from the 1st half of the 18th c the site was largely used for domestic occupation. In the 20th c the site was levelled and redeveloped with commercial premises; these have now been demolished and it is currently a car park.

Monteith Estate, Bow, E3 TQ 3670 8378 AOC (Catherine Cavanagh) excavation Nov 1997 Tower Hamlets Housing Action Trust MET97

All six trenches revealed recent post-medieval features and demolition associated with the streets and housing immediately predating the existing buildings. Levelling and demolition deposits to the N of site were probably associated with the construction of the Hertford Union Canal.

1-79 Morville Street and Four Seasons Green, Old Ford, E3 TQ 7312 9731 PCA (Jennifer Proctor) watching brief (Morville Street) and evaluation (Four Seasons Green) April 1997 Tower Hamlets Housing Action Trust MVS97

During the watching brief ground reduction was monitored and at each site a trench was excavated. Natural sandy gravel was recorded at 8.96m OD, overlain by "brickearth" at 9.11m OD. No archaeological deposits were exposed.

14-16 Narrow Street, Limehouse, E14 TQ 3603 8078 PCA (Tim Carew) evaluation April 1997 Angel Property Ltd NRS97

A single trench exposed a sand and gravel deposit which may have formed part of the medieval river defences. These deposits were sealed by a sequence of layers that sloped down S towards the river, interpreted as dumped deposits dating to the 16th and 17th c. Two phases of post-medieval brick buildings were built onto the ground make-up layers, with a property boundary

continuing through both phases. These deposits were subsequently sealed by a layer of demolition debris dating to WWII.

Victoria Wharf, Narrow Street, Riverside, E14 TQ 3634 8077 MOLAS (K Tyler) excavation Oct-Nov 1997 Barratt London VIT96

An evaluation in 1996 (*LA* 8 supp. 2 (1997) 59) was followed by excavations which revealed a timber wharf dated to 1584-5 by tree-ring dating. It was constructed of horizontal planks held by upright posts set in wooden baseplates and supported by long tie-backs fixed with iron straps, a technique known from the early 17th c. Later repairs added earthfast angled front braces. Additionally, a N-S element to the revetment was recorded, representing the E side of an access way from the street onto the foreshore. By 1635 this had been infilled and a stair (Whites Stairs, later Kidney Stairs) had been constructed onto the foreshore. Finds included pottery from Persia, SE Asia, the Rhineland, N Italy, and fragments of Spanish olive jars. A discarded ship's rudder was also found. There were coins from Portugal, Spain, and possibly Havana, German trading tokens, cloth seals and the gnomon from a sun dial. Material associated with the work of shipwrights was found: caulking, tree nails, iron nails, rope, etc. The foundations and basement floors of Tudor brick buildings were also found. By 1658 the whole of this stretch of waterfront had become built up.

F Block and adjacent land, 271-321 Lefevre Walk Estate (phase 1), Parnell Road, Bow, E3 TQ 3700 8355 PCA (Robin Taylor Wilson) excavation Nov 1995 - Mar 1996, June-July 1996 watching brief Aug 1996-Feb 1997 Tower Hamlets Housing Action Trust LEK95

A natural sequence of sands and gravels overlain by 'brickearth' was recorded.

Prehistoric deposits were probably mostly destroyed by the construction of the Roman Road across the S part of the site, indicated by the pre-Roman artefacts recovered from the re-deposited natural brickearth of the road's make-up. A possibly prehistoric ring-shaped enclosure was recorded to the S of the site and the excavation of a cluster of probably post-built structures and other pits to the N of the site revealed only pre-Roman artefacts.

The construction, alteration and associated features of the Roman road from London to Colchester, which traversed the S part of the site, comprised the main focus of the excavations, with 65m of its length being recorded.

The initial road construction probably dated to c 50 AD and was preceded by large-scale ground clearance. The natural brickearth was used for the sub-structure of the agger with quarry pits being cut to extract the gravel and sand used for the upper layers of the agger, the capping being of rammed gravel. A N and S ditch delineated the road, the N one apparently pre-dating the road's construction with a probable palisade built into its S bank, the ditch centres were c 25.5m apart indicating this would have been a first class road.

Initially the road was three tracks wide, the lower outer tracks being for pedestrian use with the N one originally being a hollow way. Over time the side tracks were raised with the S track ultimately being level with the central track, whilst the N track fell out of use.

Structures and features adjoining the road included clay and timber strip-building that had been partly destroyed by fire. A series of ditch-defined land boundaries were also recorded which indicated extensive roadside field systems to the N of the road, with rectangular fields/paddocks occurring during the last quarter of Roman occupation to the S.

Four inhumations and a 'grave' without skeletal remains were excavated to the N of the site. All were supine and aligned N-

S; two burials were in wooden coffins and there was some evidence of grave markers. A number of burial goods were recovered including coins and items of personal adornment, indicating that these were pagan burials.

Towards the end of the Roman period a decline in the standards of the road's upkeep and of the surrounding population was indicated by a build up of domestic debris along the road's edges.

No definite evidence was recovered for occupation of the site between the Roman and late post-medieval periods. The road does not appear to have been maintained after c 400 AD but was probably not abandoned until the early 11th c when documentary evidence records that the road was re-aligned.

