

Fieldwork Round-up 1999

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, type and dates of work, the source of funding and the site code. wc indicates that work continues into 2000, and wmc that it may continue. The abbreviation SAM stands for Scheduled Ancient Monument.

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BARKING AND DAGENHAM

Abbey Road, St Paul's Road, Barking TQ 4410 8365 SAS (Jeff Perry) evaluation Nov 1999 - Jan 2000 Furlong Homes plc AYR99

A series of 13th-c and later medieval pits and postholes were revealed, cut into the natural gravel. One large, deep pit contained the disarticulated skeleton of at least one horse. A series of post-medieval barrel wells and several rubbish pits, one of which was brick built, had been truncated in the 19th c.

Formula 1 Hotel, Highbridge Road, Barking TQ 4280 8375 MOLAS (Julian Ayre) watching brief Dec 1999 Accor UK Economy Hotels Ltd HRB99

Alluvial silt was overlaid by dumping, probably of 19th c and later date.

The Former Barking Hospital, Upney Lane, Barking TQ 4570 8430 PCA (Mark Bagwell) evaluation Sept 1999 Wilcon Homes Eastern Ltd UYL99

Natural sands and, in the SW of the site, alluvium, was overlaid by modern deposits associated with the former hospital's terraces and horticultural beds.

BARNET

5 Brockley Hill, Stanmore TQ 1809 9324 ASC (Jonathan Hunn) watching brief June 1999 Eaton Estates BCK99

Topsoil overlay natural clay.

Former Chapel Site, Totteridge Lane, N20 TQ 2575 9395 HAT (Jonathan Smith) Nov 1999 Mathew Homes Ltd TOA99

The site, formerly of the Congregational chapel (f. 1827), was found to have undergone many phases of construction and demolition in the 19th and 20th c. The remains of a concrete structure, interpreted as a World War II air-raid shelter, were found nearby.

BEXLEY

Abbey Mount, Court Place, Belvedere TQ 4858 7834 MOLAS (Dan Swift) watching brief Apr-May 1999 Croudace Housing in Partnership AMT99

Natural strata were not reached; only 19th or 20th-c make-up deposits containing residual post-medieval material were recorded.

Acorn Industrial Park, Acorn Road, Crayford TQ 5185 7475 MOLAS (Christopher Tripp) watching brief Nov 1999 - Jan 2000 Countryside (Commercial) plc CFD96

Natural gravels were overlaid by a peat deposit and 20th-c dumping.

Amberley Court, Rectory Lane, Sidcup TQ 4733 7102 MOLAS (Anthony Francis) watching brief Nov 1999 Skillcrown Homes Ltd ACO99

Above the natural brickearth were modern drainage or garden features and topsoil.

Banks Lane, Bexleyheath TQ 4877 54 SELAU watching brief July-Aug 1999 Lakeview Computers plc

A 19th-c soakaway and a brick-lined well were revealed.

Thames Water Blackfen Road Foul Sewer, Lamorby Park, Blackfen Road, Sidcup TQ 4669 7359 PCA (Gavin Glover) watching brief June 1999 Thames Water BLP99

The lowest recorded deposit was a recently disturbed subsoil; topsoil lay above.

Broadway 2 Shopping Centre, Bexleyheath TQ 4935 7520 HAT (Tom Vaughan) evaluation Apr 1999 Bride Hall Development Ltd BBX99

Natural gravels were cut by two undated ditches, one of which was curvilinear. Modern building foundations and demolition deposits directly overlay the natural gravels. A 1787 silver shilling of George III was recovered from modern deposits.

315-321 Broadway, Bexleyheath TQ 4827 54 SELAU evaluation and watching brief July and Nov 1999 Oxleas NHS

Following excavations in 1997 (*LA* 8, supp. 3 (1998) 76) an extension was made to one of the trenches to check possible features flanking Roman Watling Street. A small ditch containing a single flint flake was located.

Old Sports Ground, Church Manor Way, Erith TQ 4757 5079 CAN (Paul Hutchings) watching brief Feb 1999 Bicc Cables Ltd CMO99

A thick sequence of soil deposits overlying peat was recorded. The earliest deposit was a Roman dump yielding large quantities of pottery, overlaid by successive layers of alluvial clay, probably deposited by River Thames flooding.

8 Crook Log, Bexleyheath TQ 4843 7513 CAN (Paul Hutchings) watching brief June 1999 Mizzen Design Build Ltd CKO99

Foundations of structures that were demolished prior to development had truncated the site.

5 Arches Business Centre, Maidstone Road, Sidcup TQ 4774 7106 SAS (J Perry) evaluation June, Sept 1999 B & S Ventures and Redbourne Group plc MRP99

In one area, previously a sports field, a dumped deposit and a layer of ash or burnt cinders overlay the natural gravels and were sealed by topsoil. The only finds were modern. Within the gravels was a channel filled with a peaty deposit which has been identified with cress beds shown on an early 20th-c OS map. Borehole evidence indicated a Palaeolithic watercourse, dated by c-14 to 12,320/12,215 BC. In another area, which had been occupied by factory units, modern make-up and 20th-c brick foundations were recorded. wc

Churchyard of St Mary the Virgin, Manor Road, Bexley TQ 4976 7345 ODAS (Alan Hart) watching brief Apr-May 1999

Construction was monitored of a cable trench around the church for floodlighting. The spoil contained many eroded and fragmentary human bones (which were re-interred), presumably from earlier burials, and a small amount of medieval, post-medieval and modern material. The top of a brick barrel vault, possibly 19th c, was observed, together with other features.

Foster Primary School, Upper Wickham Lane, Welling TQ 4670 7610 SELAU watching brief June-July 1998 Wimpey Homes South East Ltd

Modern made ground overlay natural gravels.

Rich Industrial Estate (Tower Retail Park), Crayford TQ 517 747 SELAU watching brief Oct 1998 - Apr 1999 Chelverton Properties Ltd

Natural clay, gravel and (in the E of the site) peat deposits were revealed in soil sections. The base of a 19th-c circular brick chimney was also recorded.

Shenstone School, Old Road, Crayford TQ 509 750 SELAU watching brief Aug-Sept 1998 Bexley Borough Council

Three brick features of 19th-20th c date were located: a domed structure, identified as a soakaway, and two rectangular structures, one of which was a storage tank.

Sidcup Place (Brewers Fayre), Sidcup TQ 46 71 SELAU excavation, watching brief, building recording Mar-July 1998 Whitbread Medway Inns

Recording during extensive refurbishing revealed six main periods of brick construction from the mid-18th c to mid-20th c, which show progressive expansion from the original SE corner of the house. Brick foundations of 19th-c outbuildings were located during external works.

Westwood Technical College, The Green, Welling TQ 45 75 SELAU watching brief July-Aug 1998 Parkman Properties Ltd

Service trenches had caused extensive truncation.

BRENT

Abbey National Sports Ground, Shakespeare Drive, Kenton TQ 1890 8795 MOLAS (Alison Steele) watching brief Sept 1999 Countryside in Partnership SDK99

Natural brickearth was overlaid by topsoil, which contained 17th-19th-c pottery. The brickearth was cut by a network of 19th or 20th-c intersecting land drains, many of which appeared to be associated with brick foundations, probably of a glass factory that was constructed in the first half of the 20th c.

The Former College of North West London, Barrett's Green Road, NW10 TQ 2050 8300 MOLAS (Isca Howell) watching brief May 1999 Chancerygate Developments Ltd BGN99

London Clay was covered by modern overburden, which contained a flint blade-like implement, and was truncated by modern foundations, including a cellar, of the former college buildings.

The Guinness Site, Coronation Road, Park Royal, NW10 and land adjoining A40, Western Avenue, W3 TQ 1906 8280 AOC (Tony Howe) evaluation Aug 1999 Guinness Ltd CT099

In the area of the Sports Ground cricket pitch a shallow pit, a gully and a posthole, all apparently 19th-c or later, were found cutting natural clay. Significant terracing of the original ground surface had occurred elsewhere, and towards the centre of the pitch, redeposited material, apparently upcast from the construction of the London Underground Piccadilly Line to the S of the site, was recorded. To the N, in an area known as Bodiam Field, natural clay was overlaid by mixed subsoil and topsoil.

BROMLEY

Land adjoining 2 Cross Road, St Mary Cray, Orpington TQ 4661 6766 ODAS (Val Satterthwaite) excavation Dec 1999

A small trench showed only modern deposits over the natural brickearth, apart from one residual samian sherd, despite the close proximity of a Roman building and Saxon cemetery.

Cedars Laundry, Farnborough Common, Orpington TQ 4369 6460 MOLAS (Tony Mackinder) evaluation Oct 1999 CgMs Consulting FBC99

Waterlaid deposits above natural clay were cut by ceramic field drains and sealed by modern demolition deposits.

Survey House, 5-11 High Street, St Mary Cray TQ 4725 6839 ODAS (Michael Meekums) excavation and standing building survey

Following trial excavations in 1998 (*LA 9*, supp. 1 (1999) 3), most of the area underneath the standing building, which is an elm framed house of c. early 16th c in poor condition, was excavated during conservation and rebuilding. A wall foundation in mortared flint, with hearth and rammed brickearth floor, all belonging to an earlier building, were present. An under-floor boxed cache of wine bottles of later 18th c, many still full, was cut into the brickearth. Finds dating from 1500 to the present were recovered. A full standing building survey was completed. wc

83 High Street, St Mary Cray, Orpington TQ 47 67 SELAU watching brief Mar 1998 Baker Davies plc

A rubbish pit and deposits, dated to the 19th c, were located.

Bethlem Royal Hospital, Monks Orchard Road, Upper Elmers End, Beckenham TQ 3686 6637 CAN (Paul Hutchings) evaluation Feb 1999 Mansell plc MKO99

The foundations of a small 20th-c building and a modern water pipe were recorded above the natural brickearth.

Manor House, Scadbury Park, Chislehurst TQ 4586 7005 ODAS (Alan Hart) excavation

The long-term work continued (*LA 9*, supp. 1 (1999) 3). The abandoned entrance avenue (possibly c. 1650), and the foundations of the ruined brick archway (c. 1550) were excavated. The geometric pattern of the damaged avenue surface, in cobbling divided by red and by yellow bricks, lying on deep pebble foundations, has been recovered. The foundations of the archway and of the wall of the adjoining walled garden were examined and recorded. wc

Orpington Hospital, Sevenoaks Road, Orpington, Green Street Green TQ 4600 6470 PCA (John Butler, Mark Bagwell)

evaluation June, Nov 1999 CgMs Ltd on behalf of Barrett Homes Southern Ltd sv099

Above the natural gravel a probable hillwash deposit, containing prehistoric to medieval material, was recorded. Amongst the finds were a bronze bowl handle of late Iron Age or Roman date and a pot fragment of probable Iron Age date. In the N of the site this deposit was cut by several sub-circular, rectangular and linear features, the latter parallel to Sevenoaks Road. These were cut by a series of agricultural and garden features of the 19th and 20th c, with make-up and topsoil above suggesting terracing and truncation of the natural slope over much of the area.

Kemnal Technical College, Sevenoaks Way, Sidcup TQ 4678 7022 MOLAS (Alison Telfer) watching brief Nov 1999 AJP Frankham Ltd svk99

In the NE corner of the college undated features were cut into the natural brickearth.

Springvale Way (Phase 2), Sevenoaks Way, St Paul's Cray TQ 4717 6874 MOLAS (Lindy Casson) evaluation Aug 1999 Rowney Sharman Project Consultants svn98

Probable agricultural soils overlay natural gravels.

27 Watringbury Close, St Paul's Cray TQ 467 689 ASE (G Priestley-Bell) evaluation Feb 1999 McCulloch's plc wbc99

Natural sand had been truncated by modern disturbance.

CAMDEN

Back Hill, Ray Street (junction), EC1 TQ 3125 8215 MOLAS (David Sankey) watching brief Dec 1999 - Feb 2000 London Electricity BK199

Landfill dumps, dated to the 17th-18th c, were observed.

211-219 Camden High Street, 4-12 Parkway, 1-5 Inverness Street, NW1 TQ 2885 8380 MOLAS (Alex Brett) evaluation Nov-Dec 1999 Kier London Ltd cdh99

London Clay was overlaid by a post-medieval ploughsoil.

British Museum (Great Court Project), Great Russell Street, WC1 TQ 3010 8170 PCA (Mick Parsons) evaluation Aug-Sept 1999 The British Museum GEA99

Natural strata were not reached. In the Western Forecourt a thick deposit of 1830s construction debris, used as build-up material against the W colonnade, was recorded. Traces of a brick structure were located in the W lawn, while along the S perimeter the remains of the ancillary officer's house, previously the W wing of the 17th-c Montague House, was found. An internal basement was also recorded. wc

Aviation House, Kingsway, WC2 TQ 3045 8145 MOLAS (Bruno Barber) watching brief Jan 1999 KGY99

In the natural gravels a possible periglacial stream channel was identified, which may be the same as that tentatively identified to the S (kwh96). Above the channel were possible ploughsoils which contained late medieval material; earlier 11th and 12th-c finds and Roman building material were found in medieval and post-medieval contexts. Garden soils and yard make-up dumps, relating to properties fronting onto Holborn, Newton Street and the former Little Queen Street, represented the post-medieval period. A late 17th-c cesspit and a brick wall footing of uncertain date were recorded.

Regent's Park LEB Trench, Outer Circle (Hanover Gate to Gloucester Gate), NW1 TQ 2748 8274 - TQ 2860 8349 MOLAS (Mark Wiggins) watching brief Oct 1999-Jan 2000 London Electricity RGE99

From Broad Walk to Gloucester Gate modern topsoil overlay London Clay. See also Westminster.

St Giles Circus, Andrew Borde Street, 1-6 Denmark Place, WC2 TQ 2987 8129 PCA (Kevin Wooldridge) evaluation Apr 1999 Consolidated Developments Ltd sgc99

An undated, probably natural, linear feature was observed cutting the natural gravels. On the S side of Andrew Borde Street a stone, mortar and tile wall foundation of late 13th or early 14th-c date was recorded above natural brickearth. It was sealed by a deposit onto which a concrete basement slab, probably 19th c in date, was laid, with modern backfill above.

Holborn Town Hall, garage fronting Stukeley Street, WC2 TQ 3035 8141 MOLAS (Robert Cowie) evaluation Aug 1999 Bee Bee Developments Ltd HHN99

Natural gravels were cut by an undated feature and overlaid by brickearth. Above the brickearth was a possible soil horizon containing small fragments of bone and burnt flint. This was cut by a ditch, dated to mid-12th to 13th-c, which was sealed by a thick layer of agricultural soil of late medieval or early post-medieval date. Above this, a layer of gravel may have been laid as an external surface. It was covered by dump layers and cut by a cellar wall, probably of 17th-c date and presumably belonging to one of the buildings shown on 17th-c maps fronting on to The Cole Yard (now Stukeley Street). A 17th-c rubbish pit was found to the N of the wall, probably in a back garden or yard, and a brick-lined cesspit which is likely to have been constructed in the 18th c, and continued in use during the 19th c.

CITY OF LONDON

Alder House, Castle House, Falcon House, Aldersgate Street, EC1 TQ 3218 8118 PCA (John Butler, Tim Carew and Gary Brown) excavation, evaluation and watching brief Nov 1997 - Mar 1999 Argent Group Investments plc AES96

Natural gravel and brickearth were cut by a ditch, probably associated with the Roman Cripplegate Fort, and an early city boundary ditch dating from the same period. In the NW corner of the site a known early Roman road was recorded. Along the S part of the site the Roman defensive wall with the remains of a possible turret were located precisely, being slightly further to the N than previously believed. The remains of both the associated 3rd-c city ditch and the later much larger 4th-c ditch were also revealed.

The Saxo-Norman city ditch was located, cut by late 11th and early 12th-c features, including a narrow gully which contained significant numbers of crucible fragments and associated slag waste from silver working and refining. Two fragments of a medieval bastion (B15) were discovered in the SE corner of the site. Six phases of medieval and post-medieval City Ditch, dating from the 13th to 17th c were excavated, providing evidence of continual recutting and cleaning of the city ditch. Post-medieval backfilling and levelling of the City Ditch after its disuse was revealed. Brick cellars, foundations, two wells and a cesspit, dating from the later occupation of the former ditch area, were also observed.

British Telecom manhole in Aldersgate Street, EC2 TQ 3214 8151 MOLAS (Andrew Westman) watching brief Nov 1999 McNicholas plc AGB99

The earliest deposits were brickearth, and possible traces of a posthole (probably Roman in date) were recorded. They had been truncated and cut by later intrusions and disturbances, probably consisting of medieval pitting and post-medieval road building. To the NE was a possible dark earth deposit and, a short distance away, Roman constructional deposits of brick-earth occurred, possibly marking the edge of a conjectured Roman road. The dark earth was overlaid by at least five deposits of compacted gravel which are undoubtedly successive road metallings of the medieval street.

40-43 Bow Lane, 67-71 Watling Street, EC4 TQ 3240 8107 MOLAS (Dan Swift) excavation and watching brief Mar 1999-Jan 2000 Southern Properties Group BWL98

Above the natural brickearth, masonry and clay-and-timber buildings of 2nd and 3rd c date were revealed. A gravel surface, possibly part of a known N-S Roman road, was also recorded. Dark earth sealing the Roman sequence was followed by medieval chalk foundations and pits. The site was truncated by building construction of the 18th and 19th c.

All Hallows by the Tower Churchyard, Byward Street, EC3 TQ 3341 8067 AOC (Diccon Hart) excavation Aug-Nov 1999 Parochial Church Council of All Hallows By the Tower AHT99

Natural brickearth in the Sof of the site was cut by a pit containing prehistoric material. It was followed by a sequence of Roman surfaces, which are likely to have been external, covered by a probable Boudican destruction layer (AD 60-61). Two graves were found which contained Saxon material, and the churchyard appears to have been in constant use from this period onwards. Excavations took place in the upper levels of the cemetery, where burials dating from the late 18th- to mid-19th c were removed. Some of the burials lay in family plots; a number of lead coffins were also recorded. Remains of the post-medieval vestry and adjoining boiler house were excavated, both backfilled with medieval charnel and coffins, presumably during post-War reconstruction and landscaping.

