

Fieldwork Round-up 1998

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.

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BARKING AND DAGENHAM

Unit 7, Abbey Retail Park, Abbey Rd, Barking TQ 4395 8375 TVAS (Graham Hull) excavation and watching brief Jan 1998 Estates and Agency Holdings plc ARP97

Natural gravel and alluvium was cut by a few prehistoric pit. Possible Neolithic pottery and struck flints were recovered, mostly as residual finds. Within the earlier course of the River Roding a line of Roman timber piles may represent a jetty, possibly dating to 1st or 2nd c; two parallel ditches lead inland from it. A boundary ditch, a hedgeline and pits seem to be mid Saxon in date and associated with Barking Abbey (f. 666). Boundary ditches and pits of 10th-12th c date were also found. They were succeeded by medieval reclamation dumps, which continued in the post-medieval period along the E bank of the River Roding. A pit was recorded containing material dating to the Dissolution. An 18th or 19th-c cricket bat with the name *Smith* burnt onto it was also found. Levelling for the 20th-c factory covered the site.

Church Lane, Church St, Dagenham TQ 4997 8480 MOLAS (David Bowsher) evaluation Mar 1998 Boleyn and Forest Housing Society Ltd CUC98

Natural sand and gravel was cut by prehistoric ditches, one of which contained a single sherd of late Bronze Age pottery. On the Church Street frontage were medieval pits dating to the 13th-15th c and nearby, a series of contemporary gravel surfaces and dumps. Behind the Church Street medieval development two gravel extraction pits, probably contemporary, were located. The remains of a 17th-c building with a brick cellar to its rear represent post-medieval development along Church Street. Many alterations and repairs had been made to it up to the 19th c, including the addition of a timber extension which was in turn replaced by a brick extension also to the rear of the

building. Recorded to the rear of these buildings were two wells and an 18th-c boundary ditch.

Ford Rd (adjacent land), Dagenham TQ 4937 8420 OAU (Andrew Parkinson) evaluation Feb-Mar 1998 Samuel Lewis Housing Trust FDG98

Above the floodplain gravels and silts a post-medieval or later ditch was recorded. A probable post-medieval plough furrow produced a sherd of residual prehistoric pottery. Other deposits were associated with the construction of the car park.

Castle School (former), Goresbrook Rd, Dagenham TQ 4825 8379 HAT (Andrew Weale) evaluation Dec 1998 London Borough of Barking and Dagenham, Technical Services Division GBK98

Alluvium overlay natural gravel; in the SE of the site deeper alluvium may be evidence of a possible former channel. A small ditch which contained two struck flints cut the gravel and is therefore likely to have been prehistoric. In addition, a 20th-c ditch and a few small 19th-20th-c pits or postholes were revealed: they were probably associated with the dwellings that fronted Dagenham Avenue.

Wey Estate, London Rd, Hertford Rd, Barking TQ 4365 8418 PCA (Mark Beasley) watching brief Aug 1998 Miller Developments WEY98

A sedimentary sequence indicating transitional phases from a riverine environment to drier conditions, was revealed beneath alluvial deposits.

BARDAG Sports Ground, River Rd, Barking TQ 4546 8291 PCA (Alison Telfer) evaluation Feb 1998 Bellaway Homes RVR98

Above the natural gravels was a sequence of alluvial clay deposits with a band of peat in between. This sequence was sealed by topsoil.

BARNET

Bury Farm, Brockley Hill, Edgware (Sullonicae Scheduled Ancient Monument) TQ 1750 9398 HADAS (Brian Wrigley) field walking Aug-Oct 1998 BYF98

Field walking was undertaken to identify concentrations of archaeological material in the ploughsoil and, if possible, to relate them to previously known features within the SAM. A further aim was to assess the affect ploughing is having on the SAM area by identifying any freshly broken material that has been brought to the surface. English Heritage funded MOLAS (geomatics) and MOLSS (specialist service support and finds).

360-366 Burnt Oak Broadway, Edgware TQ 1952 9133 HAT (Ron Humphrey) evaluation Nov 1998 Robins and Day (Peugeot) Ltd BUY98

Natural clay was recorded, overlaid with a layer of possible alluvium containing rare fragments of peg roof tile in the N of the site. Above lay 19th-20th-c overburden, including 18th, 19th and 20th-c material.

Ludgrove Hall, Games Rd, Cockfosters TQ 2743 9672 HAT (Tom Vaughan) evaluation July 1998 Compass Homes Ltd GME98

A colluvial layer, from which a 13th-14th-c sherd and a 17th-18th-c sherd were recovered, overlay London Clay. A small wall footing of possible 18th c date was recorded; it is likely to have been a garden feature.

Foul Sewer Improvements, The Greenway, NW9 TQ 2050 9030 HAT (Ron Humphrey) evaluation Mar 1998 Thames Water Utilities GWA98

A 19th-c park terrace feature cut through natural gravel. Large-scale 20th-c landscaping was evident.

National Institute for Medical Research, The Ridgeway, NW7 TQ 2339 9243 HAT (Peter Doel) watching brief Sept 1998 Medical Research Council RID98

Natural clay lay directly below topsoil in the W part of the site and below a modern dumped deposit in the E part of site.

Totteridge View (adjacent land), Arkley TQ 2262 9593 HAT (Peter Doel) watching brief Aug 1998 Danescroft Ltd TTV98

Modern topsoil directly overlay London Clay.

Barnet General Hospital, Wellhouse Lane, Barnet TQ 2360 9620 PCA (Tim Carew) watching brief May 1998 Bouygues UK Ltd WLH98

Modern made-ground sealed natural gravels.

BEXLEY

Former BATT Cable Works, Church Rd, Erith TQ 5065 7855 PCA (Dave Dobson) evaluation Nov 1998 Beazer Homes, Reigate Ltd CEH98

Alluvial deposits indicative of a series of W-E watercourses overlay natural gravels. Prehistoric activity on the site was represented by a dump of fire-cracked flints. It was succeeded by dumping and levelling deposits, dating from the mid-19th c onwards, and the construction of factory premises in the early part of the 20th c.

Corinthian Rd, St Francis Rd, Erith TQ 5080 7860 MOLAS (Dick Bluer) evaluation June-July 1998 Hexagon Housing Association CND98

In the W corner of the site a deposit of peat, provisionally interpreted as the Tilbury IV horizon of Bronze Age date, was sealed by alluvial silt which indicates that before the reclamation of the area in the late 19th-early 20th c, the NW half of the site was occupied by a small rivulet running into the Thames from the high ground to the S. Small tributaries can still be seen at low tide, running into the Thames.

Erith Deep Water Wharf, Crescent Rd, Erith TQ 5175 7790 MOLAS (Jackie Bates) watching brief Apr 1998 Wm Morrison Supermarkets Ltd EWW97

Natural brickearth was located in the NW of the site above gravel; they were truncated and overlaid by modern make-up.

Frognal House, Frognal Ave, Sidcup TQ 4645 7081 PCA (Chris Pickard) evaluation, watching brief and standing building survey June, Aug-Sep 1998 Sunrise Assisted Living Ltd FNL98

Evidence of the layout of the formal gardens to the S and the kitchen gardens to the N of the house from the 17th-18th c was revealed above the natural sand. It included gravel pathways and walls marking out former parterres, bedding trenches and planting areas. The nature of the terracing which had been undertaken right across the site was noted. Within the kitchen gardens area the remains of a 19th-c pump and well house were revealed, with evidence that the pump had been worked using horse-powered machinery. The building survey identified to phases of house development from c.1550 to the present day; one of its earlier phases was indicated by an area of Kentish ragstone that may relate to the chimney of a timber-framed building.

Sidcup Retail Development Site, Grassington Rd, Sidcup TQ 4630 7175 MOLAS (Nick Bateman) evaluation Jan 1998 Safeway Stores Ltd GSG98

Above the natural gravels and brickearth were apparent make-up or build-up deposits. A few sherds of post-medieval pottery and pre-18th-c roof tile were found.

Jessett Close, West Street, Erith TQ 507 786 RPS (Martin Connell) watching brief Feb-Apr 1998 Bexley Council BEYBM 1998.17

Above the natural gravels a few unstratified early medieval sherds and one fragment of Roman tile were retrieved. Remains of a 19th-c flint cobbled road were recorded on the same alignment as Jessett Close, formerly Pembroke Road. Evidence was observed for the N side of the Croft Water and silting processes, probably connected with the ancient Bedonwell Creek.

Astoria Cinema (former), Mayplace Road West, Bexleyheath TQ 4931 7529 AOC (Darryl Palmer) evaluation Nov-Dec 1998 Yates Brothers Wine Lodge Ltd MRW98

A series of 19th and 20th-c deposits and intrusions overlay or cut into natural clay. In the E trench, a ditch was found beneath a deposit, both of unknown date; recent deposits sealed them.

Land at Picardy Park, Norman Rd, Belvedere TQ 4975 8025 PCA (Douglas Killock) evaluation Apr 1998 CgMs on behalf of Dmi Belvedere Ltd PCD98

A sequence of alluvial silts and clays were recorded both above and below a band of peat.

Slade Green Nursery School (former), Slade Green Rd, Erith TQ 5236 7705 PCA (Dave Dobson) watching brief Sep 1998 (Alan Rae) evaluation March 1998 Hunting Gate Construction plc SLG98

Natural gravel was truncated and overlaid by dump deposits associated with the construction of the nursery school and its associated grounds in the late 19th c.

Thanet Rd, Bexley TQ 4945 7365 PCA (Alan Aitken Rae) evaluation and excavation May-June 1998 Bellwinch Homes Ltd TNT98

Four parallel ditches associated with a posthole and the remains of a possible hearth cut natural gravels; they are tentatively dated to the Late Mesolithic or Early Neolithic period. The next phase of activity comprised a series of medieval ploughsoil deposits containing Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age flint material. Post-medieval garden soils and make-up dumps sealed them.

BRENT

221-227 Church Rd, NW10 TQ 2156 8475 SAS (J Perry, A Skelton) evaluation July 1998 J J McGinley Ltd CHX98

An 18th-19th-c cobbled surface was revealed above the natural clay, sealed by make-up.

319 Edgware Rd, NW9 TQ 2094 8936 PCA (Jez Taylor) evaluation Apr 1998 Ford of Europe Inc EDW98

Alluvial clay was overlaid by modern rubble.

Mahatma Gandhi House, 34 Wembley Hill Rd, Wembley TQ 1850 8550 PCA (Gavin Glover) evaluation Oct 1998 Genius Loci WMY98

A sequence of alluvial clay deposits was recorded, sealed by recent post-medieval ground raising dumps.

BROMLEY

Former Dertling Factory, Cray Valley Rd, St Mary Cray, Orpington TQ 4685 6814 MOLAS (Kieron Heard) evaluation Mar 1998 Palace Street Developments Ltd CVR98

Alluvial gravels and sands of the Cray Valley flood plain were sealed, at the N end of the site, by natural brickearth deposits and, to the S, by a sandy subsoil. The latter was overlaid by re-worked topsoil containing 19th-c material, which was in turn buried by levelling for the construction of the factory in the 1950s.

Farnborough Hospital, Farnborough Common, Locksbottom, Orpington TQ 4355 6505 MOLAS (Nick Holder) evaluation Nov 1998 Taylor Woodrow Construction FNH98

Thin subsoil overlay natural clay, sand and gravel. Five 19th-c garden bedding trenches were excavated: they were probably related to the workhouse that preceded the modern hospital. Redeposited 19th or 20th-c silts and rubble were also revealed.

Survey House, 5-11 High St, St Mary Cray ODAS (Alan Hart) excavation and standing building survey B and K McBeath

Underfloor deposits had been extensively disturbed, but late 15th-c pottery, a groat of Henry VII, and later coins were found. The former may relate to the construction of the house, thought to be 16th-c.

25 Lynton Ave, St Mary Cray, Orpington TQ 4760 6800 MOLAS (Carrie Cowan) watching brief Feb 1998 H Friar Builders LYN98

Beneath the topsoil, natural deposits, including a hillwash or colluvium relating to the Cray valley, were recorded.

Scadbury Manor House, Chislehurst TQ 4359 7006 ODAS (Alan Hart) excavation

Work continued to the W of the moated island, where a probable gatehouse was located. Coins and pottery indicate a mid-16th-c construction date.

157 Sevenoaks Way, St Paul's Cray, Orpington TQ 4715 6880 MOLAS (Dick Bluer) evaluation July 1998 Turnkey Partnerships Ltd SVW98

Above natural gravels were agricultural soils sealed by modern overburden. Residual finds in the agricultural soils indicate Roman activity in the general vicinity.

Land at Springvale Way, Sevenoaks Way, St Paul's Cray, Orpington TQ 4716 6862 MOLAS (Dick Bluer) evaluation July 1998 Rowney Sharman Project Consultants SVN98

Part of the site had been truncated by terracing; in other areas agricultural soils over natural gravels were recorded; the only artefacts found were modern.

CAMDEN

St. Paul's Hospital Site, 24 Endell St, 26-34 Betterton St, WC2 TQ 3023 8122 AOC (Darryl Palmer) evaluation May-June 1998 The Hospital Group Ltd EDL98

Pits and linear features cut the natural or disturbed gravel. No dating evidence was retrieved except for animal bone fragments one of which has been C14-dated to AD 432-644. In the centre of the site were 16th to 17th-c intercutting gravel extraction pits. The 18th-19th c was represented by a soil deposit, probably of agricultural origin, and brick structures, one of which, in the SE of the site, was associated with many copper pins, suggesting a local industry of either tailoring or pin production. The latest period of activity related to demolition and levelling of slums in 1847 and to the present building.

22 Goodge Place, W1 TQ 2936 8170 MOLAS (Damian Goodburn) standing building survey Mar 1998 Metropolitan Guarantee Ltd GOO98

A brief survey was made of the surviving 18th-c staircase of the standing building with a view to noting its present condition and suitability for repair. The stair is apparently of a relatively common surviving form and repair would be acceptable.

'The Aurora' 88-93 High Holborn, WC1 TQ 3070 8160 WA (Kevin Ritchie) Mar 1998 Frogmore Developments Ltd HBN98

Natural gravels were sealed by modern disturbance.

77-97 Kingsway, WC2 TQ 3055 8135 MOLAS (Mark Wiggins) watching brief July-Nov 1998 Amy Building Ltd KIW98

The modern basement truncated natural gravels.

11-14 Kirby St, EC1 TQ 3143 8183 MOLAS (Elizabeth Howe) evaluation and watching brief Oct-Nov 1998 United House Construction plc KBY98

In the N of the site, a stream, probably a W tributary of the River Fleet, was recorded. In the SW were revealed waterlaid silts that may represent a series of ponds or flooded quarry pits around the stream. The stream seems to have been infilled in the 17th c and consolidated in the 18th c, before building development; several Bellarmine jugs and the partial skeletons of two dogs were recovered from the uppermost fill. A truncated wall foundation, probably of 18th c date, was recorded, and in the SE area a broadly contemporary pond which had also been deliberately backfilled before building construction, was located. Several human skeletons, redeposited probably in the 19th c, were also found. The site was severely truncated by the existing basements and foundations of a modern building.

Holborn Town Hall, Stukeley St, WC2 TQ 3038 8142 MOLAS (Mark Wiggins) watching brief July-Oct 1998 Soho Housing Association STY96

This work followed an evaluation in 1996 (*LA 8* supp. 2 (1997) 33). A ditch of unknown date and a post-medieval cellar and well cut disturbed brickearth above natural gravels.

Lacon House and Adastral House, Theobald's Rd, WC1 TQ 3065 8185 MOLAS (Kieron Heard) evaluation Mar-Apr 1998 TEO98

Trenches were located in the front courtyard of Lacon House, the only area not affected by the deep basements of the present buildings. Above natural gravels in the SW and NE corners of the courtyard, infilled basements of 19th-c properties fronting Theobald's Road and Harpur Mews were found. Above natural gravels in the centre of the courtyard was a sequence of late 17th-c dumped deposits cut by pits, drainage or sewer trenches and foundation trenches, of 18th and 19th c date.

CITY OF LONDON

171-176 Aldersgate St, EC1 TQ 3211 8164 MOLAS (David Sankey, Adrian Miles) watching brief June-Dec 1998 St George North London Ltd ADS98

Natural brickearth and gravels had been truncated by construction of the present basement, but a late 18th or early 19th-c brick feature survived: it was possibly a well and contained some earlier 18th-c residual pottery as well as 19th-c material.

87-89 Aldgate High St, 37 Jewry St, EC3 TQ 3357 8114 PCA (Barry Bishop) watching brief Feb-Apr 1998 GMS Estates Ltd AHS98

Above the natural brickearth were recorded clay and flint foundations of the Roman City Wall, a SAM, and/or those of the S extent of Roman Aldgate. Also recorded were various medieval deposits, which may represent silting of the medieval City Ditch. During the post-medieval period the ditch was backfilled and masonry structures and pits were constructed, including a substantial ragstone-faced chalk structure to the NE of the site and a drainage tunnel or sewer.

43 Bartholomew Close, EC1 TQ 3198 8170 MOLAS (Niall Roycroft) evaluation Jan-Mar 1998 Train and Kemp Consulting Engineers BTM98

Natural brickearth was cut by linear and enclosure ditches of the Roman period: they may have been field and stock enclosures. In the SW of the site the remains of the Chapter House and slype, or covered passage, of the Priory of St Bartholomew the Great (f. 1123), were found, post-dating a medieval rubbish

pit. The Chapter House remains consisted of the lower courses of chalk 'clunch' foundations; within the Chapter House were the partial remains of at least three human inhumations. To the N, the remains of three, probably 12th-c, burials were located in the area of an early cemetery; in the NW of the site the cemetery appears to have been partly cleared during the later 12th c. The remains of a right angle foundation were recorded in the area of the early cemetery, possibly representing part of the pre-1520 Prior's Lodging. To the SE of this building many pits and a soakaway (all dated to the 12th c) were located in a limited open area. The N part of the site was later occupied by the Prior's Lodging, begun around 1520, and in use until the end of the 18th c; some remains of the foundations survived. Fragmentary foundations of buildings, which occupied the area between the Prior's Lodging and the NE end of the Chapter House during the 16th c, were also found.

St Ethelburga the Virgin Church, Bishopsgate, EC2 TQ 3319 8137 J Schofield evaluation Mar 1998 Bishop of London SEC98

Three small trenches were excavated in advance of future rebuilding of the church site as a Centre for Reconciliation and Peace. They exposed the chalk foundation of the NW corner of the church, a Victorian heating duct along the N side of the church and, in a trench E-W across the nave immediately W of the chancel, two E-W rows of bricks, which might have been foundations for 19th-c pews. Some disarticulated human bones were recovered.

St Ethelburga the Virgin Church, Bishopsgate, EC2 TQ 3318 8136 MOLAS (Damian Goodburn, Terry Smith, Andrew Westman) off-site recording 1997-8 London Diocesan Fund SEC98

Moulded stones and timbers, salvaged after the building was largely destroyed in 1993 (LA 7, no 8 (1994) 200 (SET93)), were recorded off-site, where they had been taken for safekeeping. Some fragments of stone, dated as early as the 12th c, found re-used in the core of the walls of the building, could have come from a fine secular or ecclesiastical building in the vicinity. Many components of the major late 14th and 15th-c rebuilding of the church were identified, and architectural features such as windows, arches, and the W door could be reconstructed on paper. The extant timbers include many from the upper stages of the belfry of the medieval church, a very rare survival (which unfortunately could not be dendrochronologically dated successfully). Other timbers derived from a 17th-c steeple (a date confirmed by dendrochronology), re-used in the base of a cupola that replaced the steeple in the 18th c. Timbers from a 19th-c rebuild of the roof may have been from the former, medieval roof. Woodwork from remodelling of the interior early in the 20th c was also identified. Many stones proved on examination to be much repaired with cement, or else brick and cement reconstituted to resemble medieval moulded stones. The belfry timbers may be incorporated in a proposed rebuilding of the church.

158-164 Bishopsgate, EC2 TQ 3332 8155 MOLAS (Dave Lakin) watching brief Feb 1998 Benchmark Group plc BFG98

Archaeological work took place on this site in 1988 and 1989 (LA 6, no 6, 161); the 1998 work was located on the W frontage. Post-medieval or later brick cellars truncated natural brickearth.

Monument House, 30-35 Botolph Lane, 29-31 Monument St, EC3 TQ 3302 8074 MOLAS (Ian Blair) excavation Apr-July 1998 Berkeley Homes (Essex) BPL95

The natural gravels were cut by a series of substantial gravel extraction pits dating to the 1st c. The site was then roughly levelled to create a terrace platform, above which there was limited survival of surfaces and slots that were probably associated with 2nd-c timber-framed buildings. During the 3rd c a

substantial masonry building was constructed, terraced on two levels into the hillside. Beneath this new building was a unique drainage culvert which ran S over a distance of 20m and incorporated a 3.30m deep, square manhole shaft at its upper end. The manhole was built almost entirely of *tegula* roof tiles and the culvert of Kentish ragstone with a tile roof. The culvert and manhole were covered with sand so that it could be preserved *in situ* beneath the new building. Two inter-cutting sunken buildings of 10th-11th c date were found in the SE corner of the site: they had post and stave walls and brickearth clay floors. The majority of the Roman levels were sealed beneath several phases of medieval buildings, the latest of which was destroyed in the Great Fire. It is likely that some of these buildings formed part of Lombardes or Lombard's Place, a merchant's house documented from the 15th c. Most of the buildings had cellars whose walls, built principally of dressed chalk blocks, survived in places up to the base of the vaulting for the ceiling. The carbonised remains of two internal wooden staircases, giving access to an exterior courtyard, were also found. Many internal modifications, probably of late 16th c date and most in brick, were present in each of the E range of cellars. The most unusual of these was a small cellar to the S that had been converted from a chalk-lined cesspit by raising its floor level and installing an internal stair. In the N cellar a substantial rectangular brick substructure added against the W wall would have supported an internal chimneystack and fireplaces on the upper floors. The remains of a large section of a rare late 16th-c chimney breast, carved with fine decorative foliage work, was found in the Great Fire destruction debris which filled the cellar close to this feature. Quality finds included rare 15th-c imported Spanish *cuerda seca* floor tiles, as well as French and Dutch floor and wall tiles. The most numerous group of finds was composed of large numbers of internal fixtures and fittings including iron door locks, padlocks, keys, hinges and fire grates. After the Great Fire this area became the courtyard of a fine merchant's house which was set along the E side of the present site. During the 18th c a substantial cellared building was erected on the N side of the gateway which led into the courtyard from Botolph Lane. An unusual feature of the cellar was that its brick floor partly sealed a large vaulted brick silt-trap and drain.

40-43 Bow St, 67-71 Watling St, EC4 TQ 3240 8107 MOLAS (David Bowsher) evaluation July-Oct 1998 The Southern Properties Group BWL98

Roman clay and timber buildings with painted wall plaster and an extensive mortar floor were found above the natural gravel. The buildings were sealed by fire debris dating to 1st to mid 2nd c or the second quarter of the 2nd c. There was evidence of post-fire rebuilding. On the very S side of the site a part of a Roman road was discovered, likely to be the precursor to the present-day Watling Street. A series of medieval pits truncated the Roman deposits and two chalk and ragstone footings were recorded, although no associated floor or ground surfaces survived. A single brick cellar, possibly pre-Great Fire, represents the post-medieval period. wc

5 Burgon St, 5 Friar St, EC4 TQ 3184 8104 MOLAS (Malcolm MacKenzie) watching brief Feb-May 1998 R I Wells Associates BGO98

Two substantial modern stone slabs, which appeared to form the capping of a large void below the level of the groundworks, were encountered; natural strata were not observed.