216-242 Poplar High Street, E14 TQ 3810 8070 PCA (Jenny Proctor) evaluation Oct 1997 CgMs Ltd for Weston Homes PRR97

Three trenches were excavated. An organic clayey silt interpreted as a marsh deposit was recorded at 1.45m OD to the E sloping down to 0.21m OD to the W; it contained pottery and tile fragments of medieval date. Ground-raising dumps were deposited during the medieval and post-medieval periods; this continued into the Victorian period, with levelling of the dumps preceding the building construction recorded on 19th-c maps. A layer of demolition deposits sealed all earlier features.

1 Prescott Street, E1 TQ 3405 8095 MOLAS (N Roycroft) watching brief Mar 1997 Rialto Homes plc PCS97

Truncated natural gravel was recorded in the central courtyard of the site.

Great Eastern Buildings, Quaker Street, E1 TQ 3383 8214 MOLAS (J Bowsher) watching brief Mar 1996 Ruddy Construction Ltd QAT95

A watching brief, subsequent to an evaluation in 1995 (LA 8 supp. 1 (1996) 23), revealed a few traces of 18th- and 19th-c walls.

St John's Church, Scandrett Street, Green Bank, E1 TQ 3465 8012 MOLAS (J Ayre) evaluation Nov 1997 - Jan 1998 Biscoe, Craig, Hall and Goldcrest Homes SJN97

The watching brief consisted of monitoring the commercial clearance of the burial ground of the former church, in order to identify any patterns present and to record any surviving coffin furniture. Evidence of activity on the site prior to the construction of the church had been truncated. About 430 individual burials were removed from the site for reburial: of these 126 could be identified from their coffin plates. The churchyard was divided into three areas: a communal burial vault in the NE corner of the site containing 41 separate coffins, a series of ten family burial vaults along the S boundary wall of the site which held 44 in total and the remainder of the burial area, containing around 345 individuals. A great many disarticulated remains were also recovered, mainly from a re-interment pit in the centre of the S area of the site, and from a construction trench around the apse of the church. Approximately 100 burials had been reinterred in the trench, while the large pit contained the remains of over 1700 individuals.

The Pier Head, South West India Dock Entrance, E14 TQ 3832 7982 MOLAS (K Pitt) evaluation Apr-May 1997 Barratt London Ltd SW197

Natural foreshore deposits were cut by a shallow feature, possibly an inlet or terracing of an inlet. The nature of the deposits within this feature could have resulted from the slumping of the sides after robbing of structural elements. It is possible that this was the remains of Rolt's Yard, a ship repair yard dating to c 1660-1717. Later dumping of deposits to level this area were cut by a feature containing debris from the repair and

breaking of small boats. A timber dock structure located to the S was possibly contemporary with this phase of activity. It was partially robbed and the area built up with boatyard waste and demolition material. A later phase of boat repair and breaking then followed: within this sequence working surfaces and areas of hard standing were found. Later basements were cut through these deposits.

Thorpe's Yard, Wapping Wall, Wapping, E14 Peter Wardle TYW97

Information not available.

Canary Riverside, Westferry Circus, E14 TQ 3690 8045 PCA (David Dobson) evaluation and watching brief July-Aug 1997 Ove Arup & Partners for Canary Riverside Developments CWF97

Over 200 pile probes were monitored and a single evaluation trench was excavated.

Natural clay-sand was recorded at 1.1m OD. It was overlain by a layer of silt-peat containing decayed plant matter, and to the N a shallow sand bank sloping down from E-W, the latter being cut by a N-S linear intrusion with an upper fill containing a possibly residual flint flake. Sealing these deposits was a thick layer of alluvium cut by 18th- and 19th-c features relating to dry and wet docks and their associated buildings (recorded in cartographic sources dating from 1746).

Locke's Wharf, West Ferry Road, E14 TQ 3793 7827 MOLAS (R Wroe-Brown) evaluation Nov-Dec 1997 St George North London Ltd LOC97

A profile through the alluvial material and peat layers, that characterised the site before the post-medieval period, was recorded. A high alluvial silt bank to the S is interpreted as the medieval marsh wall.

WALTHAM FOREST

Milk Depot, Birkbeck Road, Leyton E10 TQ 000 000 NMS (Nick Truckle) LE-SB96 round-up not yet traced

74 Church Lane, E17 TQ 3800 8925 MOLAS (Kieron Tyler) evaluation June 1997 Bridgewood Construction Ltd CUW97

Alluvial gravel was overlaid by a truncated soil which was cut by a quarry pit containing backfill dated to the late 18th c, a date consistent with known building activity in Walthamstow village.

Site A, 3 Lea Valley Road, Chingford, E4 TQ 3755 9500 PCA (Andrew Daykin) evaluation June 1997, excavation with watching brief July-Sep 1997 Rialto Homes plc LVR97

Three trenches were excavated and construction trenches were monitored. In the S of the site a N-S ditch contained one abraded sherd of prehistoric pottery. A sequence of Iron Age/ early Roman features, were recorded, including at least four ditches which probably had a drainage function, although there may have been some element of boundary demarcation. An E-W ditch and two pits were dated to the early medieval/ post-medieval period. A number of 19th and 20th c features were recorded including a land drain and a soakaway.