The Rolls Estate (Former Public Record Office), Chancery Lane, EC4 TQ 3120 8128 MOLAS (Kieron Tyler) evaluation July 1999 Gaunt Francis Associates CEY99

Natural gravel was truncated during the construction of the existing building.

Church Court, Inner Temple, EC4 TQ 3125 8106 PCA (Jonathan Butler) evaluation Oct 1999 The Honourable Society of the Inner Temple TCT99

Natural gravel was observed in the E of the site. In the furthest W trench dumping of possible Saxo-Norman date was revealed, possibly representing levelling of the area for the construction of the New Temple. A ragstone wall with associated floors of medieval date were recorded to the E of the courtyard and probably represents the W part of the cloisters. In the centre of the old cloistered area a skeleton of possible late medieval date was located. After their disuse the cloister wall and floors were covered by post-medieval demolition dumps. An early post-medieval timber-framed building may be represented by a foundation brick wall. The remains of the basement floor of the Lamb Building (part of Inner Temple), destroyed by enemy action in 1941, was recorded. Three of the trenches were covered by the pre-World War II York stone pavement.

Austral House, Coleman Street, EC2 TQ 3261 8154 MOLAS (Dan Swift) evaluation Aug-Oct 1999 Wates City of London Properties Ltd LNA99

The site was truncated to natural brickearth.

Woolgate House, 10 Coleman Street, EC2 TQ 3259 8143 MOLAS (David Bowsher) watching brief June-Sept 1988, Feb 1999 Balfour Beatty on behalf of MEPC UK Ltd CLM96

Archaeological deposits were recorded in one pile probe.

8-10 Cooper's Row, EC3 TQ 3358 8085 AOC (Graham Bruce) evaluation and watching brief Aug-Sept 1999 Grange Hotels Ltd CPW99

Natural gravels were cut by ditches and pits, dating to the Roman and medieval periods. Residual Roman and medieval pottery recovered from later deposits indicates reworking of deposits on the site.

BT manhole in London Wall near Copthall Avenue, EC2 TQ 3278 8154 MOLAS (Andrew Westman) watching brief Oct 1999 McNicholas plc AOP99

Two sections across the Roman and medieval city wall, a SAM, were exposed. Its foundations consisted of large fragments of ragstone in a loose matrix of clay. Above the foundations the core of the wall was composed of large fragments of ragstone laid irregularly and set in mortar and levelled up at intervals with fragments of tile laid roughly to three or more courses. In places the core of the wall was interrupted (or the mortar was much mixed) with silt, interpreted as marking possible lifts in the masonry, or pauses in construction. The superstructure of the wall survived in the W, up to the level of the third set of coursed tiles. Both faces of the masonry had been cut back by later intrusions, except to the E where the N (outer) face of the wall was intact. This face was formed of small squared blocks of ragstone that appears to have been a refacing of medieval date, a reinterpretation of observations made in 1934 by Frank Cottrill of the Guildhall Museum (GM72).

Premier Place (former Houndsditch Telephone Exchange), 9-19 Cutler Street, E1, 104-111 Houndsditch, EC3, 2 Devonshire Square, EC2 TQ 3337 8143 MOLAS (David Sankey) watching brief Sept-Nov 1999 Sun Life Assurance Society plc CDV99

Part of a Roman graveyard was located, represented by 36 inhumation burials. All had coffins, some had been buried in a chalk or lime mix and all were aligned with the city boundary and thus probably interred after it was fixed (AD 120+). None of the burials had grave goods and the chalk or lime burials are generally recognised as a late Roman rite. The burials included all age groups and probably both sexes; they were tightly but well ordered with no special areas and must have been clearly marked at ground level. After the disuse of the graveyard, gravel extraction pits were dug, some containing disturbed burials. They could be the last phase of Roman activity in the area, or they could be of medieval date, backfilled exclusively with reworked Roman deposits. Gravel extraction occurred extensively in the medieval period and there was a series of round pits that may have contained butts, possibly for tanning. A barrel well was also recorded. From Tudor times onwards the area became peppered with cesspits, the earliest of which contained (broken) large cooking pots. A series of brick wells was constructed during the 17th or 18th c and 19th c in cellars on the Houndsditch frontage. The Drill Hall, which was originally a rag market or "clothes exchange" in the mid-19th c, was recorded before demolition.

168 Fenchurch Street, EC3 TQ 3271 8077 MOLAS (Trevor Brigham, Lesley Dunwoodie) excavation Jan-Apr 1999 Marks & Spencer plc FEH95

An excavation followed a second phase of evaluation (LA 8, supp. 3 (1998) 78) and the earlier excavations of 1968-9 and 1976. The earliest features above the natural brickearth were an assortment of ditches and postholes, including a ditch containing raked-off ash from a series of hearths. They were succeeded by several phases of floors and walls of buildings, including a mortared flint foundation, built in the first few years of Roman occupation along the forerunner of modern Fenchurch Street. Behind these buildings was a metalled yard, which may have joined a larger open space further W on Gracechurch Street, possibly the forerunner of the first forum. The latest phase, the remains of a substantial mudbrick building, was destroyed during the Boudican revolt of AD 60-1; it was represented by thick dumps of bright red fire debris. Beneath the present pavement of Gracechurch Street the remains of the mortared flint foundations of the S wing of the late-1st-c first forum were rediscovered. Superimposed on them and the

Boudican fire debris, were the massive ragstone foundations of the S wing of the second forum, constructed in the early 2nd c. Further E near Lime Street, the outer portico walls and an internal room division of the second forum, Sand E wings, have been found, although no floor levels survived. An unusual buttressed foundation, constructed of large boulders, was almost certainly part of a late Roman building which replaced the forum when it was demolished c. AD 300. The medieval period was represented by early medieval pits, a possible chalk wall foundation and part of the chalk foundations of the tower of St Dionis Backchurch, the church itself covering the excavation area. A probable brick-lined cesspit or soakaway with an internal division was recorded in the NW of the site; its primary fills dated to the 17th c. Just to the E of this were the remains of a later brick and sandstone cellar floor and associated brick channel. Brick footings of 19th c date completed the sequence.

Eldon Chambers, 30-32 Fleet Street, EC4 TQ 3123 8III MOLAS (Sarah Jones) evaluation July 1999 Fitzroy Robinson Ltd on behalf of the Worshipful Company of Cordwainers FTE99

Natural gravel and clay deposits had been truncated during construction of the basement.

6 Eldon Street, EC2 TQ 3292 8I72 AOC (Ron Humphrey) evaluation Dec 1999 Grosvenor Security ELO99

Natural gravel was truncated by 18th and 19th-c cellars.

50 Fleet Street, EC4 TQ 3133 8II5 MOLAS (Stewart Hoad) watching brief June 1999 The Chambers of Philip Naughton QC FEE99

Natural gravels were recorded in section in the base of a pit.

King Edward Buildings (former Royal Mail Sorting Office), Giltspur Street, King Edward Street, 104-117 Newgate Street, EC1 TQ 3190 8I44 MOLAS (Bruce Watson, Jo Wood) evaluation, excavation and watching brief Merrill Lynch Europe KEW98

Further work followed the first phase during 1998 (LA 9, supp. 1 (1999) 6). On the S, Newgate Street side of the site, natural brickearth was cut by an early Roman boundary ditch; it was replaced by a series of rubbish pits which indicate the encroachment of the early street. The westernmost of two Roman channels recorded in 1907-9 (GMI46) were located further W and are dated to AD 50-160. Close to Newgate Street an early Roman barrel-lined well was revealed, the backfill containing broken Verulamium region white ware flagons (AD 70-120), a used tazza or incense burner and a headless clay figurine of the goddess Minerva. Other ditches or channels were also recorded and a sequence of early Roman internal occupation deposits. Medieval masonry foundations were revealed; they would have formed part of the cellared buildings known as the Bridge House Rents. Under Newgate Street itself were undated dump layers, a medieval cellar foundation and a 17th-c brick-lined cesspit. Medieval ditches or channels were found, the latest truncated by a 17th-c brick-built cellar, which in turn was replaced by the cellars of the 19th-c lodge of Christ's Hospital. A tunnel under Newgate Street revealed a series of undated gravel road surfaces.

Within the former W yard of the sorting office the first phase of the medieval defensive City Ditch was identified, dated to the 11th-12th c. Late 12th or early 13th-c wattle-lined pits were dug into its backfill. The second phase of ditch apparently ran N-S along the E side of Giltspur Street and served as a drainage channel, which latterly flowed into the third phase of ditch (which acted as a soakaway). The lower fills of the second ditch are dated to the mid-late 12th c and it was systematically infilled in the 16th c. The third phase of ditch, dated to 1230-1440, was probably contemporary with the construction of the adjoining Bastion 19; its fills contained numerous leather shoes, scabbards,

offcuts, straps, belt and harness fittings, cloth fragments, wooden bowls, stone mortars, Penn floor tiles, a unique Westminster tile, and food waste including walnuts, fruit stones and a range of animal, bird and fish bones. This phase of ditch was over 25m wide and was traced further under Giltspur Street. Within the partly infilled ditch a revetted channel was constructed along its E or inner edge, a number of its timbers reused from fire damaged timber-framed buildings. During the first half of the 16th c this channel and the remaining portion of the ditch were systematically infilled. Further E, under King Edward Street, the ditch had been cut by a drainage channel, which was superseded during the 16th c by a brick culvert.

The earliest phase of buildings consisted of chalk rubble cellar wall foundations, probably those documented for Giltspur Street by c. 1562-3. Soon after the Great Fire of 1666, even though the fire did not destroy this area, it was redeveloped and a series of brick-built cellars was constructed, including cesspits and soakaways. In 1787 the cellars were infilled and construction of the Giltspur Street Compter (a civic prison) started (LA 7, 5 (1993) 115-121) and it was complete by 1791. Excavations revealed the entire plan of the brick-built cellars under the front range of the complex, including water tanks and drains, the foundations of the adjoining male and female nightcharges cell blocks and the N perimeter wall. Elements of the male and female felons cell blocks, brick-built drains and a large culvert following the line of the infilled city ditch were also recorded. During or soon after the demolition of the Compter in 1854 its brick foundations were extensively robbed out.

The area of the infilled city ditch to the N of the Compter was partly occupied by an alleyway leading to Brewhouse Yard (later known as Green Dragon Yard), which was flanked by cellared buildings of 16th/17th c to 18th c date. During the 19th c a brick water tank lined with over 50 reused tin-glazed wall tiles of 18th c date was constructed within one of the cellars. Three tiles were wood block printed, produced in Liverpool during 1756-7. The cellars were infilled c. 1907. At the E end of the W yard of the former post office, remains were found of the cellars of the 1825 Great Hall of Christ's Hospital (demolished 1907-09) and the 19th-c boundary wall between Christ's Hospital and St Bartholomew's Hospital. wc

2-12 Gresham Street, EC2 TQ 3228 8I33 MOLAS (Julian Hill) evaluation Nov 1999-Jan 2000 Standard Life Investments Ltd GSM97

A borehole evaluation in 1997 (LA 8, supp. 3 (1998) 79) was followed by further evaluation. Above the natural brickearth a Roman road running S from the fort was identified from the boreholes; it modifies the previously conjectured road layout in this part of the City. Evidence of buildings, probably dating to the late 1st or early 2nd c, was found on both sides of the road: all had brickearth floors and had probably been constructed of timber with wattle and clay infill. Those on the W side of the road seem to align with conjectured roads. A sequence of external, backyard deposits was also recorded. The buildings were overlaid by fire debris, succeeded by medieval, post-medieval and 19th-c foundations.

Guildhall Yard (S entrance), EC2 TQ 3248 8I33 MOLAS (Ian Blair) excavation Aug-Oct 1999 Corporation of London GUD99

A Roman wall of coursed ragstone with tile string courses and rendered E face was revealed, cut into the natural brickearth. This wall seems to prove the existence of an entranceway on the S side of the amphitheatre (GAG87, GYE92) and it may represent one of two angled vaulted passages passing through and under the seating bank of the amphitheatre to the exterior. It is likely that the wall flanking the other side of this entranceway was that observed to the SE in 1985 (GDH85). The clay bank of the amphitheatre was located to the W of this wall, overlaid by dark

earth and cut by a single inhumation on a NW-SE alignment, the date of which is either late Roman or early Saxon. A sequence of metallised surfaces was recorded above the inhumation; it belonged to a narrow (N-S) lane which was the forerunner of the later Guildhall Yard. This lane, and the timber buildings that fronted onto it, was probably established in the early 11th c. The remains of two superimposed gateways were found; they would have formed the (N) inner gateway into the Guildhall Yard. The earliest gateway, which may have been built in the 13th c, was composed of two opposing piers that would originally have supported the arched superstructure of the gate. The front elevation and internal splay of the gate were neatly finished with dressed Caen stone. This structure was subsequently demolished to a low level and the ground level through the gateway was raised by the insertion of a blocking wall between the reduced piers. This blocking wall in essence represents the surviving remains of the footings of a secondary, possibly 15th c, gateway. It is assumed that the remodelling of the gateway was largely necessitated by the continuous raising of the surface of the Guildhall Yard during the 14th c and is probably associated with Croxton's rebuilding works in the 15th c. The medieval gateway lies directly over the conjectured southern entranceway of the Roman amphitheatre, suggesting that the siting of the later gateway was dictated by the position of the previous entrance through the S side of the amphitheatre.

2-3 Hare Court, Inner Temple, EC4 TQ 3125 8106 PCA (John Brown) excavation Nov-Dec 1999 The Honourable Society of the Inner Temple HC099

Above the natural gravels, early medieval pits, a well and deposits were recorded, overlaid by further dumped deposits and a single burial, also of early medieval date. For the Tudor period a massive gravel extraction pit and a large dump of pottery was recorded; the latter consisted almost exclusively of jugs, tankards and candlesticks and may have derived from lawyers' quarters. wc

The Former Daily Mirror Building, 33 Holborn, EC1 TQ 3133 8147 AOC (Les Capon) watching brief Feb-July 1999 Foster and Partners HOB99

The earliest feature recorded was the brick wall of a 19th-c basement; the Daily Mirror building would appear to have been inserted into this basement. Construction deposits relating to the present building were also recorded.

Holborn Viaduct (the landscaped Green), EC1 TQ 3145 8158 AOC (Les Capon) watching brief May-June 1999 Gemini Commercial Investments Ltd HOV99

During groundworks to redirect a sewer, natural clay was found to have been truncated during the construction of Holborn Viaduct in the 19th c. A 19th-c brick wall was recorded which appears to have been a sluice gate against the N side of Holborn Viaduct.

Atlantic House, 46-50 Holborn Viaduct, EC1 TQ 3153 8159 MOLAS (Sadie Watson) excavation Mar-June 1999 Prudential Portfolio Managers Ltd ATC97

Evidence of a Roman cemetery was revealed: a total of 29 cremations, 22 of which were in urns, and 19 inhumations. Three burials contained juvenile skeletons and two adults were in well-preserved timber coffins. Most of the burials dated to the 2nd c, although the cemetery appeared to have been in use throughout the Roman period. On the W side of the site, gravel extraction pits and a ditch were located. The site became disused but it was reoccupied in the medieval period, evidenced by dumping (probably land reclamation on the W bank of the River Fleet) and several large cesspits, two of which contained complete London Ware jugs dated to 12th and 13th c. For the

post-medieval period there was evidence of further land reclamation, a wooden structure (possibly a fence) and the remains of a chalk wall. A brick culvert, disused in the late 19th c, was recorded.

2-12 Hosier Lane, EC1 TQ 3170 8157 MOLAS (Sadie Watson) evaluation Mar 1999 Luxor Developments Ltd HST92

Possible gravel extraction pits, which may be of Roman date, were recorded. In the N of the site London Clay was cut by a ditch containing residual Saxo-Norman pottery (late 11th - early 12th c) in the bottom fills; its upper fills are dated 12th-14th c. It was sealed by medieval dumping. There were several phases of post-medieval and later brick basement walls and footings.

2-12 Hosier Lane, EC1 TQ 3170 8157 MOLAS (Sadie Watson) evaluation Mar 1999 excavation June-July 1999 Luxor Developments Ltd HSN99

Natural gravels were cut by possible Roman gravel extraction pits and a ditch. Medieval dumping or levelling overlay the ditch, succeeded by several phases of post-medieval buildings. In the N of the site, a substantial ditch dating to the early medieval period was located; it may have drained into the River Fleet to the W. The upper fills of the ditch are dated to the 12th-14th c and contained much animal bone and worked leather. Extensive dumping occurred on either side of the ditch during the medieval period.

St Ann's Churchyard, Ireland Yard, EC4 TQ 3179 8103 MOLAS (Dan Swift) watching brief Mar 1999 Corporation of London IDY93

This followed a watching brief in 1993 (*LA* 7,8 (1994) 200). 18th-19th-c garden soil was recorded; natural strata were not reached.

15-17 King Street, 4-2-46 Gresham Street, EC2 TQ 3249 8126 MOLAS (Ian Blair) excavation Feb-Oct 1999 City and Provincial Properties plc KIG95

Excavations followed a series of test pits in 1995-8 (*LA* 8, supp. 3 (1998) 79). The natural brickearth was cut by pits, ditches and brickearth and gravel extraction pits of Roman date. They were succeeded by the construction of a clay and timber building in the late 1st c. Two phases of buildings were identified; in the later of the two, three rooms were defined by brickearth walls which had been plastered and painted. It was destroyed in a fire (possibly the 2nd-c Hadrianic fire). To the NW were the fragmentary remains of a plain red tessellated floor which appears to have been constructed during a phase of rebuilding after the fire. Cutting into the Roman deposits were the remains of two sunken-floored buildings of late Saxon date (10th-11th c). The better preserved of the two was defined by its W wall, which was composed of wattle hurdles, and the floor of horizontally laid wattle hurdles supported by a series of joists, the impressions or voids of which were clear. Immediately to the E the second building was of a different construction; it had timber baseplates with post and stave shuttering to the walls. Adjoining the N end of this building was an apparently contemporary box-lined well: the lower planks of the well lining are dendrochronologically dated c.976. The sunken-floored buildings were succeeded by two large masonry structures of possible 12th c date and on an alignment normally associated with Roman structures in the area. The furthest S of these buildings had a mortar floor above a thick bedding layer of broken Roman tile and its lower foundations were composed largely of broken quernstones. To the N the second building was represented by the very substantial foundation of its S wall. This foundation had been provided with beech piles where it overlay the well; they are dated by dendrochronology to 1128. The remains of later medieval and post-medieval structures were mainly confined to cut features on the E side of the site, including stone and brick-lined cesspits, a chalk-lined well and a corner of a 17th-c brick cellar. An

important late 17th-early 18th-c finds assemblage was collected from the fills of the brick cesspit: it included an extremely rare, and possibly unique, glass cup and a range of ceramic vessels, wine bottles, clay tobacco pipes and bone combs.