Gateway House, 25 Cannon St, EC4 TQ 3221 8107 MOLAS (Nicholas Elsdon) excavation July-Oct 1998 Cannon Street Ltd CAO96

Excavations followed an evaluation in 1997 (LA 8, supp. 3 (1998) 78)). Above the natural brickearth some pottery from the earliest features on the site may be prehistoric, possibly residual. At least three phases of Roman construction have been identified, with

timber-framed buildings being replaced by those with substantial masonry foundations. The latest of them had monochrome tessellated floors, only fragments of which survived construction in the 1950s; three separate rooms or buildings are suggested by the differing bases for these floor surfaces. One intriguing find takes the form of a fragment of a curved – probably originally circular – object of carved stone, with a design of stylised animals around the edge, perhaps grasshoppers or dogs. It has been suggested that this might be part of a mould for beating out brass or copper dishes. Three late Saxon or early medieval (late 11th-early 12th c) timber-lined cellars truncated the Roman deposits. That which survived over the greatest area had numerous stake and postholes, suggesting internal divisions, and two pots and a pit containing bird bones buried beneath its timber floor. The latter would appear to be foundation offerings placed during the construction of the building. Medieval occupation was represented by chalk foundations and numerous cess and rubbish pits, including a large chalk-walled cesspit, probably a replacement lining of late medieval date. One of the larger rubbish pits produced a whole late medieval moneybox, with an unusual finial: the sherd, which had been broken off to get at the money, was found inside the vessel. Cesspits of 18th-c date were also recorded, one containing a tin-glazed tile with a crucifixion scene in 17th-c dress.

Bush Lane House, 80 Cannon St, EC4 TQ 3265 8086 PCA (Douglas Killock) watching brief June 1998 Greycourt plc BLE98

In the central area of the site ragstone wall foundations overlay a burnt brick-earthen deposit, the latter possibly part of the Boudican fire horizon revealed during 1972 excavations (*LA 2*, no 2 (1973) 40). In the S of the site extensive ragstone foundations of Roman structures were recorded; they probably formed part of the 'Governor's Palace' complex which extends below Cannon Street Station and to the E and S. Overlying the structures was a very thick demolition sequence, much of it medieval in date. Medieval features and deposits and a post-medieval brick-lined cesspit were also revealed.

The Dining Wall Café, 138 Cheapside, EC2 TQ 3240 8148 PCA (Chris Jarrett) watching brief Jan 1998 Scott Brownrigg & Turner Architects CSD98

This work followed a watching brief in 1997 (*LA 8*, supp. 3 (1998) 78). Basement backfill was recorded.

80 Coleman St, EC2 TQ 3265 8153 MOLAS (Sadie Watson) excavation Dec 1998 Institute of Marine Engineers OLE98

Natural gravels were overlaid by clay deposits which may represent dumped infill in the Walbrook Valley; the lower deposits were possibly Roman, the upper, medieval in date. They were cut by two wattle-lined pits, filled with organic material and truncated by modern basement foundations.

8-10 Cooper's Row (street frontage), EC2 TQ 3355 8094 MOLAS (David Sankey) watching brief June 1998 Nicholson Estates Ltd COP98

A borehole was driven through a modern wall on the frontage of the site. The wall had been built onto the natural gravel.

2, 10-16, 18-20 Creechurch Lane, 24-26, 28-31 Mitre St, EC3 TQ 3332 8155 MOLAS (Portia Askew) watching brief Mar-Dec 1998 Tasou Associates CEC98

Redeposited brick-earthen, of Roman date, was cut by several deep medieval features and, at the rear of Nos. 2 and 10 Creechurch Lane, a post-medieval brick cesspit. wc

13-21 Eastcheap, EC3 TQ 3302 8085 MOLAS (David Sankey) excavation Sept-Oct 1998 watching brief Taylor Woodrow Developments Ltd ESC97

A masonry building was constructed above the natural brick-earthen and gravels in the mid-2nd or early 3rd c; its construction trench had been backfilled with London Clay. Two very large square cuts with revetted sides were also dug into the gravels; there was no indication of use and were backfilled before debris had accumulated. Modern truncation had removed later Roman floor levels but box drains survived, backfilled at various times up to the late 4th c (one, of mid-3rd c date, contained a large collection of pottery). Later remains included medieval pits and an 18th-c cesspit. 19th-c barrel vaulted cellars were also recorded before their demolition. wc

23-45 Fann St, EC1 TQ 3321 8201 MOLAS (David Sankey) evaluation Mar 1998 watching brief Aug, Oct-Dec 1998 Network Housing Association Ltd FNN98

A single gravel extraction pit was recorded in the truncated natural gravels.

168 Fenchurch St, EC3 TQ 3271 8077 MOLAS (Trevor Brigham, Lesley Dunwoodie) evaluation Aug-Sept, Dec 1998 Marks & Spencer plc FEH95

A further phase of evaluation was carried out in the SE corner of the first and second Roman fora. The last evaluation took place in 1997 (*LA 8* supp. 3 (1998) 78). A truncated linear feature, containing a single sherd of possible prehistoric pottery, which cut the subsoil above natural brick-earthen, may represent an indication of early activity on the W side of the site. On the E side of the site thick dumps of red fire debris was recorded, apparently the remains of a substantial mudbrick building destroyed during the Boudican revolt of AD 60-1. Deposits associated with two possible phases of post-Boudican building activity were also observed. Pre-forum deposits were identified along the W perimeter of the site, beneath the pavement of Gracechurch Street, including an extensive area of metallurgy overlying reworked brick-earthen: this is thought to be the remains of an early market place. The mortared flint foundations of the S wing of the late 1st-c first forum have been rediscovered; superimposed on them were the massive ragstone foundations of the S wing of the much larger second forum, constructed in the early 2nd c. The masonry remains included a brick pier associated with the S wings of both the first and second fora, previously exposed during construction work in 1969 and in the 1997 evaluation. Many phases of dumping relating to various episodes of construction and/or demolition were recorded, as well as surfaces and dumps associated with the open courtyard area to the N. Evidence of walls relating to the outer portico of the second forum E wing survived on the E side of the site in the form of truncated ragstone foundations and robbing activity; no associated floor surfaces survived. Robber cuts and a deep pit or well provided limited evidence of medieval activity on the W side of the site. A line of unmortared chalk blocks, apparently incorporated into a later brick cesspit, in the NW corner of the site, may possibly represent the remains of a medieval foundation. Part of a chalk foundation recorded on the E side of the site is thought to be the E wall of the tower of the medieval St Dionis Backchurch. Further robbing activity in this area is also likely to be of medieval date. A complex sequence of post-medieval features recorded in a small area in the NW corner of the site appears to represent a brick-lined cesspit or soakaway with an internal division; the primary fills produced finds of 17th c date. The remains of a later brick and sandstone cellar floor and associated brick channel were seen just to the E of this feature.

48-54 Fetter Lane, 3-5 Plough Place, EC4 TQ 3132 8143 CGMS (Angus Stephenson) evaluation June-July 1998 Helical Bar (City Developments) Ltd FTL98

Pits containing Roman and medieval material were recorded in the natural gravels. Modern foundations truncated them.

120 Fleet Street, EC4 TQ 3160 8124 PCA (Dave Dobson, Peter Moore) watching brief Sept-Nov 1998 Kajima Taylor Woodrow FTS97

A watching brief in 1997 (*LA* 8, supp. 3 (1998), 79) continued. Natural gravels had been truncated.

King Edward Buildings, former Royal Mail Sorting Office, Giltspur St, Newgate St, EC1 TQ 3190 8144 MOLAS (Bruce Watson, assisted by Ken Pitt) excavation and watching brief June 1998 - Jan 1999 M L Europe Property Ltd KEW98

A detailed photographic and fabric condition survey was carried out on a fragment of the Roman city wall and a medieval (c 12th-13th c) bastion (a SAM), which have been preserved under the West Yard since 1909. Excavations followed an evaluation in 1992 (*LA* 7, 2 (1993) 49 (KEB92)). A series of palaeochannels were recorded in the natural gravels. Rubbish pits, dated to c AD 50-70, represent the earliest activity inside the City wall; fire debris of mud brick buildings was located in one trench and may represent Boudican destruction. After this, in c AD 70-90, the whole area seems to have been divided into properties; the portion of the site nearest to Newgate Street was largely built over, access to the street being provided by gravel paths or trackways; rubbish pits and wells were dug behind the properties. Several clay and timber buildings were destroyed during the Hadrianic fire (c AD 120-130) and replaced. After the late 2nd c the density of buildings declined, as more of the area was used for dumping and pits digging. In c AD 200 the occupied area was curtailed by the construction of the defensive wall and its internal bank, which contained pottery dating from AD 160-250. It is clear that the settled area before the construction of the city wall extended further N. No sign of the first phase of the Roman City ditch was discovered, but in one trench a series of several intercutting ditches of either late Roman (AD 270-400) or Saxo-Norman date was found. Evidence of the late Roman strengthening of the internal bank was found in several trenches and dated to AD 250-400. During the late Roman period the density of both settlement and other activities declined, but pit digging continued within some areas. On the abandoned areas dark earth was accumulating by the mid 3rd c, but in some trenches was cut by pits which contained pottery dating to mid 3rd - 4th c; some of the top deposits of dark earth and the intrusive pits are dated to mid-late 4th c. It appears therefore that the whole area was abandoned by the end of the 4th c.

The site was re-occupied by the 10th c, evidenced by cess and rubbish pits, probably of properties along Newgate Street (to the S). By the 13th c most of the area was built over and the pits were stone-lined. Several phases of a pre-13th-c city ditch, which may be of Saxo-Norman date, were recorded, although most were obliterated by the late medieval ditch. Secondary fills within this later ditch are dated to 13th-15th c. By the late 15th or early 16th c the ditch had been infilled, and brick-lined cesspits and wells were dug in this area until the late 18th c, documentary evidence indicating that they would have been in the backyards of properties fronting onto Giltspur Street. Inside the city wall, during the 16th-18th c, brick-built cellars, wells, drains and cesspits were constructed. Most of the site was cleared in 1787 for the construction of the Giltspur Street Compter prison (*LA* 7, 5 (1993) 115-121) which was completed in 1791 in the W of the site. Some design features, not noted on the surviving draft plans, have been recorded, including one stairwell and a number of brick-built culverts. The prison was demolished in 1854 when extensive robbing of the below-ground foundations occurred. The E part of the site was occupied by Christ's Hospital boys' school (1553-1902); in 1825 a large cellared hall was built over the

infilled medieval city ditch. The hall was demolished in 1907-09 when the Royal Mail Sorting Office was constructed. WC

Northern House, 19-29 Gresham St, 1 Noble St, EC2 TQ 3224 8144 MOLAS (Portia Askew, Elizabeth Howe) evaluation Aug 1998 Stanhope Pension Trust Ltd NHG98

Natural brickearth was overlaid by deposits of Roman date within the area of the Cripplegate Fort and in land that would have been to the S of the fort. A Roman pit or ditch was recorded and residual Roman pottery was recovered from medieval and modern pits. Medieval pits and truncated chalk and flint wall foundations were also recorded. Early medieval pottery was recovered from a modern intrusion. Modern and Victorian foundations and modern services truncated the site.

Barrington House, 59-67 Gresham St, 68-75 Aldermanbury, 27-34 Wood St, 1-6 Love Lane, EC2 TQ 3237 8140 MOLAS (Elizabeth Howe) excavation and watching brief July-Nov 1998 Legal & General Property Ltd LVL97

Following an evaluation (*LA* 8 supp. 3 (1998) 80) excavations were undertaken along the N limit of the site; elsewhere the deep basements and foundation slab had removed all archaeological deposits. Intercutting pits, dating mainly to the 11th-12th c, were excavated near the NW corner of the site. Probable occupation deposits may represent the remains of an early medieval sunken building.

St Lawrence Jewry Burial Vaults, Guildhall Yard, EC2 TQ 3247 81329 MOLAS (Nick Bateman, Adrian Miles) watching brief and standing building recording Mar-May 1998 Corporation of London GYE92

After the discovery of a sealed-up burial vault at the E end of St Lawrence Jewry during work on relaying Guildhall Yard in 1997, assistance was given in the controlled removal of some 60 lead-lined coffins, followed by the recording of the vault itself. Burials associated with this church were first recorded in 1994 (*LA* 7, 13 (1995) 336). All the coffins, dating from the early to mid 19th c, were removed for reburial elsewhere; nearly all of them had coffin plates. The vault was constructed of masonry and brick in the 17th c, but had incorporated the remains of a small, early medieval crypt which included an arched entrance over a flight of steps apparently leading through the external wall of the medieval church to the graveyard to the N. The vault has been protected and preserved.

1 Doctor Johnson's Buildings, Hare Court, Inner Temple, EC4 TQ 3118 8106 MOLAS (Sadie Watson) watching brief Oct 1998 Grant Littler Studios HRC98

Earliest deposits consisted of medieval make-up dumps, followed by Victorian and later backfill and dumps within the courtyard, the latter possibly associated with the construction of Dr Johnson's building (1857).

Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, EC1 TQ 3151 8159 MOLAS (Kieron Tyler) watching brief Dec 1998 - Jan 1999 Prudential Assurance Co Ltd ATC97

This work followed an evaluation (*LA* 8, supp. 3 (1998) 79). In some testpits archaeological deposits were found to survive but at the N end of the site, London Clay had been truncated by the construction of the sub-basement and earlier basements. WC

Williams National House, 11-13 Holborn Viaduct, EC1 TQ 3170 8144 MOLAS (Bruce Watson) watching brief June-Sept 1998 Skidmore, Owings & Merrill HBV98

Truncated natural gravels were observed.

117-119 Houndsditch, EC3 TQ 3341 8137 OAU (Duncan Wood) watching brief Sept 1998 Northhill Properties Ltd and the Raptor Group of Companies HNS98

Truncated disarticulated human remains, which may have been associated with a known Roman extra-mural cemetery in the vicinity, were found.

147-148 Leadenhall St, EC3 TQQ 3310 8115 MOLAS (Nick Bateman, Dave Sankey) evaluation Jan 1998 watching brief Feb-Dec 1998 Benchmark Group plc LNH98

Natural brickearth was cut or overlaid by a deep Roman brickearth/gravel extraction pit, Roman concrete and tile floors, medieval pits and a post-medieval well.

21 Lombard St, EC3 TQ 3281 8098 MOLAS (Dave Lakin) watching brief Apr-May 1998 NatWest Group Property LOS98

Natural gravels were noted below the concrete slab in underpinning holes.

Moor House, London Wall, EC2 TQ 3265 8161 PCA (Jon Butler) watching brief Sept 1998 Greycot plc MRL98

Natural brickearth above sands and gravels was, in the N of the site, cut by Roman gravel or brickearth extraction pits, probably in a marshy environment. To the S of the site, waterlaid fills containing Roman, Saxon and possibly medieval artefacts are likely to have been part of the medieval City Ditch.

100 Lower Thames St, EC3 TQ 3311 8068 MOLAS (Peter Rowsome) watching brief Sept 1998 - Jan 1999 Wates City BBH87

A programme of monitoring work was carried out during contractors' works to the existing 1970s office building whose basement encapsulates the preserved remains of Billingsgate Roman Bath House (LA 5, 14 (1988) 385). A crash-deck was constructed above the Roman remains to protect them during the re-routing of pipework, the removal of part of the ground floor slab and the installation of a new access ramp and entrance. The design changes to the basement area will facilitate the possible opening of the monument to the public.

Evangelist House, Ludgate Broadway, EC4 TQ 3172 8109 MOLAS (Dave Bowsher) watching brief Feb-Mar 1998 Mills Whipp Partnership on behalf of Development Securities LUB98

Natural gravel was truncated by a series of massive gravel extraction pits which appear to have been backfilled in the late 12th - late 13th c. It is possible that the gravel was used for the reclamation of the E bank of the River Fleet, in particular the infilling of the channel which lies immediately to the W of the site, when the land was controlled by the Knights Templars from the late 12th c. The date of the infill of the pits may indicate the final levelling of the area for the construction of the monastery of the Blackfriars in the late 13th c. Brick walls, cellars and footings that represent the development of the site from the 17th c to the present day were also revealed.

8-10 Mansion House Place, EC4 TQ 3267 8103 MOLAS (Peter Rowsome) watching brief Dec 1997 - Mar 1998 Helical Bar plc MNS95

A further watching brief followed that of 1995 (LA 8, supp. 1 (1996) 6). Basements truncated London Clay and natural gravel.

Astral House, 125-129 Middlesex St, E1 TQ 3340 8161 PCA (Mark Beasley) watching brief Jan 1998 Rialto Homes MSX98

Natural was not observed. A clay layer was recorded, cut by a linear feature containing 17th to mid 18th-c pottery.

Middle Temple Hall, Middle Temple Lane, EC4 TQ 3115 8096 MOLAS (David Sankey) evaluation July-Aug 1998 The Honourable Society of the Middle Temple MTP98

Natural strata were not reached and only disturbed modern deposits were observed.

Ibex House, 42-47 Minories, EC3 TQ 3371 8097 RPSC (Rob Masfield) watching brief and excavation March-April 1998 Future Fitness and Benchmark plc MRI98

Natural gravel was cut by many truncated pits that contained early medieval and residual Roman material, including small fragments of human bone probably derived from the known Roman cemetery in this area. The pits seem to represent several phases of gravel extraction, with activity taking place during a short time span and before the building of the Franciscan Abbey of St Clare (f. 1293) that is situated close by. There are indications of a systematic layout of pits within a limited area, perhaps to procure material for a specific building project. Several post-medieval postholes and stakeholes were recorded.

Barber Surgeons' Hall Garden, Monkwell Sq, EC2 TQ 3229 8166 MOLAS (Robin Wroe Brown) evaluation Feb 1998 Professor Dennis Hill, Worshipful Company of Barbers BSG97

The evaluation, guided by a Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) survey and historical maps, was designed to locate the site of the Anatomy Theatre associated with the Barber-Surgeons' Hall. No evidence earlier than the 19th c was found above the natural gravel.

Blackfriars House, 19 New Bridge St, EC4 TQ 3163 8095 AOC (Catherine Cavanagh) excavation Aug-Sept 1998 Embankment Place Hotels (Blackfriars) Ltd NBR98

Timber revetments supporting dumps to reclaim and consolidate both riverfronts in the medieval and post-medieval periods followed successive foreshore deposits of the confluence of the Thames and Fleet rivers. An iron auger or drill bit was found in the vicinity of one of the timber structures and an extensive timber-lined pit contained a complete jug and decorated plate dating to the late 16th or early 17th c. Burials were also recorded: they would have been from a second graveyard - in use from 1608 - of nearby Bridewell Palace which became a workhouse for the vagrant poor in 1552. The archaeological evidence confirmed a contemporary account of its densely packed burials. The Fleet Wall crossed the SE corner of the site and was found to date to the late 17th c. 18th-c structures were identified, including a large circular brick-lined pit, probably used for cold storage. WC

Christ Church, Newgate St, EC1 TQ 3195 8138 J Schofield survey June 1998 Gardiner & Theobald Management Services CCG98

A survey was undertaken of the 18th- and 19th-c gravestones and two chest tombs in the disused churchyard so that they could thereafter be protected during the adjacent development in Giltspur Street. Forty-five monuments or piles of fragments were recorded by photography and transcription. One of the chest tombs commemorates the Scrimshaw family, but the inscriptions on the other were too faded to read. Of 39 complete or semi-complete ledger slabs, mostly now lying prone, many had apparently been placed face down when the garden was re-arranged in 1908. The ten readable inscriptions dated from 1780 to 1839.

Christ Church, Newgate St, EC1 TQ 3194 8137 MOLAS (Bruce Watson) evaluation Sept 1998 Ove Arup & Partners GCC98

Following a survey of the graveyard monuments (CCG98), selected 18th-19th-c chest tombs and head stones were evaluated to determine which monuments were associated with *in situ* graves and burial vaults. The disused burial ground occupies the site of the Franciscan friary church nave, but no part of the church or its floor was found. WC

3-9 Newgate St, EC1 TQ 3186 8136 MOLAS (Ken Pitt) excavation Oct-Dec 1998 Sun Life Assurance Society plc NEG98

A large stream channel cut into natural brickearth; it would have been fast flowing and it covered two thirds of the site, turning to the SW presumably to meet the River Fleet. It appears to have been diverted to the SE during the early Roman period

and deliberately infilled. A ditch was found which appeared to drain into this stream, and was possibly associated with Roman Newgate Street. Cutting this ditch were the remains of a substantial Roman foundation, possibly a base for a monumental tower or arch spanning the road. Another foundation, of similar construction, and found just to the N, may have been an internal base of the arch. To the E of these foundations, clay and timber Roman buildings were found built over the infilled banks of the stream. To the S of the stream the foundations of a late Roman masonry building were recorded. During the post-Roman period the stream infill settled and the area appears to have become marshy, being reclaimed in the medieval period. Foundations of late medieval buildings were found cut into this later infill.

Sudbury House (former), 10-15 Newgate St, EC4 TQ 3I92 8I32 MOLAS (P Askew) excavation Oct-Nov 1998 Pillar Property Investments plc SHN97

Excavation followed an examination of testpits (LA 8, supp. 3 (1998) 81). Archaeological survival was found on the E and W sides of the site, the central part of the site having been destroyed during the construction of Sudbury House in 1963. Only Roman deposits were found *in situ*. In the W area of the site, natural and redeposited brickearth was cut by an E-W ditch, which had been backfilled and then sealed by a sequence of clay and timber buildings. A robber cut for a masonry wall was located at the top of the sequence. In the E area of the site a series of stakeholes and two postholes cut the natural brickearth. Evidence of the 1960's archaeological investigations was located. Some of the deposits appeared to be *in situ*, such as the compacted gravel of a road at the N perimeter of the site. To its S was a pit, and a truncated timber beam slot and a stakehole which were backfilled in the 1960s (WFG26 or 27) with a mixture of gravel and Roman occupation deposits.

102-105 Newgate St, EC1 TQ 3I94 8I37 MOLAS (Bruce Watson assisted by Ken Pitt) work continues Sept 1998-Jan 1999 M L Europe Property Ltd KEW98

The earliest Roman feature was the N side of a small ditch lying parallel with Roman Newgate Street; it may have delineated the original street. This ditch was cut by numerous early Roman pits and stakeholes, suggesting that it was a short-lived boundary. To the E and away from the street frontage were recorded an unlined well, backfilled c AD 50-70 and then sealed by dumps dating to c AD 70-100, followed by dumped fire debris. Near the street frontage evidence of occupation consisted of rubbish pits, the earliest being dated to AD 50-100, and floor surfaces. A sequence of Roman dumps was also recorded which included two phases of fire debris dating to AD 100-120 and AD 100-160 respectively. Large pits, one of which was wicker-lined, were recorded and are dated to 10th-11th c. On the E side of the site several truncated, mortared, chalk foundations were located, interpreted as part of the W wall of the nave of the Franciscan friary church (Greyfriars) and its external buttresses, probably part of the 1306-27 rebuilding of the church. To the W were the truncated, mortared chalk foundations of cellared properties, which fronted on Newgate Street were known as the Bridge House Rents.

Broadgate, Norton Folgate, EC2 TQ 3334 8I98 MOLAS (Dan Swift) excavation and watching brief Nov 1998 - Mar 1999 Broadgate Properties BGB98

Natural gravel and brickearth were cut by a series of intercutting Roman – and possibly medieval – N-S ditches. They may have been drainage ditches for the Roman road Ermine Street that could lie to the E, possibly under Norton Folgate. Seven Roman burials were recorded, orientated both N-S and E-W, and containing grave goods such as shale beads, copper bracelets

and a coin. In the S part of the site Roman chalk and flint foundations, gullies, postholes, pits and a substantial well were recorded. A large vaulted drain of ragstone and tile construction is identified as the continuation of that of St Mary Spital Priory (f. 1197). Medieval and post-medieval wells, quarry and rubbish pits, cesspits and wall foundations were excavated, including the fragmentary remains of a Tudor pitched-tile hearth associated with a brick structure. Large areas of medieval and post-medieval dumps were deposited before a series of basements and foundations dating to the 17th, 18th and 19th c were constructed.

Britannia House, 16-17 Old Bailey, EC4 TQ 3I73 8I38 MOLAS (Al Steele) excavation Sept-Nov 1998 Hammerson Properties UK plc OBL97

Two cremation burials and the disturbed remains of at least four Roman inhumations were found cutting the natural gravel. Early medieval waste pits truncated Roman pits on the N side of the site. Two medieval cesspits indicated that development on the W side of Old Bailey had begun in the 14th-15th c.