Langthorne Hospital, Leytonstone High Road, Leyton E10 TQ 000 000 NMS (Nick Truckle) LE-LH96 round-up not yet traced

Low Hall Manor, Low Hall Lane, Walthamstow, E17 TQ 3635 8806 MOLAS (I Blair) evaluation Feb-Mar 1997 Avebury Consultants WS-LH97

Excavations on the site of Low Hall manor produced a structural sequence which spanned the entire history of the moated manor house from the 14th to 20th c. The earliest building was of chalk and ragstone and had a rectangular plan comprising a

hall and adjoining solar with an elongated service wing at the opposing end and an external kitchen range beyond. A highly scorched surface, associated with a tile bread oven within the kitchen, produced an archaeomagnetic date range of 1410-1425 for its final firing. Within the hall the principal open hearth was constructed of peg tiles set on edge, and had been resurfaced on at least three occasions. Unfortunately the dating of this feature is problematic, as it lay on a crossover of the archaeomagnetic calibration curve, but the later of the two dates, 1415-1440, is more likely and corresponds broadly with the kitchen oven. The main entrance lay at the intersection of the hall and service wing and had an external porch aligned directly on the moat bridge some 20m away. The early bridge was composed of a square abutment constructed of regular courses of limestone ashlar blocks some levelled with peg tiles. Three offsets were present on the lower levels of its deeper front face, in the lower levels of the moat forward of which were uncovered the articulated remains of the associated wooden bridge. This structure was composed of four well-preserved mortised base-plates jointed together to form a rectangular base frame and is likely to have originally supported some form of drawbridge. It is dated by dendrochronology to 1344. Fragmentary remains of a stone gatehouse lay to one side of the bridge abutment and these were composed of a moat-side wall with associated drain and garderobe which discharged directly into the moat.

The main body of the house was later extended to the E of the solar, before the addition of a second wing to the N, which gave the overall manor complex an L-shape. Although few traces of the internal floor surfaces survived an indication of the quality of the original structure was provided by 56 late 14th c decorated Penn floor tiles found during the excavation, the majority of them being recovered from the moat.

In the 17th c the medieval plan of the manor house was largely abandoned and a smaller building was erected on its N wing using some of the earlier foundations. This structure was mainly of brick with a timber frame and was extensively remodelled during its lifetime, with numerous rebuilds and modifications during the 18th c. At this date a new brick moat bridge was constructed to one side of the earlier medieval crossing point. This period, but especially the 19th c, saw the lowering in status of the building from that of a manor to a farmhouse and it was this structure that was destroyed by a VI flying bomb in August 1944. The remains of the bomb and its crater were found in the courtyard in front of the house and it was this action which finally brought to a close the six-hundred-year history of the manor house.

Avenue Estate, Morris Road, B15 TQ 3906 8576 MOLAS (Al Steele) evaluation Apr 1997 East Thames Housing Group Ltd AEM97

Where undisturbed by modern intrusions, subsoil over natural gravels was sealed by topsoil.

108-110 Vicarage Road, B10 TQ 3768 8725 MOLAS (N Roycroft) evaluation Dec 1997 Aarongate Ltd VRL97

Above the natural brickearth lay an 18th-c gravel path with garden soil beside it, possibly relating to the gardens of St John Strange, which is documented from the mid-18th c. These were overlaid by 19th- to 20th-c garden soil.

Willow Walk, Walthamstow TQ 3672 8891 PCA (Judith Connal) watching brief July 1997 Rialto Homes plc WLW97

Four engineering test pits were monitored revealing a natural sequence of sandy clay ("brickearth") at 0.7m below ground level.

In the W of the site a large modern intrusion, up to 3.3m deep, had truncated the natural deposits. No pre-20th-c features were revealed.

WANDSWORTH

219-221 Balham High Road, SW17 TQ 2833 7269 MOLAS (P Treveil) evaluation Aug 1997 Ujima Housing Association Ltd BHG97

Natural gravels in two trenches had been overlaid by mixed gravel and silt deposits, which may have derived from a stream known to have crossed the site, the Falcon Brook. Brick walls at the S end of these trenches could have been part of a culvert for the stream. Pits of 20th-c date truncated much of the deposits in these trenches and were probably associated with the use of the site as a motor works from the 1920s onwards. In another trench a cut feature contained late 17th- or early 18th-c pottery.

22/29 Balham Hill (The Monument Tools Site), SW12 TQ 2875 7395 CGMS watching brief BAN97

There was a complete absence of archaeological remains.

Brewhouse Street, Putney, SW15 WA BWS97

Information not available.

Land at Enterprise House, Cathles Road, SW12 TQ 2886 7403 MOLAS (J Bates) evaluation Oct 1997 Thirlstone Homes Ltd CAH97

Natural brickearth was cut by 19th-c or later features, including wall footings, and overlaid by relatively modern make up.

Danebury School, Alton Education Centre (former), Danebury Avenue, SW15 TQ 2175 7392 MOLAS (R Cowie) evaluation June 1997 Greenacre Homes (SE) Ltd DNA97

Natural clay was cut by a land drain and a large feature, such as a pond or a channel, both of late post-medieval date.

Gwynne Road, Battersea, SW11 TQ 2675 7650 SAS (J G Perry & A C Skelton) watching brief/evaluation May-June 1997 Design & Construction (London) Ltd GWN97

The foundations and enclosing walls of a subterranean structure (probably a cellar) were uncovered; it had a rammed chalk floor which contained odd inclusions of straw, brick and flint. This structure was dated to the 19th c, but contained re-used late-18th-c bricks. An undisturbed layer containing much pottery of the 16th and 17th c was also revealed.