11 Leadenhall Street, EC3 TQ 3312 8112 AOC (Diccon Hart) excavation Aug-Sept Quadrant Estates LDH99

A Roman wall foundation, probably associated with five successive floor deposits, was recorded above the natural brick-earth. Other Roman make-up deposits were also visible in section. To the N of the site the expected Roman road, composed of layers of compacted gravels, was located. It was cut by a medieval pit; other pits and dump deposits of this period were also recorded. A basement had removed all later deposits.

Painter Stainers' Hall, 8-9 Little Trinity Lane, EC4 TQ 3230 8092 MOLAS (Ken Pitt) watching brief June 1999 Roy Millard Associates Ltd LTL99

In an inspection chamber for new drains natural gravels and a post-medieval pit were recorded, both of which were truncated.

Custom House Quay, Lower Thames Street, EC3 TQ 3315 8055 MOLAS (Ian Grainger) evaluation Mar 1999 Corporation of London CHW99

19th-c and 20th-c infill of and landscaping behind the riverwall was recorded.

Ludgate Broadway, Carter Lane, Blackfriars Lane, EC4 TQ 3175 8109 MOLAS (David Sankey) Dec 1997 British Telecom plc CLU97

A chalk-built well of medieval or post-medieval date was exposed in a shaft to enlarge an existing manhole. The shaft lay at a road junction dating from after the construction of the Preaching Church of the Blackfriars and therefore the well must post-date the beginning of the 13th c.

Ludgate Broadway, Blackfriars Lane, Waithman Street, Pilgrim Street, EC4 TQ 3172 8109 MOLAS (Kieron Tyler) excavation and watching brief Jan-Oct 1999 Development Securities and St George (North London) Ltd LUB98

Excavations followed a watching brief in 1998 (*LA 9*, supp. 1 (1999) 7) and confirmed that natural gravels were truncated across the whole site. This truncation was survived by a Roman well, backfilled in the 2nd c, and extensive gravel extraction pits, the latter dating to the medieval period when this particular plot was acquired for the expansion of the Dominican Friary at Blackfriars in 1309 (f. 1275). This area became part of the Friary's garden; a cesspit and kitchen waste pit from this period were excavated. Cesspits from the post-Dissolution and pre-Great Fire period were recorded, as well as late 17th-c cesspits which demonstrated the rebuilding of the site after the Great Fire.

1-3 Ludgate Square, EC4 TQ 3182 8111 MOLAS (Stewart Hoad) excavation Nov 1999-Feb 2000 Fairway Estates Ltd LUS97

Excavations followed work in 1986-87 (PAL86) and 1997 (*LA 8*, supp. 3 (1998) 80). Natural brickearth was truncated by a series of Roman and medieval pits, possibly two Roman and two post-medieval wells and what appears to be a robbed-out wall foundation of late Roman date.

19-31 Moorgate, EC2 TQ 3265 8140 AOC (Karl Hulka) evaluation Mar 1999 Grosvenor Estate Holdings and Osborne Property Group MOA99

Natural gravels in the S of the site were cut by possible pits or ditches of late 1st - mid 2nd c date. Dumping of similar date was also recorded, truncated by the construction of the existing and earlier basement. In the SW of the site were recorded 16th and 17th-c dumping and the remains of an 18th-c building with 18th and 19th-c additions.

Northgate House 20-28 Moorgate, EC2 TQ 3272 8142 MOLAS (James Drummond-Murray, Elizabeth Howe) excavation Feb-May 1999 MEPC MRG95

An evaluation in 1995 (*LA 8*, supp. 1 (1996) 6) was followed by excavations. Natural sand contained some ephemeral features and occasional burnt flint. Initial Roman activity consisted of dumps of redeposited brickearth to raise and stabilise the ground level. Into these dumps were cut a series of pits and two pottery kilns, the latter circular, about 1.60m in diameter and with the floors intact. Much pottery were recovered from pits associated with the kilns; two pits contained several intact or nearly intact vessels, identified as wasters from the kilns. The flue of one of the kilns was blocked by a large upturned intact vessel. The last firings of both kilns are archaeomagnetically dated to AD 100-120 and AD 100-160 respectively. To the W of the kilns was a gravel surface which may have been an E-W path leading to the kilns from a known N-S road. Brickearth surfaces, cut by postholes and many stakeholes, probably represent open workshops belonging to the potters, possibly for making and drying the pots. One of the kilns was cut by a later keyhole kiln, the heating chamber of which was divided into two, but the floor did not survive. The other kiln was cut by a large feature, which was later filled with peat and sealed by dumps containing pottery. This in turn was succeeded by two smaller kilns which could only have fired much smaller vessels; an archaeomagnetic date of AD 225-245 is provided for one. To the N of the main kiln complex there were external dumps, some gravel surfaces (probably of a yard) and two timber wells. One of the wells was square and the base of the other was formed by a barrel which contained several intact or near intact pots, presumably from the kilns to the S. Glass-making waste (apparently furnace fragments) was recovered from the external dumps. On the E side of the site the natural ground level sloped sharply down to the E, probably into a N-S tributary of the Walbrook. Here the slope had been terraced before the erection of a timber post and plank structure that was associated with a cobbled surface. Throughout the Roman period substantial dumping into the stream valley occurred. Dumping continued in the medieval period when a large N-S ditch was dug. Timber-lined pits which may have had an industrial function were recorded, and there was further evidence of medieval industrial activity, including quantities of slag and a flue.

10-15 Newgate Street, Christchurch Court (formerly Sudbury House), EC4 TQ 3192 8132 MOLAS (Portia Askew) excavation Mar 1999 Pillar Property Investments plc SHN97

Further excavations, following those of 1998 (*LA 9*, supp. 1 (1999) 8), concentrated on the N, Newgate Street area of the site, much of which was truncated by 1960s construction activity. In the NW of the site natural brickearth was cut by the E side of the 'western stream', a probable man-made channel constructed in the Roman period. Its waterlogged fill deposits were covered by Roman demolition material. To the E of the stream the area had been disturbed during the 1960s excavations (GM36); however, further to the E, a wide ditch cutting the brickearth was intact. It contained gravel deposits which may have derived from a road and below the fill a Roman tile was recovered. Further to the E were the remains of a gravel road, the camber indicating an E-W alignment, thus suggesting its identification as part of Roman Newgate Street.

Christ Church Greyfriars, Newgate Street, EC1 TQ 3196 8138 MOLAS (Bruce Watson) evaluation and watching brief May and Aug 1999 Ove Arup & Partners on behalf of Merrill Lynch Europe GCC98

Following the first phase of work in 1998 (*LA 9*, supp. 1 (1999) 7) there have been another two phases of work. The truncated

foundations of the E part of the Wren church choir (1674-87), demolished in 1973, were located on the W side of King Edward Street. In the disused post-medieval burial ground a series of footpath surfaces sealing the burial ground were recorded. wc

The London Millennium Bridge, Peter's Hill, St Paul's Vista, EC4 TQ32058082 MOLAS (Julian Ayre, Robin Wroe-Brown) excavation Mar-May 1999 Mayor and Burgesses of the London Borough of Southwark MBC98

The earliest features found in reclamation dumps were tie-back structures strengthening a revetment (which was not excavated). On its E side the revetment turned to the N, creating a narrow inlet in the riverfront which apparently divided two properties. Two more revetments were recorded further to the S indicating that in the 13th c approximately 12m to 15m of land were won from the river. The inlet was retained, barely 2m wide. A new masonry river wall was constructed on the W property in the 14th c, forming the W edge of the inlet and replacing the earlier revetments. In the 15th c an even more substantial wall was built 10m out into the Thames on the E property, creating a large dock with the earlier wall. Eventually this dock silted up and the inlet was filled in, becoming a lane, Boss Alley, which led down to the waterfront and on either side of which buildings had been constructed. Post-Great Fire industrial activity was the latest surviving part of the sequence.

8-10 Old Jewry, EC2 TQ32588119 MOLAS (David Lakin) excavation and watching brief June-Aug 1999 John Shreeve and Partners for Grocers' Company OJW98

A previous phase of fieldwork (*LA 9*, supp. 1 (1999) 8) uncovered remains of an E-W Roman road. Natural gravels were recorded, indicating a channel or hollow running at right angles to the general eastward slope of the Walbrook stream. Initial levelling dumps were followed by the establishment of clay and timber buildings in the late 1st c, the earliest of which had a small yard to the E, into which slag and other residues of metalworking had been dumped. In the mid-2nd c these were superseded by a building with a tessellated floor. Dark earth-type deposits sealed the building and were cut by substantial chalk rubble foundations and pits of medieval date. They were then largely truncated by the existing basement.

Paternoster Square (St Paul's Works Department ramp), EC4 TQ32028120 MOLAS (Carrie Cowan) evaluation Mar 1999 Paternoster Associates PSU99

Truncated natural brickearth was only located in the E part of the trench. Some residual sherds of Roman pottery were found in the fill of a medieval pit; they originally may have derived from previously excavated Roman pits. Several phases of medieval pits, one of which is dated 1270-1350, were recorded, the latest being a chalk-lined cesspit. They were situated within the medieval precinct of St Paul's Cathedral, probably in a garden or backyard of one of its religious buildings. One of these buildings was the College of Minor Canons, founded by Richard II in 1394.

1 Plough Place, EC4 TQ30358150 PCA (Jon Butler) watching brief Dec 1999 - Jan 2000 Helical Bar plc FTL98

A watching brief followed an evaluation in 1998 (*LA 9*, supp. 1 (1999) 5-6). Above the natural gravel, in the central and SE parts of the site, medieval dumps and possible clay and gravel surfaces were recorded, the latter perhaps representing terracing down the Fleet valley to the E, possibly the remains of medieval cellars and other structures. They were succeeded by waterlaid deposits which may have derived from the River Fleet. Cut into the medieval dumps were two barrel wells, evidence of early post-medieval occupation.

62-64 Queen Street, 9-10 College Hill, EC4 TQ32468088 MOLAS (Carrie Cowan) evaluation May-June 1999 Starlight Investments Ltd QEE99

Natural brickearth, sand, and a possible palaeochannel were cut by probable medieval and early post-medieval pits, a masonry well and brick or chalk foundations. These were succeeded by later post-medieval structures and then the foundations and services of the present 19th-c buildings.

160-162 Queen Victoria Street, EC4 TQ31748099 AOC (Paul Fitz, Les Capon) watching brief Sept 1999 LD Victoria Ltd and Sableknight Ltd QNW98

The watching brief started in 1998 (*LA 9*, supp. 1 (1999) 8) continued. London Clay was observed. wc

Athene Place, 66-73 Shoe Lane, 22 St Andrew Street, EC4 TQ31458141 MOLAS (Dan Swift, Sadie Watson) evaluation Jan-Sept 1999 Scottish Widows Fund and Life Assurance Society SOL99

Natural gravels were recorded in two of a number of trial pits. Dumped material, possibly relating to the Great Fire, was recorded in another pit, overlaid by an organic dumped deposit.

22 Smithfield Street, EC1 TQ31748164 MOLAS (James Drummond-Murray) watching brief Sept 1999 Smoothfield Ltd SFD99

The site was truncated to natural gravel by the existing basement.

Kent House, 11-16 Telegraph Street, EC2 TQ32738138 MOLAS (James Drummond-Murray) excavation Aug-Sept 1999 MEPC UK Ltd KHS98

An evaluation in 1998 (*LA 9*, supp. 1 (1999) 9) was succeeded by excavations during which 2nd-3rd c Roman reclamation dumps in a channel of the Walbrook stream were recorded. wc

Merchant Taylors' Hall (Ladies WC and Great Hall Ventilation), 30 Threadneedle Street, EC2 TQ33008121 MOLAS (Dan Waterfall) watching briefs July-Aug 1999 Merchant Taylors' Company MTY99

Post-medieval deposits, possible structural remains and modern material were observed.

8-10 Throgmorton Avenue, EC2 TQ32878144 MOLAS (James Drummond-Murray) evaluation Jan 1999 (Dan Swift) excavation Dec 1999 - Mar 2000 Asda Property Holdings TGM99

Above the natural gravel along the W side of the site an extensive gravel surface was recorded. To its E, and running through the middle of the site, was a deep, revetted N-S channel of the Walbrook stream, to the E of which were clay-and-timber buildings. These appear to date to the 2nd-3rd c. Extensive dumped deposits were recorded, probably part of reclamation and rubbish disposal in the Walbrook valley. wc

25-26 Throgmorton Street, 123 Old Broad Street, EC2 TQ32928130 MOLAS (Sadie Watson) excavation and watching brief Nov 1998 - Apr 1999 Taylor Woodrow Developments Ltd TMT98

Excavations followed an evaluation in 1998 (*LA 9*, supp. 1 (1999) 9). Above the natural brickearth Roman make-up deposits and pits, possibly for brickearth and gravel extraction, were recorded. A Roman local mica-dusted ware lamp was found, although this was from a later context. Medieval pits and the infill and brick footings for an 18th-c cellar were recorded.

27 Throgmorton Street, EC2 TQ32918130 MOLAS (Trevor Brigham) watching brief July 1999 Drapers' Company TMO99

Natural gravels were cut by a possible truncated pit of medieval or post-medieval date; otherwise most of the features exposed were of 19th and 20th c date.

Whitefriars, Tudor Street, Carmelite Street, Tallis Street, Temple Avenue, EC4 TQ 3143 8095 PCA (Jenny Proctor) evaluation Feb-Apr 1999 Whitefriars City Estate Ltd WFT99

Alluvial deposits were overlaid by medieval ground reclamation deposits which contained residual Roman and Saxon (10th - mid-12th c) pottery. Timber stakes and stakeholes, predating the late 14th c, were found in the alluvium. A stone river wall, known from documentary sources to have been built in 1396, was recorded in the S of the site. This wall was part of an expansion of the gardens of the Carmelite precinct (Whitefriars, f. 1241). Associated land reclamation deposits containing many high quality artefacts were recorded across the site, succeeded by post-medieval ground-raising dumps. Brick structural remains of the 15th-19th c were also recorded, including a wall and drain, broadly dated to mid-15th to 17th c, a 16th to 17th-c wall, a post-Great Fire floor with two succeeding walls, dating to the late 18th-19th c, and an 18th-19th-c drain. The majority of these structural remains were preserved *in situ*.

Northcliffe House, 26-30 Tudor Street, EC4 TQ 3142 8101 MOLAS (Lindy Casson) watching briefs July-Oct and Dec 1999 EC Harris and The Mills Whipp Partnership TDS99

London Clay was truncated; possible medieval pits and post-medieval dump deposits were recorded in the Magpie Alley area.

Courtney House, 18 Warwick Lane, EC4 TQ 3189 8123 MOLAS (Jo Wood) evaluation Feb and June 1999 Griffiths McGee Ltd CTC99

Excavation of a tunnel for a sewer heading revealed an extensive silty deposit with Roman material: it was probably channel fill, most likely of the 'western stream' (see SHN97 above).

The Horder Wing, St Bartholomew's Hospital, West Smithfield, EC1 TQ 3193 8148 MOLAS (Kieron Tyler) evaluation Oct-Nov 1999 Royal National Hospitals NHS Trust BAP99

Roman consolidation deposits overlay truncated natural gravels. They were succeeded by medieval external soils and the City Ditch. Masonry (possibly of Tudor date) was located: it may have been associated with the documented route between St Bartholomew's Hospital and the postern gate of Christ's Hospital. Post-medieval and later brick features were recorded.

1-5, 11-12 West Smithfield, EC1 TQ 3175 8165 OAU (Jon Hiller) watching brief Sept 1999 Burke-Collis and Partners of Reading WTD99

Natural gravels were overlaid by late 17th-early 18th-c deposits, possibly garden soil in the yards of properties. They were cut by the late 19th-c foundations of the present building.

Weddel House, 13-21 West Smithfield, 22-29 Hosier Lane, EC1 TQ 3292 8130 MOLAS (Peter Thompson, Dick Bluer) excavation Feb-Apr 1999 watching brief Jan-Feb 2000 The Haberdashers Company WSI97

The excavation followed an evaluation in 1997 and 1998 (*LA* 8, supp. 3 (1998) 82). Natural gravels were cut by Roman pits and a well, but the area appears to have been relatively sparsely developed and may have remained open field or pasture until the medieval period. Large gravel extraction pits were recorded, possibly of late 12th - early 13th c date. They were succeeded by at least two buildings, possibly in the 14th-15th c, evidenced by chalk foundations, several hearth and oven structures. A new phase of buildings in the 17th c included two unusual circular stone structures. At the E end of site a chalk foundation was reused as part of a large brick cesspit of 18th-c date, though the original structure may have had an industrial function.

100 Wood Street, Oat Lane, EC2 TQ 3229 8147 MOLAS (David Lakin) watching brief Aug 1999 Helical Bar (Wood Street) Ltd W0097

Previous work in 1998 (*LA* 9, supp. 1 (1999) 9) was completed during perimeter works: only modern material was observed.

CROYDON

35-43 Canterbury Road, Croydon TQ 3136 6690 AOC (Diccon Hart) evaluation Feb 1999 Thames Housing Association CBU99

Natural brickearth and subsoil were cut by two late post-medieval ditches, sealed by a recent 20th-c demolition layer.

Croydon Parish Church, Church Street, Croydon TQ 3191 6544 CNHSS (J Davison) watching brief CCY99

Mixed building rubble and whole and fragmentary human bones were noted during the digging of holes for the installation of floodlights at the W end of the church. They probably relate to the rebuilding of the church after a fire in 1867.