8-10 Old Jewry, EC2 TQ 3258 8I19 MOLAS (Dave Lakin) evaluation and excavation, June-Dec 1998 John Shreeve & Partners for Grocers' Company OJW98

Natural gravels sloped down to the Walbrook stream in the E, at right angles to which a channel or hollow was noted. Above the gravels, the establishment of a Roman E-W road succeeded initial levelling dumps. To the S of the road lay, first a fence line, and subsequently a ditch; there was evidence for a gap in the ditch which presumably allowed access to road. After the disuse of the ditch the road remained in use long enough for c 1m of metalling to accumulate, while the area to the S was marked by pitting, dumping and wooden structures. The latest, rutted surface of the road was eventually sealed by dark deposits. Medieval horizontal deposits had been entirely truncated by construction of the existing basement but fairly extensive pitting survived, followed by substantial chalk rubble foundations. A post-medieval or later brick-lined cellar was noted in the S part of site.

Paternoster Row, EC1 TQ 3212 8I02 MOLAS (Gina Porter) watching brief Dec 1997-Feb 1998 British Telecom plc PRN97

At the base of a shaft dug to enlarge a manhole, Roman pitting, dumping and a sequence of surfaces – probably internal – were recorded. These were sealed by dumps and external surfaces in the NE corner of the medieval churchyard of St. Paul's Cathedral. Several post-medieval burials were revealed and later re-interred in the base of the shaft. The top 2m of deposits were more or less disturbed by services and utilities.

Millennium Footbridge, Peter's Hill, EC4 TQ 3205 8082 MOLAS (Robin Wroe-Brown) evaluation July 1998 The Mayor and Burgesses, London Borough of Southwark MBC98

Archaeological deposits survive on the site, but none was earlier than a post-medieval dump. A proposed pile cap on the N bank may be situated on the line of intact waterfront archaeology, with activity dating from the 13th c or earlier up to the late medieval or post-medieval periods, and earlier foreshores.

160-162 Queen Victoria St, EC4 TQ 3I74 8099 AOC (Paul Fitz, Les Capon) watching brief Feb-Mar 1998 LD Victoria Ltd and Sableknight Ltd QNW98

Modern building construction had truncated the site down to the natural clay. WC

Ray House, 6-16 St Andrew St, EC4 TQ 3I42 8I45 MOLAS (Kieron Tyler) watching brief Apr 1998 CgMs Archaeology and Environmental Consultants AND98

The basement slab of the standing building directly overlay the natural clay.

St Paul's Cathedral, Vault (Phase 4, former Refectory), St Paul's Church Yard, EC4 TQ 3205 8115 MOLAS (Robin Wroe-Brown) watching brief Aug-Dec 1998 Dean and Chapter of St Paul's Cathedral SPV98

Further recording (*LA* 8 supp. 2 (1997) 38 (SPU96)) was possible in several trenches. The earliest deposits consisted largely of a succession of Roman gravel surfaces. Wren construction features, including the brick arched culvert that traverses the site from E to W, succeeded these. A collection of moulded stones was recovered from the raised E end of the site: these originally derived from the medieval cathedral but many appear to have been re-used in the 17th c. A floor make-up of possibly 18th c date, and a set of stone steps, probably 19th c, hidden beneath modern wooden steps, was also found.

Kent House, 11-16 Telegraph St, EC2 TQ 3273 8138 MOLAS (Robin Wroe-Brown) evaluation Sept-Oct 1998 MEPC UK Ltd KHS98

On the higher ground on the W side of the site, natural brickearth was overlaid by disturbed brickearth and a layer containing a quantity of pottery and burnt material. On the E side the ground sloped down to the Walbrook stream where a series of dumped deposits was recorded, of which the lowest at least is likely to have been Roman. Some of these deposits were medieval and were presumably designed to raise the contemporary ground surface; they could have been put to horticultural or garden usage. Above them was a possible cellar wall of 19th c date and a brick-lined pit or well. The site was truncated by the construction of 19th/20th-c basements.

Great Kitchen, Merchant Taylors' Hall, 30 Threadneedle St, EC2 TQ 3300 8121 MOLAS (Julian Bowsher) watching brief July-Aug 1998 Merchant Taylors Company MTH87

A stone and brick-lined well was noted in the NE corner.

41-53 Threadneedle St, 1-17 Old Broad St, EC2 TQ 3295 8125 MOLAS (Dave Lakin) evaluation Mar-Apr 1998 Lionheart Properties Ltd TEA98

Above the natural brickearth or gravel were Roman occupation layers and Roman or medieval pits. Chalk walls, probably medieval in date, were located in two testpits. Post-medieval or later deposits, including a roughly-built brick wall, were recorded in a pit in Adam's Court, where deposits survived higher than elsewhere, up to the concrete slab.

25, 26 Throgmorton St, 123 Old Broad St, EC2 TQ 3292 8130 MOLAS (Nick Bateman, Dave Bowsher) evaluation June 1998 Taylor Woodrow TMT98

Natural gravel and brickearth were cut by Roman features of 1st and 2nd c date, including a large gravel/brickearth extraction pit and a possible structural cut. These were succeeded by a large chalk foundation of medieval date, two pits of uncertain date and a brick wall, a post-medieval cellar floor and a brick-lined well of 18th c date.

Brook's Wharf, 48 Upper Thames St, EC4 TQ 3221 8081 AOC (Graham Bruce) watching brief June-Aug 1998 Barratt East London UTS97

Excavations in 1997 (*LA* 8 supp. 3 (1998) 82) were followed by a limited watching brief conducted during pile drilling. Medieval reclamation dumps and overlying foreshore deposits with occasional fragments of timber revetments were recorded.

Wardrobe Court, 53-57 Carter Lane, 6-10 Wardrobe Place, 1-5 Addle Hill, EC4 TQ 3189 8103 MOLAS (Kieron Tyler) excavation July-Aug 1998 Wardrobe Court Ltd WDC97

Excavations followed an evaluation (*LA* 8, supp. 3 (1998) 82). Gravel extraction pits had cut natural gravels. Redeposited brickearth, containing 1st-c pottery, seems to have backfilled

the pits and overlaid the gravel. Alluvial deposits within the feature known as the Western Stream, and its W and E sides, were located. It was infilled by the early 14th c. Chalk foundations of the 14th-c King's Wardrobe were revealed at the W side of the site, confirming the location of the building on the St Andrews Hill side of the site, rather than the Addle Hill side. A well, associated with the King's Wardrobe and infilled by the 17th c, was recorded. Some elements of post-Great Fire brick buildings survived within the fabric of Victorian basement walls.

90-91, 100 Wood St, St Alban's Court, EC2 TQ 3230 8145 MOLAS (Elizabeth Howe) evaluation, excavation and watching brief Oct 1997 - Feb 1998 Helical Bar (Wood Street) Ltd WO097

Evidence of prehistoric occupation was found in the form of linear gullies in the natural brickearth. Clay-and-timber buildings of 1st-c date, which may have been enclosed by a large boundary ditch, were recorded. They were replaced by masonry buildings and a road system, which formed part of the SW quadrant of the Roman Cripplegate Fort. Truncated ragstone wall foundations, relating to at least two buildings, and robber cuts, indicating the presence of at least two further buildings, were recorded. The main N-S road through the fort, the *via praetoria*, and its associated western drainage ditch, was revealed. Another road was also located, orientated E-W: this may represent the intra-mural *via sagularis* of the S wall of the fort. A robbed wall trench provided evidence of this S wall. The fort became disused in the 3rd c. Re-occupation of the area took place in the 11th and 12th c; the density of pits and buildings suggests that this was intense. A large rectilinear celled or sunken building dated to this period had similarities with that excavated at Shelley House to the NW (*LA* 8, supp. 2 (1997) 36 (NST94)). The later medieval period was represented by wall foundations and several chalk-lined cesspits, one of which contained a rare find of a peregrine falcon. A second cesspit contained a large assemblage of high quality medieval wares, including a complete jug and fragments of European glass.

CROYDON

7, 8 Commerce Way, Croydon TQ 3088 6549 SAS (J Perry, A Skelton) excavation July 1997 Bannertown Property Developments Ltd CMM97

Three prehistoric pits and a feature, most of which produced Neolithic - Bronze Age worked and burnt flint cut natural gravel in the NW part of the site. They were overlaid by ploughsoil and then garden soil of the late 19th - early 20th-c allotments. In the SW part of the site the natural gravels were cut by a construction slot and several postholes, which are presumed to be Saxon.

Geoffrey Harris House, Combe Rd, Croydon TQ 3435 6450 OAU (Christopher Bell) excavation Feb-Mar 1998 Amey McAlpine Joint Venture GHH98

The house, formerly known as Coombe House, is dated to the 18th c, but Coombe estate, to which it belongs, is first mentioned in the 13th c and the house itself is believed to lie above an earlier brick building. The remains of brick and flint wall foundations were located above the natural gravels: the earliest of these walls could have originally formed the W boundary of the garden or courtyard in front of the house. Landscaping and the insertion of modern services have affected the E part of the site and directly in front of the house.

Lloyd Park, Combe Rd, Croydon TQ 3360 6455 OAU (Christopher Bell) excavation Feb-Mar 1998 Amey McAlpine Joint Venture LPK98

A Roman ditch had been identified in an evaluation in 1997 (*LA* 8, supp. 3 (1998) 82 (ADH97)). Three ditches and one cremation

burial, dated to the Roman period, and one other ditch, probably late post-medieval in date, were revealed. A small quantity of redeposited worked flint, including a probable Neolithic arrowhead, was recovered from the ditches and buried soil layers.

Farthing Down, Downs Rd, Coulsdon TQ 2999 5860 and 3010 5717 MOLAS (Richard Hewitt, Bruce Watson) watching brief Nov 1998 Corporation of London FTD97

A second phase of work followed that of 1997 (*LA 8*, supp. 3, 83). Monitoring of post pits and two shallow trenches dug for roadside kerbs revealed modern soil over natural chalk, though in the E trench there was an additional intermediate subsoil or hillwash deposit.

Marmi Works, Grafton Rd, Croydon TQ 3146 6601 MOLAS (Robert Cowie) watching brief June-July 1998 GLE Properties Developments Ltd GRF98

Natural gravels were overlaid successively by subsoil and topsoil, the latter containing post-medieval and 18th or 19th-c material. The topsoil was buried under dump layers of 19th or 20th c date, and concrete floor slabs.

49-61 High St, Croydon TQ 3233 6535 MOLAS (Dave Saxby) evaluation Apr 1998 (Julian Bowsher) excavation June-July 1998 London and Regional Estates HCY98

Roman pits and linear features, possibly the remains of buildings or drainage ditches, cut the natural gravels. They were succeeded, on the E side of the site, by further cuts, including a possible cesspit, the fill of which is dated to late 13th-early 14th c. It was finally backfilled in the mid-14th c and truncated by a pit containing late 15th-c pottery. At the W end of the site a 16th-c cellar and storage pit, probably belonging to a domestic building, was revealed. Structural additions were made to this cellar in the late 17th-18th c which may have been associated with a rebuild of the house. Part of the cellars were re-floored in the 19th c and eventually disused and backfilled in the late 19th or 20th c. A rare 16th-17th-c bone-handled razor was found in the fill of the cellar.

Lodge Lane, Croydon TQ 3710 6375 OAU (Christopher Bell) excavation Mar 1998 Amey McAlpine Joint Venture LOL97

Excavations followed an evaluation (*LA 8*, supp. 3 (1998) 82) to further investigate the existing earthworks and boundaries. Four ditches were found in the W half of the site; each produced a small quantity of Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age pottery. Two shallow pits located in a hollow to the N were probably contemporary with this earliest phase. A single posthole contained Roman pottery, although redeposited Roman sherds were found in medieval features and ploughsoils. Evidence for Saxo-Norman occupation was mostly concentrated in the NE corner of the site. This consisted of numerous pits and postholes, two possible hearths, a gully and a small number of other linear and irregular features of uncertain function. The majority are dated to the 11th c, with a small number 12th or early 13th c and they may be evidence of ephemeral structures. Features and deposits discovered in the NW corner of the site were associated with post-medieval activity.

Old Palace School, Old Palace Rd, Croydon TQ 3197 6540 WA (Charlotte Matthews, Nicholas Cooke) evaluation Apr 1998 The MDA Group UK on behalf of the Whitgift Foundation OLP98

Above the natural gravels, the line of a late medieval or early post-medieval stone wall was found in the area to the E of the main school buildings. It is thought to have been a boundary or garden wall associated with the archbishop's palace. To the N of the main school buildings were the remains of the 17th and 19th-c stables for the palace.

30 Onslow Gardens (adjacent land), Sanderstead TQ 3431 6126 MOLAS (Niall Roycroft) watching brief May 1998 Hampton Development Ltd ONW98

A subsoil and post-medieval ploughsoil containing a flint and stone rubble field drain overlay natural sands and clays. On the W side of the site the land had been raised and levelled as part of the construction for the property on the site.

The Water Palace, Purley Way, Croydon TQ 3138 6364 MOLAS (Dave Saxby) evaluation Oct-Nov 1998 Citygrove Leisure plc WYC98

Struck and burnt flints were recovered from a truncated hillwash deposit.

76-78 Purley Way, Croydon TQ 3082 6638 AOC (Darryl Palmer) evaluation Sept 1998 Lex Services plc PYW98

Natural gravel and clay was truncated by the foundations and ground reduction for a gas depot, which had previously occupied the site. Services, foundations and one large dump deposit of 19th-20th-c date were recorded.

414 Purley Way, Waddon TQ 3103 6481 MOLAS (Robert Cowie, Dave Saxby) evaluation and excavation Sept-Oct 1998 Volkswagen Financial Services (UK) Ltd PUL98

Features related principally to early post-medieval brick production were recorded. There were at least two clamps, in one of which could be seen the flues and impressions left by lines of bricks. They have been archaeomagnetically-dated to 1530-1560. Major building works in the area, such as the Archbishop's Palace, Croydon, may have been associated with these brickworks. There were finds of prehistoric, medieval and later post-medieval date, including worked and struck flint. WC

Ravenshead Close, Selsdon TQ 3559 6161 SAS (J Perry, A Skelton) watching brief Aug 1998 Whitgift Homes Ltd RCL98

Colluvium above the natural chalk was overlaid by topsoil.

Rutland Works, Vulcan Way, New Addington TQ 3918 6228 MOLAS (Dave Saxby) watching brief Oct 1998 Thompson (UK) Ltd VCW96

The watching brief, carried out on groundworks between two standing buildings, revealed truncated natural clay with flints, overlaid by a base for the tarmac surface.

9-11 Woodland Gardens, Selsdon TQ 358 621 ASE (Richard James) evaluation Aug 1998 Rushmon Ltd WDG98

A wall foundation, probably post-medieval in date, was recorded above the natural sands; it is likely to have been part of a boundary wall.

EALING

Manor House Sports Ground, East Acton Lane, w3 TQ 2115 8050 ASC (J Hunn) Aug 1998 Acton Sports Association EAC98

London Clay was sealed beneath topsoil.

32 St Mary's Rd, w5 TQ 1770 7985 OAU (Bryan Matthews) evaluation Jan 1998 Laing Homes Ltd MRY98

A probable gravel or brickearth extraction pit, of post-medieval date, cut the natural gravel and brickearth. Other post-medieval features included a ditch and a pit. A modern circular brick structure, filled with brick rubble, may have been the base of a tank.

ENFIELD

Southbury Pool, Enfield Town Football Club and Kingsmead School, Southbury Rd, Enfield TQ 3415 9655 ECC (Rory Dale) evaluation Sep 1998 and watching brief Feb-Mar 1999 Morrison Developments Ltd SRY98

The natural brickearth, in the area to the S of the school, was cut by two gullies, one of which contained prehistoric pottery. Both the pool area and the playing field appear to have been heavily disturbed by modern landscaping. The stripping of ground to the N of the football club was also monitored.

Forty Hall Estate (The Dower House), Forty Hill, Enfield TQ 3360 9839 AOC (Paul Fitz) watching brief Jan 1998 Mr Wills, The Dower House FTY98

The excavation of foundations for the construction of a garage at Dower House was monitored. Ground make-up deposits encountered above the natural gravel contained pottery dated to between the 17th and 19th c, with two sherds of residual medieval pottery.

Former sewage treatment works, Ramney Marsh TQ 3682 9934 WA (Kevin Ritchie) watching brief Aug 1997 evaluation Oct 1997, excavation & evaluation Feb-Oct 1998 Thames Water Developments RMA97

The site lies to the W of the River Lea. Patchy natural brickearth overlay gravels which were cut by gullies and ditches, identified as part of a Late Bronze Age field system. Evidence of a possible settlement was represented by posthole structures and pits, one of which produced a loom weight fragment. To the E was located a water channel, on the W edge of which were concentrated fragments of a human skull, antlers, a dog skull and fragment of a possible aurochs; they are dated to the Late Bronze Age. Beside the channel, timber structures within a pit and a complete cow skeleton from a ditch terminal were recorded. It is possible that they related to some kind of specialised waterside activity. A sherd of Middle Neolithic pottery was also recovered from the channel edge deposits. The Late Bronze Age deposits were sealed by alluvium containing Roman material; a Roman ditch running parallel to the W edge of the channel, and a number of pits, were also recorded. Modern intrusions truncated much of the site. wc

White Lodge, 68 Silver St, Enfield TQ 3285 9679 HAT (Ron Humphrey) watching brief Sept-Oct 1997 Douglas Stephen Partnership SLV98

Parts of the building fabric of White Lodge, a part timber-framed 17th-c and part brick 19th-c listed building, were exposed during renovation. Features recorded include part of a possibly early ceiling, timber framing for a stud partition wall, a timber and brick corbel and lath and plaster walls.

Sewer Pipeline, Eley Industrial Estate, Spine Rd, Enfield TQ 3538 9239 HAT (Peter Doel) watching brief May-June 1998 London Borough of Enfield, Environmental Services SPF98

Natural gravel was overlaid by a thick layer of alluvium above which was modern made-ground. A peat deposit recorded in a nearby borehole was not present within this sequence.

GREENWICH

Greenwich Peninsula Hotel, 1102 (M), Bugsby's Way (land between), Greenwich Peninsula, SE10 TQ 3965 7892 MOLAS (David Saxby) evaluation Nov 1998 Stannifer Developments Ltd GPN98

Sandy clay above natural gravels was overlaid by a layer of peat, the latter belonging either to Tilbury III or Tilbury IV deposits, which date to the Neolithic and Bronze Ages respectively. A layer of blue clay above the peat was sealed by modern make-up.

Eltham Palace, Court Yard, SE9 TQ 4262 7385 OAU (David Score) watching brief Sept and Oct 1998 English Heritage EPE96

Monitoring of work for the renovation of the buildings that currently stand on the site of Eltham Palace was undertaken. It included excavation for drain repair and an electricity service trench; in the event the trenches mainly followed the line of previous disturbance.

St Nicholas' Church, Deptford Green, SE8 TQ 3738 7724 PCA (Shahina Farid) watching brief Mar 1998 The Deptford Discovery Team NCH98

Natural deposits were not located. A slab pathway between the N church door and a blocked gateway in the N perimeter wall of the church grounds were examined: they are probably of pre-20th-c date. Wall footings of the E boundary wall were revealed and are considered to possibly date to the 18th c. Rebuilds occurred on the same alignment.

Dreadnought Seamen's Hospital, King William's Walk, Romney Rd, SE10 TQ 3845 7729 MOLAS (Julian Bowsher) evaluation Apr-May 1998 University of Greenwich DSH98

Work took place in the two courtyards of the hospital (b. 1763). Above the natural gravels, 18th-c backfill was noted in the S courtyard and 19th- and 20th-c resurfacing layers in both. wc

84 Norman Rd, SE10 TQ 3773 7735 MOLAS (Dick Bluer) evaluation Dec 1998 Maritime Maison Ltd NRM98

In one of two trenches, a compacted layer of crushed chalk -- a yard surface or thoroughfare -- was recorded above the natural gravel, sealed by a deposit of ashy waste containing a dense concentration of 19th-c potsherds. The second trench had been subject to heavy disturbance in modern times, with the surviving deposits interpreted as ground-raising dumps, probably associated with 19th-c industrial activity.

Neptune Court, National Maritime Museum, Park Row, SE10 TQ 3860 7766 MOLAS (Julian Bowsher) watching brief Nov 1998 - Feb 1999 National Maritime Museum NPH96

This phase of monitoring took place in further areas to the S, where previous work had been located (*LAG* supp. 3 (1998) 85), but mostly to the N of Neptune Court. Landscaping work in front (N) of Neptune Court and the reinstatement of the Gun Walk pathway, revealed previous and recent made-ground. In four other areas post-medieval features were located, including probable traces of the eastern retaining wall of Friars Road dated 1663, unidentified brickwork possibly of the 18th c, a mid 19th-c wall fragment and a mid 19th-c plaster surface.

Foreshore, The Royal Arsenal, SE18 TQ 4385 7935 PCA (Tim Carew) watching brief Dec 1998 - Jan 1999 Fugro Ltd on behalf of Posford Duvivier ROW98

This work comprised a visual survey across part of the Thames foreshore in front of the Royal Arsenal, but no significant material was observed; an inspection of the river wall, the face of which appeared to be of 19th or 20th c date and an examination of bulk samples from four boreholes, in one of which a peat deposit was identified.

Brook Hospital (former), Site C, Shooter's Hill, SE18 TQ 4240 7670 PCA (Chris Jarrett) evaluation Nov 1998 CgMs for Persimmon Homes FH098

Early 20th-c dumps or modern overburden or topsoil sealed the natural clayey gravel.

Riverside Site, Warren Lane, SE18 TQ 4350 7924 PCA (Dave Dobson) watching brief July-Aug 1998 Woolwich Development Agency RWL98

Natural strata were not reached and only modern made-ground was recorded.

Woolwich Arsenal Foreshore, Warren Lane, SE18 TQ 4370 7495 MOLAS (Nathalie Cohen) survey Dec 1998 John F Hunt Demolition Ltd RAO98

Redeposited material was noted on the surface of the foreshore and an area of gravel was visible at the waterline. Inspection of the backfill of an excavated trench on the foreshore suggested deposits that are typical of post-medieval and later barge beds.

HACKNEY

97-113 **Curtain Rd**, BC2 TQ 3225 8249 MOLAS (Ken Pitt) evaluation June 1998 Columbia Estates Ltd CUA98

Natural brickearth was sealed by 17th or 18th-c agricultural soils in which brickearth extraction pits were cut. They were back-filled with cess material in the 18th c and overlaid by dumps into which 19th-c brick foundations had been set.

184 **George Lane**, E18 TQ 4025 9035 PCA (David Divers) watching brief Sep 1998 Delta Associates GEL98

Natural clay deposits were overlaid by agricultural or horticultural soils from which no artefacts were recovered. All other deposits were associated with the late 19th-c standing building on the site.

219-227 **Mare St**, E8 TQ 3492 8430 HAT (Jon Murray) evaluation Apr 1998 Islington and Shoreditch Housing Association Ltd MRE98

Two brick soakaways of possible 18th-19th c date, which cut the subsoil above natural gravel, were recorded. A brick foundation of a building of late 19th or early 20th c date overlay the soakaways.

40-41 **Newington Green**, N16 TQ 3292 8559 AOC (Karl Hulka) watching brief Nov 1998 Wellbridge Ltd NWN98

Natural deposits were not reached in the two testpits. The construction trenches of standing walls were recorded; they contained residual pottery dated from the 16th to 20th c. In the N pit a silt deposit contained pottery dated to the 18th c.

HAMMERSMITH AND FULHAM

Beaufort House Primary School, Lillie Rd, SW6 TQ 2506 7782 WA (Andrew Crockett) evaluation CgMs on behalf of The Peabody Trust LL198

Structural remains of 17th-18th c date were found above the natural sand; they were filled with brick rubble that may have been broadly contemporaneous with a spread of similar rubble to the S of the existing school building. Other features, including postholes and pits, were also revealed and were predominantly of 19th and early 20th c date.

Rigault Rd, Burlington Rd (junction), SW6 TQ 2441 7617 MOLAS (Niall Roycroft) evaluation Apr 1998 Look Ahead Housing Association Ltd RGT98

Overlying natural waterlaid sands was a layer of ploughsoil that contained one struck flint flake and post-medieval pottery: it is probable that it represented the natural land surface from prehistoric times. Walls of 19th-c buildings were noted.