Battersea Power Station, Kirtling Street, Battersea, SW8 TQ 2900 7740 SAS (J G Perry & A C Skelton) environmental assessment Aug-Sept 1997 Parkview International London plc KTL97

37 test pits, 4 archaeological test pits, and 12 boreholes were undertaken. Most of the test pits showed that the nature of the construction of the reservoirs and filtering beds which had previously occupied the site, had removed the potential for archaeological survival, as had the subsequent constructions associated with the Power Station.

Significant exceptions to this were the test-pits immediately SE and due S of the Power Station, where the natural terrace gravels were found to have survived above om OD. It is likely that the gravels to the S have been truncated, but the large group of test pits to the E have significant worked alluvial soil deposits overlying the gravels. These lie outside the reservoir area and probably date from the period pre-1862 when this area was market gardens, a known and well-established agricultural industry in Battersea.

The borehole data indicate that a palaeochannel runs W-E across the site, converging slightly with the current River Thames. On the basis that the underlying terrace gravels rise up to the S to a height above 3m OD, this channel appears to represent the maximum S extent of the River Thames at this point. Environmental evidence dating from the early Holocene to the middle to late Saxon were recovered.

Former Shell Oil Terminal, Point Pleasant, Wandsworth, SW11 TQ 2530 7520 SAS (J G Perry & A C Skelton) environmental assessment Mar-Apr 1997 Persimmon Homes (South East) Ltd. PPL97

11 test pits, 12 observation pits, 21 boreholes and 19 cone penetration tests were undertaken. The data recovered indicates that there is little likelihood of stratified archaeological deposits, except in the extreme SW corner of the site, and shows that the ancient course and mouth of the River Wandle is located on the site. Environmental evidence dating from the early Holocene to the post-medieval period were recovered.

52-58 Putney Bridge Road, SW15 TQ 2528 7488 OAU (C. Bell) evaluation May 1997 Development Planning Services PTB97

No significant archaeological remains were revealed and no artefacts earlier than 19th c were recovered. The only deposits exposed comprised a post-medieval garden soil, overlain by shallow brick foundations associated with Victorian houses demolished in recent times.

116-126 Roehampton Vale, SW15 TQ 2160 7250 HAT (Jon Murray) evaluation Advantage Group RVL97

Work revealed a boundary ditch or watercourse, infilled in the later post-medieval period, and shallow alluvial layers associated with the course of the Beverley Brook. The ditch was up to 4.5m wide and 1.10m deep, probably a former drainage ditch feeding into the Brook. It appears to pre-date the formal gardens on the site in the later 19th and early 20th c.

Former Vauxhall Gas Works (Bf fra site), Wandsworth Road, SE11 TQ 3030 7800 CGMS watching brief WNR97

Observation of geotechnical investigations revealed a complete absence of pre-19th-c deposits due to widespread and massive truncation by the former gasworks.

Prices Candle Factory, York Road, Battersea, SW11 TQ 2660 7610 CGMS evaluation YRD96 and 98

Two phases of evaluation were undertaken on the location of York Place, a late medieval and post-medieval residence of the Archbishops of York. The fieldwork has been undertaken in tandem with a programme of documentary research in London and York.

WESTMINSTER

Arundel House, Arundel Street, WC2 PCA ADL97

Wc. Will be reported in 1998 *Round-up*.

Royal Opera House, Bow Street, WC2 TQ 3042 8098 MOLAS (David Bowsher, Robert Cowie, Gordon Malcolm) watching brief Jan-Dec 1997 Royal Opera House Developments Ltd ROP95

After the 1996 excavations (*LA* 8, supp. 2 (1997) 62) three watching briefs were undertaken, for ancillary works. Two of these, a water connection pit and enabling works in Floral Street, produced no positive archaeological results. A third, electricity trench, was located in the Piazza, and design measures were adopted to reduce the impact of the trench on any potential archaeological deposits. In a few places the trench did disturb archaeological deposits from the Middle Saxon to the post-medieval periods. The location of three Saxon buildings was evident from three distinct areas of brickearth floors; one of these buildings was destroyed by fire and rebuilt three times. Associated with the floors was the remains of a wattle-and-daub wall, and two distinct areas of gravel metalling indicated a road, alley or yard areas. These deposits were covered by dark earth. Two small brick cellars with arched roofs were located: they were probably later additions to the Inigo Jones arcade from the 17th-c development of the Covent Garden Piazza.

Bridge Street, new subway for Westminster Station, SW1 TQ 3027 7968 MOLAS (C Thomas C) watching brief Feb-Apr 1997 Jubilee Line Extension BGS97

A large E-W wall, at least 2.50m wide, mainly constructed from chalk and sandstone, formed the 16th- or 17th-c river wall. To its W and parallel to it lay another large ragstone and chalk wall with brick arches inserted behind it. Between the walls and above riverlaid deposits, the S wall of a 17th-c building with mortar floor was recorded. The building went out of use between 1750 and 1754 when Bridge Street was laid out; delft pottery, clay pipes and building material of late 17th- or early 18th-c date were dumped into it.

Commons Court, Houses of Parliament, Bridge Street, SW1 TQ 3028 7954 MOLAS (C Thomas) watching brief Apr & Aug-Sept 1997 Parliamentary Works Directorate CMC97

Work took place in the S half of Commons Court within the Palace of Westminster. Waterlaid clays and silts overlay natural gravel. The land was reclaimed from the Thames for use by the Palace of Westminster as gardens in the 17th and 18th c. Reclamation dumps were recorded, as were two brick walls which probably formed boundary walls, and a brick drain.