ZK Park, 4 Commerce Way, Croydon TQ 3075 6540 MOLAS (Sadie Watson) evaluation Dec 1999 Michael Blacker Partnership on behalf of Remys Ltd CEW99

Gravels, laid down by the River Wandle, were cut by a small, possibly prehistoric, gully in the SE corner of the site; it contained a single piece of undated worked flint. A post-medieval ditch (probably a field boundary) was located in the S of the site. It may have been replaced by a fence after its disuse, evidenced by a posthole in its upper infill.

Royal Russell School, Coombe Lane, Croydon TQ 3484 6380 SAS (J Perry) evaluation Oct 1999 Royal Russell School CBC99

Modern material overlay the natural gravel.

Farthing Down, Ditches Lane, Coulsdon TQ 3002 5825 MOLAS (Richard Hewett) watching brief Nov 1999 Merlewood Estates Office, Corporation of London FDW99

Observation of a shallow trench was undertaken along a section of a horse ride. Chalk bedrock was exposed.

Farthing Down Millennium Cairn, Coulsdon TQ 2997 5804 CNHSS (J Davison) evaluation FGD99

To avoid unnecessary damage to the Down, a SAM, the new cairn was sited over one of the World War II anti-glider ditches. The ditch was over a metre wide at ground level, cutting through the clay subsoil and solid chalk; it was flat-bottomed and one sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from its backfill.

83-85 Higher Drive, Purley TQ 3150 6032 AOC (Les Capon) evaluation Oct 1999 Cala Homes (South) Ltd HDP99

Natural clay and subsoil appear to have been disturbed by the construction of tennis courts and garden activity.

Old Palace School, Old Palace Road, Croydon TQ 3201 6548 CNHSS (J Davison) excavation OLP98

A trench vacated after an evaluation by WA in 1998 (*LA* 9, supp. 1 (1999) 10) was used as a training excavation. The trench was on the site of the 17th and 19th-c Old Palace stables and a ditch was located which extended under the stable walls. 12th-c pottery was recovered from its lower fill.

5-13 Pampisford Road, Purley TQ 3130 6287 FA (Roy King) evaluation Mar 1999 Countryside Planning and Management on behalf of Bovis Retirement PFD99

Natural silt above the chalk was overlaid by garden soil containing 19th and 20th-c material. A revetment for a garden terrace of c. 1930 was revealed, relating to the present 1920s houses.

234 Pampisford Road, South Croydon TQ 3205 6335 PCA (Chris Pickard) evaluation Oct 1999 CgMs on behalf of Barrett South London PSB99

Turf and subsoil was recorded above the natural strata.

2-8 Park Lane, 29-31 Park Street, Croydon TQ 3250 6560 PCA (Jennifer Proctor and Kevin Wooldridge) evaluation and excavation Feb 1999 and Apr-May 1999 CgMs Ltd PKE99

Natural gravel lay beneath the floors of basements in two of the buildings. In the open area to the W of the buildings burnt and struck flint was recovered from soils above the natural sand, suggesting prehistoric activity. A posthole and gravel-filled feature may be Roman in date, and Roman pottery was recovered from medieval ploughsoils. A chalk- and brick-lined cess-pit, which contained large fragments of pantile and post-medieval pottery, was also revealed.

82-90 Park Lane, Croydon TQ 32566505 WA (Jacqueline McKinley) excavation Oct-Dec 1999 Frogmore Developments PLO00

All or parts of 39 inhumation graves were revealed above natural gravels, part of a known early Anglo-Saxon cemetery (see LA 7, no. 16 (1996) 424-31). Most of them were oriented E-W and were concentrated in the NW of the site. Two graves in the SE of the site were surrounded by a ring ditch and were probably of mid-, rather than early, Saxon date. Bone preservation was very poor; only a few small fragments survived in 16 of the graves. Objects were recovered from 30 graves (77%), the most common being blades or knives, with a few shield bosses, buckles, brooches, spearheads and tweezers. Textiles and organic material, e.g. hazelnuts in a copper-alloy bowl, were also found. Most individuals appear to have been sub-adult or adult; there were 9 males and 5 females. Three cremation burials were excavated, two in urns, of which one was redeposited within, and the other cut through, the fills of inhumation graves. Postholes, possibly structural, and a pit, possibly later in date, were also recorded.

Priddy's Yard, Croydon TQ 3222 6560 PCA (Dave Dobson) evaluation Oct 1999 RMP Developments Ltd PDY99

Three trenches were excavated. Above natural gravel, post-18th-c garden soils and modern building intrusions were recorded.

414 Purley Way, Waddon, Croydon TQ 3103 6481 MOLAS (David Saxby) watching brief Mar 1999 Volkswagen Financial Services (UK) Ltd PUL98

The watching brief followed excavations in 1998 (LA 9, supp. 1 (1999) 10). Overlying natural sands were post-medieval industrial features related to 16th-17th-c brick-making and tile production.

Archbishop Tenison School, Selborne Road, Croydon TQ 3358 6512 MOLAS (Alison Telfer) evaluation Oct 1999 Archbishop Tenison School SLB99

Modern intrusions had truncated natural clay.

Tamworth Place, Drummond Road (junction), Croydon TQ 3210 6560 MOLAS (Lindy Casson) evaluation Sept 1999 Greenacre Homes (South East) Ltd TMW99

Medieval or post-medieval ploughsoil overlay natural gravels. It was succeeded by garden soil and many deep-cut features: a possible well, a cesspit, modern service pipes and a garden wall. These would have been associated with the terraced houses that fronted Tamworth Place from the mid-19th to mid-20th c.

25-29 Vicarage Road, Croydon TQ 3140 6544 AOC (Graham Bruce) evaluation June 1999 Rocke Developments Ltd VIG99

Construction of a printing works in the early 20th c had significantly truncated the natural gravels over part of the site.

EALING

170 Bollo Bridge Road, W3 TQ 2000 7950 OAU (Adam Brossler) evaluation Feb 1999 Collier and Catley Building Contractors BLB99

One possible feature of uncertain date was recorded, and a struck flint, probably residual, was recovered.

The Guinness Site, Coronation Road, Park Royal, NW10 and land adjoining A40 Western Avenue, W3 TQ 1915 8280 AOC (Tony Howe) evaluation Aug 1999 Guinness Ltd CTO99

See Brent

Deyntes Cottage, Ealing Road, Northolt TQ 1315 8402 MOLAS (Stewart Hoad) evaluation Oct 1999 Knapp, Hick and Partners EIN99

London Clay was truncated in places by modern pipe trenches and overlaid by building rubble and garden soils. To the S of the cottage two separate wall alignments suggest that there were at least two previous phases of modern building.

Former TAVR Centre, Horn Lane, W3 TQ 2010 8070 AOC (Tim Stevens) evaluation Dec 1999 Alfred McAlpine Homes East Ltd HLN99

Natural gravels had been truncated in modern times.

19 Montpelier Road (Former Old Court Hospital), W5 TQ 1812 8170 PCA (Alistair Douglas) evaluation Sept 1999 Berkley Homes (West London) Ltd MPR99

Natural clay was overlaid by a possible horticultural or agricultural deposit that may date to the 19th c. Above lay modern made ground.

Western Avenue (A40), Horn Lane (junction), Gipsy Corner, W3 TQ 2050 8170 MOLAS (David Lakin) evaluation Oct 1999 WSP Civils Ltd GIP99

The remains of the brick foundations and the floor of one or more structures were recorded: they were associated with the 19th or early 20th-c development of the site relating to Friars Place Farm (f. 1664) and its successors.

ENFIELD

258-260 Fore Street, N18 TQ 3420 9266 MOLAS (Carrie Cowan) evaluation May 1999 J Hodgson Ltd FOE99

Some very abraded sherds of prehistoric pottery were found on the surface of the natural brickearth. The brickearth was cut by a medieval ditch, dated to the late 10th-11th c and roughly parallel to Fore Street, which has medieval origins. It may have been a back garden or property boundary representing the E limits of the medieval settlement at this time. The remaining features are dated to the 17th c: a wall foundation, a pit and three bedding trenches, all of which probably represent back garden activity. The wall is likely to have marked a property boundary because its alignment was almost parallel to the earlier medieval boundary ditch and with Fore Street.

Edmonton County Upper School, Great Cambridge Road, Enfield TQ 3380 9470 MOLAS (Sadie Watson) evaluation Aug 1999 London Borough of Enfield GCD99

Natural silt was recorded directly below the topsoil.

8a Kent Road, N21 TQ 3271 9452 HAT (Peter Doel) evaluation Mar 1999 Avalon Homes KRE99

Natural brickearth was cut by a single pit containing 19th-20th-c material and overlaid by topsoil.

98 Leighton Road, Bush Hill Park, Enfield TQ 3413 9571 HAT (Jonathan Smith) watching brief Dec 1999 Mrs Price LRE99

A substantial Roman ditch was recorded parallel to Leighton Road. Two postholes were recorded at the rear of the site, probably of 19th-c date.

Montagu Road, N9 TQ 3545 9356 PCA (Derek Roberts) evaluation and excavation Aug-Nov 1999 Green Horizons Housing MGU99

Natural brickearth was cut by a series of palaeochannels and probable tree throw hollows (resulting from tree clearance), some of which contained evidence of flint working. A series of linear features truncated the tree throws and, in the centre of one, a single post- or stake-hole was located. One tree throw, recorded in a ditch or gully, is provisionally the only evidence for regeneration of woodland. Filling all the features covering the brickearth were successive layers of alluvial clay, which

represents periodic flooding of the area, resulting in the final silting up of all the later palaeochannels. In the SW corner of the site these were cut by numerous small rivulets. The site was then sealed by post-medieval ploughsoil, cut by modern services, allotment features and by the construction of a building.

Plevna Park, Plevna Road, N9 TQ 3550 9345 PCA (Mark Beasley) evaluation Aug-Sept 1999 Green Horizons Housing PVA99

A large field system, dating to the late Neolithic or early Bronze Age, was recorded above the natural gravel and brickearth. It consisted of many drainage ditches which probably drained to the Salmon Brook in the S. Pits and postholes were also revealed; some of them appear to represent a palisade or fenceline. To the SE of the site significant quantities of pottery and flint and much burnt flint and a flint blade, were recovered.

27 The Ridgeway (land to rear of), N14 TQ 3040 9375 ASC (Jonathan Hunn) Sept 1999 Metropolitan Development Consultancy Ltd RWY99

Natural gravels were recorded below tennis courts.

58 Wades Hill, Winchmore Hill, N21 TQ 313 947 HAT (Jonathan Smith) evaluation Dec 1999 Bradgate (London) Ltd WAE99

Asphalt and brick hardcore directly overlay London Clay.

GREENWICH

Greenwich Royal Observatory, Blackheath Avenue, Greenwich Park, SE10 TQ 3887 7732 PCA (John Brown) watching brief Nov 1999 National Maritime Museum GBA99

Natural gravel was overlaid by made ground, probably for the construction of the observatory in the 17th c. The area within the trench appears to have been unsurfaced, and may have been a garden or laid to grass, at least until the late 18th c. Modern service runs have recently been constructed and the area laid with granite setts.

The Leisure Site, land between A102(M) and Bugsby's Way, Greenwich Peninsula, SE10 TQ 3962 7872 MOLAS (Heather Knight) evaluation June 1999 Parkridge Developments BBW99

An alluvial sequence was overlaid by a layer of peat which could be Neolithic or Bronze Age in date. Above the peat, further alluvial clay was sealed by modern make-up.

Sainsbury's Petrol Filling Station, Bugsby's Way, Greenwich Peninsula, SE10 TQ 401 784 MOLAS (Mark Wiggins) evaluation Apr 1999 Sainsbury's plc BYW99

An alluvial sequence was recorded above the natural gravels, including two layers of peat each sealed by clay. The sequence indicates the rise and fall of sea levels, with the peat representing marshy conditions forming near the banks of the Thames.

Mast Pond Wharf, off Church Street, SE18 TQ 4310 7930 MOLAS (Julian Bowsher) watching brief July 1999 Whitbread Inns Property CSH99

Monitoring of demolition works was undertaken to ensure the survival of buried remains relating to early dockyards. No remains were exposed.

Royal Naval College (drain), College Road, SE10 TQ 3845 7733 MOLAS (Julian Bowsher) watching brief Apr and July 1999 Dannatt, Johnson Architects on behalf of the University of Greenwich RNG99

Monitoring of excavations N of the Dreadnought Seamen's Hospital (f. 1763) revealed a large 19th-c settling tank (see DSH98 below).

32 Court Yard, Eltham, SE9 TQ 425 742 OAU (David Score) watching brief Sept-Oct 1998 and Nov 1999 John Wardle, structural engineer CUD99

Two test pits revealed chalk and mortar walls or foundations that probably belonged to part of the medieval courtyard of Eltham Palace. Possible traces of a tiled floor surface and evidence of an associated demolition phase were observed. The construction trench for the present building was also recorded and the foundations and floor slab, added during improvement works in the 1950s.

Cutty Sark Station, corner of Creek Road, Greenwich Church Street, SE10 TQ 3823 7774 PCA (Alistair Douglas) evaluation Sept 1999 Centros Millar Ltd CYA99

Natural strata were not observed. A brick culvert truncating post-medieval dump layers was observed. WC

Eynsham Drive, Harrow Manor Way, SE2 TQ 4725 7955 PCA (Jonathan Butler) watching brief Apr 1999 People's Dispensary for Sick Animals EYD99

Alluvium, perhaps representing two inundations, was observed across the site. In the W of the site a wide ditch, the base of which was filled with peat, was found lying parallel to Harrow Manor Way. It was sealed by a thick alluvium deposit, apparently filling a hollow. Above the alluvium were silt deposits containing clinker and iron fragments, which represent the remnants of the modern contaminated material mostly removed from site.

Greenwich Royal Observatory, Times Millennium Project, The Avenue, Greenwich Park, SE10 TQ 388 773 PCA (Alistair Douglas) evaluation Mar 1999 Times Newspapers ORY99

The earliest deposits consisted of fill and made ground that may be of 17th c date. A sequence of 17th c and later deposits and features was recorded, including the partial remains of a brick-lined cesspit that appears to have been built in the late 18th c.

Greenwich Magistrates Court, Greenwich High Road, 9-10 Blackheath Road, SE10 TQ 3760 7695 PCA (Geoff Parsons, Frank Meddens) watching brief May 1999 Gordon Carrington Ltd GHG99

Natural strata were not observed. Rubbish pits of 17th-18th c date, several undated foundation rafts and a 19th-c pond were revealed. A dump of 17th-c redware production waste was also recovered.

Baby Dome and Piazza, Greenwich Peninsula (near jetty), SE10 TQ 394 798 MOLAS (Julian Bowsher) watching brief Feb 1999 New Millennium Experience Company GPS99

Service trenches and foundation pits revealed recent backfills.

Greenwich Promenade, Greenwich Pier, SE10 TQ 3825 7790 MOLAS (Julian Bowsher) watching brief Mar 1999 Terry Farrell & Partners GPD99

Backfills associated with the 1836 construction of the pier and structural details of the pier walls were recorded.

Devonport Buildings, King William Walk, SE10 TQ 3850 7760 OAU (Dave Wilkinson) evaluation Oct 1999 Mount Anvil KWK99

Natural gravels in some of the trenches were cut by graves, stacked and intercut, which were part of the Greenwich Royal Hospital Burial Ground (1742-1847). In the other trenches, a possible medieval ditch, a series of intercutting post-medieval and later ditches and pits and an 18th-c wall foundation were recorded. The site was truncated by late 19th-c and 20th-c yard construction.

Former Dreadnought Seaman's Hospital, King William Walk, SE10 TQ 3845 7729 MOLAS (Julian Bowsher) watching brief Feb-July 1999 Dannatt, Johnson Architects, on behalf of the University of Greenwich DSH98

An evaluation in 1998 (LA 9, supp. 1 (1999) II) was followed by a watching brief on structural alterations and associated

groundworks during the refurbishment of the building. Natural gravels were overlaid by landfill deposits. Structural remains were found to the NW of what might have been Henry VIII's *Great Barn*, to the SE were more substantial remains of the 17th c, almost certainly relating to known tenements and a school. Two cast iron settling tanks of the late 19th c were also found.

Maze Hill, SE10 TQ 3930 7740 (Hedley Swain) evaluation July 1999 MOL, Channel 4 Time Team and Birkbeck College gma99

The remains of Roman walls were revealed above the natural gravels, sealed by topsoil.

4 Vanbrugh Castle, Maze Hill, SE10 TQ 3932 7758 MOLAS (Julian Bowsher) watching brief Nov 1999 Ms Jenny Scarfe VAN99

Natural sand was cut by two undated (possibly post-medieval) pits and brick walls, a well, and a rectangular 'bin' of possible early 18th-c date.

Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, Plumstead Road, SE18 TQ 440 792 OAU (Ben Ford) excavation Mar 1999 and Jan 2000 Llewelyn Davies Ltd on behalf of English Partnerships RYA99

A late Roman cemetery, with 140 pagan graves, was revealed above natural gravels. Only coffin- and body-stains survived. Some 25% of the burials included artefacts, notably pottery vessels, shale and copper alloy buttons and bracelets, glass beads and a glass vessel. Some outlying graves were also found, several oriented E-W, indicating Christian burials. The cemetery was succeeded by foundations, ditches, pits and a double-flued tile-built kiln, which were all apparently associated with *Tower Place*, a substantial mansion dating from at least 1545. From 1671 the site was the nation's principal arsenal and armaments factory until its demise in 1994 (at its peak in World War I the Arsenal covered over 1200 acres and employed over 80,000 people). The excavations centred on the sites of the Royal Laboratories, built 1696-7 for ammunition production, and that of *The Great Pile*, a gun factory of 1717-20, attributed to Nicholas Hawksmoor. Both sites revealed evidence of continuous adaptation to new processes and technologies, including the switch from horse-power to steam power, as well as hydraulic, gas and electric installations. The Royal Laboratory excavation revealed fragmentary remains from its early 'courtyard' period and good evidence from its roofing-over in 1855 to form 'the largest covered machine-shop in the world'. Excavations within *The Great Pile* revealed machine bases, coal cellars, iron and bronze furnaces, casting houses, boiler houses, an engine house and flue systems. The remains were often of massive scale, the foundations for one steam engine consisting of 250 tonnes of stone blocks, whilst the casting pits were over 4m deep. Finds included crucibles, gun-mould fragments, foundry tools, stone lithographic blocks, cannon balls and an iron cannon, as well as lead shot and bullets covering almost the whole period for which the Royal Arsenal Woolwich was in production.