St Paul's Green, Queen Caroline St, W6 TQ 2325 7845 MOLAS (Dave Lakin) watching brief Mar-June 1998 London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham QCA98

Groundworks associated with landscaping were monitored but most either did not penetrate sufficiently deeply to expose deposits below the topsoil, or revealed only modern disturbance. Some 19th-c brick footings, possibly associated with a school marked on OS maps of the period, were noted and in some areas of the site 18th or 19th c, or earlier, pits and an undated garden soil were revealed.

HARINGEY

Moselle Place, William St, 761-767 High Rd, N17 TQ 3384 9134 AOC (Tony Howe) evaluation Dec 1998 Newlon Housing Group MSP98

A deposit containing late 11th-12th-c material overlay natural clays and gravels. Further N the remains of a chalk rubble and mortar wall foundation were recorded, dated by reference to the overlying demolition deposit which contained building material dating from the late 16th c. This may have been part of

a large mansion documented in 1619. In the E were a series of brick foundations, representing the remains of at least three phases of building, dating to the 17th-19th c. The medieval deposit was eventually sealed by an extensive gravel surface – probably a yard associated with the 19th-c housing that had occupied the site. A brick-built plinth of early 18th c date is likely to have been a floor for an outbuilding of some kind. At the S end of the site a large cut feature appeared to have been a pond or small lake. An early 18th-c wall foundation, partially constructed from re-used stone fragments, was also found.

71 **St. Paul's Rd**, N17 TQ 3450 9080 AOC (Catherine Cavanagh) excavation Dec 1997 Challenge Care Ltd PAU97

Excavations followed an evaluation (*LA* 8, supp. 3 (1998) 86). Natural clay and gravel was cut into by masonry foundations, possibly of a farm belonging to at least one phase of Mockings Manor, a medieval moated manor which lay to the E. On the W side of the site the foundations appeared to be cut into the edge of a substantial ditch which had been partially backfilled; final infilling of the ditch post-dated the masonry and may even have occurred after the buildings went out of use, providing a possible surface to the W. Further structures on the site dated from the 17th c, including a 17th-18th-c well that contained a significant assemblage of pottery.

HARROW

301-303 **Burnt Oak Broadway, Edgware** TQ 1965 9100 MOLAS (Kieron Tyler) evaluation June-July 1998 Lawson's Timber Merchants BUB98

London Clay was, in one trench, overlaid by a 19th-c deposit and a cut feature which were associated with *The Load of Hay* beer house (constructed before 1836) and its demolition by the 1960s. In the other trenches a timber yard which pre-dates 1925 directly overlay the natural clay.

72-76 **Old Church Lane, Stanmore** TQ 1720 9140 OAU (Bryan Matthews) evaluation July 1998 Village Homes Ltd OCL98

Above the natural gravels a shallow feature, possibly a tree bole, was recorded. It contained Roman, Saxon and medieval material and enough slag to suggest that metalworking was taking place in the vicinity during the medieval period. It was overlaid by garden soil containing post-medieval finds and a small amount of residual prehistoric and medieval material.

24 **Roxeth Hill, Harrow** TQ 1469 8685 MOLAS (Mark Wiggins) watching brief Jan 1998 The Buxton Group ROX98

A sequence of modern topsoil and rubble over natural clay was revealed.

HAVERING

Broadfields Farm, Cranham TQ 5830 8660 ECCFAU (M Peachey) evaluation Sep-Oct 1998 PW Davis Esq BFM98

A fieldwalking survey of ploughsoil identified a cluster of burnt flint concentrations in the SW of the site, and less well-defined concentrations of slag in the E. Small quantities of prehistoric, Roman and medieval pottery and a single flint flake were also recovered. Large amounts of post-medieval pottery and tile, distributed across the entire field, probably represented manuring.

Hall Farm, Church Lane, North Ockendon TQ 5876 8483 AOC (Darryl Palmer) watching brief Oct 1998 Barnton Developments Ltd HLF97

A watching brief, started in 1997 (*LA* 8, supp. 3 (1998) 87), was continued. Overlying the natural sand was a layer of logs lying in black clay, dated to 15th-17th c. Above this were substantial layers of chalk rubble interpreted as bedding for the existing concrete surface. Natural deposits were also cut by a ditch and

a large feature that may have been a pond associated with a medieval manor house which is documented in the area. The pond infill contained late 15th-16th-c brick.

63 Main Rd (adjacent land), Gidea Park, Romford TQ 5231 8981 ECC (D Gadd) evaluation Jul 1998 Togo Homes Ltd MGP98

Natural gravels were overlaid by topsoil and modern rubble.

LESSA Sports Ground, Rainham Rd, South Hornchurch TQ 5200 8310 MOLAS (Nick Holder) evaluation Oct 1998 Barratt Homes East London LSA98

The subsoil above natural gravels was cut by ditches that are interpreted boundaries of a field system developed at the end of the Iron Age or in the early Roman period. A well and the upper backfill of one of the Roman ditches contained domestic-type refuse, including both late Roman and early Saxon pottery: it is therefore suggested that the field system may have continued in use into the 5th or early 6th c and that there may have been early Saxon occupation close by. The site was sealed by a post-medieval or later ploughsoil.

Motorpoint Showroom, London Rd, Romford TQ 5044 8835 MOLAS (Steve Chew) evaluation Apr 1998 HMG Holdings Ltd LRA98

All trenches revealed concrete and 20th-c make-up above an agricultural soil overlying natural gravel. One of the trenches revealed a sequence of six ditches and two pits or postholes of late medieval or early post-medieval date. The ditches appear to have been dug primarily for drainage purposes, the site having been marginal, boggy land in this period.

St Edwards Way, High St (junction), Romford TQ 510 887 MOLAS (Mark Burch) evaluation Jan-Feb 1998 SEW98

Previous buildings had truncated natural gravels of the River Rom floodplain.

2-4 St Mary's Lane, Upminster TQ 5335 8675 MOLAS (Nick Holder) evaluation Aug 1998 Rialto Homes SMU98

Undated (possibly prehistoric) natural features relating to the River Ingrebourne were observed, including a possible ancient flood meander that cut the natural brickearth. Several land use features, dating to c 17th c, including two ditches, a land drain and two possible fence lines were recorded. They may represent a change from pastoral to arable agriculture on this part of the flood plain of the Ingrebourne.

Brooks Timber Yard (former), South St, Romford TQ 5155 8800 PCA (David Divers) evaluation Sep-Oct 1998 Weston Homes plc SRM98

Alluvial deposits associated with the River Rom overlay natural terrace gravels and were sealed by topsoil and/or overburden.

HILLINGDON

Airport Gate, Bath Rd, Harmondsworth TQ 0701 7708 MOLAS (Heather Knight) excavation Aug-Sept 1998 Allied Commercial Exporters Ltd NHS97

Excavations followed an evaluation in 1997 (*LA 8*, supp. 3 (1998) 87). The natural brickearth was cut by Middle Bronze Age ditches, one of which cut across an earlier palisade-type feature, suggesting that the area was divided into fields, with at least two phases of activity. The remains of a Saxon sunken-featured building and associated pits followed this. Fragments of loom weight suggest that the building may have been a weaving shed. A rectangular enclosure, also Saxon, was recorded; it had an internal division and entranceway and a driveway to the S.

HSA Site, Bath Rd, Harmondsworth TQ 0645 7700 AOC (Catherine Cavanagh) watching brief Feb 1998 Heathrow Standby Accommodation HSA96

A further stretch of a ditch, identified during an evaluation (*LA 8*, supp. 2 (1997) 44) was revealed cutting into the natural brickearth. A narrow gully was discovered running at right angles to and intersecting with the main ditch. These features may have been part of a prehistoric field system that is known in the area.

Radisson Edwardian Hotel, 140 Bath Rd, Harlington TQ 0835 7705 AOC (Karl Hulka) evaluation May 1998 Radisson Edwards Hotels Ltd BAH98

Modern structures and demolition debris were recorded above natural brickearth and gravel. One undated ditch was found, which was presumed to have been a field boundary.

388 Bath Rd, Harmondsworth TQ 0590 7705 MOLAS (Heather Knight) evaluation Feb 1998 Kingswood Commercial Properties Ltd BHA98

Natural gravel was found to be sloping down towards the W, which could indicate an ancient stream channel. Modern features cut the gravel, so that it appears the site was open farmland until buildings were constructed relatively recently.

Bull's Bridge Power Station (former), N of Grand Union Canal, W of Grand Union Canal (Paddington Branch), W and E of Yeading Brook, S of Hayes and Harlington railway line, Hayes TQ 1050 7930 OAU (Martin Bates) geoarchaeological survey Apr 1998 London Borough of Hillingdon BBD98

London Clay or natural gravels were recorded in boreholes, with an organic-rich deposit or alluvium above and post-medieval or later made-ground above that, suggesting that truncation had occurred.

170-174 Bury St, Ruislip TQ 0870 8850 ASC (J Hunn) Mar-May 1998 Matthew Homes BRP98

Above natural clay were irregular pits dated to the medieval period, indicating occupation at this date. Also recorded was a foundation or sill for a timber building, probably a dwelling. This would appear to relate to 16th-c documentary evidence for a message, if so then occupation would have continued into the late post-medieval period, before the area became merged with a property lying to the NW. The pottery ranged in date from the early-mid 11th c to the late 17th - early 18th c.

79 Church Rd, W7 TQ 1530 8080 AOC (Les Capon) watching brief Feb-Mar 1998 Daniel Construction HCH98

Fragmentary 19th - 20th-c foundations and ground make-up deposits were revealed above natural gravels.

Uxbridge College, Townsfield Centre, Coldharbour Lane, Hayes TQ 1035 8080 HAT (Ron Humphrey) evaluation Aug 1998 Ash Design Consultants CHB98

The foundations of a former 20th-c school were found above the natural brickearth.

EMI Site (former), Dawley Park, Hayes TQ 0880 7960 TVAS (Steve Ford) July-Aug 1998, Jan 1999 evaluation and watching brief Black Country Properties Ltd DAW98

Struck flints were recovered from the natural gravel and one from the brickearth and gravel interface. Modern make-up overlay the site.

The Westmount Centre, Delamere Rd, Hayes TQ 1190 8080 TVAS (Graham Hull, Joanna Pine) Jan, May 1998 evaluation Barratt West London DLM98

The site had been truncated down to the natural brickearth by modern features, but five prehistoric struck flints and a fragment of pottery, possibly of Bronze Age date, were recovered from its surface.

Home Farm, BFI Quarries, off Harmondsworth Lane, Harmondsworth TQ 0670 7740 MOLAS (Stewart Hoad) evaluation Aug-Sept 1998 BFI Waste Systems, Quarry Products HOM98

Above the natural brickearth a Bronze Age field system with a possible driveway ditch was uncovered. This may have been associated with two possible fence lines. Some form of associated settlement is indicated by a Bronze Age land surface with a nearby cooking pit and rubbish pit. At the N end of the site a cremation burial indicated that religious or ceremonial burial practices were being carried out here. Several field ditches and plough marks recorded at the N end of the site were probably of post-medieval date.

364 High St, Harlington TQ 0877 7717 MOLAS (Heather Knight) evaluation Dec 1998 Finch Associates HRL98

A 16th-c ditch and a posthole containing post-medieval material cut the subsoil above natural brickearth. A further three postholes which formed a fence line were probably also of the same date. Above were layers of modern dumping and topsoil.

High St, Uxbridge TQ 0571 8412 MOLAS (Heather Knight) excavations Oct 1998 Royal Sun Alliance HSU96

This was the final phase of excavations on the site of the proposed shopping centre (*LA 8*, supp. 3 (1998) 88). In the area adjacent to the High Street and to the E of George Street, it was found that the area was divided up in medieval times by burghage plot gullies and gravel surfaces laid down to consolidate the ground, with pits and postholes being cut through this gravel. This is a similar pattern of occupation and land use to that recorded to the W of George Street. Extensive truncation by 19th and 20th-c building activity had occurred in the area immediately adjacent to the High Street so that the only feature recorded was a shallow roadside ditch, also medieval in date. At the E end of the site, in the vicinity of the medieval hamlet of Hillingdon End, only very ephemeral evidence of medieval activity had survived in the form of isolated shallow postholes, a boundary gully and residual pottery fragments. The area had been truncated and overlaid by 18th and 19th-c buildings, yard surfaces and pits. A chalk floor and its associated gravel levelling layer was recorded and found to be similar to one recorded in another area; it possibly dates to the 16th c. Another area on the E side of George Street had also been truncated by substantial building foundations.

Moyson's Yard, Moor Lane, Harmondsworth TQ 0570 7767 MOLAS (Heather Knight) watching brief Apr 1998 Stor-a-Car MLH97

A wide ditch or stream channel, of medieval or earlier date, and a pond-like feature and pit, cut natural gravels. The latter two are probably post-medieval in date. They were sealed by a ploughsoil of medieval or later date.

Bishopshalt School, Royal Lane, Uxbridge TQ 0699 8265 HAT (Dave Bescoby) watching brief Dec 1998 - Feb 1999 Bishopshalt School RLL98

A struck flint was found in subsoil above the natural gravels. Topsoil overlay the site.

Comfort Inn, Shepiston Lane, Hayes TQ 0905 7843 OAU (Rob Johns) evaluation Mar 1998 Gabriel Lewis Associates SHP98

The earliest recorded deposits were alluvial, above which were the remains of a building dated to the 19th c or later. Probably part of the same structure was a stone-flagged surface of a similar date. This building may have been associated with the Dawley Manor Farm that was situated nearby and survived into the 20th c.

4a Swakeleys Rd, Ickenham TQ 0790 8925 HAT (Ron Humphrey) evaluation Sept 1998 Kingsway Homes SYR98

Two pits and a posthole, of probable Early-Middle Iron Age date, cut the natural clay. A dumped gravel and sand layer, medieval and early post-medieval in date, also overlay the natural clay. It was probably a path or track or area of hardstanding. A 19th-c pit and features indicative of gardening activity were recorded. Dumping had raised the modern ground level.

Perry Oaks Sewage Works Western Perimeter Rd, Heathrow TQ 055 760 FRA (Ken Walsh) excavation Apr-Dec 1998 Thames Water WPR98

Running along the edge of the Taplow Gravel Terrace, the Stanwell Cursus (an embanked avenue defined by ditches) formed a major focus within the Late Neolithic and later landscape. Several pits filled with burnt flint were found; they probably pre-date the Cursus and, together with a post alignment found just to the S in 1996 (*LA 8*, supp. 2 (1997) 46), may have formed part of an earlier, ceremonial landscape which was later formalised by the construction of the Cursus. A small enclosure was revealed close to the Cursus; it may also date to the later Neolithic period. During the Middle Bronze Age, a major field system, incorporating the earlier enclosure and partially utilising the Cursus bank, was laid out on the gravel terrace. Originally simple in form, the field system was later modified by the insertion of trackways and waterholes, perhaps in response to an intensification of stock keeping. The field system seems to have gone out of use by the early Iron Age and there is at present little evidence of later activity. WC

Whitehall Close, Uxbridge TQ 05438382 MOLAS (Heather Knight) evaluation Feb 1998 Elvin Hunt Developments Ltd WCU98

Natural gravels were succeeded by a rubbish pit and make-up layers of 19th c date; it appears therefore that this area was open land until the area was terraced.

British Telecom Depot (former), Willow Tree Lane, Yeading TQ 1200 8160 TVAS (Jez Fry) June-Aug 1998 evaluation Barratt West London WTY98

Natural brickearth was cut by 19th-c ditches and sealed by topsoil.

Townmead School, Wise Lane, West Drayton TQ 0570 7882 RPSC (Rob Masefield) evaluation Feb 1998 Campbell Reith Hill WLN98

The site lies on the edge of the River Colne valley and evidence of occasional flooding was observed above the natural gravels. Burnt flint of probable prehistoric date was found within shallow pits and hollows. A Romano-British ditch was identified, probably part of a field system, and an undated ditch found on a similar orientation may have been associated with it. A single post-medieval sherd was found in the upper fill of a wide ditch or pit. WC

Barnhill Community Association Playing Fields, Yeading Lane, Hayes TQ 1118 8252 MOLAS (Stewart Hoad) evaluation Mar 1998 Funding Agency for Schools YEA98

London Clay was covered successively by subsoil, topsoil and turf.

HOUNSLOW

Bankside Close (land off), Isleworth TQ 1590 7493 TVAS (Graham Hull) Apr, June 1998 evaluation and excavation St James Homes BKC98

Natural brickearth was cut by two Middle Bronze Age boundary or field ditches that met at right angles; modern ploughsoil and topsoil sealed them.

135-137 Brentford High Street, Brentford TQ 1748 7728 PCA (Barry Bishop) evaluation May 1998 Denvale Properties (Spanton) Ltd BHI98

A deposit of brickearth, from which one sherd of probable prehistoric pottery was recovered, overlay alluvial clay-silt. The latter was cut by a slot for a Roman timber building of 1st-c date and sealed by a possible agricultural soil containing predominantly Roman material. The approximate location of the medieval course of the River Brent was observed 90m to the N of its present location and much of the site must have been marginal land until at least the late 16th c. To the N of the site a substantial building of possibly 15th-c date was demolished at the end of the 16th c. The site continued to develop throughout the 17th, 18th and 19th c and the archaeological sequence continued to the present day.

23-25 Chiswick High Rd, w4 TQ 2182 7858 MOLAS (Tony Mackinder) evaluation July 1998 Berkeley Homes (Thames Valley) Ltd CRW98

Overlying the natural sandy clay was a ploughsoil, probably of 18th-c date, which also filled a narrow linear feature interpreted as a bedding trench.

532-546 Chiswick High Rd, w4 TQ 2005 7805 SAS (J Perry, A Skelton) evaluation May 1998 Persimmon Homes (South East) Ltd CKH98

At the N end of the site the natural gravels were overlaid by a silty deposit, containing fragments of burnt flint, above which lay two small deposits of daub. Subsoil and then topsoil sealed this. Elsewhere, the subsoil was cut by a number of mostly 19th-20th-c pits, including a very large one that contained a possible Roman sherd as well as 16th-c material.

The Pinnacle, Chiswick Roundabout, w4 TQ 1932 7842 MOLAS (Robert Cowie) watching brief Aug 1998 Lochacre Ltd PCW98

Natural brickearth was overlaid by disturbed brickearth and then agricultural soil, and was cut by six parallel bedding trenches. Two of the bedding trenches produced sherds of 18th-c pottery; one was cut by a 19th-pit and another by a brick-lined soakaway.

Ferry Lane, Brentford TQ 1806 7751 MOLAS (Stewart Hoad) evaluation May 1998 Ridgeway Estates (Developments) Ltd FRY98

Natural gravels sloped down from the N towards the river where they gave way to alluvial sediments. Three boreholes revealed organic deposits, likely to be of medieval or earlier date, although there was no direct evidence for dating or associated human activity. Numerous attempts to reclaim the land from the river were identified by the gradual dumping and infilling of low-lying areas within the river floodplain, dating from the 18th c onwards. These dumps included a vast quantity of material from one or more pothouses: kiln furniture fragments and delftware and salt glaze wasters, one probable source being the mid-18th-c kiln at Hermitage Basin, Wapping. The remains of the Soap Works that stood on the W of Ferry Lane from the early 19th c were found beneath the Peerless Pumps site, including brick foundation walls and floors. Also revealed was a stream diverted into three brick-lined channels that may have supplied the site with water for power or for use in the production process. An 18th-c Jewish seal for kosher meat was also found.

Rank Audio Visual and Trico-Folberth site (former), Great West Rd, Brentford TQ 1700 7794 MOLAS (Carrie Cowan, Stewart Hoad) evaluation Sept 1998, excavation Nov-Dec 1998 SmithKline Beecham FTR98

Several phases of Roman ditches were cut into the natural brickearth on the higher ground; they are dated to the 3rd-4th c and seem to have been field boundaries. Where the ground slopes down towards the River Brent, natural gravels were overlaid by a series of hillwash deposits which contained frag-

ments of burnt and struck flint. Of particular note was a flint arrowhead of Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date – as well as material dating from the Roman to the early post-medieval period, with the single largest group being of Roman date. Ploughsoil lay above these features. The site had been used for industrial purposes in the 20th c.

Land at Four Point Garage, High St, Feltham TQ 1032 7265 MOLAS (Stewart Hoad) evaluation Feb 1998 Orbit Developments (Southern) Ltd HGT98

A post-medieval ditch and the remains of an early 19th-c brick-lined basement truncated natural gravel. They were overlaid by a series of modern dump deposits.

2 Spinney Drive (land to S), Feltham TQ 0825 7356 SAS (J Perry, A Skelton) evaluation June Hithermoor Developments Ltd SDB98

Cut into the natural gravel was a small gully containing fragments of burnt flint and a sewer trench, from the upper fill of which medieval pottery was recovered.

Spring Grove Community Education Centre (former), Thornbury Rd, Isleworth TQ 1490 7630 PCA (Mark Bagwell) evaluation July 1998 Laings Homes Ltd, West Area Office TBY98

Truncated natural brickearth was sealed by a modern surface, from the interface of which an undated flint flake was recovered.

ISLINGTON

6-9 Benjamin St, ECI TQ 3165 8191 MOLAS (Nicholas Elsdon, Ken Pitt) watching brief Mar-Oct 1998 EPR Architects Ltd BEJ98

Shallow trenches and manholes revealed the internal walls and backfill of 19th or 20th-c basements in the NE part of the site.

21 Bowling Green Lane, NI TQ 313 822 PCA (David Divers) watching brief June 1997 - June 1998 Bowling Green Properties Ltd BGL98

The watching brief begun in 1997 (*LA* 8, supp. 3 (1998) 89) continued. Agricultural or horticultural soil, dated to the medieval period, was located above the natural gravels; this may have been within the grounds of St Mary Clerkenwell, nunnery (f. 12th c). Besides 17th-c dumps, an external surface of 18th c or early 19th-c date and 19th-c made-ground were recorded.

13-16 Britton St, 70-75 Turnmill St, ECI TQ 3165 8200 MOLAS (Dave Lakin) watching brief May-Sept 1998 Persimmon Homes BNT98

London Clay or natural gravels sloped down from E to W, reflecting the location of the site on the E edge of the valley of the River Fleet. The earliest pottery from the site was Roman in date, although it was residual it does suggest Roman activity in the area. A soil deposit dated to the late 13th c - 14th c is the only deposit or feature which could be considered contemporary with the Priory of St John of Jerusalem (Knights Hospitaller), within the precincts of which the site was located. Most features and deposits recorded were of 17th c date and seem to reflect landscaping – presumably the dumping of soil to counteract the effect of the natural underlying slope to the W, followed by the excavation of rubbish pits. For the most part the site appears to have been occupied by gardens and open spaces.

52-53 Britton St (former car park), ECI TQ 3165 8181 JSAC (D Slatcher) evaluation Feb 1998 Betamex Properties Ltd B1098

Structures were revealed which are interpreted as cellars, probably belonged to housing depicted on the 1873 OS map. These houses were demolished in the late 19th - early 20th c prior to the construction of the present structure, demolition material being used to infill the cellars.

City and Islington College, Bunhill Row, ECI TQ 3258 8208 MOLAS (Carrie Cowan) evaluation Aug 1998 City University BUW98

Above the natural brickearth there was evidence of medieval brickearth or gravel extraction and structural features, including brick walls and two wells which relate to documented backyards or gardens of the 17th and 18th c. Dumped deposits were presumably levelling and probably part of garden activity of the 18th-19th c. They contained much domestic refuse, including, from one area, a considerable amount of English tin-glazed ware and rare Chinese porcelain which suggests the clearance of a middle-class household(s) at some time in the mid-18th c. Of particular note is a sherd from a tin-glazed vessel with a painted fish design derived from Chinese ceramics; this is usually found on dishes used for serving the fish known as *char*, but this piece appears to be from a bowl or jar so was perhaps used for an accompanying sauce.