199-203 Buckingham Palace Road, Ebury Bridge Road, SW1 TQ 2860 7850 MOLAS (S Jones) evaluation July 1997 Berkeley Homes Ltd BPR97

An E-W dock or quay-side wall was observed in two test-pits, the type of brick used in its construction suggesting a late 19th-c date. It may have represented a late modification to the side walls of the Grosvenor Canal (constructed in the 18th c, modified in early 19th c), presumably from the period when the canal and the railway coexisted between 1860 and 1928. Two red brick walls recorded in another test-pit may have been part of an earlier phase of building than the 20th-c yellow brick phase in other test-pits; however, it seems likely that they were associated with the 19th- or early 20th-c use of the site, perhaps part of the buildings associated with its use as a stone yard.

Cannon Row (Staircase 7, in street), SW1 TQ 3021 7969 MOLAS (C Thomas) excavation July-Aug 1997 London Underground Ltd (Jubilee Line Extension) CWW97

A possible channel and two pits cut a layer of probable waterlaid sand containing prehistoric flints. The pits were sealed by thick deposits of waterlaid silts and clays which were cut by a channel. At the N end of the site these continued to be deposited against a stone wall probably dating to the 12th c. To the S of this wall were three large stone ovens containing some burnt material. These also seem to date to the late 12th and 13th c. Two of the ovens were sealed by levelling layers and a smaller hearth was laid. Over much of the site was evidence for road surfaces associated with Cannon Row, dating to the 14th c and later. A large brick culvert and two post-medieval pits cut through the road surfaces, and some of the earlier deposits.

Ventilation Shaft, Cannon Row, SW1 TQ 3020 7971 MOLAS (C Thomas) excavation Feb-Mar 1997 Jubilee Line Extension CNW97

Natural sand was cut by a palaeo-channel and sealed by alluvial sand. It was succeeded by a shallow prehistoric gully which was covered by peat and river deposits. Early medieval drainage ditches were cut into the river deposits before being sealed by late 13th-c reclamation dumps. A robber cut was found cut into these dumps, overlaid by make-up for road surfaces. To the W of the road was evidence of pitting, sealed by further dumping. An 18th- or 19th-c brick culvert cut the road and dumping.

25-34 Cockspur Street & 6-8 Spring Gardens, WC2 TQ 2990 8037 PCA (Douglas Killock) evaluation Sept 1997 Trevor Osbourne Property Group Ltd CSP97

21 test pits were excavated exposing natural 'brickearth' at 6.71m OD. In the W half of the site a number of intrusions and deposits were recorded which probably represent horticultural or quarrying activity possibly dating to the late medieval or Tudor period. A large E-W aligned ditch was noted running roughly parallel to Cocks spur Street; this may represent the remains of an earthwork recorded on the Agas map of c 1560. Post-medieval activity on this site included a large ditch recorded to the N and several brick features, probably cess pits and structural remains.

40-41 Conduit Street, 1-2 Coach and Horses Yard, W1 TQ 2899 8083 MOLAS (S Stevens, M Wiggins) watching brief Dec 1996 - May 1997 Hufvudstaden (UK) Ltd CDT96

A watching brief in 1996 (*LA* 8 supp. 2 (1997) 62) was resumed when underpinning works took place. At the S end of the site natural gravels were exposed, cut by two post-medieval brick-lined wells and a rubbish pit of the same date. In the yard of the *Coach and Horses* ground reduction revealed post-medieval levelling dumps beneath the modern surface.

St Paul's Churchyard, Covent Garden, WC2 TQ 3031 8084 MOLAS (N Holder) watching brief Nov 1996 - Mar 1997 City of Westminster CGD95

The backfilling of the Saxon strata exposed in 1996 (*LA* 8 supp. 2 (1997) 62) was monitored.

13-14 Curzon Street & 23 Queen Street, W1 TQ 2867 8031 PCA (David Divers) evaluation July 1997 National Provident Institution CUZ97

Two trenches exposed natural 'brickearth' at 12.11m OD in Trench 1. In Trench 2 a sequence of post-medieval alluvial sands and clays were recorded at 12.18m OD indicating a water-filled cut, although the limited size of the excavated area precluded fuller interpretation. In the 18th c these deposits were sealed by dump layers which consolidated and raised the ground level with further levelling of the site during the 20th c.

93 Ebury Bridge Road, SW1 TQ 2849 7812 MOLAS (C Pickard) evaluation Apr-May 1997 Regalian Homes EBR95

A complex alluvial sequence was recorded in the estuary formed by the confluence of the former Rivers Westbourne and Tyburn, at the point where they entered the Thames. This included a sandbank from which prehistoric flintwork and pottery had been eroded into an adjacent channel system, which had in turn been influenced by what was probably the main Thames channel. The sequence of erosion and deposition is poorly dated but may cover an extensive period from the later Mesolithic to the Iron Age and beyond. In its final stages the channel system became a marsh. Substantial post-medieval dumped deposits, predominantly of 18th- and 19th-c date, overlay the alluvium and represented drainage and reclamation of the marshland.

121-125 Edgware Road, W2 TQ 2740 8135 MOLAS (S Hoad) evaluation Jan-Feb 1997 Rater Trading Inc EDW97

Fragmentary remains of a post-medieval building, and many service drains for this and adjoining buildings, overlay the natural gravels.