The Queen's House, National Maritime Museum, Romney Road, SE10 TQ 3852 7752 MOLAS (Julian Bowsher) watching brief, standing building survey Feb-July 1999 National Maritime Museum and English Heritage QUH99

Details of the original construction of Inigo Jones' Queen's House were revealed during internal and external building works. Construction of the house was started in 1616-18 for Anne of Denmark but only completed in the 1630s for Henrietta Maria, and documented alterations (particularly in the 19th c) had left little of Jones' detail. Trenches against the S and NW external walls of the house allowed details of their construction to be recorded. Re-landscaping by the front entrance to the terrace N of the building exposed the original staircase foundations: they had been semicircular but were cut back to their present "horseshoe" form in the early 18th c. The doorway into

the terrace had been replaced at the same time. The construction of a lift shaft allowed examination of the vault construction as well as alterations made to the upper floors. The structure and form of the brick cellars was fully recorded before rendering.

Pepys Building, former Royal Naval College, Romney Road, SE10 TQ 384 779 MOLAS (Julian Bowsher) watching brief June-Oct 1999 Rick Mather Architects on behalf of the Greenwich Foundation RNP99

Natural gravels were cut by undated features sealed by weathered sand deposits which contained a fragment of Roman pottery. Substantial 17th and 18th-c remains were found: they were almost certainly associated with a brewery and other out-buildings known to have occupied the area. Dump deposits of the 18th and 19th c, with some earlier finds, were also recorded.

The Courtyard, Queen Anne Quarter, former Royal Naval College, Romney Road, SE10 TQ 3865 7800 MOLAS (Julian Bowsher) watching brief Mar 1999 Giles Quarmer Architects RNL99

At the base of test pits plaster floor surfaces were revealed; they were probably associated with the Tudor palace known to have been on the site before the building of the Queen Anne Quarter. The surfaces were sealed by 17th to 19th-c dump layers.

Former Royal Naval College (data cable route), Romney Road, SE10 TQ 3845 7784 - TQ 3868 7799 MOLAS (Julian Bowsher) watching brief Jan-July 1999 University of Greenwich RNV99

A possible natural subsoil was noted in one area; elsewhere a 17th-c wall and 18th-c walls, including the foundations of the Queen Anne Quarter, and culvert were recorded.

Queen Mary Quarter (drain trench and car park), former Royal Naval College, Romney Road, SE10 TQ 3867 7795 and TQ 3869 7792 MOLAS (Julian Bowsher, Tony Mackinder) watching briefs June-Aug 1999 DTZ Debenham Thorpe and Peter Brett Associates on behalf of the University of Greenwich RNM99

During the monitoring of a drainage trench on the E side of the Queen Mary Quarter, part of a wall from a 17th-c house, documented as being occupied by a Captain Guy, was revealed. This house had been truncated for the construction of the Queen Mary Quarter in 1698, the foundations of which were also exposed. Part of a 19th-c culvert and, in the car park E of the Queen Mary Quarter, the remains of an 18th-c culvert were uncovered. The latter was overlaid by 18th and 19th-c demolition and dump layers.

National Maritime Museum (service trenches at Entrance), Romney Road, SE10 TQ 3880 7772 MOLAS (Julian Bowsher) watching brief Mar 1999 National Maritime Museum NMT96

Early walls were revealed, including what was probably the N retaining wall of the old Deptford to Woolwich roadway (closed in 1697). Other walls were of 17th to 19th c date. The foundations of the E wing were also recorded.

Site A, Former Brook Hospital, Shooters Hill, SE18 TQ 4225 7665 PCA (Mark Bagwell) evaluation May 1999 Persimmon Homes Ltd SOO99

This work follows Site C in 1998 (*LA 9*, supp. 1 (1999) II (FHO98)). Alluvium was cut by two probable field drains or field boundary ditches which are dated to the 19th c. Redeposited alluvium, containing 19th-c and modern material, appears to have been used in terracing of the hillside, probably during the construction of the Brook Hospital.

Woolwich Riverside Park, Warren Lane, Woolwich, SE18 TQ 4350 7925 PCA (Alan Rae) watching brief Feb 1999 - June 1999 Woolwich Development Agency RWL98

A watching brief followed initial work in 1998 (*LA 9*, supp. 1 (1999) II). Natural strata were not observed and the entire site was

covered by 20th-c land reclamation and levelling deposits, truncated brick and concrete foundations and slabs dating to 20th c, probably recent demolition debris.

Proof Butts, Western Way, SE28 TQ 4550 7995 MOLAS (Portia Askew) standing building survey July 1997 Thamesmead TOWN GAC97

An evaluation in 1997 (*LA* 8, supp. 3 (1998) 85) was followed by a photographic survey of a proof butts, one of the remaining installations on the site of the military base of Woolwich Arsenal. It was used for target practice (shells) and consists of a three-walled rectangular-shaped concrete building surrounded by an earthen bank, the open end of the building facing a designated firing range. Three stepped, internal walls divided the structure into four bays.

HACKNEY

3-23 Bentley Road, NI TQ 3345 8472 AOC (Diccon Hart) evaluation July 1999 Master Investments Ltd BYR99

Natural brickearth was overlaid by redeposited natural and cut by 19th-c features which probably related to tenement buildings fronting onto Bentley Road. They included a wall foundation, three small drains or soakaways, a well, postholes and pits.

Nightingale Estate, Downs Road, E5 TQ 3450 8600 AOC (Andrea Bradley) evaluation Oct 1999 Samuel Lewis Housing Trust Ltd DOR99

Natural gravel was overlaid by Victorian and modern demolition debris.

3-5 Drysdale Street, NI TQ 3335 8273 MOLAS (Jo Wood) evaluation Nov 1999 Colombia Estates Ltd DYD99

Natural brickearth was truncated by mid-17th-c rubbish pits and a cellar that was backfilled by the mid-18th c.

Hackney Hospital, Kenworthy Road, E9 TQ 3612 8504 AOC (Sam Potter) evaluation Aug 1999 Willmott Dixon Housing KYD99

Natural gravel was truncated by 19th or 20th-c cellars and services.

Falkirk Street, Kingsland Road (junction), NI TQ 3349 8307 AOC (Diccon Hart) watching brief Aug 1999 Thames Water Utilities FKK99

The construction of services had truncated the natural gravel.

277-287 Mare Street, E8 TQ 3487 8466 PCA (Mark Beasley) evaluation June 1999 CgMs Ltd on behalf of Mace Ltd MRN99

Natural gravel was cut by three gravel extraction pits and one rubbish pit of 18th-c date, and overlaid by a sequence of post-medieval ploughsoils. Modern service cuts, make-up layers and a sub-basement were also observed.

Martello House, Martello Street, E8 TQ 3476 8430 AOC (Diccon Hart) watching brief July 1999 Harts Properties MLO99

The construction of the existing basement slab had truncated the natural brickearth.

St Leonard's Church, Shoreditch High Street, E1 TQ 3349 8265 PCA (Mark Beasley) watching brief July 1999 St Leonard's Church SRI99

The natural strata were not observed. Make-up deposits, of 17th-18th c date and containing disturbed and redeposited human bone, were recorded, cut by 19th-c building foundations.

HAMMERSMITH AND FULHAM

Fulham Broadway Redevelopment, 452-478 Fulham Road, S5 TQ 2547 7729 MOLAS (Heather Knight) evaluation June 1999 Pillar (Fulham) Ltd FMD99

Above the natural brickearth were features and structures of 19th c date, mainly relating to properties. A standing building

survey has established that the ground floor frontages of properties at 464-466 and 468-472 Fulham Road have been extended to the present street line; above the ground floor the frontages are differently aligned, probably on a former street.

Haig Memorial Hall, New Kings Road, Broomhouse Road, SW6 TQ 2509 7635 MOLAS (David Saxby) evaluation Jan 1999 Dawn Build Ltd NKG99

Overlying the brickearth subsoil was a possible post-medieval garden path, sealed by soil deposits. These were cut by a pit which contained pottery dating from the 17th-19th c.

Imperial Wharf, Townmead Road, SW6 TQ 2620 7653 WA (Chris Ellis) evaluation Mar 1999 CgMs Environmental IML99

Peat deposits, of probable prehistoric date, were recorded in areas of the site. A possible small palaeochannel, overlaid by alluvium, and a large post-medieval channel, were identified. The site was covered by modern overburden.

Hammersmith Embankment, Winslow Road, W6 TQ 2330 7790 MOLAS (Robert Cowie) evaluation Dec 1999 Barclays Property Investment HWR99

Natural brickearth in one area was cut by four postholes and an oven or drying kiln. No dating evidence was forthcoming, but the oven was similar to known medieval examples and was overlaid by soil containing residual medieval artefacts. Elsewhere a small slot in the brickearth produced an abraded sherd dated to mid-14th to mid-15th c. Near the NW side of the site a substantial palaeochannel was recorded, identified as *Parr's Ditch*, a watercourse first documented in the medieval period; its fill contained a fragment of brick, possibly of 15th or 16th c date, and 19th-c pottery. The remains of an undated brick wall or pier base and a culvert were found, truncated by a substantial wall. The wall, apparently made of 17th-c brick, may have been contemporaneous with a Jacobean mansion (later known as *Brandenburgh House*) that once stood on the site. Late 19th and 20th-c industrial buildings had then disturbed the site.

HARINGEY

Coppett's Wood Hospital, Coppett's Road, N10 TQ 2785 9075 HAT (Ron Humphrey) evaluation June 1999 Rialto Homes plc CPT99

Two probable field boundary or drainage ditches and a ditch or garden feature of 18th-19th c date were recorded. Another probable field boundary ditch dates to the late 19th-early 20th c.

579D High Road, N17 TQ 3381 9039 MOLAS (Mark Wiggins) watching brief Apr 1999 Keeney Construction Ltd HRT99

Ploughsoil over natural clay silt was sealed by topsoil.

82 Highgate High Street, N6 TQ 2840 8746 PCA (Jenny Proctor) watching brief July 1999 Carol Thomas HGE99

Natural sand was observed to slope down considerably from NW to SE. It was overlaid by made ground which levelled up the area, probably in Victorian or later times.

Moselle Place, William Street, 761-767 High Road, N17 TQ 3384 9134 AOC (Tony Howe) watching brief Apr-May 1999 Newlon Housing Group MSP98

Work followed an evaluation (*LA* 9, supp. 1 (1999) 12). Natural gravel and brickearth was overlaid by an extensive ploughsoil dating to the 12th-15th c. Evidence of *Crooks Farm House*, a late-medieval or early post-medieval manor, was found. It appears to have been constructed in the late 15th c, most likely a timber-framed building on chalk rubble footings. The house was significantly altered in the mid-17th c with the addition of a large brick-built wing to the S which had a cellar, a tile hearth and parts of what appeared to be a brick floor or foundation plinth for an outbuilding. The demolition backfill of the cellar was

composed almost entirely of smashed plaster fragments, including classical-style mouldings, floral and faunal motifs and two particularly fine figurative pieces, possibly part of an elaborate overmantle. These fragments suggest that the house was possibly of greater status than had previously been suspected and almost certainly a suitable rival for the surviving nearby manor of *Bruce Castle*. Evidence from the remains of a large pond or lake to the S of the house indicates that it probably post-dated the main occupation phase of the house.

New Bus Garage, Philip Lane, NI7 TQ 328 88I HAT (David Bescoby) watching brief May-June 1999 Midland & City Developments/Arriva plc PHP99

Late 19th-20th-c demolition and levelling deposits overlay natural clay or gravel. At the W end of the site were infilled cellars, building foundations and three soakaways or well shafts. The remains of a large 20th-c pit were located in the central part of the site. These must represent the remains of a row of terraced houses, followed by the Blanche Neville School buildings of the 1930s and a World War II bomb shelter.

HARROW

33 Melbourne Avenue, Pinner TQ1367 8999 ASC (M Roberts) watching brief Sept 1999 Benbow Building Contractors Ltd MBA99

The natural clay was cut by two parallel ditches which may represent a late Bronze Age boundary.

Government Buildings, Honeypot Lane, Stanmore TQ 1800 9100 MOLAS (Alison Steel) evaluation Mar 1999 Property Advisors for the Civil Estate (PACE) HPL99

London Clay was overlaid by a soil deposit which is dated mid-17th-18th c and confirms the site as part of Stanmore Marsh, an area of open common land which was enclosed in the mid-17th c. Modern make-up deposits and topsoil sealed the sequence.

HAVERING

Berwick Pond Farm, Berwick Pond Road, Rainham TQ 5550 8385 HAT (Jon Murray) evaluation May 1999 RJD Ltd BPD99

Aerial photographs revealed features of a possible prehistoric landscape in the N part of the site: at least three ring ditches, linear ditches and possible enclosures. Diffuse scatters of burnt flint, struck flint and pottery located during a field walking survey, generally in the central part of the site, presumably related to these features.

Rainham Ferry (former Murex Site), Ferry Lane, Rainham TQ 5120 8090 MOLAS (Julian Bowsher) watching brief July 1999 London Borough of Havering RLM99

Alluvial layers containing 17th and 18th-c material overlay a peat layer; timber stakes and chalk blocks were also revealed and these may represent the remains of a structure, possibly *The Three Crowns* inn, which is thought to date back to the 16th c. The remains of the early 19th-c inn, mostly demolished in the early 1970s, were recorded.

Dagnam Park Moat, Harold Hill, Havering TQ 548I 9294 MOLAS (Peter Rauxloh) earthwork survey Sept 1999 London Borough of Havering HHL99

Four transects were taken across the moat to gauge the depth of the sediment build-up within the moat itself. It was possible to estimate the quantity of silt present in the N stretch of the moat in order to help guide proposed conservation works in the habitat of the Great Crested Newts.

South Hall Farm, New Road, Lambs Lane, Wennington Road, Rainham TQ 535 818 JSAC (Forbes Marsden) evaluation Havering Aggregates Ltd SFA98

Prehistoric flints were found in deposits above natural gravels and below the topsoil.

LESSA Sports Ground, Rainham Road, South Hornchurch, Rainham TQ 5200 8310 MOLAS (David Sankey) excavation June-July 1999 Barratt Homes East London ISA98

A complex system of Late Iron Age, Roman and Early Saxon field and smaller enclosure boundaries was revealed above the natural gravels and below the topsoil of the modern playing field. It was complemented by a cluster of Roman and Early Saxon rubbish pits and a well, which were backfilled in the Early Saxon period. This evidence suggests that a hamlet occupied this area, and that it continued in use through the migration period.

Romford Brewery, Waterloo Road, High Street, Romford TQ 5115 8860 MOLAS (David Sankey) watching brief July-Sept 1999 Romford Developments Ltd WTO98

Natural alluvial deposits were overlaid by modern made ground.

HILLINGDON

Belle Vue House, Barncroft Close, Harlington Road, Uxbridge TQ 0770 8185 WA (David Godden) evaluation June 1999 London Borough of Hillingdon BOE99

Modern deposits overlay the natural brickearth.

6 Colnedale Road, Uxbridge TQ 05788500 ASC (Jonathan Hunn) watching brief June 1999 Mrs V Rogers CDL99

Topsoil overlay natural clay.

78-80 The Crescent, Harlington TQ 0846 7750 MOLAS (Stewart Hoad) evaluation Nov-Dec 1999 Stor a Car HNN99

Natural brickearth was cut by ditches, pits and postholes which appeared to represent land management and possible settlement activity. Finds recovered include two flint flakes, an unstratified fragment of heavily abraded Late Bronze Age/Iron Age pottery and several fragments of medieval pottery.

Eastern Perimeter Road, Heathrow Airport TQ 086 756 FRA (Rob Radford) watching brief Sept/Oct 1999 Heathrow Airport Ltd EPM99

Two pits dating to the Late Bronze Age were recorded.

Hatton Cross Development, Eastern Perimeter Road, Heathrow Airport TQ 0992 7570 MOLAS (Heather Knight) watching brief Jan 1999 BAA Lynton plc EPR99

An alluvial deposit, probably silting in a stream channel that ran into the Hatton Brook, was recorded. It contained material dated to 19th or 20th c.

Motor Transport Facility Site, Exeter Road, Heathrow Airport TQ 0925 7601 MOLAS (Heather Knight, Stewart Hoad) watching brief June 1999 Heathrow Airport Ltd EXE99

Natural brickearth was overlaid in places by subsoil and topsoil except where they had been replaced by modern make-up.

Radley's Garage Site (former), High Street, Harmondsworth TQ 0587 7779 MOLAS (Stewart Hoad) evaluation Feb-Mar 1999, excavation Apr 1999 English and Overseas Development Ltd HHH99

Natural brickearth sloped down and thinned out to the S, possibly indicating a known stream channel. Prehistoric artefacts, including several fragments of struck and burnt flint, were recovered from unstratified deposits. Medieval brickearth extraction pits, a well, postholes and ditches were found, dating to the 10th c and later. Two 18th-c cesspits were recorded, probably pre-dating the 19th-c buildings on the site: they may therefore have been situated to the rear of earlier buildings that fronted onto the High Street. Garden features were identified, succeeded by a series of postholes.

139-140 High Street, Uxbridge TQ 0550 8420 ASC (Jonathan Hunn) watching brief May 1999 ASK Restaurants HXS99

Natural gravel was overlaid by silts, of unknown date, and building debris of late 19th to 20th c date.