Honourable Artillery Company (Health Club), The Vicarage Site, Bunhill Row, ECI TQ 3265 8218 MOLAS (Julian Ayre) watching brief Mar 1998 Holmes Place plc BRV98

A series of soil or dump deposits that contained 17th-c and later material was recorded above the natural gravels.

Preacher's Court, Charterhouse, ECI TQ 3185 8202 MOLAS (Bruno Barber) excavation May-June 1998 the Governors of Sutton's Hospital in Charterhouse PRR98

Natural gravels reflected the topographic fall of the area towards the Thames and the Fleet valley. The tip from a Palaeolithic tool was found residually in a medieval dump layer. A series of small gravel extraction pits, backfilled in the late 12th and 13th c, were cut into the natural gravels, after which the site became open land. They were then cut by a large ditch which began to silt up in the 13th c and may have formed one of the boundaries of the documented *Spital Croft*, a plot of land acquired in 1349 as the site of a chapel and a burial ground for victims of the Black Death; this ditch was backfilled in the late 14th c. At the S end of the site were found the remains of two buildings thought to date to the initial foundation of the Carthusian monastery, the Charterhouse, in 1371. The buildings had external wall footings of loose chalk and mortar (possibly sill walls for a half-timber superstructure), wooden internal partitions and clay floors. They are on an alignment unlike any of the known buildings of the developed monastery, and may have functioned as service buildings, or even as accommodation for the community while construction of the Great Cloister and the conventual buildings were under way. After these buildings went out of use, the ground level was raised by a series of massive make-up dumps and a building with walls of chalk, ragstone and flint and at least two rooms was constructed. This seems to have been part of a range of buildings, which would have bisected the outer court of the monastery, possibly functioning as barns, storehouses or stables. Only earth floors survived within the building, with gravel yards to N and S. This building phase seems to have been contemporary with the earliest identified section of precinct wall, and appears to date to c 1480, perhaps indicating that the final enclosure of the monastic precinct and its separation from the public cemetery to the S only occurred after the dedication of a new Chapel in that cemetery in 1481 (beneath the present Charterhouse Square). Two phases of alterations in brick to this building appear to date to its reuse from the mid-16th c as an ancillary structure of Lord North's mansion, which was situated to the immediate SE. Against the precinct wall to the N, a new range of brick service buildings was constructed after the Dissolution, converted in the early 17th c into accommodation for the resident Brothers of Sutton's Hospital.

Charterhouse Sq, ECI TQ 3195 8194 MOLAS (Chris Thomas) evaluation Sept 1998 Charterhouse Estates CSQ98

The location of a chapel (b. 1481) of the Carthusian monastery,

the Charterhouse (f. 1371), was indicated by a geophysical survey and tested during this evaluation. No evidence of the chapel was located but a single burial of a child, probably dating to the period of the Black Death cemetery (1348-9), was found.

11-23 City Rd, 9-19 Tabernacle St, ECI TQ 3283 8216 MOLAS (Tony Mackinder) evaluation May 1998 The Church Commissioners CITY98

Consolidation dumps dating to the 16th c sealed natural brickearth which, in the NW of the site, was cut by a ditch and a pit, both undated. In the SW of the site was a posthole, a ditch and a quarry pit, the latter infilled with a late 15th-c rubbish deposit containing several residual medieval decorated Penn tiles. The site was truncated by modern building construction.

Hat and Feathers, 4-10 Clerkenwell Rd, 29-39 Goswell Rd, 1-4 Great Sutton St, ECI TQ 3197 8223 MOLAS (Peter Thompson) evaluation Nov 1998 CWL98

At the W edge and N side of the site a large rubbish pit and a series of dump deposits of 14th-c date cut or overlay the natural sand; the latter may possibly have been fills of sand or gravel extraction pits. In the centre of the site extensive 14th or 15th-c dumped deposits were succeeded by late 17th and 18th-c rubbish pits. Brick foundations for several buildings, dating to the 18th c, and possibly an associated yard surface, were recorded in the centre and N end of the site; they were probably part of documented buildings fronting onto Great Sutton Street. Modern basements then truncated the site.

40 Cross St (rear), NI TQ 3178 8399 MOLAS (Niall Roycroft, Mark Wiggins) watching brief Mar, June-Nov 1998 MicaGold Ltd XST98

The earliest recorded deposit was an external surface, possibly a yard area, such as that documented for the early 19th c. A make-up layer that covered this was possibly related to building works of mid-19th-c date; it was cut by the walls associated with the standing building. Other testpits revealed a floor within the building and a garden wall and soils. In the shop area of the site the reported depth of deposits indicates an infilled basement.

52 Cross St (land to rear), NI TQ 3155 8401 MOLAS (Stewart Hoad) watching brief Dec 1998 - Jan 1999 Alton Design Associates CSS98

Above the natural gravels were brick structures and dumps of post-medieval or later date, but generally the site appeared to have been severely disturbed.

62-66 Farringdon Rd, NI TQ 3134 8225 PCA (Douglas Killock) evaluation July 1998 KML Carl Bro FDN97

Natural sand was overlaid by late medieval or early post-medieval sand and gravel deposits that may either represent hillwash along the River Fleet valley, or make-up layers associated with terracing. Above lay a possible horticultural soil overlaid by domestic refuse dumps of 17th-c date. These were sealed by a substantial demolition sequence, dated to 18th or 19th c, which may have been imported to level the site prior to construction. A poorly constructed wall, probably 19th c in date, followed it and was cut by a late 19th-c cellar.

50 Finsbury Sq, EC2 TQ 3283 8188 MOLAS (Dave Lakin, Malcolm McKenzie) watching brief, excavation Mar, Aug-Sept 1998 Standard Life Property Investment FSQ98

Natural brickearth was cut by pits of late medieval and early post-medieval date that had been infilled with refuse. Although most of this was of a domestic nature, there was some industrial waste, such as discarded brick fragments, bell moulds and metal-working. The pits may relate to extraction of brickearth for the production of bricks associated with the repairs to the City wall in 1476. In the N of the site a ditch, probably a property boundary, was recorded. Modern foundations truncated the site.

7-9 Islington Green, N5 TQ 3166 8364 PCA (Mark Beasley) evaluation Sep 1998 (Jon Butler) excavation Sept-Nov 1998 Sager Construction Ltd ING98

Mixed natural deposits of clay and gravel were covered by a layer of ploughsoil dating to the 13th-14th c. Chalk foundations and a possible brickearth floor represent the earliest structures found on the site. The remains of three buildings were revealed, dating from c mid 15th c onwards, with associated tile and re-used quernstone hearths (one hearth was 4m long) and an oven. These buildings are interpreted as the industrial and service areas within the rear of burgage plots or tenements fronting onto Islington Green. To the N of the site was a large E-W boundary ditch. The development of the properties continued into the post-medieval period with the subdivision of rooms and the continual replacement of hearths and repairs to the oven. Two brick cellars were inserted in the middle tenement, the 4m hearth was replaced by a brick and Purbeck marble fireplace with a tiled floor and a knapped flint courtyard was laid to the S. During the late 17th c the buildings were demolished and the ditch backfilled. The rear of the site became gardens and a fence maintained the former property line. A series of cuts, a well, brick drains and brick surfaces are consistent with the site being gardens. In the 19th c buildings associated with industrial processes were constructed.

89-97 St John's St, EC1 TQ 3175 8204 MOLAS (Julian Hill) evaluation Sept 1998 The Order of St John SAJ98

Natural gravels were overlaid by a silt deposit above which lay a brick floor, chalk and brick foundations and a series of crushed mortar floors. In one testpit a late 17th or 18th-c cellar was recorded; its foundations were corbelled and its brick floor had been replaced several times before it was infilled in the mid-19th c. Construction of the existing building had truncated all later deposits.

KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA

Earls Terrace, Kensington High St, W8 TQ 2496 7910 PCA (Alistair Douglas) excavation and watching brief Dec 1997- Feb 1998 Earls Terrace Properties Ltd ETR97

Excavations followed initial work in 1997 (*LA* 8, supp. 3 (1998) 90). Above the natural brickearth a pit, plough marks and postholes were recorded: they are dated to the Saxon period, from at least the 8th c. They were succeeded by drainage ditches and the postholes and stakeholes of possibly two timber-framed buildings that are dated to the late 11th - early 12th c. What may originally have been a boundary ditch of the settlement represented by these buildings was infilled during the 13th or 14th c. Thereafter the site seems to have become farmland, indicated by agricultural soils, field ditches and plough marks, although the presence of a rubbish pit may suggest continued habitation in the area. Further agricultural soils, ditches, plough marks and a hedgerow were recorded for the 18th c. In the early 19th c the present terrace was constructed.

552 King's Rd, SW10 TQ 2605 7738 PCA (Alistair Douglas) evaluation June-Aug 1998 552 King's Road Ltd KRC98

On the higher ground in the NE of the site horticultural or agricultural soil dating to the late medieval or early post-medieval period overlay the natural gravels. The earliest structural remains were located in the S of the site and are dated to late 17th - early 18th c: they would have been contemporary with the extant Stanley House (built c 1691). Other deposits and features revealed probably represent the laying out of grounds and the occupation of the site during the first part of the 18th c, continuing into the 19th c.

The Infirmary (extension), Royal Hospital Chelsea, Royal Hospital Rd, SW3 TQ 2817 7825 MOLAS (Niall Roycroft) watching

brief Apr 1998 Royal Hospital Chelsea RHR97

A watching brief followed earlier work (*LA* 8, supp. 3 (1998) 90). The W and E perimeter foundation trenches were examined. Natural sands were successively overlaid by subsoil and a post-medieval 'garden soil' associated with a series of large tree boles. These tree boles were probably part of the 17th - 19th-c formal Governor's Gardens, associated with the Hospital, to the S of the Burial Ground. Overlying the garden soil were sand and gravel dumps that were sealed by the modern topsoil. Associated with these recent deposits were the remains of foundation walls from the Army Pay Office, demolished during the 1950s.

KINGSTON

Waitrose Site (proposed), Claremont Rd, Surbiton TQ 1800 6750 MOLAS (Carrie Cowan, Stewart Hoad) evaluation Apr-July 1998 John Lewis Partnership CMN98

Natural sand with gravel was overlaid by ploughsoil that contained pottery dated to the Neolithic, Iron Age and medieval periods. The earliest features consisted of ditches, one of which contained a worked flint blade and the other a sherd of pottery dated 13th-14th c. They had been re-cut in the later post-medieval period. It is likely that the ditches were early land boundaries, perhaps field systems, the positions of which remained in place throughout time. Garden features, including a tile-floored building and a boundary wall dating to the 19th c, probably related to houses and a boundary depicted on the 1865 OS map.

East Lane, 26-28 The Bittons, Kingston TQ 1781 6889 PCA (Gavin Glover) evaluation May 1998 Crest Homes (South) Ltd ELA98

Possible Saxon remains, comprising stakeholes, two postholes and a shallow gully, were cut into the natural gravels in the NW and SE of the site. A possible domestic hearth or chimney and a rammed gravel surface of late medieval or early post-medieval date succeeded them. A 17th-c pit was excavated to the SW of the site and further pits, a basement and levelling deposits of late post-medieval or later date were recorded. Modern made ground and/or topsoil covered the site.

Charter Quay, Emms Passage, Kingston TQ 1780 6915 WA (Phil Andrews) excavation Oct 1998 - Jan 1999 St George (West London) CQY98

Excavations incorporated parts of earlier work on this site (*LA* 6, no. 3 (1989) 75; no. 7 (1990) 190). Evidence was revealed of continuous medieval occupation within several properties established in the late 12th - early 13th c, interspersed with episodes of flooding and land reclamation. Along the High Street frontage possible late 12th-c post-built structures were found, apparently subdivided and succeeded in the mid-late 13th c by a phase of industrial activity represented by numerous clay and pitched-tile hearths. Possible functions for these hearths include textile finishing, metalworking, baking and perhaps fish smoking. Substantial timber buildings on stone foundations were constructed in the 15th c; one of them was associated with a possible malting oven and another with a cellared structure, perhaps used for cold storage. At least four Thames-side wharves or revetments were revealed, two incorporating re-used boat timbers. They were broadly contemporary, with access to them from the High Street provided by Emms Passage. Some 17th-18th-c brick walls of a former maltings and two timber wharves of broadly similar date were recorded. wc

The Ivy Conduit, Holy Cross School, George Lane, Kingston TQ 2016 7009 SAS (Jeff Perry and Andy Skelton) evaluation Jan-Mar 1998 Sutton Archaeological Services and English Heritage GGL97

Structural analysis of the Ivy Conduit indicated that originally it had been built in c 1540 for Henry VIII's palace at Hampton

Court. The façade appears to have been rebuilt in the 18th or 19th c; the water supply was still in use in the latter part of the 19th c, the supply being officially terminated at the end of that century. During the 20th c the conduit was used as a summer-house or grotto, when four corner seats were built inside and a capstone erected over the sink. A flying bomb damaged the conduit in 1944, resulting in the collapse of the entrance façade.

Claremont Hospital (former), 64 St James' Rd, Surbiton TQ 1791 6748 PCA (Mark Bagwell) evaluation Aug 1998 Persimmon Homes South East Ltd SJF98

Natural sand was overlaid by reworked brickearth which contained prehistoric flint tools, a middle Saxon loom weight fragment and a silver coin dated to c 1399-1470. Two post-medieval or later postholes were cut into the brickearth and sealed by agricultural soil and then modern topsoil.

LAMBETH

Coin Street, Site B, SE1 TQ 3118 8030 HAT (Jon Murray) evaluation May 1998 Coin Street Community Builders CIE98

A sequence of gravels overlaid by peat deposits of Bronze Age or Iron Age date was revealed. Two *CI4* samples from the peat have been dated, the first to 830-485 BC and 465-425 BC (calibrated) and the second to 1520-1215 BC (calibrated). They were overlaid by alluvial clay and finally 20th-c made ground. A possible drainage channel (shown on a map of 1815) crossed the central part of the site; its upper backfill, sealing timber piles, appears to have been 19th-c in date.

Millennium Wheel site, Jubilee Gardens, SE1 TQ 3065 7994 MOLAS (Tony Mackinder) evaluation Mar 1998 the Millennium Wheel Company Ltd JUL97

This evaluation followed earlier work (*LA 8*, supp. 3 (1998) 92). Alluvial clay was overlaid by an organic clay deposit, the lower levels of which have been *CI4* dated to the Saxon period (670-960) and the upper levels to 1020-1260. A waterlaid deposit into which a timber conduit had been set sealed this. Constructed of timber planks in two joining sections, the conduit was probably a water pipe. An 18th-c make-up or demolition deposit sealed it.

271-275 Kennington Rd, SE11 TQ 3110 7810 OAU (Bryan Matthews) evaluation June 1998 Tesco Stores Ltd KNN98

Natural gravels were recorded but there had been substantial disturbance of the site, including modern services and a basement. Surviving walls are most likely to have been associated with the late 19th-c school buildings and Drill Hall. A semi-circular structure, also recorded, corresponds with a part of Drill Hall shown on the OS map of 1901.

Lambeth Palace (North Wing), Lambeth Palace Rd, SE1 TQ 3065 7912 MOLAS (Richard Hewitt) watching brief Nov 1998 Church Commissioners LBP98

Tudor and successive later building remains were observed in a shallow gas pipe trench.

43 Turret Grove, SW4 TQ 2923 7597 MOLAS (Carric Cowan) evaluation Feb 1998 Delta Mitre Ltd TUG98

Shallow features, interpreted as refuse pits, cut natural sandy clay. One of the pits is dated late 10th - 11th c and another to late 15th - 16th c. They may have been associated with the gardens and backyards of a medieval manor house, the octagonal tower of which gave its name to Turret Grove and which is believed to have been located close by. The pits were succeeded by late 18th-early 19th-c features and dumps, some of which at least related to the later houses situated on and near the site.

LEWISHAM

124-136 Bromley Rd, SE6 TQ 3770 7270 MOLAS (Julian Bowsher) evaluation May 1998 J Sainsbury plc BCA98

Subsoil and topsoil sealed natural gravels. On the NE side of the site garden soil contained late 19th-c domestic ref use.

Grove Street North, Pepys Estate, Grove St, SE8 TQ 3657 7854 MOLAS (Tony Mackinder) evaluation Feb 1998 Willmott Dixon Housing Ltd GOV98

Waterlaid deposits were sealed by made-ground.

Pepys Park, Pepys Estate, Grove St, SE8 TQ 3671 7831 MOLAS (Tony Mackinder) evaluation Feb 1998 Willmott Dixon Housing Ltd PYP98

Above waterlaid deposits was the concrete foundation slab of a large building identifiable on the 1866-70 OS map, and possibly associated with the dockyard that closed in 1869. Other evidence of 19th-c foundations was also found on the site.

McMillan Herb Garden Project, 76-78 McMillan St, SE8 TQ 3730 7770 PCA (Jez Taylor) watching brief Jan 1998 The Deptford Discovery Team MCM98

Natural strata were not observed. The remains of a building dating to the second half of the 19th c were recorded; after demolition it had been backfilled with modern debris.

Marine Wharf, Plough Way, SE8 TQ 3650 7880 MOLAS (Julian Bowsher) evaluation Feb 1998 Jet Stationery Ltd PLU98

Sterile sands and alluvial clays overlay natural gravel and in one area there was an organic silt. Above lay a great depth of redeposited natural material – almost certainly backfill to West Pond that had existed on the site at the beginning of the 19th c. This pond clearly extended further E than is indicated on contemporary maps.

Proposed Aldi Foodstore, 42-52 Rushey Green, SE6 TQ 3780 7403 MOLAS (Julian Bowsher) watching brief Feb 1998 Aldi Stores Ltd RSG98

A series of deposits or re-worked soils of 19th - 20th c date overlay natural sands and gravel.

MERTON

Indoor Tennis Club (former), Battle Close, North Rd, SW19 TQ 2634 7083 MOLAS (Richard Hewett, Andrew Westman) watching brief and evaluation Feb-May 1998 Holmes Place plc BTL98

The natural clay in a river valley was overlaid by thin gravel that merged into the degraded remains of a natural soil profile. A 19th- or 20th-c field drain and a more recent rubbish pit were cut into this soil. The site was then partially truncated and levelled up for construction of the latest tennis courts.

33 Camp Rd, SW19 TQ 2251 7100 PCA (Jenny Proctor) evaluation May 1998 CgMs Ltd CWM98

Natural gravel was truncated and overlaid by modern topsoil.

Atkinson Morley Hospital (adjacent land), 27-31 Copse Hill, SW20 TQ 2275 7025 MOLAS (Dave Saxby) evaluation Mar 1998 Octagon Developments Ltd CPH98

One brick wall footing, possibly dating to the late 18th-early 19th c and a 19th-c soil deposit and made ground was revealed.

P3 Site, The Broadway, Hartfield Rd, SW19 TQ 2495 7045 AOC (Tony Howe) evaluation Dec 1998 FP Property Services HTF98

Natural gravels were overlaid by made-ground, likely to date from the 19th-c residential development on the site, and modern service trenches.

Land bordered by High St, Christchurch Rd and the River Pickle, Colliers Wood, SW19 TQ 2665 7018 MOLAS (David Saxby) excavation Jan 1998 J Sainsbury Developments Ltd CCC97

Excavation followed an evaluation (*LA 8*, supp. 3 (1998) 93) after Roman Stane Street was located. The road surface was con-

structed from gravel and flint, with roadside ditches and raised gravel banks either side of the roadway. It was 12m - 16m wide, later widened to approximately 16m - 19.5m, and is dated to 1st - mid 4th c. Alluvial deposits sealed the road, the uppermost being archaeomagnetically dated to first half of 13th c; there was one sherd of medieval pot, but no other evidence of activity.

520 London Rd, Mitcham TQ 2714 6793 AOC (Tony Howe) evaluation Feb 1998 Threshold Tennant Trust LRO98

Natural brickearth was cut by wall foundations, a brick culvert and brickearth extraction pits, all apparently dated to the 18th-20th c.

Merton College, London Rd, Morden TQ 2500 6764 MOLAS (Portia Askew) evaluation July 1998 Merton College LNO98

Natural clay with gravel and sand was recorded below the modern make-up and slab. Root deposits were present at the top of the natural clay, the only evidence of the site having been Morden Park prior to the 1970s.

Sibford, Lower Green West, Mitcham TQ 2759 6870 MOLAS (Niall Roycroft) evaluation Jan 1998 Wandle Housing Association LGW98

In one trench natural gravels were overlaid by ploughsoil and cut by a large field boundary ditch. The ditch was possibly medieval in origin, though it continued in use in the post-medieval and/or later periods. In a second trench, small plough furrows cut the natural gravels; they were associated with a ploughsoil from which no finds were recovered. In both trenches a second ploughsoil deposit, dated to the post-medieval or later periods, was recorded, followed by modern services and topsoil.

Wimbledon Girls High School (New Junior Department), Mansell Rd, SW19 TQ 24 46 7084 FA (M Napthan) watching brief Nov 1998 Wates Integra WMR98

London Clay was sealed beneath modern make-up for terracing associated with the school buildings, or the infill of a 19th or 20th-c drain.

Woodhayes Rd (land fronting), SW19 TQ 2324 7037 MOLAS (Richard Hewitt) watching brief Sept 1998 Thirlstone Homes Ltd RGW97

Subsoil above the natural gravels contained three struck flints including fragments of a blade, possibly Neolithic in date, and a core. Three bedding trenches, a pit and topsoil, all of 20th c date, were also noted.

NEWHAM

West Silvertown Primary School, Boxley St, E16 TQ 4066 8022 AOC (Karl Hulka) evaluation Mar-Apr 1998 Initiatives in Design BOX98

Demolition debris of the recent school overlay alluvial clay and peat deposits.

Safeway site, The Grove, E15 TQ 3920 8465 MOLAS (Malcolm MacKenzie, Adrian Miles, Tony Mackinder, Julian Hill) evaluation and watching briefs May-Aug 1998 Safeway Stores plc SFG98

Roman features were recorded above the natural gravel, including an E-W ditch parallel to the presumed line of the London to Colchester road. A brick-lined cesspit is dated to the mid-18th c; two other pits are of 18th- or 19th-c date; several undated features were possibly of horticultural or agricultural function.

East Ham Baths, Nelson St, E6 TQ 4275 8349 MOLAS (Dick Bluer) watching brief Apr 1998 London Borough of Newham HIS97

The watching brief followed an evaluation in 1997 (LA 8 supp. 3 (1998) 94). A modern swimming pool and its associated construction had extensively truncated natural gravels.

St Luke's School, Ruscoe Rd, E16 TQ 3985 8130 PCA (Kevin Wooldridge) evaluation Aug 1998 Ronald Wylde Associates Architects RSC98

Peat deposits overlaid by natural clay sealed the natural sand. No anthropogenic remains were uncovered and the natural deposits were sealed by 20th-c demolition debris.

Sandford Close, Sandford Rd, E6 TQ 4255 8240 MOLAS (Portia Askew) evaluation Mar 1998 Samuel Lewis Housing Trust SDF98

Natural brickearth was sealed with topsoil.

19 Skiers St, Rokeby St, Asland Rd, E15 TQ 3905 8369 MOLAS (David Sankey) evaluation Mar 1998 Samuel Lewis Housing Trust SKE98

19th-c drainage features truncated natural brickearth.

REDBRIDGE

Fairlop Quarry, Hainault Farm, Chadwell Heath, Fairlop TQ 4643 9100 ECC (S Gibson and R Dale) excavation Sep-Nov 1997 and May-Sept 1998 Lafarge Redland Aggregates Ltd and London Borough Redbridge FLO97

Excavation of a large cropmark site evaluated in 1996 (LA 8, supp. 2 (1997) 53) is being monitored as gravel extraction proceeds. Two Middle Bronze Age ring-ditches have been investigated: within one were two cremations, one of which was in an urn. A section cut through the second ring-ditch produced substantial deposits of pottery and pyre debris (burnt human bone, ash and charred branches) concentrated around the SW part of the barrow. This ring ditch has been preserved *in situ* and no further excavation was carried out. A Middle Bronze Age palstave (axe head) was recovered from the fill of a nearby recent field boundary. A further five ring-ditches were located and although they contained no finds, they are presumably Bronze Age in date. Several Late Bronze Age cremation burials were also excavated and towards the W of the site occupation is suggested by a Late Bronze Age post-built structure associated with a pit which contained large amounts of pottery. Two isolated Late Iron Age and later Roman cremations urns have also been recorded. Further elements of the Roman field system, visible as cropmarks, have also been excavated and dated to the 3rd-4th c. The field system consists of a long E-W boundary and a series of large enclosures; in one enclosure in the NE of the site was a Roman post-built agricultural structure with a sunken floor, dated to the 3rd-4th c. Numerous lava quern fragments found in and around the building suggest that it was used for crop processing. WC

Little Heath Lodge, Hainault Rd, Little Heath TQ 4672 8930 PCA (Dave Dobson) evaluation Mar 1998 Galliard Homes HNL98

Natural gravels were overlaid by redeposited gravels and sealed by agricultural soil.