61-61A Endell Street, WC2 TQ 3018 8124 WA (Vaughan Birbeck) evaluation June 1997 Berkeley Homes (Surrey) Ltd ENL97

The site is located at the N edge of the mid-Saxon settlement of *Lundenwic*. The surface of natural gravels was encountered at between 19.60 and 20.02m OD (about 3m below the present ground surface). It is assumed that they have been severely truncated and the overlying brickearth deposits completely removed, probably by a large gravel quarry.

A single (probably linear) feature cut into the natural gravels; pottery datable to the late 17th or early 18th c was recovered from either the top fill of this feature or from the deposit immediately above it.

Pottery and clay pipe, datable to between the 17th and 19th c, were recovered from the overlying soil and rubble deposits. Brick wall footings and a possible 'saw pit' of 19th or 20th c date were also recorded. It was concluded that had any mid Saxon deposits been present, they had been removed by later truncation.

6-7 Exchange Court, 21-24 Maiden Lane, WC2 TQ 8070 3030 PCA (Kevin Wooldridge) excavation June 1997 Delancy plc EXC97

A sequence of deposits was recorded with late post-medieval agricultural soils overlying Saxon 'dark earth' deposits. Beneath the 'dark earth' layers, Saxon occupation was observed in the form of deposits, pits, gullies and post-holes.

27 Floral Street, WC2 TQ 3015 8086 MOLAS (Nick Holder) evaluation Jan 1997 and excavation June 1997 West End Theatre Managers Ltd FLO97

Two large gravel extraction pits, of probable Saxon date, cut the natural gravels, in an area that would have lain outside the 7th-c Saxon settlement. Much of the brickearth had also been removed, probably around the same time. In the early 8th c an alluvial deposit was laid down, probably representative of flooding or of a marsh, and then a succession of gravel surfaces, each one covered with silty accumulation: these are interpreted as an alley that was occasionally maintained and resurfaced. Butchering may have been taking place close by since the silty dumps contained animal bone characteristic of butchery waste. Two pits lay beyond this alley, possibly in a yard area immediately to the N; one was probably mid 8th c in date. It is suggested that as *Lundenwic* expanded, the area of the site become built up in the 8th c. A much later cess pit was found dated to between 1680 and 1710.

Horse Guards Parade, Horse Guards Road, SW1 TQ 300 802 NA (Joe Prentice, Mark Holmes) watching brief Dec 1996-Jan 1997, Royal Parks Agency HGR96

Pipe trenches opened by contractors revealed 19th-c levelling layers associated with the regrading of the parade ground. Late 17th-c levelling layers were revealed, probably linked to the creation of gardens around buildings known from documentary sources to exist at the E end of St. James' Park. Two brick walls from one of these buildings, the *Park Lodgings*, were located, but the exact attribution to a particular section of the structure was not possible, due to the limited access afforded by the pipe trenches. A 16th-c water feature known as the *Long Ditch* was tentatively identified, but no definite limits could be established. A brick culvert of unknown date was also recorded.

Horse Shoe Yard, W1 TQ 2875 8094 MOLAS (K Pitt) evaluation Jan 1997 DTZ Debenham Thorpe Building Consultancy HOY97

Eroded London Clay was sealed by thick dumped deposits, into which was cut a channel, possibly the Tyburn Conduit (documented c 1600). The channel appears to have gone out of use by the 17th c, and was sealed by a marshy-type soil deposit into which a drain was dug. This, and the area of the site was sealed by a thin layer of construction trample. Post-17th-c dumped deposits and brick structures, indicating urbanisation of the area, were also recorded.

John Adam House, 17-19 John Adam Street, WC2 TQ 3033 8054 PCA (Kevin Wooldridge) evaluation July 1997 CgMs Ltd for Berkeley Homes (Surrey) Ltd JAM97

Three evaluation trenches exposed a natural sequence of river terrace gravels at 3.44m OD sealed by 'brickearth'. The site had

been horizontally truncated in the late medieval or early post-medieval period, probably before the laying out of the gardens recorded on the 1560 Agas map; this had removed any evidence of earlier archaeological deposits. The excavations exposed a loamy soil layer and structural remains indicating horticultural activity almost certainly of post-medieval date.

The Albert Memorial Undercroft, Kensington Gore, SW7 TQ 266 797 AOC (Graham Bruce) evaluation July 1997 English Heritage ABM97

A single trench encountered only features of post-medieval date cut into the natural sand and sealed by dumping associated with the construction of the monument. Observation of two geotechnical test pits also only encountered the large-scale construction dumps.

Waterloo Bridge, Lancaster Place, WC2 TQ 3066 8075 GAP (Charles Le Quesne) watching brief Westminster Council LAN97

A watching brief on a 1m by 1m by 0.5m deep test pit under arches of Waterloo Bridge was undertaken in connection with bridge refurbishment. Strata observed consist of sub-floor dumping layers, deposited in early-19th-c flooring of arch of Waterloo Bridge. Natural was not reached.

5 Lisle Street, WC2 TQ 2980 8080 AOC (Dave Tyler) watching brief April 1997 Whitbread Developments Ltd

A small-scale watching brief was undertaken in conjunction with an Archaeological Impact Assessment. The excavation of four trial pits was monitored, all revealed sand and gravel below the existing concrete slab and no evidence of any significant archaeological remains.

The Bird House, London Zoo, NW1 TQ 2830 8325 AOC (Paul Fitz) watching brief Jan 1998 Zoological Society of London ZOO97

The watching brief revealed wall lines and post-hole features associated with the Victorian bird house previously standing on the site. Some post-medieval finds were collected during the ground reduction, but no archaeological features associated with the deserted medieval village of Rugmore were revealed.