Home Farm, BFI Quarries, Holloway Lane, Harmondsworth TQ 0670 7740 MOLAS (Stewart Hoad) watching brief Oct 1999 BFI Waste Systems & Quarry Products HOM98

At the N end of the site, many modern field drains were recorded above the brickearth. WC

Hayes Stadium (adjacent land), Judge Heath Lane, Hayes TQ 0894 8105 MOLAS (Heather Knight) excavation Jan 1999 Acton Housing Association JHE99

Excavations followed an evaluation which took place in 1995 (LA 8, supp. 1 (1996) 12 (JHL95)). They revealed part of the moat and the feeder channel of *Park Hall*, a medieval sub-manor. Natural brickearth and subsoil was overlaid by modern dump layers and topsoil. The moat and its feeder channel were excavated and recorded; they appear to have been cleaned out regularly until they were backfilled during the 1960s.

Hilton Hotel and Matrix Site, Sheffield Road, Heathrow Airport TQ 0845 7450 FA (J Grove) evaluation Aug 1999 BAA Lynton SFL99

Above alluvial clay were post-medieval and modern land surfaces, sealed by levelling.

Imperial College Sports Ground, Sipson Lane, Harlington TQ 0825 7765 WA (Andy Crockett) excavation Aug 1999 Henry Streeter (Sand and Ballast) Ltd SPH99

Above the natural brickearth there was evidence of Neolithic occupation: a large rectangular ditched 'ritual' enclosure and a circular double-ditched 'barrow'-type feature. In addition, many pits, both isolated and grouped, were found to contain both probable 'placed' deposits of pottery and worked flint, and less prolific assemblages perhaps more characteristic of settlement activity. During the Late Bronze and Early Iron Ages the earlier Neolithic monuments were incorporated into the landscape of fields, enclosures, wells and pits. Funerary remains, comprising isolated cremations, at least one probable cremation cemetery, and one penannular mortuary enclosure with E-facing entrance adjacent to the Neolithic barrow, were also recorded. In the Late Iron Age and Roman period an enclosed settlement was built to the SW of the Neolithic enclosure, including an associated trackway with wayside inhumations, cremations and middens and more widely dispersed wells and quarries. The trackway passes through the middle of the settlement and may have originally extended as far as the junction of the Roman roads at Hounslow (A4 and A30). The site appears to have been abandoned during the Saxon period and was not reoccupied until the medieval period, when a field system of small enclosures and wells, mainly in the S, was established and elements of the Bronze Age field system were replicated or replaced. To the N were the remains of possible ridge and furrow cultivation. Post-medieval field divisions, many of which reflect the medieval field system, were recorded, as were modern features associated with the former sports ground.

Wessex Road, Heathrow Airport TQ 0560 7620 FRA (Simon Mortimer) excavation, watching brief Nov-Dec 1999 Heathrow Airport Ltd GAI99

Excavations followed an evaluation in 1996 (LA 8, supp. 2 (1997) 46 (WXE96)). A small pit containing Late Neolithic pottery was revealed, though the main evidence consisted of a small Middle Bronze Age settlement of at least four rectangular post-built structures which were bounded to the W and E by ditches and to the S by a fence line. During the Late Bronze Age the E and W ditches were modified to form double-ditched trackways and by the Late Iron Age or Roman period a new field system was laid out on a different alignment.

Perry Oaks Sewage Works, Western Perimeter Road, Heathrow Airport TQ 055 756 FRA (John Lewis, Ken Walsh) excavation Jan-Dec 1999 Thames Water Utilities Ltd and BAA plc WPR98

Excavations in 1998 (LA 9, supp. 1 (1999) 14) continued. A series of pits, filled with burnt flint, have been dated to the Mesolithic period, c. 6,600 BC. In the middle Iron Age a settlement of about 20 round houses and a number of rectangular buildings was constructed. The orientation of this settlement was perpetuated in the early Roman period by a new settlement, consisting of rectangular timber buildings and water holes, possibly representing barns and stables. During the Roman period the Bronze Age field system was at first modified, then entirely re-oriented to establish a characteristic 'ladder' enclosure complex. Early post-medieval agricultural activity was also recorded.

Former British Telecom Depot, Willow Tree Lane, Yeading, Hayes TQ 1190 8175 TVAS (Graham Hull) evaluation Jun 1999 Chartwell Land Development Ltd WWT99

Natural brickearth was overlaid by made ground.

Townmead School, Wise Lane, West Drayton TQ 0570 7882 RPSC (Robert Masfield) excavation Nov 1998, watching brief Apr-May 1999 Notting Hill Housing Trust WLN96

Excavations and a watching brief followed an evaluation in 1998 (LA 9, supp. 1 (1999) 14). Three palaeochannels containing burnt flint were identified in the natural gravels, filled with flood-plain alluvium from the River Colne. Possible tree-throw hollows, one of which contained a flint flake, were recorded above the natural gravels and alluvium. It was succeeded by two parallel ditches that were traced for a distance of 25m and contained worked and burnt flint; they are interpreted as drainage ditches which flanked a narrow trackway, either a droveway or farm track. To the N were two parallel gullies, which may have been contemporary, and a curvilinear feature in which high concentrations of burnt flint and charcoal were found. Two possible hearths were located above the natural gravels, one of which is dated archaeomagnetically to c. 530 BC (Iron Age). They were sealed by an alluvial deposit which also partly filled and covered the double-ditched track. Two possible undated pits were also recorded. These remains are likely to have been part of the Late Bronze Age - early Iron Age settlement known in the area.

HOUNSLOW

PSA Triangle Site, Bedfont Road, East Bedfont, Feltham TQ 0875 7275 WA (Phil Andrews) Mar 1999 Land Use Consultants BNL99

Natural brickearth was cut by features, including two small pits, one of which contained ten sherds of Middle Bronze Age pottery, representing two vessels, and one possible Late Bronze Age sherd from the upper fill; the second pit is undated. Parts of probably the same shallow ditch were exposed in three trenches: they are undated but may have been part of a Middle or Late Bronze Age field system.

Brentford Free Church, Boston Manor Road, Brentford TQ 1770 7765 MOLAS (Nathalie Cohen) watching brief Sept 1999 Brentford Free Church BMO99

Eight brick burial vaults were revealed during the commercial clearance of the burial ground. Seventeen coffins were recorded from the vaults and six from the area outside; twelve had legible coffin plates. They dated to the late 18th - mid-19th c.

31-53 Ealing Road, Brentford TQ 1815 7780 MOLAS (Sadie Watson, Richard Hewett) watching brief Aug 1999 Ealing Family Housing Association EGR99

Subsoil above the natural brickearth was cut by a probable culvert, dating to the 18th c.

Hounslow Cemetery, Godfrey Way, off Hanworth Road, Feltham TQ 1270 7390 MOLAS (Carrie Cowan) evaluation Feb 2000 The British Land Company plc HAH99

Natural gravel was overlaid by modern topsoil.

Former Marshalling Yards, Godfrey Way, Feltham TQ 1221 7734 MOLAS (Isca Howell) evaluation Apr-May, excavation June-July 1999 The British Land Company GFY99

On high ground above the nearby River Crane, Early Iron Age pits and postholes were revealed; the lack of identified structures and debris suggests a temporary site. A large fragment of Roman *tegula* was recovered, possibly suggesting the proximity of a building. On the slope down to the river, evidence for Saxon industrial activity was identified: a brickearth-lined, L-shaped corn-dryer, backfilled with carbon-rich deposits containing much wattle-impressed daub, and a flued hearth. The surrounding area has many, apparently random, postholes and the occasional pit, the fills of which contained charcoal and daub fragments. Several fence-lines have also been identified. Ash and clinker overburden of the railway marshalling yards (1922-1970s) sealed the site.

132-138 High Street, Cranford TQ 1077 7748 MOLAS (Stewart Hoad) watching brief Aug 1999 Notting Hill Housing Trust HSF99

Above natural brickearth was a possible gravel yard surface and cut for a wall foundation, which may have been associated. The wall itself was robbed before the construction of brick foundations, probably for the terraced housing documented for the site. To the S and W of these were a series of rubbish pits and bedding trenches, the latter indicating gardening activity, probably to the rear of the terraced housing.

Nazareth House, Richmond Road, Isleworth TQ 166 725 IPRG (David Barker) trial excavation Sept 1999 RDR99

Trial excavations took place on the site of the Isleworth Pottery Manufactory which had commenced production in c. 1750 and continued until c. 1820, when it was moved to Hillingdon Heath. Part of the floor of a building was exposed in one of six trial pits and finds of waste pottery, kiln material, moulds and other associated items were found. WMC

Mayfield Farm Reservoir, Mayfield Farm, Staines Road, Bedfont TQ 0770 7360 FRA (Kevin Richie) evaluation Sept 1998 Heathrow Airport Ltd MFM98

The site lies to the S of a SAM. Two palaeochannels were recorded and the SW corner of a Romano-British settlement, the recorded features of the latter including ditches, postholes, pits and a possible kiln or oven. These are preserved *in situ*. WC

Loretta Wharf, 18-19 Strand-on-the-Green, W4 TQ 1964 7759 MOLAS (Stewart Hoad) evaluation Sept 1999 The Larger Land Company Ltd SOE99

Natural sands were cut by a robbed wall foundation and pits containing 18th-c or later material. Three contemporaneous probable bedding trenches were recorded; all were sealed by garden soil of 18th c and later date, with modern asphalt and concrete above.

47a Swan Road (rear), Hanworth TQ 1235 7175 AOC (Catherine Cavanagh) evaluation Mar 1999 Notting Hill Home Ownership SWO99

Evidence of agricultural deposits and former trees was recorded above the natural brickearth, confirming that the site has not been developed until the mid-20th c.

ISLINGTON

120 Aldersgate Street, EC1 TQ 3206 8195 MOLAS (Alison Telfer) evaluation Dec 1999 Jackson Coles ALR99

In one test pit natural or redeposited gravel was overlaid by a late medieval or early post-medieval deposit. In other test pits modern concrete foundations were recorded.

New River Head Pumping Station, Amwell Street, EC1 TQ 3130 8275 TVAS (Graham Hull) evaluation July 1999 St James Homes Ltd ASF99

A laid stone surface of York paving slabs, revealed in one of the trenches, may relate to the late 19th-c use of an outer pond as filter beds. It was overlaid by demolition deposits of 20th c date.

17 Barnsbury Terrace, N1 TQ 3103 8424 MOLAS (Mark Ingram, Heather Knight) watching brief Dec 1999 evaluation Feb 2000 Mr Robin Hodges BBY99

Evidence of a documented medieval moat, medieval surfaces and a chalk-lined drain was found.

25-32 Chiswell Street, EC1 TQ 3260 8200 MOLAS (Mark Gocher) excavation Jan-Mar 1999 Helical Bar CSU96

Excavation followed an evaluation in 1996 (*LA* 8, supp. 2 (1997) 47). Natural brickearth was cut by medieval features, principally brickearth and gravel extraction pits, but including a late 13th or 14th-c drainage ditch. The footings of a possible medieval structure were also recorded. Sealing these were 16th-c levelling layers, possibly for the archery grounds documented from 1498 onwards. These deposits were succeeded by further levelling, a number of garden features and a barrel well containing four horse skulls; they are dated to early to mid-17th c. In the 18th and 19th c the site became increasingly industrialised, evidenced by a large fire-brick flue (inclined at 45°), located in the NW of the site, and several structures found in this area which may have been associated with a documented cooperage. A post-medieval saw pit was excavated along the street frontage of Bunhill Row, confirming the position of a timber yard indicated by map evidence.

55-71 City Road, 20 Leonard Street, Oliver's Yard, EC1 and EC2 TQ 3280 8234 AOC (Andy Smith) watching brief July 1999 Derwent Valley Holdings plc CAD99

Natural gravel and two undated pits were recorded below the existing basement.

23 Clerkenwell Close, EC1 TQ 3142 8219 MOLAS (Dick Bluer) evaluation Sept 1999 Andrews Sherlock & Partners CKW99

Natural clay-and-gravel was sealed by two external surfaces, of modern tarmac and concrete, suggesting that terracing has taken place in recent years.

1-7 Dallington Street, 73-81 Goswell Road, EC1 TQ 3189 8236 MOLAS (Peter Thompson) watching brief Nov 1998-Feb 1999 Berkeley Homes (North London) Ltd DLL97

A watching brief in 1997 (*LA* 8, supp. 3 (1998) 89) was followed by the monitoring and observation of ground works. A garden soil and extensive dumps directly overlay the natural gravel. At the E end of the site a post-medieval wall foundation was recorded, but most of the site was affected by modern basements and associated foundations.

27-30 Finsbury Square, EC2 TQ 3294 8197 MOLAS (David Lakin) evaluation Jan 1999 Scottish Widows FSU99

A 19th-c feature was noted next to the E property boundary. WC

41-53 Goswell Road, EC1 TQ 3194 8227 MOLAS (Ken Pitt) watching brief July 1999-Aug 1999 Bee Bee Developments Ltd GWL99

In an unbasemented yard to the rear of the properties natural gravels were noted in the SW corner of the site. Post-medieval made ground was observed below courtyard level, some of which appears to have been for earlier yards. Cutting these

deposits were two brick-lined wells or cesspits and a stub of wall foundation; the latter may have been an earlier property boundary.

29, 30A Great Sutton Street, ECI TQ 3181 8215 MOLAS (Ken Pitt) evaluation Aug 1999 Metro Imaging Ltd GSU99

Natural gravel was cut by pits for the removal of the gravel and brickearth, which were backfilled in the late 16th c with general waste material. They were sealed by made ground of 17th - early 19th c date, upon which brick buildings were constructed in the early 19th c. They were demolished, probably in the late 19th c, when some of the demolition material was used to level the site.

P & O Landholdings, Block C, King's Cross, York Way, NI TQ 3040 8321 AOC (Kim Stabler) watching brief Dec 1999 Rolfe Judd Planning KGC99

Above the natural gravels demolition deposits of 19th-c structures and a brick wall were recorded.

12-13 St John's Square, 6-9 Briset Street, ECI TQ 3168 8202 MOLAS (Tim Stevens, Dick Bluer) watching brief June 1999 excavation Aug-Sept 1999 Bee Bee Developments Ltd SNQ99

Above the natural gravel a ragstone-faced wall was revealed, identified as the S wall of a building situated just outside the SW corner of the inner precinct of the medieval Priory of the Knights of St John of Jerusalem, and possibly built not long after its foundation in 1144. Part of its internal brickearth floor surface or make-up was recorded. To the N of the wall a pair of brick cellars, dated to 1600-60, survived almost in their entirety. They were entered through gaps in their N wall, much of which was constructed from ashlar masonry, possibly reused from the Great Barn of the Priory, which replaced the earlier building (represented by the ragstone wall) in the late-14th or early-15th c. The cellar entrances were flanked by chamfered brick buttresses, which probably formed a decorative porch. In the mid-18th c the cellars were infilled and new buildings constructed. A sequence of brick-lined cesspits was located, unusually, outside the front doors.

48 St John's Square, ECI TQ 3168 8218 MOLAS (Lindy Casson, Carrie Cowan) excavation Apr 1999, Feb 2000 Meritcape Ltd SJU99

Natural sand was cut by several intercutting pits filled with worked stone, provisionally dated to mid-12th - mid-16th c. They were overlaid by a series of post-medieval dumps and make-up layers, followed by 18th or 19th-c walls and 20th-c disturbance.

89-97 St John Street, ECI TQ 3175 8204 MOLAS (Kieron Heard) excavation and watching brief Sept to Dec 1999 The Order of St John SAJ98

The site was situated within the former outer court of the medieval priory of St John of Jerusalem, close to St John's Gate (SAM). A 13th-c soil deposit above natural gravels or brickearth was cut by a curvilinear enclosure ditch. This was sealed by a worked soil deposit dated to the 14th c and from which was recovered a papal seal of Innocent III (1198-1216). A medieval ditch was found to bisect the site; it is interpreted as a boundary marker or drainage channel associated with the documented *parva venella*, or small lane, which survived as Pissing Alley until the late 19th c. Buildings with masonry foundations were constructed in the E part of the site in the late medieval period. One of them was cellared and another had a chalk-lined cesspit. They may have been high status tenements, built when the outer court of the priory was sub-divided and leased to wealthy tenants. One of these buildings was modified in the 16th c by the addition of a brick cellar. In the centre of the site, fronting on Pissing Alley, a new building with brick foundations was constructed in the 16th c; it had been supplied with fireplace

mouldings probably salvaged from the priory of St John. The building was modified by the addition of a cellar, and was further modified and extended in succeeding centuries; it was demolished at the end of the 19th c. The medieval buildings in the E part of the site were replaced in the 17th and 18th c by a terrace of brick buildings with cellars, fronting St John Street.

1-13 Seward Street, ECI TQ 3195 8251 MOLAS (Heather Knight) evaluation May 1999 Bee Bee Developments Ltd SDS99

Organic dumped deposits up to 5m thick overlay the natural brickearth. They contained 15th or 16th-c domestic and industrial refuse, including leather offcuts, leather shoes, straw and plant remains, tools, clinker and metal offcuts. Dumping seems to have occurred over a relatively short period and, as the site lies beyond the N fringes of the City boundary, may have been bought from within the City to this site. The ground level rose towards the centre of the site and this, together with the sloping deposits that are evident, suggests that by the 16th c the site was a good deal higher than its surrounds. It is therefore possible that these dump deposits were part of the construction of a mound for a windmill that is documented as being in the vicinity of Mount Mills until the early 16th c.

15-29 Seward Street, ECI TQ 3215 8242 MOLAS (Heather Knight) evaluation Aug 1999 Barrett East London Ltd SDT99

The natural brickearth was overlaid by dumped deposits containing 15th or 16th-c industrial and domestic refuse: they may have been brought to the site from within the City and dumped over a relatively short time. Above lay 18th-c levelling layers and garden soil, cut by pits of the same period. These were sealed by a 19th-c brick and granite sett yard surface.

131-132 Upper Street, NI TQ 3175 8420 PCA (Geoff Parsons) watching brief Nov-Dec 1999 CgMs Ltd on behalf of Tasou Associates UPE99

Natural gravel was cut by a medieval pit, from the primary fill of which a near complete pottery vessel was recovered, dated to 16th c. On one side of the pit a stakehole was located, driven through the primary deposit, and suggesting that the pit had to be revetted. Secondary fills produced residual pottery dating to 15th-16th c. The pit was sealed by a post-medieval layer which had been substantially truncated by later features. Also recorded were two large post-medieval refuse pits, of early 17th c date, a probable courtyard surface of gravel and a 19th c brick soakaway with two drains and associated walls.