Hainault High (Lower) School (former), Manford Way, Hainault TQ 4530 9210 MOLAS (Dick Bluer) evaluation June 1998 Beazer Homes Colchester MFD98

London Clay was sealed by agricultural topsoil.

Emergency Control Centre (former), Northumberland Ave, E12 TQ 4175 8700 PCA (Mark Randerson) watching brief Sep 1998 Wimpey Homes Eastern Region NTV98

Natural deposits were not observed and the site had been severely truncated by the building of the Centre.

Aldborough Hatch Chapel, Oaks Lane, Newbury Park, Ilford TQ 4575 8923 PCA (Ken Sabel) watching brief Jan 1998 Mr B Savant OKL98

A layer of agricultural soil of post-medieval date sealed alluvial deposits. It was succeeded by a timber building constructed on a foundation of tiles laid on a bed of crushed chalk and grit,

indicating that the surroundings were damp. It was rebuilt or modified in the mid-late 16th to 17th c, with locally produced bricks being used in the construction of two walls or plinths beneath timber walls. During the 18th c a brick wall was built, which probably formed a S extension to the main building. In the early 19th c this building and the adjoining chapel wall to the E were demolished; the E gable wall of the chapel was then rebuilt, being later replaced by a wall using yellow stock bricks.

The Grotto, Wanstead Park, E11 TQ 4195 8748 MOLAS (Mark Burch) evaluation and excavation Jan 1998 watching brief Feb-Mar 1998 Corporation of London GWP97

Work involved the excavation of the boat dock begun the previous year (LA 8, supp. 3 (1998) 95) and the evaluation of small areas across the entrance passage to the S of the boathouse and in the causeway E of the lakeside entrance to the dock. The entire length of the surviving dock structure was revealed; it is constructed of red bricks, has a shallow concave base with low vertical walls on either side rising to a curved wall at the S end. The E and W causeways were constructed as raised platforms on brickearth packing above a stepped brick form work; the surfaces were of pebbles or stone respectively. A probable landing stage of blue/black marbled stone was located at the front edge of the W causeway. More of the gravel surface within the boathouse, partially recorded in 1993 (LA 7, 8 (1994) 211 (WT-TG 93)), was exposed; it was found to be continuous, with a substantial path constructed between two dwarf walls of roughly dressed stone extending through the entrance. On the opposite bank of the Ornamental Water at the water's edge, the brickwork for the N bridge abutment was exposed when the water level had been lowered. Photographs taken during dry weather conditions in the past have shown evidence of piers for the bridge, and stone debris extending across the bed of the lake towards *The Grotto*.

RICHMOND

Upper Lodge, Bushy Park, Teddington TQ 1460 7070 CKC Archaeology (C Currie) evaluation Apr 1998 Priestmere Properties BHY97

Work took place on the N and E sides of Upper Lodge, a mid-19th-c listed building on the site of a 16th-c hunting lodge; elaborate water gardens were also created on the site by the Earl of Halifax between c 1709-15. Underground services and structures associated with extensive Ministry of Defence occupation after the Second World War had caused extensive disturbance.

Upper and Lower Pools, Upper Lodge, Bushy Park, Teddington TQ 1450 7060 CKC Archaeology (C Currie) evaluation Sept 1998 Crown Estate and Upper Lodge Water Gardens Trust BHY97

A further evaluation took place after initial work in 1997 (LA 8, supp. 3 (1998) 95). The foundations of a structure, described in 18th-c documents as a grotto, were found on the N side of the cascade. Originally the grotto had been one of a pair on either side of the cascade; it appeared to be little more than a shallow alcove in the brick revetment wall of the pond dam. The remaining structure was of red brick and there was evidence that the back wall was rendered with a dark plaster or mortar to give the illusion of depth. The sides seem to have been covered in rubble stone, possibly including a porous tufa-like material, to give the structure a cave-like appearance. Adjoining the grotto were structures possibly built to increase the water display: two water channels, at differing levels in a stone buttress protruding from the revetment wall of the dam, may have caused spouts of water to fall into the Lower Pool. The higher of these channels could have filled an ornamental stone basin attached to the buttress that then overflowed into the Lower Pool. The lower channel may have used increased water

pressure to force a spout of water further out into the pool, or to help partly drain the Upper Pool. It appears that the grottoes were buried after 1830, possibly after a period of dereliction. On the S side of the cascade, a new brick revetment wall replaced the grotto. Excavation behind the S revetment wall established that the original wall had partly survived, encased in the later structure. Mortared stone rubble behind the original wall, and a substantial brick buttress, were also revealed; the latter may have formed a back support for a roof to the S grotto. Both pools appear originally to have been slightly larger. The Upper Pool seems to have had a clay core to the dam, with more porous soils dumped around it.

Upper Lodge (area to S), Bushy Park, Teddington TQ 1460 7060 CKC Archaeology (C Currie) watching brief Oct 1998 Priestmere Properties Ltd BHY97

Dumping of soil in the area in the later 19th and 20th c seems to have covered traces of earlier gardens, possibly leaving these partly preserved *in situ*, though they were not examined on this occasion. A few prehistoric flint flakes were recovered from the terrace dump levels, probably introduced to the site from elsewhere.

Pie Crust, Bel Pie Island, Twickenham TQ 1633 7304 MOLAS (Robert Cowie) watching brief June 1998 Roger Swift EP197

Above the natural gravel a possible levelling layer behind the modern riverfront was recorded, cut by a number of features that included tree holes and brick and concrete structures, one of which must date to the late 19th or early 20th c.

Garrick's Lawn, Hampton Court Road, Hampton TQ 1420 6940 SAS (J Perry, A Skelton) watching brief Nov 1998 - Feb 1999 London Borough of Richmond upon Thames HPC98

A sequence of embanking deposits retained behind the river wall and dated to 19th and 20th c was located. The river wall itself seems to be of 18th-c date, although it contains earlier bricks. The remains of a N-S brick wall, close to the river wall, may also date to this period. Most of the exposed deposits along the river edge relate to the stabilisation of the banks, probably during the 19th c. The river wall itself was refaced during the same period and a boathouse built over it after 1865. Pottery of Roman, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval date was recovered.

Hampton Court Palace, The Melon Yard (proposed Real Tennis Court Site), Hampton Court Rd, East Molesey TQ 1577 6862 OAU (Greg Pugh, Graham Keevill) evaluation May 1998 Historic Royal Palaces Agency HCP 25

Testpits were located in the garden to the W of the standing Real Tennis Court and in the E part of the Palace Nursery area. The walls revealed in the testpits confirm the position of Henry VIII's Close Bowling Alley. The E wall of the alley was constructed from Wolsey bricks which suggests either that this part of the alley was built on a previously unknown Wolsey structure or that Henry used materials he inherited from Wolsey. No clear evidence of buttressing was revealed. An earlier wall was located which had been demolished for the Bowling Alley; this could have been part of a buttress for the first construction phase of the alley, for which there is some documentary evidence. It may alternatively represent the remains of an earlier Henrician building. Another wall in the position expected of the moat revetment wall was recorded: it was undoubtedly Henrician but is not of suitable construction to be the revetment wall itself and its exact function is not known. Deposits recorded in the Melon Yard mostly related to post-medieval garden use of the site.

Drawbridge, Hampton Court Palace, Hampton Court Rd, East Molesey TQ 1577 6862 OAU (Sean Cook) excavation Autumn 1998 Historic Royal Palaces Agency HCP 27

The excavation took place in the area of the junction between the moat bridge (b. 1535-36 for Henry VIII) and the great gatehouse, prior to the restoration of the original 'pebbled' surface. The limestone bridge, built in 1535-36 for Henry VIII, was probably a replacement for a timber structure. The moat was infilled in the 17th c but re-excavated in 1909-10 when the bridge was rediscovered and restored. It was found that service pipes had severely disturbed the deposits but a large, squared brick structure, which supported the present archway to the gatehouse, was revealed. It appeared to be bonded with the upper surface of the brick ribbing forming the upper part of the bridge structure itself. This may be one of the original brick supports to the earlier wooden bridge built by Cardinal Wolsey and possibly incorporated into the construction of the extant stone bridge.

Royal Mews (The Horse Ranger's Association), Hampton Court Palace, Hampton Court Rd, East Molesey TQ 1525 6875 MOLAS (Robert Cowie) watching brief Aug-Oct 1998 the Royal Household RMU98

Excavations for a new drainage scheme revealed alluvial clay of the River Thames (now 80m to the SW). Near the top of alluvium in one part of the site were successive layers of fragmentary Tudor brick and tiles, which had probably been laid to provide a solid external surface. This surface was probably roughly contemporaneous with the nearby 16th-c buildings of the Royal Mews, which were originally built as stables for Hampton Court Palace. Alluvium overlying the surface indicated further inundation from the river. Layers of material were subsequently dumped on top of the alluvium, raising the ground level on the SW side of the site by nearly 2m; this was presumably intended to prevent flooding from the Thames. The dump layers were cut by the shallow footings of a brick wall, provisionally dated to the late 18th or early 19th c, and were identified as the corner of a building which appears on an OS map of 1863. The remains of brick walls, probably of 19th-c date, were also found.

The Stag Brewery, Mortlake High St, SW14 TQ 2046 7606 MOLAS (Mark Wiggins) watching brief Sept-Nov 1998 Budweiser UK SBY95

This work followed an evaluation in 1995 (*LA* 8, supp. 1 (1996) 17). Natural gravel, truncated by modern pier bases, concrete and brickwork were observed.

Kew Sewage Treatment Works (southern area), off Mortlake Rd, Kew TQ 1980 7680 TVAS (Graham Hull) evaluation Jan 1999 St James Homes KSW98

Alluvium was cut by late 18th/19th-c gullies and a channel associated with the willow-growing industry. A photographic record of the 19th-c sewage works was made. *wc*

National Physical Laboratories, Queen's Rd, Teddington TQ 1550 7050 PCA (David Divers) evaluation Mar 1998 excavation Aug 1998 NPL98

Subsoil overlying the natural brickearth contained flint and ceramic finds dating to the Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age. Artefacts from features cut into the subsoil were of the same date and several groups of stakeholes are assumed to be contemporaneous. A single sherd of unstratified pottery is dated to c 50 BC to AD 50. Post-medieval intrusions are interpreted as garden features associated with late 18th-early 19th-c Bushy House and possible gravel extraction. The site was generally truncated during the 20th-c construction of the present building.

The Sorting Office, Station Rd, SW13 TQ 2188 7628 WA (Charlotte Matthews, Julie Lovell) evaluation June 1998 Alfred McAlpine Construction Ltd STT98

Walls of medieval date, succeeded by 17th- or 18th-c walls, were found above the natural gravels. Two 17th- or early 18th-c demolition layers were recorded, cut by a ditch or ditch terminal and a pit. Another ditch was identified which may represent an earlier post-medieval boundary of the site.

The Ship Tavern, 10 Thames Bank, SW14 TQ 2037 7611 AOC (Graham Bruce) evaluation May 1998 Scottish and Newcastle Retail TBK98

A few post-medieval features were cut into the natural gravel; one of them produced a single fragment of medieval pottery.

Harrods Wharf, Trinity Church Rd, SW13 TQ 2315 7768 MOLAS (Bob Cowie) watching brief June 1998 Harrods Estates Ltd TRC97

The existing structure, which was constructed to serve Harrod's Depository (a furniture depository and warehouse built in the 1890s) was recorded: a number of apparently original features are still visible, and include iron tracks, presumably for a trolley. Testpits located behind the river wall revealed levelling material for the construction of the wharf. In front of the wall, on the Thames foreshore, sands and silts (some containing molluscan remains) were overlaid by gravel; a further testpit in the foreshore revealed nearly 1 m of gravel.

SOUTHWARK

Millennium Footbridge, Bankside Gardens, SE1 TQ 3205 8054 MOLAS (Robin Wroe-Brown) evaluation July 1998 The Mayor and Burgesses, London Borough of Southwark MFB98

Clay and silts of unknown period, but probably prehistoric, were found in a borehole. Post-medieval dumps and the river wall and associated cobbled road, buried in the 1970s, were located. *wc*

Caledonian Market, Bermondsey Sq, SE1 TQ 3370 7936 PCA (David Divers, Kevin Wooldridge) evaluation Sep-Nov 1998 London Borough of Southwark BYQ98

Several Roman (or possibly earlier) features and deposits, including a human skull – presumably from an inhumation *in situ* – were cut into and overlay the natural sand. A layer of ploughsoil, recorded across the whole site, contained mainly Roman material, although the pottery recovered dates from the Late Iron Age to the medieval period, suggesting that the site had been under cultivation for a considerable time. Medieval features comprised walls and floor surfaces associated with the SAM of Bermondsey Abbey, founded as a Cluniac priory in 1089, and later the Benedictine Abbey of St Saviour. They were generally concentrated to the NE of the site in the area of the cloisters and cellarium. A medieval surface layer appeared to continue in use after the Dissolution into the late 16th or 17th c, possibly associated with Sir Thomas Pope's Mansion which was built on the site of the demolished monastery. A cemetery dating to the mid 17th c or later was revealed in the SW and a single burial was recorded in the N of the site. The walls of 18th-c domestic buildings incorporated domestic re-used stone from the abbey.

1-7 Brockham St, 47-67 Harper Rd, SE1 TQ 3234 7491 BBC (David Beard, Simon Blatherwick, Robin Densem, Scott McCracken) training excavation June-July 1998 London Borough of Southwark and Fairclough Homes BKM97

Two trenches were opened to follow on from an evaluation in 1997 (*LA* 8, supp. 3 (1998) 97). In the N trench a ploughsoil, thought to be Roman in date, was recorded above the natural sand and gravel whilst in the S trench small Roman ditches were recorded. Much Roman building material and many coins were recovered from residual contexts. Above the Roman levels the site consisted predominantly of post-medieval deposits although two contexts are dated to the late 11th to mid 14th c. The most

substantial post-medieval feature was a large ditch running along the Brockham Street frontage of the site that was back-filled by the late-16th c. Evidence of extensive post-medieval activity was recorded, including a large pit – possibly for gravel extraction – and brick-lined cesspits. The cesspits produced large assortments of domestic ceramic and environmental material, including the skull of a curlew. Evidence of the properties that fronted on to Brockham Street and the long gardens of properties that fronted on to Harper Road were also recorded.

Cayenne Building, Butler's Wharf, SE1 TQ 3327 8000 PCA (Ann George) evaluation Oct 1998 CgMs Ltd for Galliard Homes and Fairview New Homes plc BTW98

Natural sand was overlaid by alluvium that was cut by ditches of 17th-18th c date, indicating an attempt to drain what would have been a wet marginal area. In the 18th c the area was reclaimed by means of much dumped material. The location of walls, ditches and dumps indicate that domestic buildings were subsequently constructed on the site. Domestic activity continued into the 19th c but by the end of the century the site was occupied by a warehouse founded on substantial concrete footings that truncated much of the site.

Horseshoe Wharf, Clink St, SE1 TQ 3251 8045 MOLAS (Niall Roycroft) excavation and watching brief Mar 1998 Oakmayne Properties Ltd HSW98

A substantial timber front-braced revetment, that may originally have been 3m high, cut clay and foreshore deposits; it is dated to the late 12th c. By the early 13th c a series of additional front braces, these being simple struts and wedges, had been added. Foreshore deposits dating to the 13th c and a 'temporary' N-S revetment of re-used timbers and wattle hurdles were recorded in front of the waterfront. A subsequent massive build-up of material occurred, the latest containing pottery dating to the mid-14th c: this probably related to the construction of the mid-14th-c revetment that is presumed to be located through the centre of the site. A surface that can be linked to this revetment was recorded, cut by a N-S ditch. The ditch remained in use until backfilled with domestic food waste during the late 15th c. Surfaces built up until a large, N-S open gutter was constructed in the early 16th c, probably associated with a new, masonry river wall. This wall was constructed of large rectangular ragstone blocks, with a rebuild of brick at a higher level. Surfaces continued to be laid and some structures were built, evidenced by masonry sill walls, postholes and a postpit. As the levels rose the gutter was converted to a brick-lined drain: this is dated to the late 16th-early 17th c. Tenements were built over the site early in the 17th c but their remains were fragmentary. They were sealed by a demolition layer which was probably associated with the construction of a new, brick river wall, built between 1761 and 1799 on the line of the present Horseshoe Wharf river face and backed by large brick buttresses, themselves tied back to the 16th-c masonry river wall with large iron rods. The 18th-c river wall is known to have been associated with a large warehouse (b. 1837), later used as an iron and brass foundry: walls and floors of this building were recorded. It was demolished in 1998. WC

The Anchor Public House, 1-2 Bankside, SE1 TQ 3244 8040 PCA (Alistair Douglas) evaluation Mar 1998 Tibbatts Associates Ltd BNS98

The earliest deposits exposed were dump layers dating to the late 16th or early 17th c. Brick structures and buildings were constructed from the 17th c, with building work evident throughout the 18th, 19th and into the 20th c.

7-25 Bermondsey St, 2-10 Magdalen St, SE1 TQ 3316 8009 MOLAS (Nick Holder) watching brief Jan 1998 Bellway Homes South East MGD98

A thick flood deposit overlying natural gravels appeared to contain peat horizons that correspond to periods of river regression. They are probably prehistoric in date, though the upper horizon could date from the Roman period. There is evidence of a possible channel or deep feature towards the SE of the site: natural gravels were surprisingly low and timber was noted in a borehole log just above this level. Post-medieval land surfaces were also observed.

Walworth Bus Garage, Camberwell Rd, SE5 TQ 3240 7690 PCA (Mark Bagwell) watching brief July 1998 London Transport Property CMB98

Natural gravels had been severely truncated over most of the site during the construction of the present bus station yard and the early 20th-c tramway depot. In the E of the site, where truncation was less severe, 17th-18th-c make-up layers and a 19th-c wall were recorded.

Dulwich Picture Gallery, College Rd, SE21 TQ 3312 7364 AOC (Darryl Palmer) evaluation Jan 1998 Dulwich Picture Gallery COG98

Natural sandy clay and gravel was overlaid by made-ground and garden soil containing 19th-20th-c artefacts.

Colechurch House, Duke Street Hill, SE1 TQ 3380 8030 PCA (Tim Carew) watching brief June 1998 Eric Parry Associates DSL98

This site was located at the SE end of London Bridge. Natural was not observed. Groundworks exposed *in situ* part of three courses of dressed granite blocks with moulding, which are identified as the facing of Rennie's London Bridge built between 1824 and 1831. An area of the brickwork interior of the bridge was also exposed.

10 The Grange, SE1 TQ 3362 7915 PCA (Douglas Killock) evaluation Aug 1998 Galliard Homes Ltd TGR98

Above the natural gravels were recorded agricultural or horticultural soil in the W of the site and a shallow ditch to the E that may be of medieval or post-medieval date. 17th-18th-c dump layers were recorded in the W of the site. Much of the site was truncated by timber-lined tanning pits and the construction of industrial structures during the late 19th or 20th c.

Hunts House, Guy's Hospital, Great Maze Pond, SE1 TQ 3275 7995 PCA (Robin Taylor Wilson) excavation Jan-Apr 1998 Europland Ltd and Bouygues (UK) Ltd HH097

This excavation followed an evaluation in 1997 (LA 8, supp. 3 (1998) 98). Alluvium above the natural sand was cut by a palaeochannel in the S of the site. A palaeosol, or the weathered upper portion of the underlying alluvium, was recorded across the majority of the site, cut by numerous grooves which may represent ard marks deriving from agricultural activity; a lithic assemblage suggests a Late Neolithic and Bronze Age date, although some Late Mesolithic material was also present. The earliest Roman evidence was a jetty structure along the W edge of Guy's Channel, with evidence of a contemporary revetted drain and a substantial revetment along the W edge of the channel. In the 1st c this area was a marsh crossed by many relatively shallow watercourses, the most substantial of which was recorded running SW-NE. Stakeholes and a roughly rectangular structure, perhaps a fish weir, were revealed in the bottom of the watercourse. A group of ditches and gullies cut into the marsh surface indicated that there were narrow 'corridors' of relatively dry land between the watercourses during the early part of the Roman period, possibly as a direct consequence of the revetment of Guy's Channel. Stakeholes within some of the features indicate that one or two may have been land boundaries. These features seem to have been infilled during the period c AD 70-150. A number of contemporaneous cut features, includ-

ing stakehole and posthole groups, probably representing fence lines, were also recorded. Above these features a thin alluvial layer, dated to c AD 170-180, indicates that the site was flooded. Drainage schemes and a possible timber walkway along the W edge of Guy's Channel were constructed, dated to the 2nd c. A large rectangular timber structure, possibly for amphorae or fresh fish storage was also dated to this phase of use. There then followed a period, around AD 300, when domestic refuse dumping took place across the site. During the 4th c Guy's Channel was silting up but its W bank was consolidated and provided with a gravel surface which may have been retained, in part, by a palisade-like structure. Towards the end of the Roman period much of the site was divided by a series of parallel ditches before substantial alluvial deposits covered the site, indicating that it became submerged, possibly for several centuries. By the medieval period large ditches, probably for drainage, were being cut across the site. Post-medieval activity was evidenced by deeply-cut features, including brick and barrel-lined soakaways, and some industrial activities, such as tanning. Some of these features must relate to housing shown fronting Great Maze Pond on a map of 1745.

Imperial War Museum (All Saints Annexe), Austral St, SE11 TQ 3153 7899 MOLAS (Portia Askew) evaluation Nov 1998 AUL98

A cultivation soil was found above the natural brickearth on the SW side of the site; it is likely to have been of post-medieval date. Above was a series of levelling dumps associated with the construction of the present building in 1875 (then an orphanage). Topsoil was imported to form a garden to the rear of the orphanage.

8 London Bridge St, SE1 TQ 3276 8022 MOLAS (Portia Askew) watching brief, excavation Apr-June 1998 Wilmott Dixon Construction Ltd (London Ltd) LOB98

Evidence for Roman settlement above the natural sand was revealed: part of a timber building, with an associated furnace or oven and occupation layers, and part of a masonry building, indicated by a robber trench. Pottery from this sequence dates to the late 1st - 2nd c. Pits and postholes dating to the 4th c were recorded. They were followed by Saxon activity, evidenced mainly by the presence of small finds. A bone comb was found in a small shallow pit and a part of a loomweight, likely to be residual in context was found adjacent to the masonry wall robber cut. Further pits, of medieval date, two of which may have been graves, cut the pit. The remains of a brick wall relating to the 1693-1709 rebuild of St Thomas' Hospital (f. 1215) were recorded, overlaid by rubble which probably related to the demolition of the hospital in 1862.

10-18 London Bridge St, SE1 TQ 3279 8020 MOLAS (Portia Askew) watching brief and excavation July-Oct 1997 London Hotels Ltd LNB97

Further excavations took place after initial work in 1997 (*LA* 8, supp. 3 (1998) 99). Above the natural sand evidence of Roman activity was found, represented by a possible drain, two post-holes, and a pit, dated to the 2nd c. It was succeeded by medieval dumping, pits and a cellar or cesspit, constructed from chalk, ragstone and flint. Two grave slabs dated to 13th - mid 14th c had been re-used in its construction; one had an inscription on either side of its bevelled edges. Both slabs are believed to come from the early medieval St Thomas' Chapel, part of St Thomas' Hospital, (f. 1215 and occupied until 1862) which lay on the N side of the site. 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 mortarium, dated to c AD 110-170/180, and bearing the letters DB-: this is the first of its kind found in London and the stamp has not yet been paralleled.