The Tate Gallery-Centenary Development, Millbank, SW1 TQ 3005 7860 AOC (Karl Hulka) watching brief Jan 1998 Tate Gallery MBK97

Test pits and trial trenches were excavated in the NW quadrant of the Tate Gallery in order to evaluate the extent and condition of the remains of Millbank Prison. The foundation slab and walls of the prison were recorded immediately below the current basement floors. Some of the original floor surfaces and the drainage system were also revealed. Column samples were also taken to identify the age of peat layers recorded in the test pits (awaiting dating).

Old Brewer's Yard, WC2 TQ 3023 8103 MOLAS (Nick Holder) excavation & watching brief May-Nov 1997 Mercers Company OBY95

In the early Saxon period, perhaps c 7th c (though there is no dating evidence), the area of the site seems to have been used for the small-scale extraction of the natural sand, gravel and brick-earth, probably for use in the built up area of *Lundenwic* just S-E of the site. A very compact gravel surface, interpreted as a road, was then laid down in c 8th c and pits were dug to the side of this road. The road does not seem to have been in use for very long since it, and area to the S, were covered by a dumped layer containing domestic rubbish and butchery waste. The area appeared to be damp and it continued to be used for pitting and dumping, probably to dispose of domestic and butchery waste from nearby occupation during the 8th and 9th c. After the end of the Saxon occupation of *Lundenwic* in the late 9th c the area

seems to have been used for some sort of occasional agricultural activity and this continued with little interruption until the 17th c. Very fragmentary remains of a building dating from the early redevelopment of the area by the Mercers' Company in the 17th c were found. Extensive vaulted cellars of an 18th- and 19th-c brewery were observed.

Avon House, 360-366 Oxford Street, W1 TQ 28484 81145 AOC (Dylan Hopkinson) evaluation Sept 1997 Sears Group Properties Ltd OXF97

One trench was opened which encountered a single feature of post-medieval date cutting into the natural clay and sealed by dumping associated with post-medieval construction nearby.

Children's Hospital, Paddington Green, W2 TQ 2680 8180 MOLAS (N Holder) evaluation Mar 1997 Wilmott Dixon Housing Ltd PAG97

Evidence for 17th-c brickearth extraction and brick manufacture was found. Later features which were probably within the 18th-c Paddington House included an 18th-c gravel pit and 19th-c garden boundary walls and rubbish pits. A single residual sherd of probable late Saxon pottery was the only evidence found of the historically attested late Saxon settlement of Paddington.

Marlborough House, Pall Mall, SW1 TQ 2946 8009 MOLAS (David Bowsher) watching brief Dec 1997 - Jan 1998 Property Services Agency MRB92

A further watching brief took place in the grounds to the S of the house (*LA* 7 no 8 (1994) 217). This revealed a pit containing high-status pottery of the early-mid 19th c, including fragments marked with the initials of Queen Adelaide and the Prince of Wales feathers.

Parliament Street (stairs and subway), SW1 TQ 3018 7969 MOLAS (C Thomas) watching brief Nov 1997 London Underground Ltd (Jubilee Line Extension) PMS97

Existing 19th-c vaults had destroyed the later archaeological deposits and the new subway was founded at the same level as the old; however, a mortar floor was recorded overlying a levelling deposit.

Corner of Perkin's Rents, Great Peter Street, SW1 TQ 2973 7922 MOLAS (J Bowsher) evaluation Feb 1997 LPE PKN97

Above natural gravels and a layer of sand were the remains of domestic buildings, dating from the late 17th or early 18th c and represented by walls and a brick floor, and 17th-c dump layers. Overlying deposits were mostly truncated by Victorian foundations.

The Lightwell Infill, National Portrait Gallery, WC2 TQ 3000 8059 PCA (Jon Butler) evaluation Nov 1996 The Trustees of the National Portrait Gallery SML96

Five engineering pits were excavated uncovering natural sandy gravels sloping down from E to W from 10.82m OD to 10.64m OD.

The ground had been heavily truncated by the construction of the basement and lightwell and this had destroyed any evidence of human activity on this site.

National Portrait Gallery, St Martin's Place, WC2 TQ 3000 8059 PCA (Jonathan Butler) evaluation Dec 1996 and June-Aug 1997 Arups Geotechnics for the Trustees of the National Portrait Gallery NPG97

Thirteen engineering observation pits were monitored revealing natural silty 'brickearth' at 13.51m OD.

The earliest anthropogenic evidence uncovered dates to the middle Saxon era. A probable timber slot was sealed by a layer of clayey silt probably formed by agricultural activity or during a

period of abandonment. During the next phase of activity 'brickearth' and gravel quarry pits were dug, the backfills of which contained many animal bones as well as domestic and building debris. In one area two compact, clean 'brickearth' layers cut by 24 stakeholes had slumped into the underlying pits the area subsequently being levelled with dumps of domestic rubbish; this was tentatively interpreted as evidence of on site occupation followed by abandonment. Sealing all deposits was a layer of 'dark earth', containing sherds of exclusively middle Saxon pot, provisionally interpreted as representing a period of settlement disuse or agricultural land use. Other features, probably of middle Saxon date, included an E-W aligned ditch and associated stakeholes possibly forming a boundary around a building with rubbish and quarry pits beyond.

Covering the Saxon deposits and features was a succession of post-medieval road surfaces and associated make-up dumps, interpreted as part of Castle Street shown on 18th- and 19th-c maps.