York Way School, York Way, NI TQ 3034 8374 SAS (Jeff Perry) watching brief June 1999 North British Housing Association YWS99

Modern overburden overlay London Clay.

KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA

179-181 Brompton Road, 1-1A Beauchamp Place, SW3 TQ 2742 7929 AOC (Les Capon) watching brief, excavation Mar-Apr 1999 GMK Associates BNR99

Above the natural gravel and silty sand was a sequence of make-up, floor and demolition deposits, indicating a building dating from the late 18th c. Generally the construction of the basements had truncated the site.

Kensington Gardens Playground, Kensington Gardens, W8 TQ 2581 8043 MOLAS (Peter Rauxloh) survey Mar 1999 (Alison Steele) evaluation Aug 1999 Royal Parks Agency KEG99

A topographic survey was undertaken to investigate evidence of former features, such as flowerbeds and paths. It recorded the current landform in detail and delineated the areas of grass, flowerbeds, paths, buildings, playground and playground apparatus. The evaluation recorded natural gravels cut by a prehistoric ditch, 17th-18th-c gravel extraction pits, an 18th-c founda-

tion and a length of path which was identified as the 'serpentine path' belonging to the 18th-c formal gardens (first laid out by Henry Wise) and shown on a 1787 map.

3 Lansdowne Crescent, W11 TQ 2458 8065 SAS (Jeff Perry) evaluation June 1999 Mr and Mrs Grigg LDT99

London Clay had been truncated and was overlaid by a concrete floor with York stone paving above.

KINGSTON UPON THAMES

Tiffin Boys School, Berkenhead Avenue, Queen Elizabeth Road, Kingston upon Thames TQ 1867 6947 SAS (J Perry) watching brief Jan 1999 Tiffin Boys School BKH99

Modern make-up deposits and a brick wall were recorded and clay, probably natural, was observed.

Former Crown Court, Canbury Park Road, Kingston upon Thames TQ 1848 6959 MOLAS (Carrie Cowan) evaluation July 1999 Bellway Homes CKD99

Construction of the modern buildings that previously existed had truncated the site, including natural channel deposits of the Latchmere Stream which lay to the immediate W.

59A, 59B Clarence Street, Kingston upon Thames TQ 1809 6938 MOLAS (David Saxby) evaluation Feb 1999 Lewis Shop Holdings CKT99

The fills of a prehistoric river channel were recorded. They consisted of clays and silts overlaid by an organic deposit which contained an alder log, branches and many pieces of brushwood which are c-14 dated to the Neolithic period, 2100 BC. Successive deposits filled the channel until it finally went out of use in the Roman period. The upper deposits are dated to the 17th-19th c.

26-38 Cromwell Road, Kingston upon Thames TQ 1835 6950 OAU (Dan Poore) evaluation July 1999 Cole and Berry Architects CRG99

Above the natural brickearth was ploughsoil dated to 17th-18th c, overlaid by layers associated with the construction and demolition of 19th-c terraced housing.

16-18 High Street, Kingston upon Thames TQ 1783 6910 WA (Bob Davis) evaluation June 1999 Prime Dane Ltd HGK99

Modern rubble only was recorded.

Kingston Bridge (S side), Kingston upon Thames TQ 1765 6937 (Richmond bank) TQ 1773 6936 (riverbed) MOLAS (Carrie Cowan, David Saxby, Geoff Potter) watching brief Apr-Oct 1998 The Royal Borough of Kingston Upon Thames KIB97

The watching brief followed an evaluation and excavation in 1997 (*LA 8*, supp. 3 (1998) 91). Monitoring work on the Richmond (W) bank revealed evidence for the wider river channel which is indicated by 18th and early 19th-c cartographic sources. Substantial dumps of made ground, probably dating mainly to the construction of the present bridge in 1825-8, were also recorded. Off-site examination and metal detector scanning of material excavated from the riverbed in the area of the two E piers of the bridge produced a range of finds dating from the 19th c to the present day, including a cast copper alloy plate decorated with the crucifixion, which would originally have formed the back cover of a Greek Orthodox edition of the Gospels.

Lovekyn Chapel, London Road, Kingston upon Thames TQ 1876 696 Genius Loci (Peter Chowne) watching brief Apr and July 1999 Trustees of the Lovekyn Chapel Restoration Fund LKC99

None of the works undertaken during alterations and extensions to the chapel and adjacent yard penetrated below redeposited topsoil. The yard has been heavily disturbed from Victorian times at least and two buttresses on the W wall were found to have been added, probably during the refurbishment of 1886.

Car Park, Skerne Road, Lower Ham Road, Kingston upon Thames TQ 1802 6977 MOLAS (Carrie Cowan) evaluation May 1999 Norwich Union Investment Management SKR99

Natural brickearth was recorded in two trenches and a Mesolithic broken flint blade was found above its surface. The site had been substantially truncated by the construction of gas works in the 19th and 20th c.

Woodview Close, SW15 TQ 2067 7180 PCA (Mark Bagwell) evaluation Sept 1999 Thirlestone Homes WVC99

19th-20th-c garden features, including a brick-built flower bed, and three field drains were recorded above the natural clay.

LAMBETH

62 Bondway, SW8 TQ 3025 7780 MOLAS (Philip Frickers) watching brief Nov 1999 North British Housing Association BWV99

Subsoil above the natural brickearth was covered by 18th-c garden soil, from which a fragment of possible Roman glass was found. It was sealed by 19th-c dumped deposits.

Central Site, Brixton Road, SW9 TQ 3108 7544 MOLAS (Richard Hewett) watching brief Apr-Nov 1999 Swan Hill Properties BXR99

The site had been truncated to the natural brickearth, which was located in the E, and gravels in the W of the site, although the surface of the gravels was lower in the E, possibly reflecting the valley of the River Effra.

106 Clapham Road, SW8 TQ 3092 7719 SAS (Jeff Perry) watching brief Nov 1998 May 1999 Dell Developments CPO98

The lowest recorded deposit was brick rubble, overlaid by tarmac bedded on sand.

British Airways London Eye (Millennium Wheel), Jubilee Gardens, SE1 TQ 3067 7994 MOLAS (Mark Wiggins) watching brief Apr-May 1999 British Airways London Eye JUL97

Groundworks were monitored in advance of an electricity substation, following two evaluations carried out in 1997 and 1998 (*LA 8*, supp. 3 and 9, supp. 1). A sequence of alluvial clay overlaid by a peat deposit was recorded, indicating transgression and regression of the River Thames. The lower levels of the peat deposit are c-14 dated to the Saxon period (670-960) and the upper levels to 1020-1260. A waterlaid deposit then covered the site and, at the E end, was cut by a large timber-revetted ditch, probably identified as the watercourse on the W side of a medieval causeway known as *Narrow Wall* or the *Great Dyke* (the position of which is now occupied by Belvedere Road). It was succeeded by 17th-c reclamation dumps, above which a brick wall on massive timber piles had been constructed on the W side of the site: clearly part of a substantial building dating to the 18th c. A brick-lined well was recorded to the W of this wall, establishing that this was an external area. On the W side of the site, next to the river, a timber conduit constructed of timber planks in two joining sections was recorded; it was probably a water pipe. An 18th-c make-up or demolition deposit sealed it.

13-21 Old Town, SW4 TQ 2924 7567 SAS (Jeff Perry) watching brief Oct-Nov 1999 London & Continental Securities ONC99

Modern make-up deposits overlay intersecting pits of late 19th to early 20th c date, which were cut into the natural gravel.

1-3 Pilgrim Hill, SE27 TQ 3215 7200 PCA (Jon Butler) watching brief March 1999 Buxton Building Contractors PRM99

Above the natural brickearth, a waterlaid silt deposit towards the S end of the site was found to contain probable prehistoric struck and burnt flints. A medieval feature was located, cut into the brickearth in the centre of the site and, in the SE corner, an Anderson-type air raid shelter. WC

Land at the corner of Stockwell Green and Combermere Road, SW9 TQ 3076 7594 MOLAS (Pat Miller) evaluation Feb 1999 Goldcrest Homes plc SKG99

Natural gravels were cut by a ditch, a sump and a rubbish pit, dating from the late 17th to 19th c. One area had been truncated by a basement believed to have been part of a brewery that occupied the site in the late 19th c.

84-88 Stockwell Road, SW9 TQ 3070 7612 SAS (Jeff Perry) evaluation June 1999 LHDC (Developments) Ltd SKW99

Modern levelling deposits overlay natural gravel.

St Leonard's Church, Streatham High Road, Tooting Bec Gardens, SW16 TQ 2995 7172 SAS (Jeff Perry) watching brief Feb 1999 St Leonard's Parish Church Council SLM99

The entrance to the burial vault of the Nicholl family (early 20th c), an unknown brick burial vault (possibly 18th c in date) and a 19th-c brick wall were revealed beneath cemetery soil. The natural strata were not reached.

41 Turret Grove, SW4 TQ 2920 7595 SAS (Jeff Perry) watching brief May 1999 Mr and Mrs J Cope TGC99

Modern building debris, brick walls and water and drainage pipes were located; natural strata were not reached.

LEWISHAM

44-45 Deptford Broadway, SE8 TQ 3720 7690 MOLAS (Dick Bluer) evaluation Feb 1999 David Evans Esq DEB99

A culvert built of brick and reused moulded masonry, possibly of 16th-17th c date, was recorded. 19th-c walls were also revealed.

18-21 High Street, Deptford Broadway, SE8 TQ 374 769 OAU (Andrew Norton) evaluation Sept 1999 English Heritage on behalf of the London Borough of Lewisham DBY99

Above the natural gravel 18th-c and later dumping and levelling was recorded.

St Paul's Parsonage, Mary Ann Gardens, Deptford High Street, SE8 TQ 3724 7748 SAS (Jeff Perry) watching brief Nov 1999 Cook & Butler Parsonage MYG99

In the E half of the site, beneath the demolished 1960s parsonage, a deep cellar was revealed; modern levelling covered the W part of the site.

The Ornamental Lake, Manor House Gardens, Old Road, SE13 TQ 3940 7485 PCA (Ann George) watching brief July Aug 1999 Land Use Consultants ORL99

Monitoring of the de-silting phase of restoration of a c. 1770s ovoid ornamental lake was undertaken. The organic mud from the lake was scanned for finds. As far as observed, the lake bed consists of alluvial clay, compacted to form a waterproof seal, with imported pea-gravel and shingle over. On the N shore of the lake demolition rubble has been tipped to form shallows. A simple overflow grill or spillway chamber, situated on the S bank and constructed of brick and concrete, was found to return surplus water to the River Quaggy.

MERTON

15-19 The Broadway, 12-26 Hartfield Road, SW19 TQ 2496 7044 CGMS (Angus Stephenson) Nov 1998 - Jan 1999 Midland Bank plc on behalf of Hill Samuel Unit Trust BDA99

Modern material overlay natural gravels.

Meadow House, Brookfields Avenue, Mitcham TQ 2755 6790 MOLAS (Nicholas Elsdon) evaluation Aug 1999 Wandle Housing Association Ltd BFA99

The only deposits present in two trenches were deep 20th-c dumps, possibly fill of gravel extraction pits.

Haslemere First School, Haslemere Avenue, Mitcham TQ 2672 6920 PCA (Geoff Parsons) watching brief Dec 1999 Globalmobil Ltd HEM99

Natural gravels were overlaid by three deposits, the lowest of which was undated, the others of 19th-20th c date.

Land bounded by High Street Colliers Wood, Christchurch Road and the River Pickle, Colliers Wood TQ 2673 7026 (N test pits) TQ 2664 7017 (trench S of Priory Road) TQ 2668 7023 (new gas trench) MOLAS (Robert Cowie, Stewart Hoad) watching brief Mar-Apr 1999 Pillar Retail Parks Ltd CCC97

The watching brief followed evaluation and excavation in 1997 and 1998 (LA 8, supp. 3 and 9, supp. 1). A substantial length of the London to Chichester Roman road *Stane Street* was recorded to the N of the previous excavation trenches, together with a section across the presumed NW roadside ditch. A further drop was noted in the road surface where this overlay alluvial sands and clays: this probably represents the infill of the early channel previously located. It is possible that there continued to be a shallow ford in this area, at least in times of seasonal flooding.

Morden Park Hall, London Road, Morden TQ 2500 6764 MOLAS (Pat Miller) watching brief May to Sept 1999 London Borough of Merton, Lottery Heritage Fund MPH99

A watching brief monitored the excavation of the below floor deposits of one room, works within the cellar and excavations outside the house (built 1770). The footings of walls originally built in association with *Morden Park House* (which had since been demolished for an extension to the SE side of the house) were found to match the conjectured ground floor plan of the 1770 house. It would appear that the entire floor plan of the house was originally excavated to the cellar level, even though the cellar took up only the E two-thirds of the building: the reason may have been to provide raw material for making the bricks for the construction of the house. Footings for the walls of the house lay on a timber raft. The footings have been identified as timber yard offcuts and reused ship timbers, a practice that was quite common in the 18th c. The raft is of oak.

Merantun Way (land to S), SW19 TQ 2652 6984 Clark Laboratory and MOLAS (David Saxby) survey, watching brief July 1999 Pillar Property plc MMY99

The survey took place in the S range of buildings of Merton Priory (1117-1538), locating the S walls of the cloistral range, E range and the aisled hall. Close to the River Wandle the walls of another building and timber piles, which may represent the foundations of a mill or bridge, were recorded. Topographical information about the monastic layout of the site was also forthcoming and, in addition, organic deposits recorded in a number of boreholes indicate that the original line of the River Wandle was slightly to the N of the present Bennett's Ditch.

The National Westminster Bank, Sports Ground, Turle Road, SW16 TQ 2990 6970 PCA (Tim Carew) evaluation Feb 1999 Barrett South London TUL99

In the NW of the site natural gravels were recorded, in the SE, London Clay, with modern material above.

Connolly Leather Works (Southern Area), Wandle Bank, SW19 TQ 2650 7053 TVAS (Graham Hull) evaluation Oct-Nov 1999, Jan 2000 Bewley Homes plc Wandle Housing Association CNY99

Silt deposits with late 19th-c material overlay natural gravel or brickearth in the S of the site. Foundations and floors were recorded of successive phases of modification or redesign of factory buildings, documented from 1866. An undated timber plank floor was revealed in one trench, overlaid by a thick layer of matted straw which may be the remains of bedding for horses, indicating the presence of a stable known to have been

part of the 19th-c *Wandlebank Villa*. Four vertical timbers, two of which were bridged by a horizontal timber (apparently a reused door pillar), were present in another trench. They are dated to the late 18th - early 19th c. Both trenches were close to the River Wandle. Two modern field drains were noted in the S of the site. In the N of the site were the concrete piles and foundations of the recently demolished 1950s leather factory.

Raynes Park High School (hockey pitch), West Barnes Lane, Bushey Road, New Malden TQ 2265 6860 MOLAS (Carrie Cowan) evaluation Oct 1999 Raynes Park High School BE099

Natural sandy clay was overlaid by ploughsoil. Medieval or post-medieval building materials were found in one trench, probably derived from the demolition of buildings of *West Barnes Farm*, a medieval moated grange (monastic farm) which once belonged to Merton Priory.

Kings College School, Woodhayes Road, SW19 TQ 2359 7064 SAS (Jeff Perry) watching brief Sept 1999 Kings College School WSW99

Modern make-up deposits containing 19th-c and later pottery were found above natural gravel.

NEWHAM

Former West Ham Power Station, off Bidder Street, E16 TQ 3890 8180 MOLAS (Mark Ingram) watching brief Nov-Dec 1999 Alan Baxter & Associates, Ove Arup & Partners BDR99

The power station foundations and revetting of the River Lea had caused extensive truncation.

Wallend Recreation Ground, Burges Road, E6 TQ 4335 8385 AOC (Paul Fitz) watching brief May-June 1999 Thames Water Utilities Ltd BGD99

A peat horizon, which possibly represents the edge of long-term flooding from the nearby River Roding, was located. Sealing it were layers of clay and topsoil, with modern levelling above.

2-48 Coolfin Road, E16 TQ 4042 8114 AOC (Andrea Bradley) evaluation Oct 1999 The Anchor Trust CFN99

Natural gravel was overlaid by layers of clay, sand and modern overburden.

Upton Park (West Ham Football Club), Green Street, E13 TQ 4155 8340 MOLAS (Lindy Casson) evaluation and excavation Sept-Nov 1999 West Ham United Football Club UPG99

Post-medieval garden walls and associated features were noted above the natural gravels. wc

A13/A406 Junction Improvements, Newham Way, E6 TQ 4400 8220 MOLAS (Jane Sidell) evaluation Mar 1999 Babcie Group and London Borough of Newham NEY99

Gravel, peat and alluvial horizons were mapped from borehole data. Cores from a borehole situated furthest from the River Thames provided confirmatory c-14 dates of 1880-1450 BC (Bronze Age) for the uppermost and 2475-2040 BC (Neolithic) for the lowest horizon of the area's significant peaty layer.

54-56 Romford Road, E15 TQ 3931 8449 PCA (Jon Butler) watching brief July 1999 Toynbee Housing Association RME99

Natural strata were not observed. Four brick culverts were recorded within and under the walls of the standing Georgian buildings. A brick culvert, with a junction and channels, was revealed within the lower ground floor of No. 54. These proved to be part of the original drainage system of the terrace laid out before the construction of the terrace. From the infill of the drains it is apparent that the culverts went out of use in the Victorian period.

60 Romford Road, E15 TQ 392 844 MOLAS (Ian Blair) evaluation Aug 1999 Galliford Hodgson Ltd RRD99

Natural gravels were noted in two boreholes; otherwise 19th-c deposits apparently had been dumped against the E boundary and garden wall during its construction.

Woolwich Manor Way (land to W), E6 TQ 4305 8145 PCA (Tim Carew) evaluation Apr 1999 The London Building Company WMW99

Natural deposits of alluvium, peat and gravel were observed below modern made ground and topsoil.