127 Long Lane, SE1 TQ 3286 7964 PCA (Mark Beasley) evaluation Jan 1998 Galliard Homes Ltd LNL98

In the N of the site the earliest deposit recorded was a clay peat, interpreted as a marsh surface, onto which a small timber and brushwood walkway had been constructed. A layer of clay, containing Roman artefacts, sealed the trackway, and this was overlaid by a probably medieval ploughsoil. The earliest deposit in the S of the site was a possible tanning pit fill, of probable 17th c date. During the 18th - 19th c a series of deep garden soils were laid down across the site and a small, possibly industrial, building was constructed to the S during the 19th-20th c.

2-10 Magdalen St, 7-25 Bermondsey St, SE1 TQ 3317 8009 MOLAS (Andy Dakin) evaluation and excavation Dec 1998 - Jan 1999 Bellway Homes MDN98

A probable fluvial deposit containing Roman material and a pit was recorded, suggesting some activity in the area from the 2nd to 4th c. In the N of the site a channel was located, probably one of many natural channels which formed in the low-lying, flood susceptible ground. In the 16th-17th c it was revetted with timber and eventually silted up. The site then seems to have been levelled up, possibly in association with 16th-17th-c wall foundations. Brick and timber structures, including sumps, were located in another trench and appear to have been contemporary. Later features were relatively modern.

Bricklayers' Arms Estate, Mandela Way, Old Kent Rd (corner), SE1 TQ 3318 7882 PCA (Gavin Glover, Ann George) evaluation July 1998 CgMs on behalf of Peabody Trust MND98

In one of two trenches deposits indicative of agricultural activity of medieval and later date overlay the natural sand. In the second trench a medieval dump was found sealing the gravels: it is likely to have been the fill of a pit. They were succeeded by dumps and pits of 19th and 20th-c date, capped by concrete and stone cobbles of the entranceway to the Bricklayers' Arms railway depot and through which a modern brick culvert ran.

156-168 New Kent Rd, SE1 TQ 3270 7890 PCA (Mark Bagwell) watching brief Apr-May 1998 Greenwich House Properties NKR98

Natural gravels were overlaid, in the NW of the site, by an early 17th-c ploughsoil. An 18th-c brickearth layer across the area probably represents ground make-up for the extant row of Georgian terrace houses; a number of garden walls and pits were probably associated with these houses.

Eagle Wharf, Peckham Hill St, SE15 TQ 3414 7692 AOC (Darryl Palmer) evaluation Jan-Feb 1998 Southwark Properties PKH98

A deposit containing one flint of Neolithic or Bronze Age date overlay alluvial sandy clays. In the central area of the site a number of tree throw holes were recorded, one of which contained medieval pottery. A probable landscaping and ditch feature, dated to the 18th-19th c, is likely to have been part of later additions to the medieval Manor House that is documented on this site. No evidence of the manor house survived, probably due to World War II bomb damage and post-war truncation, when the recently demolished warehouse was constructed.

Peckham Town Sq, Canal Head, Peckham High St, SE15 TQ 3413 7682 PCA (Hanne Rendall-Woodbridge) watching brief Aug 1998 Southwark Building Design Services PCL98

Natural deposits were not observed but the E and S wall of the Grand Surrey Canal, built in 1826 and infilled in 1972, was located. Very little of the surrounding towpath or hardstanding surrounding the canal had survived.

8-20 Pocock St, SEI TQ 3973 7981 MOLAS (Carrie Cowan) watching brief Oct 1998 R & M Projects PCK98

The lowest recorded deposits were dumps of 18th and 19th c date, presumably part of the reclamation of the known marsh in this area. A cesspit was also recorded: it may originally have been located in the backyard of a house depicted on a map of 1813.

Risborough St (W side), SEI TQ 3196 7997 MOLAS (Sadie Watson) evaluation Oct 1998 Pure Lake New Homes RIS98

Alluvial clay above the natural gravel was cut by an undated tree throw hole, which may be prehistoric, and early 20th-c brick and concrete foundations for engineering works that had existed on the site.

167 Rotherhithe St, SEI6 TQ 3567 8023 MOLAS (Tony Mackinder) evaluation Jan 1998 Erskine Estates and Properties plc RHH98

The lowest deposits were of alluvial clay, cut by a deep feature – possibly an infilled dock – and the foundations of a building; both were 17th c in date. They were sealed by dumping, also dated to the 17th c, into which was set a 19th-c brick wall foundation, later robbed.

The Watch House, St Mary Magdalen Churchyard, Bermondsey St, Abbey St, Bermondsey Sq, SEI TQ 33285 79420 MOLAS (Dave Saxby) watching brief Feb 1998 London Borough of Southwark BNY98

The site is a SAM. Natural gravel was overlaid by 18th-19th-c cemetery fill. Two gravestones were located below the topsoil beneath which 15 burials, dating from the mid-late 18th to early 19th c, were revealed. They had each been placed in a wooden coffin (of which only the handles, nails and studs survived) in three parallel E-W rows, one on top of the other, to a maximum of 5 high within a single grave plot. Eleven skeletons were complete, the remainder extending beyond the limits of the watching brief.

Former Paragon Centre (I), Searles Rd, SEI TQ 3285 7890 MOLAS (Julian Ayre) evaluation Jan 1998 William Sapcote Development Ltd SLE98

Natural gravels were overlaid by subsoil and cut by a gravel extraction pit, both possibly 18th c in date. The pit was succeeded by two phases of a brick-lined soakaway, at the rear of a garden. To its E was located a wall foundation which must have formed a boundary between Nos. 8 and 9 The Paragon, a crescent of fine Georgian houses. A cobble surface overlying the subsoil may have been either a yard associated with stables and other buildings at the back of properties depicted on a late 19th-c map, or part of a playground surface of a school built here in 1900 after The Paragon had been demolished.

Former Paragon Centre (II), Searles Rd, SEI TQ 3285 7890 MOLAS (Julian Ayre) evaluation Jan 1998 Gravitas UK Ltd SLA98

Subsoil, which may have been re-worked in the 18th c and was crossed by a brick culvert, overlay natural gravels. It was sealed by overburden composed of broken 19th-c stone and creamware jars and flagons.

Southwark Cathedral (area to N), Montague Close, SEI TQ 3266 8034 PCA (David Divers) Jan 1999 D Beard on behalf of Dean and Chapter, Southwark Cathedral SCL98

Part of a Roman road, two medieval walls (which appear to be part of the Chapter House) and the remains of a post-medieval delftware kiln, have been revealed. These features will be preserved *in situ* and displayed within the new building. WC

38-40 Southwark St, SEI TQ 3244 8016 PCA (Douglas Killock) watching brief Jan-Feb 1998 DDS Ltd SWT98

Natural gravel had been truncated during the excavation of the modern basements.

14-16 Stoney St, SEI TQ 3252 8032 MOLAS (Peter Rowsome) excavation Aug-Oct 1998 Wine World London Ltd SYT97

Early Roman inundation deposits overlay the natural surface of a low island in the Thames. This was followed by a sequence of external deposits containing some Roman finds and building debris, including an horizon of redeposited fire debris; above lay brickearth levelling and makeup slabs containing painted wall-plaster. Medieval features included part of a foundation adjacent to the W side of Stoney Street and thought to be associated with the gardens of Winchester Palace. An E-W aligned, post-medieval timber revetted channel was recorded towards the S of the area. The sequence was generally truncated by the construction of basements and the railway viaduct in the 1860s.

Former Southwark Sorting Office, Swan Street, SEI TQ 3245 7965 PCA (Mark Beasley) excavation Oct-Nov 1998 Bellway Homes SWN98

The earliest features on the site above the natural gravel were of probable pre-Roman, possibly agricultural, settlement represented by field boundaries, drainage features and small temporary post-built structures. Roman occupation was evidenced by a concentration of domestic rubbish pits, probably in the backs of properties extending to a settlement boundary ditch. At least two phases of activity were represented: large ditches in the 1st-early 2nd c then, during the late 2nd c, the settlement spread S into previously marginal or farm land, possibly with a S boundary represented by a large ditch. Fifteen wells or shafts were recorded across the site, apparently fairly closely dated from c AD 60-120. Their large number is more indicative of industrial than domestic use. Six of the well shafts contained deliberately 'killed' vessels, suggesting that they were ritual shafts; the skeleton of an adult male was found head down against the side of one shaft and this one also contained a fractured vessel, four iron spikes and a dog skull. Two large rubbish pits and two barrel wells were found, dated to the medieval period. Post-medieval features included 8 wells, the majority to the N of the site. They were constructed in a variety of ways: barrel-lined, wicker-lined and one lined with re-used stone and brick. Other features of this date mainly comprised large pits, one a possible tanning pit. Three pits contained many white-slipped sugar moulds dating to 1650-1750. The S of the site was truncated during 20th-c construction work when a double basement was inserted.

Tanner St, Pope St (land between), SEI TQ 3352 7960 PCA (Chris Pickard) watching brief Apr 1998 Bellway Homes South Eastern TNR98

Natural gravels were overlaid by an undated alluvial sequence containing a thick deposit of peat deposit.

36-40 Tanner St, 159-161 Tower Bridge Rd, SEI TQ 3338 7960 MOLAS (Nicholas Elsdon) evaluation, excavation and watching brief Apr-June 1998 Whitbread Hotel Company TWE98

Peat deposits, dating from the Early and Middle Bronze Age overlay natural sand, and were cut by two successive channels. The first of them was open in the late 17th c, but may have had an earlier origin and been a natural stream. The second channel probably originated in the late 17th c and continued in use until the mid-18th c. Its banks were reinforced by two successive revetments, the second of which was constructed mainly from re-used timbers from 16th or 17th-c clinker built boats, such as Thames barges or lighters. These channels contained animal bone assemblages suggesting that a tanning industry was present in the vicinity by the 17th c, or at least the 18th c. A series of land raising dumps sealed the channel silts in preparation for the

construction of wood-lined tanning pits in the mid-18th c or later. These were subsequently partially dismantled, and further make-up dumps laid in advance of a second phase of tanning pits, dating to the late 19th c.

London Bridge City, Tooley St, Morgan's Lane, Weavers Lane, SE1 TQ 3370 8010 MOLAS (Dick Bluer) evaluation Sept-Oct 1998 CIT/Markborough TYT98

The site may lie on the NW fringe of an eyot, Horselydown. Truncated medieval and post-medieval features survived, including timbers from a structure provisionally interpreted as a 16th-c tidal mill, timber structures and associated reclamation deposits, walls and street surfaces.

97-101 Union St, SE1 TQ 3223 8002 AOC (Darryl Palmer) evaluation Aug 1998 Commercial Industrial Building Associates Ltd UNN98

Roman remains were found cut into the natural gravel. A N-S inhumation was revealed in the NW of the site, with a further cut feature possibly representing another burial. A number of small pits were also excavated in this area. A large ditch that bisected the site may have represented a division between settlement and a cemetery. Sealing these features was what appeared to be a Roman agricultural layer. The majority of the finds recovered from this site were 1st-3rd c in date. Post-medieval remains that appear to have suffered from World War II bomb damage succeeded Roman deposits.

Site 4D, Wells Way, junction of Wells Way and Coleman Rd, SE5 TQ 3306 7750 PCA (Mark Randerson) evaluation Sept-Oct 1998 Peckham Partnership WW98

Natural gravels were cut by gullies, dated to the 18th c, and by 19th-c rubbish pits, a wall and made-ground deposits.

SUTTON

138 Beddington Lane, Croydon TQ 300 666 RPSC (Rob Masefield) watching brief Jan-Apr 1998 Quintain BDT98

A prehistoric ditch and bank cut natural gravel, the ditches forming three sides of a rectangle and a further ditch crossed by one of a later phase. Over 20 pits and several elongated features were identified. One circular clay-lined pit, perhaps for holding water, contained sherds of an uniquely decorated Middle Bronze Age bucket-shaped vessel which appeared to have been placed within the pit as a specialist deposit. These features are broadly dateable to the Bronze Age. Postholes, from fence lines or possible structures, were also uncovered. The evidence is interpreted as activity within the fields of a contemporary settlement.

Beddington Corner, London Rd, Mitcham TQ 2847 6669 MOLAS (Robin Nielson) evaluation Jan 1998 Marco Aggregates Ltd BCO98

To the S and W, towards the River Wandle, apparently alluvial subsoil overlay natural gravel. They were cut by linear features and pits, the former probably representing elements of pre-medieval field systems. Two flint waste flakes and burnt flints were recovered from cut features, local parallels suggesting a date from the mid-Neolithic period onwards. Topsoil sealed the site.

Beddington Sewage Farm, Phase A, The Plant Site and The Landfill Reception Area, Mile Rd, Wallington TQ 2900 6685 WA (Charlotte Matthews, Jim Stedman) watching brief May-Sept 1998 Thames Waste Management BDN92

The watching brief was undertaken in the N part of the site, following an evaluation (LAG, (1996) 22). Ditches or gullies, a pit and a posthole were recorded cutting the natural gravels. Many contained burnt flint and it is probable that at least some of the ditches and gullies belonged to prehistoric field boundary

systems, possibly of Bronze Age date. One ditch contained a sherd of post-medieval pottery. Most features appeared to have been severely truncated by extensive ground disturbance during the creation and use of the sludge-drying lagoons.

Banstead Place Mobility Centre Residential Unit, Damson Way, Carshalton TQ 2762 6247 MOLAS (Tony Mackinder) watching brief July 1998 Queen Elizabeth's Foundation for Disabled People BPC98

Two worked flints were recovered from the interface of the topsoil with the underlying natural chalk.

26 The Broadway, Cheam TQ 2433 6368 MOLAS (Nick Holder) evaluation July 1998 Mr J Morris TBC98

A garden soil overlay the natural sand that sloped down to the SW. The garden soil contained a single sherd of 18th-c pottery and had been terraced, probably in the 19th c.

262-270 High St, Sutton TQ 2570 6400 SAS (J Perry, A Skelton) watching brief July 1998 Wyncote Developments Ltd HIN98

A ditch with a wooden plank base was recorded above the natural clay.

22b Hillcrest Rd, Purley TQ 3085 6245 SAS (J Perry, A Skelton) evaluation Sept 1998 Direct Build Services Ltd HLC98

Topsoil and turf overlay natural chalk.

6 Hilliers Lane, Beddington TQ 3007 6570 SAS (J Perry, A Skelton) evaluation July-Sept Holmbury Developments Ltd HLR98

Natural sand and subsoil were overlaid by topsoil in which there was evidence of gardening, including two phases of bedding trenches of Victorian date. There was a high density of medieval pottery sherds, mostly from the subsoil, and some post-medieval building materials, which suggests nearby occupation during these periods. The removal of the foundations of The Beacon (b. 1920) and subsequent site work was observed, when the foundations of a post-medieval or later barn or granary, were found.

Bridge House, 282 London Rd, Wallington TQ 2868 6544 SAS (J Perry, A Skelton) excavation Oct 1998 Design & Construction (London) Ltd LRW97

Gravel of a previous channel of the River Wandle was revealed, apparently dating from the 14th c and documented until at least the early 17th c. The remains of a timber-lined structure, possibly a pit, were found on dumped river silts above the gravels. The structure eventually was infilled and buried under silts, some of which were flood deposits and others probably dredged from the river. A stone drain with a wooden plank floor, which appears to have directed water from the river to the N, was laid across the site. It was later partly dismantled and infilled with roof tile fragments, probably from a nearby building, perhaps that indicated on a map of 1771. After further raising of the ground surface the present house was built in c 1782-6, and subsequent deposits were built up around it during the 19th and 20th c.

585 London Rd, North Cheam TQ 2357 6529 MOLAS (Carrie Cowan) evaluation July 1998 McDonald's Restaurants Ltd LCH98

Natural clay was overlaid by dumped organic material: evidence of an earlier land surface. Its upper surface is dated to the late 19th or 20th c.

Sutton Grammar School for Boys, Manor Lane, Sutton TQ 2608 6438 MOLAS (Julian Bowsher) evaluation Apr 1998 Sutton Grammar School MNN98

Topsoil, with modern tarmac above, overlay the natural sand and subsoil. Struck and burnt flints were recovered from the

latter. One trench revealed the foundations of a wartime air raid shelter and there were two modern cut features.

Queen Mary's Pipeline, Orchard Hill, Carshalton TQ 2830 6200 SAS (J Perry, A Skelton) watching brief Mar 1998 Sutton & East Surrey Water OCD98

Natural chalk was overlaid by subsoil and topsoil, from which finds were recovered. A specific concentration of pottery and fire-cracked flint was recorded in a position to the immediate E of a known prehistoric settlement.

St Philomena's Catholic Girls School, Pound St, Carshalton TQ 2740 6460 SAS (J Perry, A Skelton) evaluation and watching brief Apr-May 1998 St Philomena's Catholic Girls School PND98

Above the natural sand, in one of two trenches, a gully was filled with a midden deposit that contained over 50 sherds of Late Bronze Age pottery and hundreds of burnt flint fragments. Ploughsoil and then topsoil sealed it. In the second trench spindle whorls and pottery, of Saxon date, were recovered from the ploughsoil. Above it were recorded the foundations of an 18th-c building, probably part of the old stable block of Carshalton House, also 18th c).

Carshalton House (Boundary Walls), Shorts Rd, Carshalton TQ 2749 6429 SAS (J Perry, A Skelton) watching brief Apr-May 1998 Daughters of the Cross SHD98

The demolition of a stretch of Carshalton House boundary wall at its SW corner was observed. Detailed information on the construction and dating of this section was obtained, which has allowed a reconsideration of the date of the whole wall. An earlier survey of the wall had dated it to c 1720 on stylistic grounds but the new information allows the suggestion that all the walls with pilasters and door openings are the result of the addition to or rebuilding of the walls some 60 years after the construction of the Water Tower in the early 18th c. It is also possible that these stretches of the wall were added to earlier foundations.

TOWER HAMLETS

280 Bishopsgate (Common Parts Basement), E1 TQ 3346 8189 MOLAS (Chris Thomas) evaluation Dec 1998 Spitalfields Development Group SRP98

One burial was located; it was presumably part of the cemetery of the Priory and Hospital of St Mary Spital (f. 1197) within whose precincts the site is situated. The medieval boundary wall of the cemetery lay to its W and a possible timber drain was also recorded. An E wall of a brick building, perhaps Spittle House, a post-medieval mansion, was located. To its E was a brick cesspit and to its S another wall was recorded.

28-36 Brushfield St, E1 TQ 3350 8175 MOLAS (Nick Holder) watching brief June-Aug 1998 Mount Anvil BEL97

This work followed an initial watching brief in 1997 (*LA* 8, supp. 3 (1998) 102). A ploughsoil or subsoil, probably Roman in date, overlay natural brickearth. Two brickearth extraction pits and a ditch were recorded; these, situated within the outer precinct of the medieval Priory and Hospital of St Mary, were probably medieval in date. A smaller pit and a possible garden bedding trench, which may be late medieval or post-medieval in date, were also located. At least one and probably two deep gravel extraction pits had been dug in the post-medieval Artillery Ground and two 17th-18th-c wells were found: these presumably served properties in Steward Street. 18th-c cellars of properties on the newly laid out Brushfield Street succeeded them.

5-7 Bushell St, 4-10 Hermitage Wall, E1 TQ 3425 8021 TVAS (Graham Hull) July 1998 evaluation Berkeley Homes (Essex) Ltd BLS98

Mid 17th-c deposits and features overlay the alluvium, including building foundation walls and a well; the finds suggest a date immediately after the Restoration (1660-1680). Post-medieval cellars, of possible mid-late 17th c date, were noted in other parts of the site. Also recorded was a mid 20th-c destruction layer which documentary evidence suggests was the result of enemy action on the night of 29th/30th Dec 1940.

228 Cable St, E1 TQ 3478 8087 MOLAS (David Sankey) evaluation July 1998 Cophorne Homes CBL98

Natural brickearth was truncated but post-medieval pits survived; they contained collecting jars from 17th-c sugar refining amongst ash derived from nightsoil.

St George's Methodist Church Site, Cable St, E1 TQ 3492 8089 SAS (J Perry, A Skelton) evaluation Aug-Oct 1998 Furlong Homes plc CBE98

Natural gravel was overlaid by an agricultural or horticultural soil, succeeded by a series of layered fill deposits dating from the 18th or 19th c. Above them were two associated surfaces, of 19th-c date and one of which was cobbled: they had probably been part of a set of industrial buildings which first occupied the site in the early 19th c.

Victoria Mills, Henriques St, E1 TQ 343 811 AOC (Paul Fitz) watching brief Aug 1998 Marcacre Ltd VIM98

A linear feature, containing 17th-18th-c pottery, was recorded cut into natural gravels. Documentary evidence suggests that it was probably a garden boundary.

43-61 Prescott St, E1 TQ 3392 8097 TVAS (Graham Hull) evaluation Nov-Dec 1998 Berkeley Homes (Essex) Ltd PST98

Roman ditches cut the natural gravel and may have served as internal divisions within a cemetery known to have been situated in the vicinity, although no burials were located. Roman gravel extraction pits and ploughsoil were recorded, as were late medieval pits. 17th-c dumped layers may have been associated with clearance after the Great Fire.

St Anne's Church Yard, Commercial Rd, E3 TQ 3675 8105 PCA (Tim Carew) watching brief Sep-Nov 1998 The Commission for New Towns, The Heritage Fund of the National Lottery and London Borough of Tower Hamlets ACY98

The earliest deposit exposed was a possible 19th-c soil, overlaid by a succession of 19th-c dump layers.

Spitalfields Residential Development, Lamb St, E1 TQ 3355 8195 MOLAS (Nick Holder) watching brief Feb 1998 excavation Mar-May 1998 St. George plc for Spitalfields Development Group SQU94

Subsoil overlying the natural brickearth was cut by two ditches and two brickearth and gravel extraction pits of Roman date. They were sealed by a ploughsoil dating to the 11th or 12th c. This was cut by a 13th-c N-S channel, at least 40m long, which seems to have been part of a water supply system and internal boundary separating the built up area of the Priory and Hospital of St Mary Spital (f. 1197) precinct to the W and the more open garden area to the E (*LA* 8, supp. 2 (1997) 60). A chalk 'dam' straddling the channel, would have diverted clean water W into the built up area of the precinct, while dirty water would have returned to the channel on the N side of the dam *via* a masonry drain; it was then presumably carried off northwards. A building was constructed on a terrace that reclaimed part of the western edge of the channel: this might have been part of the 14th-c Canon's infirmary building. This building may have had a small rose window, since numerous fragments were found re-used in a nearby later building. The 'input' stage of the water supply system became disused as the S part of the channel silted up and

a possible stable building was constructed over the former 'dam'. The 'output' stage, however, continued since a 14th- or 15th-c brick cistern was built in the partly silted channel to the N of the dam. This cistern may even have been a latrine block or reredorter for the infirmary building. The channel was gradually reclaimed further to the N by a series of banks and dumps. After the Dissolution in 1538 a timber revetment at the N of the site enabled even more of the former channel to be reclaimed with the aid of a massive dump of chalk rubble, perhaps coming from the dismantling of monastic buildings. A large brick building with garderobe and chimney was built over the former channel that initially incorporated the still functioning cistern. The brick building was gradually extended in the 16th and 17th c. A series of brick boundary walls divided the former monastic garden and channel area into several different 17th-c properties fronting onto Folgate Street to the N, as well as the large brick building on Spital Yard to the W. These properties were replaced in the early 18th c by houses on the new Spital Square and on Folgate Street. A series of 17th and 18th-c wells and cesspits were dug in the yards of these properties.

3-II Maples Place, EI TQ 349I 819I SAS (J Perry, A Skelton) evaluation Dec 1998 Furlong Homes plc MAP98

Heavy truncation of the site had taken place in the 18th-19th c, leaving a series of late 17th-18th-c pits cut into garden deposits or natural brickearth. Remains of Victorian buildings were also uncovered.