Serpentine Gallery, off Serpentine Walk, Kensington Gardens, W2 TQ 2680 8000 MOLAS (M Wiggins) watching brief Feb 1997 Davis Langdon Management SRG97

Post-medieval garden soil and curving red brick wall were recorded: they possibly related to ornamental gardens of Dorchester House shown on Rocque's map of 1746.

Egyptian Embassy, 26 South Street, W1 TQ 2835 8038 MOLAS (J Ayre) watching brief Sept-Dec 1997 Ballast Wiltshier plc EGY97

The area of the former Embassy buildings was found to have been extensively disturbed with survival limited to the area of the former gardens. The sequence was made up of natural brickearth with redeposited brickearth above, followed by a reworked soil deposit. Post-medieval remains consisted of a garden soil and evidence for the original perimeter boundary, including a length of curving red brick wall which could relate to the layout of the 18th-c ornamental gardens for Dorchester House.

65-72 Strand, WC2 TQ 3038 8065 MOLAS (C Pickard) watching brief Feb 1997 Scottish Amicable SRN97

The site was truncated down to the natural clay.

Courtauld Institute of Art, Strand, WC2 TQ 3075 8085 MOLAS (N Holder) watching brief July-Sept 1997 University of London SRD97

A watching brief monitored works associated with the enlargement of basement vaults of the late 18th-c Somerset House. A small area of foundation of the Tudor Somerset Palace was recorded *in situ*, as well as architectural fragments observed in the backfill of the 18th-c vaults.

St Mary-le-Strand, WC2 TQ 3077 8093 PCA (Jon Butler) watching brief Feb 1997 Parish Council of St Mary-le-Strand MLS97

Four trenches and two test pits were monitored, located immediately to the SW of St Mary-le-Strand church. Natural sandy gravel (river terrace gravels) was observed in the W of the site at 12.75m OD; this was covered by a natural "brickearth" deposit at 13.54m OD.

The site lies on the main thoroughfare between the City of London and the City of Westminster, which probably dates back to Saxon times. The excavations exposed a succession of post-medieval (and possibly earlier) gravel and cobbled road surfaces with an associated ditch, the latter backfilled in the early post-medieval period. Evidence of the original 18th-c S Churchyard wall and entrance way were also uncovered.

Somerset House, Strand, WC2 TQ 3075 8075 MOLAS (S Chew) watching brief Sept 1996 - Sept 1997 Dept of National Heritage

and the Commissioners for the Inland Revenue SST96

A watching brief in 1996 (*LA* 8 supp. 2 (1997) 63) continued. Saxon foreshore and Tudor and post-medieval deposits were revealed behind the Tudor river wall; evidence relating to the 18th-c building was also recorded.

Somerset House, Strand, WC2 OAU (B. DURHAM) BUILDING SURVEY HEATHER TRUST FOR THE ARTS DEC 1997 SMH97

The S and Embankment wings were surveyed before redevelopment and excavation. WC.

4 St. James' Square (including 7-9 Babmaes Street), SW1 TQ 295 804 OAU (D. Wood) SJQ97

A programme of archaeological recording was carried out in advance and during the conversion of the Grade II* listed building for use by the Naval and Military Club. The work included a desk-based archaeological assessment, a building investigation, watching brief and archaeological recording of remains uncovered in the basement level of the building. The watching brief was carried out on a site directly to the N of 7-9 Babmaes Street between November 1997 and January 1998. No significant archaeological deposits were identified during the watching brief.

5 Excel Court, Whitcomb Street, WC2 TQ 2985 8057 PCA (Andrew Daykin & Jon Butler) watching brief Nov 1997 Knight Frank EXL97

Five test pits exposed natural gravels and 'brickearth' at 10.99m OD. Three features were interpreted as being 'brickearth' quarry pits of possible Saxon date; one of them contained a sherd of probably residual Roman pot. Two post-medieval brick walls were also recorded.

ESSEX

Longpool, Waltham Abbey TL 380 008 WAHS (Peter Huggins)

In 1996 a cut across the linear depression in the meadows revealed a massive timber-planked structure. In 1997 excavation showed the full width of the planking was 27ft 9in (8.3m). The side ground beams were 12in (0.3m) square. There were originally side fences; that nearest the church was replaced by a stone wall. The structure, all of elm, is interpreted as a dock for unloading the stone for a major church-building campaign, probably of the Augustinian monastery of 1177-1242.

The route from the river Lea was in the 16th c, if not before, re-cut as a navigable way, connecting the river with the higher Cornmill Stream by a pound lock; the specification for the timbers of the latter exists. This lock had only a short life; it was described in 1689 "But newly made, a water worke... by opening of these mightie doers with sleight and strange devise, but now decayed sore." In the 18th c the route was re-cut as watercross beds.

Finds of the late 16th to early 17th c include fashionable pottery and a shoe, presumably from the newly-built manor house of Edward Denny, the Earl of Norwich.

SURREY

Shelvers Green, Tadworth TQ 2310 5690 SAS (J G Perry & A C Skelton) evaluation Feb 1997 Linden Homes South-East Ltd SGT97

Ten trenches were excavated. No archaeological features were found and the casual finds of burnt flint and flint flakes (presumed to be of Bronze Age date) indicate the presence of prehistoric activity nearby. The lack of any occupational debris suggests that it is not in the immediate area. All ten trenches revealed mixed deposits of alluvial clays and sands that were derived most likely by water action from higher ground.