Lefevre Walk Estate Phase II, Parnell Rd, E3 TQ 3694 8368 PCA (Alistair Douglas) evaluation Sep-Oct 1998 excavation Nov-Dec 1998 Tower hamlets Housing Action Trust/Circle 33 PNL98

Natural brickearth in the central part of the site was cut by two butt-ended ditches, probably part of a field boundary, and three pits. They are dated to the Neolithic period. One of the pits contained a Peterborough ware bowl that possibly represented a ritual deposit. To the W of the site Middle or Late Bronze Age remains comprised a curving butt-ended ditch, the upper fill of which contained a complete ceramic vessel that had probably been deliberately placed and may have been a votive offering. The central and N part of the site contained features and deposits that seem to have originated in the Late Iron Age. These included ditches, forming at least two rectilinear enclosures, and a number of pits, one of which contained two pots that may have been ritually deposited.

Roman settlement dating to the 1st c was recorded in the N of the site and consisted of postholes and possible beam slots that may represent the partial remains of clay and timber buildings with associated structures. To the N of the settlement was a substantial E-W ditch with shallower N-S ditches to the W. To the E of the site a complex series of ditches indicated a field boundary dating from the 1st c which continued in use until the 4th c, with a drainage sump in the NE corner of the boundary. A Roman domestic rubbish pit to the E of the site is dated to the late 1st c. To the N of this a number of postholes and postpits probably represented Roman E-W fence lines, with a further N-S fence line recorded to the SW of the site which may date to the late 1st c. Deposits of 4th c date and pits of late 4th - early 5th c date, recorded to the E of the site, may have been associated with the roadside settlement known to have existed to the S of the site (*LA* 8, supp. 1 (1996) 23 (LEP95, PRB95)).

Early - Middle Saxon occupation was represented by an alignment of postholes, possibly a fence line, and a drainage gully to its W that were recorded to the W of the site. Medieval activity was recorded across the site but occupation was apparently confined to the N where extensive rubbish pits with possible postholes seem to have been partly bounded by a shallow trench. To the E were three butt-ended and parallel ditches that would

have drained towards the River Lea. Possible brickearth extraction pits were also recorded in this area. So of the main occupation area most of the site was covered with a ploughsoil. By the beginning of the post-medieval period occupation had ceased on the site although it may have become agricultural land. New field boundaries were cut to the N of the site and a probable fence line to the E. During the 19th c the site was developed for terraced housing.

Monteith Estate (Phase IV), Parnell Rd, E3 TQ 3675 8385 PCA (Gavin Glover) evaluation Nov 1998 Circle 33 Housing Trust Ltd PLL98

Natural gravel had been overlaid by late 19th to early 20th-c deposits and truncated by large modern cut features.

Spital Sq, 288 Bishopsgate, EI, EC2 TQ 3340 8190 MOLAS (Nick Holder) watching brief Nov 1998 excavation Nov 1998 - Jan 1999 Mercury Asset Management BGE98

Subsoil above the natural brickearth was cut by a series of N-S shallow linear features and stakeholes which probably represented a Roman boundary fence, parallel to and a little to the E of the main Roman road leading N out of the City. A timber-lined well was constructed to the E of the fence, in the late 1st or 2nd c; within it were 7 complete Roman flagons. The fence was replaced with a boundary ditch, which also cut through the disused well, and later in the Roman period a hedge may have replaced this ditch as the boundary since several irregular plant holes cut its backfill. Part of a large Roman brickearth or gravel extraction pit was excavated at the N end of the site. In the medieval period, possibly in the 12th c, a wide N-S ditch was dug: this was part of a water supply system leading S into the City, previously excavated on other Spitalfields sites (e.g. 80G89). The backfill of the medieval ditch contained quite large quantities of material, including leather shoes and some metalworking crucibles. Three brickearth or gravel extraction pits - the infill of one containing large amounts of 13th-c pottery - and external yard surfaces were located to the E of the ditch, just outside the medieval Priory and Hospital of St. Mary Spital (f. 1197). A N-S ditch on the E edge of the site may have been part of the W boundary of the priory. Most of the medieval and post medieval strata had been destroyed by 19th-c cellars but part of a late 17th-18th-c brick cesspit survived from which several articles were extracted, including a small gold ring with the inscription "hoope is the life of love", perhaps a pun on 'hope' and 'hoop'.

Tower of London, The new Armouries Catering Extension Project (Site of the former Irish Barracks), East Mint St, EC3 TQ 3369 8052 OAU (Graham Keevill) watching brief Dec 1997 - Jan 1998 Historic Royal Palaces Agency TOL 50

Previous work in 1997 (*LA* 8, supp. 3 (1998) 102) had demonstrated that archaeological deposits survived in good condition and borehole work was therefore monitored to ensure that no unnecessary damage was caused to the remains. London Clay was observed but the only archaeological feature of interest was a deposit underlying the surviving 17th-c structural remains: this may be a late or post-Roman dark earth deposit. WC

Tower of London (Water Lane Repaving Project), EC3 TQ 3365 8046 OAU (Graham Keevill) watching brief May 1998 Historic Royal Palaces Agency TOL 79

Excavations for the repaving of Water Lane were monitored, an area bounded by lawned areas and the Lanthorn Tower to the N, and the kerb stones for the existing paving to the S. The foundations for the Victorian rebuild of the Lanthorn Tower were recorded. Natural deposits were not encountered.

Tower of London Foreshore (between Tower Bridge and Tower Pier), EC3 TQ 3338 8051 - 3371 8038 MOLAS / TAS (Robin Wroe Brown) survey Apr 1998 Port of London Authority TWL98

A section of medieval riverside wall and numerous post-medieval foreshore features have been identified and recorded, including barge-beds, revetment structures, artefact scatters and drainage features.

Atlas Wharf, Westferry Rd, E14 TQ 3703 7920 MOLAS (Dave Lakin) evaluation and excavation June-Sept 1998 Persimmon Homes Ltd AWF98

Two areas were opened during the evaluation – one in the W, adjacent to the modern river frontage and one in the E, adjacent to Westferry Road. Excavation took place in the expanded E trench where prehistoric woodwork was encountered in the evaluation.

Fluvial sands were overlaid by a peat formation of the Neolithic period and C14 dated to or before 3800 BC. At the top of the peat formation (dating to the Bronze Age) a multiphase timber structure was built. It may represent a platform probably used for exploiting local wetland resources, rather than for habitation. The structure was located on the E edge of a braided channel running across the E part of site; the channel was at least partly filled by peat formation. The earliest construction date for the platform is 1890-1600 BC, and a sample from the upper part of the structure is dated to 1270-980 BC. From this upper part of the structure were found oak-splitting wedges that may be unique for the Bronze Age in Britain. The peat formation was sealed by deep alluvium until, at the W edge of the site, activity was resumed in the post-medieval or later period with a river embankment, the earliest phase of which included a sawn softwood revetment. In the W part of site infilled drainage ditches contained late 18th-c or early 19th-c coeprage debris.

WALTHAM FOREST

89-91 Shernhall St, E17 TQ 3840 8880 MOLAS (Steve Chew) evaluation Apr 1998 Bellington Homes ssw98

Trenches in the S of the site exposed natural clay overlaid by agricultural soil, above which was modern overburden. In the N of the site the remains of a 19th-c brick structure, incorporating an arched brick drain, were located against the road frontage.

11-21 Wilmot Rd, E10 TQ 3782 8680 MOLAS (David Sankey) evaluation Apr 1998 Peter Howard Construction Ltd WMT98

Some 19th and 20th-c features cutting the natural gravel were revealed but generally the gravels were truncated and overlaid by modern overburden.

WANDSWORTH

Price's Candle Factory, Cotton Row, York Place, SW11 TQ 2660 7610 CGMS (Al Douglas) evaluation Apr 1998 Fairview New Homes plc CTT98

The second of two phases of evaluation (*LA g*, supp. 3 (1998) 106) found substantial truncation due to a previous factory development. Possible traces of a late medieval or post-medieval fishpond, associated with a known mansion of the Archbishops of York, were found.

South Thames College Site, 71-77 Tooting High St, SW17 TQ 2740 7134 MOLAS (David Sankey) evaluation Nov 1998 J Sainsbury plc TTG98

To the S of the college in the central area of what is presently a car park, natural gravels occurred relatively close to the surface. The area surrounding the college has been disturbed to a considerable depth by modern services and foundations.

Atlas Works, 287 Upper Richmond Rd, SW15 TQ 2329 7524 CGMS (Duncan Hawkins) watching brief June 1998 St George (West London) Ltd URD98

Late 19th to 20th-c topsoil overlay natural gravels.

ICL House, Putney High St, Brewery St, SW15 TQ 2420 7558 PCA (Shahina Farid) watching brief and evaluation Apr-May 1998 St George Developments Ltd PTY98

Natural sand was cut by two medieval ditches, possibly boundaries, the larger of which was backfilled in the 16th c. In the W of the site the remains of structures were found; they are identified as cottages, documented from 1636 to 1888, when they were demolished. A boundary wall defined an area of intense pitting that probably represents domestic refuse disposal. To the E of the wall were features of a horticultural nature with some very fragmentary remains of a large house, probably that represented on 17th to 19th-c maps. One residual struck flint tool was recovered.

The Angel Public House, Roehampton High St, SW15 TQ 2240 7380 PCA (Mark Bagwell) evaluation Apr 1998 St George Developments (West London) ROE98

Three postholes, a gully and a field drain, provisionally dated to the post-medieval period, cut natural gravel.

260 Balham High Rd, SW17 TQ 2825 7282 AOC (Darryl Palmer) evaluation Sept 1998 Thames Housing Association BA198

A layer of 20th-c material overlay natural clay deposits: recent construction had truncated any archaeological deposits.

58 Battersea High St, SW11 TQ 2690 7655 HAT (Ron Humphrey) evaluation Oct 1998 Fisher Land Ltd HBT98

An 18th-c soakaway, an 18th or 19th-c garden soil deposit and 19th - or 20th-c building foundations were recorded above the natural sand. Residual medieval pottery was recovered.

62-68 Battersea High St, SW11 TQ 2690 7655 HAT (Jon Murray) evaluation Sept 1998 Netboom Ltd BHT98

A large pit containing 19th-c material cut the natural sand. A general levelling layer sealed it, also of 19th c date, with 20th-c made-ground above.

Queenstown Rd, SW8 TQ 2870 7720 SAS (J Perry, A Skelton) watching brief Aug 1998 Harbourland Ltd QTR98

At the N end of the site alluvial silts and clays overlay natural gravels. 19th-c and earlier residual finds were found above the silts, which are dated by documentary evidence to c.1840. One test pit uncovered structures that may have been associated with the 19th-c railway viaduct, now demolished.

WESTMINSTER

Broadwick House, Broadwick St, W1 TQ 2948 8104 MOLAS (Ken Pitt) watching brief Apr 1998 Colebrook Estates Ltd WIK98

Possible late 17th-c gravel extraction pits were found cut into natural gravels.

13-14 Curzon St, 23 Queen St, W1 TQ 2868 8029 FA (Roy King) excavation July 1998 Bridehall Developments CUZ97

Excavations followed initial work in 1997 (*LA g*, supp. 3 (1998) 107). A brickearth and gravel extraction pit that was infilled in the early 18th c cut natural brickearth.

68 Dean St, W1 TQ 2968 8103 MOLAS (Carrie Cowan) watching brief Feb 1998 English Heritage/David Bieda DEA98

Restoration work within the basement of a Georgian townhouse provided an opportunity to study the 18th-c water supply and waste systems. Natural sand seems to have been truncated and overlaid with redeposited brickearth, cut by a ditch or sand extraction pit, undated, and succeeded by another cut feature of mid-17th-c date. This, and other pits or ditches, may relate to the use of the site either for agriculture or for the original house in the 17th c. The 17th-c pit was truncated by a construction cut, possibly for a street vault which was built as an integral part of

the house in 1732, probably for the servants' use. The drainage features consisted of a domed circular brick-lined pit into which two drains emptied; the pit is interpreted as a cesspit although it contained no usage fill, suggesting that it had been cleaned out by nightmen prior to backfilling. Another cesspit was recorded on an earlier occasion (*LA 8, supp 1* (1996) 25 (DNS95)), under a ground level privy and would have been for the use of the main resident. A hole in the vault roof to the pavement above suggested that water from the street may have drained into the pit, which perhaps also acted as a soakaway from cleansing the street. A drain, which could have functioned as an outlet to the street sewer, was also recorded; it was replaced in the 19th c with a more substantial sewer. Probably in the early 19th c the cesspit was rebuilt and further walls inserted, the latter interpreted as part of a privy superstructure. The vault was eventually used as a coal store from the 19th c.

17 Dean's Yard, SW1 TQ 3002 7944 HAT (Jon Murray) watching brief Oct 1998 Westminster School DNY98

The S and E walls of this property, part of the buildings of Westminster School, were examined during underpinning work. A sequence of medieval land reclamation deposits, dated to mid-13th to mid-14th c, was recorded above alluvium and terrace gravels. A demolition dump of compacted tile rubble sealed these deposits. The foundations of the school building consisted of re-used stonework (principally ragstone, chalk and flint), perhaps derived from earlier monastic buildings on the site; the upper part of the foundations were of brick in English bond. They were probably contemporary with the house (c. 1808).

5 Excel Court, Whitcomb St, WC2 TQ 2981 8057 AOC (Graham Bruce) excavation and watching brief Feb-May 1998 O Marriott Esq EXT98

Large pits, presumably brickearth extraction pits, were cut into the natural brickearth. Very little dating evidence was recovered, but they are likely to be of Middle Saxon date, due to the presence in the area of similar features of this period. Elements of the standing building fabric were also examined; the earliest surviving building seems to date to the later 18th c, with alterations having taken place up until the present day.

30-31 Golden Sq, W1 TQ 2931 8088 AOC (Darryl Palmer) watching brief Oct 1998 Norwich Union Investment Management GDN98
Earlier buildings had substantially truncated natural gravel.

St Michael's School, Graham Terrace, SW1 TQ 2815 7855 AOC (Tony Howe) evaluation May-June 1998 Grosvenor Developments Ltd GTE98

Natural brickearth and gravels were cut by a series of 18th-c brickearth and gravel extraction and drainage pits, followed by 19th-c features. At the W end of one trench, a probable bank and silted foreshore of the River Westbourne were recorded; one fragment of prehistoric pottery was recovered from the silt deposit, although the silting took place after the 17th c.

22 King Street, 6-9 Crown Street, W1 TQ 2932 8020 PCA (Judith Connal) watching brief Oct 1998 Serah Mayfair Ltd KNS98

19th-20th-c dump deposits, overlaid by modern surfaces, sealed natural sand.

36 King St, WC2 TQ 3024 8088 MOLAS (Gordon Malcolm) evaluation Jan 1998 Peel Investments [North] Ltd KIS98

Truncated natural gravel was located in one testpit. A series of very compacted external gravel surfaces, each covered with silt, was revealed in the northernmost testpit. They are dated to the mid-Saxon period and may have been part of a yard or road. Dark earth above was covered by modern material. The footings

for a 17th-c cellar and parts of cesspits were also discovered and there was evidence of Victorian outbuildings.

St Catherine's House, Kingsway, WC2 TQ 3073 8110 MOLAS (Jo Wood, Dan Swift, Gordon Malcolm) excavation Oct-Dec 1998 Chelsfield KWY98

Evidence of Saxon occupation was found above the natural brickearth: wells, rubbish pits, brickearth or gravel extraction pits and clusters of postholes and associated make-up and demolition layers. They are dated to the Middle Saxon period (7th-8th c). Post-medieval rubbish pits and 18th- and 19th-c drainage features were recorded. A World War II air raid shelter associated with St Catherine's House, an RAF headquarters, was located.

5 Lisle St, WC2 TQ 2980 8080 AOC (Les Capon) excavation and watching brief May-June 1998 Whitbread Inns Property South East LSL98

A 19th-c basement had truncated the natural gravel.

25-37 Marsham St, 46-50 Tufton St, SW1 TQ 2995 7930 MOLAS (Dick Bluer) evaluation Nov 1998 United House Ltd TUF98

Basement walls of the Georgian properties and a slightly later complex of drains and a soakaway were recorded. The original N wall of the basemented No. 31 was also recorded, and a substantial but truncated brick thoroughfare between Nos. 27 and 31 that would have originally led to a courtyard behind the terrace. Granite setts later replaced the brick surface.

52-54 Marylebone High St, W1 TQ 2847 8201 MOLAS (Mark Wiggins) watching brief Nov 1998 Savills Commercial Ltd MYN98

The site had been truncated by the construction of a petrol station in the 1950s.

Tate Gallery, Millbank, SW1 TQ 3003 7857 AOC (Karl Hulka) excavation and watching brief July 1998 Trustees of the Tate Gallery MBK97

Alluvial clays, silts and sands were recorded interleaved with peat deposits dating to the Late Neolithic - Early Bronze Age period. They were cut by the extensive remains of brick walls, culverts and concrete foundation slabs; internal partition walls, brick floors and basic air conditioning were also recorded. They are identified as part of Millbank Prison, designed by Robert Smirke and constructed in 1812. The prison comprised three main parts: a central chapel surrounded by a courtyard, a hexagonal administrative building enclosing the courtyard and six pentagonal structures radiating from the administrative building; the wall of each pentagon contained the cells and enclosed an exercise area, in the centre of which stood a watchtower. It is the S part of the hexagonal administrative building that was revealed here. The prison was demolished in 1903.

Marlborough House, Pall Mall, SW1 TQ 2950 8009 MOLAS (Dave Bowsher) watching brief Dec 1997 - Jan 1998 Department of Environment, Transport and Regions MRB92

The last phase of work was carried out in 1997 (*LA 8, supp 3*, 108); this phase supplied information about the development of the gardens. Natural deposits were not reached but a subsoil was recorded which contained pottery dating to the 17th-18th c. The southern raised terrace is constructed of sand and gravel, whereas the landscaped hillock on the E side of the garden contains a substantial amount of demolition material, perhaps derived from 19th-c alterations to Wren's building since it included an interesting assemblage of moulded plaster. The W raised terrace is also constructed of demolition material, in this case perhaps derived from the 1809 fire at St James' Palace. A small pit in the SE corner of the grounds produced a ceramic assemblage of high

status tablewares. Some of the vessels pertain to their owners resident at Marlborough House in the 19th c, e.g. Edward, Prince of Wales and the Dowager Queen Adelaide. Another 19th-c brick drain was located.

5-6 Picton Place, W1 TQ 2836 8123 MOLAS (Niall Roycroft) evaluation Jan-Mar 1998 Barratt West London PCT98

Natural gravels were overlaid by alluvium of the River Tyburn (which ran just to the E of the site) and cut by a huge gravel/brickearth extraction pit which is depicted on a map of 1746. It was filled with a sequence of waterlogged silts and gravels, peat and an organic layer that contained much domestic refuse of 18th c date, probably reflecting refuse dumping from the newly constructed residential developments on the E side of Marylebone Lane. The backfilling of the pit was completed with gravels, sands and brick rubble, perhaps when building development extended W of Marylebone Lane in the second half of the 18th c.

Paddington Basin, 12-20 Praed St, W2 TQ 2700 8155 MOLAS (Andrew Westman) evaluation May 1998 Rialto Homes plc PRA98

Natural gravels were overlaid in the W of the site by a cultivated soil that was cut, probably from a higher level, by some minor undated gullies. Fragmentary evidence was recorded in the NW of the site for the construction and subsequent repair or rebuilding of the canal basin which was opened in 1801, forming the terminus of the Paddington branch of the Grand Union Canal. A construction trench for the canal sidewall was recorded (and found to be nearly a metre higher than the present water level in the canal). A relatively deep cut had been made in the centre of the site, and later backfilled with imported gravel: this may have represented a dock on the S side of the canal basin, similar to two docks running a short distance eastwards from the E end of the basin that were infilled by the 1960s. The southern dock could have been associated with a warehouse (a Grade II listed building) still standing at the SW corner of the basin. This was built c.1840, and includes a timber-framed barge canopy (a roof partly extending over the canal basin). Features that presumably belonged to other 19th-c and later buildings associated with the use of the canal basin, such as brick-lined drains, a cesspit and wall foundations, were found in all parts of the site. These were truncated and overlaid by extensive dumps of building debris and imported gravels levelling up the site. The S corner of the site was cut by a railway tunnel in 1860, the first stretch of urban underground railway ever built.

National Portrait Gallery, St Martin's Place, WC2 TQ 3000 8059 PCA (Chris Pickard) excavation and watching brief Jan-Feb 1998 The Trustees of the National Portrait Gallery NPG97

This excavation followed an evaluation in 1997 (*LA* 8, supp. 3 (1998) 108). Residual Roman material was recovered from Saxon and post-medieval deposits. Evidence of Saxon occupation was revealed above the natural brickearth, in particular, a structure represented by a sunken brickearth floor, a possible timber slot and considerable quantities of daub. Pits, numerous stakeholes and a boundary ditch were also recorded, the pits having had numerous uses over time: brickearth extraction, cesspits and receptacles for processed animal bone and domestic debris. Artefactual evidence of an industrial and domestic nature was recovered, including a sheep's vertebra with two runic inscriptions. A dark earth accumulation at the end of the Saxon sequence probably represented the abandonment of the area, or its agricultural use, in the 9th c. Residual pottery, dating to the late 9th to 13th c, was recovered in post-medieval contexts. Building material does suggest activity before the 14th c but this was residual in post-medieval contexts.

The Kiosk, Triangle Car Park, Serpentine Rd, Hyde Park, W2 TQ 2706 8022 AOC (Darryl Palmer) watching brief Nov 1988 The Royal Parks Agency HYD98

Deposits associated with landscaping of the park overlay London Clay. On the N bank of The Serpentine the clay was at a lower level, probably as a result of the construction of The Serpentine from the Westbourne Stream in 1730.

Somerset House, Strand, WC2 TQ 3075 8075 OAU (Duncan Wood, Julian Munby) excavation and building survey, watching brief Jan 1998 - Jan 1999 The Heather Trust for the Arts SMH97

Building survey work continued from 1997 (*LA* 8, supp. 3 (1998) 109) in the basement and mid-basement levels of the South Range and Embankment Building, and a detailed recording of the mezzanine timber floor of the Embankment Building. The trussed timber floor of the Embankment, although not apparent on original design plans of Somerset House, was clearly constructed with the building. Its design is unusual: a set of large composite trusses following an irregular pattern of perpendicular and oblique placings relative to the length of the building. During the watching brief, which took place on all areas beneath the level of the building recording, the excavation of the Embankment Building, including the remains of the 18th-c bargehouse or covered dock, was undertaken. Other areas affected by alterations were in the South Wings: the partition walls and relieving arches within the 18th-c Grade I Listed Building. Areas of the Tudor riverside wall, including two finely made stone bastions and associated garden features of Somerset Palace were exposed. Natural deposits were not located.

Courtauld Institute of Art, Somerset House, Strand, WC2 TQ 307 808 OAU (Julian Munby) watching brief and building survey Feb 1998 Courtauld Institute CTI98

The watching brief took place in a testpit located near the Chambers water tank on the sunken court of the Courtauld Institute (b. 1776-1801). At the bottom of the pit was a deposit which contained two sherds of mid-Saxon pottery; it seems to have been the fill of a pit cut into the natural gravels. The water tank had been constructed on footings consisting of stone blocks capped by a single course of red brick.

Courtauld Institute, Somerset House, Strand, WC2 TQ 3075 8085 MOLAS (Nick 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*; architectural fragments of this palace were also observed in the backfill of the 18th-c vaults.

Artillery Mansions, 75 Victoria St, SW1 TQ 2957 7920 MOLAS (Tony Mackinder) evaluation May 1998 Artillery Mansions Ltd VCT98

Work was concentrated in the S courtyard area and the surrounding basements, which had severely truncated the archaeological remains. Natural sand was found at a high level in the vicinity of Artillery Place. It was part of the islands and sandbanks that formed as channels of the River Tyburn entered the Thames. The site is located on the former Artillery Ground that occupied the area from the late 16th c to the mid-18th c. Features revealed include a 17th-c ditch, in the bottom of which was a decayed wooden water conduit, the bases of several large post-medieval rubbish pits, several postholes and undated features that may be the remains of treeholes and possibly the robbed out brick footings from the 19th-c Artillery Brewery.