REDBRIDGE

Fulwell Avenue (land to S), Barkingside TQ 4402 9037 ECC (C Clarke, D Knopp) evaluation Mar 1999 Tooley and Foster Partnership FWL99

Natural brickearth was overlaid by modern allotment soil.

Chadwell Heath Residential Care Home, Chadwell Heath Lane, Little Heath TQ 468 892 WA (Mark Dunkley) watching brief Feb 1999 Laing Partnership Housing CWE99

Topsoil and a large pit, containing 19th to 20th-c pottery and residual medieval pottery, were recorded above natural sand.

Fairlop Quarry, Hainault Farm, Chadwell Heath TQ 4643 9100 ECC (A Robertson) excavation Sept 1999 Lafarge Redland Aggregates Ltd and London Borough of Redbridge FLQ97

A large cropmark site is being excavated in advance of gravel extraction in stages as the quarry face advances. Further excavations followed to the W of those of 1997-8 (*LA* 9, supp. 1 (1999) 19). The density of archaeological features was much less here than in the other areas, although Roman gullies and a possible structure were recorded, as well as several undated cremations.

61 Horns Road, Barkingside, Ilford TQ 4445 8840 ECC (M Germany) evaluation June 1999 Havenbuild Ltd HRN99

Topsoil and modern rubble and concrete were recorded above natural gravels.

Claybury Hospital (Site 5), Manor Road, Woodford Bridge TQ 4390 9095 HAT (Tom McDonald) evaluation Sept-Dec 1999 Crest Homes (Eastern) Ltd MRO99

Shallow topsoil directly overlay London Clay.

The Temple, Wanstead Park, E11 TQ 4162 8740 ECC (R Dale) building recording and evaluation Mar 1999 Department of Technical Services, Corporation of London WPK99

An evaluation was carried out on the W, N and E sides of the temple to provide information to assist in its restoration. The temple was built in the mid-18th c during landscaping of the grounds of *Wanstead House*, following its latest rebuilding in 1715. The mansion was demolished in 1824, but the temple survives as a feature of the park, built in classical mock-Tuscan style with a central portion and W-facing portico flanked by wings of plainer design extending to N and S. The N wing and the central part of the building appeared to have been of one build. A timber extension to the N wing, built in the 19th c on low brick sleeper walls and demolished in the 1950s, was located. The mound in front of the temple had not substantially changed from its original form, and had been consolidated by turfing over when new. The original gravel path running along the W frontage was also recorded. The existing gravel surface to the E (rear) of the temple had a relatively modern brick rubble base, the original surface having probably been destroyed.

RICHMOND UPON THAMES

Pope's Grotto Public House (car park), Cross Deep, Twickenham TQ 1595 7265 MOLAS (Robert Cowie) watching brief June-July 1999 Young & Co Brewery plc POP92

A watching brief followed an evaluation in 1992 (*LA* 7, 4 (Autumn 1993) 104). On the S side of *Pope's Grotto* public house,

natural brickearth was cut by at least two prehistoric features. The most substantial of them was a ditch, traced for a discontinuous length of 18.50m, which may have been part of a land boundary or an enclosure. It contained over thirty struck flints, probably dating to the Late Neolithic or Bronze Age, and a few bones of ox, pig and sheep. The ditch was cut to the E by what may have been another ditch and which may have continued further to the E where an undated feature was recorded. It produced two potsherds: one dated to the Neolithic or Middle Bronze Age, the other to the Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age. Across most of the site brickearth was overlaid by agricultural and garden soils of post-medieval date.

1 Duck's Walk, Twickenham TQ1742 7463 MOLAS (Robert Cowie) evaluation Nov 1999 Alfred McAlpine Special Projects DUC96

An evaluation followed initial work in 1996 (*LA 8*, supp. 2 (1997) 53). The surface of the natural gravels was cut by an undated palaeochannel running parallel to the Thames. It was sealed by alluvial deposits, the lower part of which was undated while the upper part appeared to be of post-medieval date. A layer of gravel containing 19th-c pottery covered it and was overlaid by alluvial silt, in the surface of which were impressions, probably of hoof prints, and wheel ruts and grooves made by the keels of boats, all of which were preserved when they were filled in during land reclamation, probably in the early to mid-19th c.

Kew Sewage Treatment Works (N Area), Mortlake Road (off), Kew TQ1990 7680 TVAS (Graham Hull) evaluation Jan 2000 St James Homes KSW98

An evaluation in the N of the site (mainly beneath the sludge lagoons) followed an evaluation in the S in 1998 (*LA 9*, supp. 1 (1999) 21). Clay over natural sand and gravel was overlaid by made ground.

Former Harcross Timber Yard, Old Bridge Street, Hampton Wick TQ1765 6950 MOLAS (Tony Mackinder) evaluation Nov 1999 Bond Davidson Ltd on behalf of Howard Holding plc OBG99

Alluvial deposits, including peat, were recorded. The peat is c-14 dated to 6415 - 6185 BC (Late Mesolithic). There was evidence of five brick buildings along Old Bridge Street. Two late 17th- or early 18th-c buildings were recorded, one of which had two or three rooms and two fireplaces; the other contained fragments of decorated delft wall tiles dated 1760-90. They were succeeded by two 19th-c buildings. A curved wall belonging to a mid-19th-c building known as *Moirra House* that existed until at least the mid-1930s was also revealed. Elsewhere there were 18th-c consolidation dumps and linear cuts which were probably garden features such as bedding trenches.

SOUTHWARK

Bank End Environmental Improvement Works, Bank End, Bedale Street, Clink Street, Cathedral Street, Stoney Street, Winchester Walk and Winchester Square, SE1 TQ 3260 8035 Simon Blatherwick watching brief Sept-Dec 1999 London Borough of Southwark CNK99

Part of the improvement works involved street remodelling within the SAM of Winchester Palace. At the N end of Stoney Street and in Clink Street, substantial remains connected with the medieval residence of the bishops of Winchester were revealed. At the junction of Stoney Street with Clink Street large ragstone walls, chalk and chalk and ragstone foundations were recorded, as well as structural remains thought to relate to the flour mill (previously located to the W), including a 7m length of the E brick foundation. In Clink Street and aligned with it, a medieval ragstone and chalk wall was noted: it had returns at both ends, one running along Stoney Street and the other to the flour mill site to the S. This wall appears to be on the same alignment as the preserved, N foundation of the 13th-

c Great Hall of Winchester Palace. All recorded archaeological remains were protectively covered before being reburied under newly laid street and pavement surfaces.

Bankside Foreshore, Southwark Bridge to New Globe Walk, SE1 TQ 3233 8052 to TQ 3223 8055 MOLAS (Robin Wroe-Brown) foreshore survey June-July 1999 London Borough of Southwark NRI99

The locations of a series of post-medieval features were recorded, including revetment structures, jetties and crane bases. The earliest feature may date to the 17th c.

The London Millennium Bridge, Bankside, SE1 TQ 3205 8054 MOLAS (Julian Ayre, Robin Wroe-Brown) excavation Feb-Mar 1999 Mayor and Burgesses of the London Borough of Southwark MFB98

Excavations followed preparatory fieldwork in 1998 (*LA 9*, supp. 1 (1999) 21). A series of waterfronts, built to consolidate and reclaim land from the river, were found, dating from the 12th c to the 1930s. The earliest timbers probably belonged to a 12th-c jetty and a 13th-c revetment frontbrace. They were followed by a succession of four timber revetments dating from the 14th-16th c. A brick wall formed the waterfront of the early 18th c and, in front of the wall, a further three timber river walls were identified. The final waterfront on site was constructed in the 1930s from concrete and metal sheeting. Behind the revetments on the W of the site a sequence of timber and brick drains was excavated; finds included rare fragments of river barges, a collection of decorated clay tobacco pipes and stamped lead seals.

Thames Foreshore, Bankside, SE1 TQ 3227 8053 PCA (Jack Green) watching brief Nov-Dec 1999 Southwark Council TFB99

Piling for an extension of the river wall was monitored.

Alluvial clays and sands were recorded below the foreshore layers. Various timber structures and isolated posts and beams associated with riverfront revetments and 19th and 20th-c shuttering were observed. Two timber drains, probably of 19th c date, were also found. Below the foreshore the truncated remains of a late medieval revetment were revealed over a distance of at least 6.80m; other timber further E may have been a continuation of the same. A small section of a late medieval barge bed was found, consisting of a section of clinker boat planking with chalk packing behind. wc

27 Bankside (car park to rear), SE1 TQ 3228 8051 MOLAS (Carrie Cowan) evaluation July 1999 Chelsfield plc BAK99

Natural strata were not reached. An angled brick foundation, which is likely to have been part of the 17th-c *Hope Theatre*, was revealed; brick structures which were also recorded are probably the remains of the 17th-c Bear Gardens glassworks.

151-153 Bermondsey Street, SE1 TQ 3330 7955 PCA (Mick Parsons) watching brief Dec 1999 Acorn Homes Ltd BSK99

Natural strata were not observed, the earliest deposit being a 19th-c demolition layer.

Maidstone Buildings, 72-76 Borough High Street, SE1 TQ 3252 8005 MOLAS (Bruno Barber) watching brief Apr-June 1999 Howard Holdings plc BIH99

The earliest recorded deposits lay on the E side of the site, close to the Borough High Street frontage and were apparently fire destruction deposits dated to AD 50-140. They are probably indicative of early Roman clay-and-timber buildings which lay on the W side of the road to the bridgehead. In places these deposits were sealed by dark earth. On the W side of the site, where a natural channel is known, there was evidence of medieval and post-medieval reclamation and make-up dumps, together with fragmentary remains of a chalk-lined cesspit and a chalk rubble footing.

282-302 Borough High Street, SEI TQ3223 7958 MOLAS (Pat Miller, Stewart Hoad) evaluation Mar-June 1999 Berkeley College Homes Ltd BO199

Natural gravels were overlaid by ploughsoil and rubbish deposits in the W of the site, the ploughsoil containing many residual finds of Roman and medieval pottery. Two undated postholes were recorded. Elsewhere all deposits above the natural had been truncated by 19th-c and modern basements.

St Giles Church, Camberwell Church Street, SE5 TQ 3296 7664 PCA (David Divers) watching brief Dec 1999 Churchwardens and Parish Church Council of St Giles Church CSA99

A trench for an electrical cable for new floodlighting revealed a sandy deposit, presumably 18th-19th-c make-up, with modern topsoil above.

Southwark Cathedral, Cathedral Street, SE1 TQ 3265 8040 Southwark Cathedral Archaeological Recording Project (Nathalie Cohen, Simon Roffey) standing structure survey June 1999 Medieval Archaeology Society and Royal Archaeological Institute SCA96

A study of the ledger slabs at the E end of the cathedral and the recording of the external and internal fabric of the Harvard Chapel (formerly the chapel of St John) were undertaken in 1996. Here some of the earliest dateable fabric survives, including part of an arcade leading from the N transept and the remains of an earlier apsidal chapel (LA 8, 10 (1998) 255-62). More recent recording work has concentrated on the surviving medieval fabric of the E end of the cathedral at ground and triforium level. Several phases of construction, from the 12th to 19th c have been recorded. The 15th-c roof bosses preserved in the cathedral and architectural fragments dating from the early 12th to 16th c have also been recorded. WC

Clink Street (sewer repair), SE1 TQ 3256 8040 MOLAS (James Drummond-Murray) watching brief Oct 1999 Thames Water CLK99

The trench for sewer repairs lay within the boundaries of the medieval Winchester Palace (SAM), specifically, close to the line of the N wall of the service range. The modern services were surrounded by modern backfill.

63-65 Cobourg Road, SE5 TQ 3370 7800 PCA (Alistair Douglas) evaluation May 1999 Caine Developments Ltd CBG99

No natural strata were located, the earliest deposits being horticultural or agricultural which may date to the 17th c. Also recorded were post-medieval dumped deposits and 19th-c features that included the partial remains of a brick wall foundation, a brick floor and a drain.

Dundas Road, SE15 TQ 3523 7637 AOC (Darryl Palmer) evaluation Mar 1999 Laing Partnership Housing DSR99

A palaeochannel was found cutting the natural clay in the E of the site. It was sealed by post-medieval and later made ground. A presumed drainage ditch, dated to the mid-17th to mid-19th c, was recorded, disturbed by 19th-c and modern demolition which had resulted in significant truncation across the site.

1-33 Falmouth Road, SE1 TQ 3265 7945 MOLAS (Tony Mackinder) evaluation and excavation Mar-July 1999 Bellway Homes (South East) FLH99

Natural brickearth was cut by Roman ditches belonging to a field system alongside Watling Street. Other Roman features included an animal cremation and two pits or a well. A 17th-c well, partly barrel-lined, and 19th-c features were recorded.

Grange Yard, 10 The Grange, SE1 TQ 3362 7915 PCA (Al Rae) watching brief May 1999 Galliard Homes Ltd TGR98

The watching brief followed an evaluation in 1998 (LA 9, supp.

1 (1999) 22). Natural gravels were sealed by post-war demolition debris, possibly bomb damage.

25-47 Lant Street, SE1 TQ 3225 7975 BC (David Beard, Simon Blatherwick, Robin Densem, Scott McCracken, Harvey Sheldon, Rosemary Yeaxlee) evaluation June-July 1999 London Borough of Southwark LNT99

The evaluation was undertaken as a training excavation. Natural gravels were overlaid by a ploughsoil which contained Roman pottery, including a substantial part of a late-1st-c amphora. Much worked stone was found reused in post-medieval foundations and in the rubble backfill of post-medieval cellars. It is likely to have originated from medieval buildings on the Duke of Suffolk's estate (on which the site was located), and that the absence of medieval features is consistent with the land's usage as open park land in the medieval period. The foundations of a range of buildings that fronted on to Lant Street and part of their rear yards were excavated in the N of the site. They seem to have been built piecemeal E-W across the site, possibly from the mid-17th c. To the N of the buildings evidence of flagstone yard surfaces, brick-lined cesspits and drainage gullies was recorded, as well as both brick and stone foundations. One surface, possibly a path, was made of animal knuckle bones: such a practice (to protect and decorate earthen floor surfaces) is usually attributed to the late 17th - early 18th c.

London Bridge Station, Joiner Street, SE1 TQ 3290 8020 MOLAS (Tony Mackinder) watching brief Nov 1999 - Feb 2000 Railtrack plc JNE99

Undated waterlaid deposits, post-medieval dumping and several 18th-c brick floors were recorded.

Camden 4B, Lisford Street, SE15 TQ 3386 7687 AOC (Darryl Palmer) evaluation Jan 1999 Peckham Partnership, Countryside in Partnership LSF99

Near the S edge of the site, the subsoil above natural clay had been cut by an undated pit filled with burnt material. It was sealed by 20th-c deposits. Elsewhere 19th-c garden features were recorded, though a substantial part of the site had been disturbed in the 18th and 19th c.

5-27 Long Lane, SE1 TQ 3257 7976 PCA (Alistair Douglas) evaluation Nov-Dec 1999 CgMs Environmental Ltd LKG99

In the Roman period the marshy ground was consolidated with dumped deposits for the construction of a road. Beside the road were the remains of a possible timber platform. Later in the Roman period further dumping took place to raise the ground level for building construction, which encroached onto the area of the road. The remains of at least two plastered and painted mud brick buildings, together with their occupation debris, were recorded. The ground level continued to be built up during the medieval and post-medieval periods and was partially truncated by a large air raid shelter.

210-216 Long Lane, SE1 TQ 3307 7946 MOLAS (Stewart Hoad) evaluation Aug-Sept 1999 ABC Builders & Developers LGE99

Natural brickearth was overlaid by ploughsoil containing medieval and post-medieval pottery. It was cut by what was probably a well, the backfill of which was contemporary with the brick and concrete foundations and ceramic drains of 18th and 19th-c buildings that fronted onto Long Lane.

Southwark Cathedral, Montague Close, SE1 TQ 3270 8037 PCA (David Divers) excavation May-Nov 1999 Southwark Cathedral MTA99

Above the natural gravels a Roman road, which led NE to the Roman bridge, was located. It was constructed c. AD 50, had been resurfaced several times with compacted gravel and had a

timber-lined drain added. Pits, dug for the extraction of gravel, probably during its construction, were found along the SE side of the road. The roadside ditch was re-lined at least three times before it and the pits were covered by clay-and-timber buildings built along both sides of the road. The internal walls of these buildings appear to have been decorated with painted plaster, fragments of which were found in their demolition material. Amongst the many Roman objects found were what may be a pattern for shoe soles. Saxon pottery was recovered, indicating a Saxon presence on the site. The entire site lay within the precinct of the Priory of St Mary Overie, from which the cathedral has evolved. It is thought that the area W of a large preserved medieval wall was internal to the priory and the area to the E, external. Internally, the fragmentary remains of a medieval burial in a stone sarcophagus were found; externally, pits appeared to date from the late Roman or possibly Saxon periods, the medieval and post-medieval periods. Four other medieval stone walls were recorded.

A small area of stone floor and a brick wall were recorded; they are identified as part of a pottery kiln that was built inside the priory buildings in the 17th c and partly preserved *in situ*. A second kiln had been preserved *in situ* after a previous excavation; it had been built against the cathedral wall in the late 17th c and was apparently later rebuilt, in the same location, but having been rotated through 90°. It is the W end of the firing chamber of this rebuilt kiln that is preserved *in situ*; only a small portion of the early parts of this kiln survived the reconstruction. Reused building stone, much of which was presumably medieval, was recovered from the kiln structure. Great quantities of pottery wasters, together with kiln furniture, were recovered. Excavation of the extension to Montague Chamber's lightwell revealed about 30 burials from an 18th-c cemetery, most of which had been buried in three adjacent multiple graves. The top of the skull of one of the burials had been sawn off to allow an autopsy to be carried out. Copper pins, possibly shroud pins, were recovered from some of the burials.

Peckham Bus Garage, Peckham High Street, SE15 TQ 34 10 7651 AOC (Giles Dawkes) watching brief Oct 1999 Parker & Browne Project Management PKM99

Above the natural clay were two 19th-c brick garden walls and structures associated with a tram depot on the site, including a tram rail and a supporting wall.

Balloon Site, Lambeth College, Queen Elizabeth Street, Tower Bridge Road, SE1 TQ 33 55 8001 PCA (David Divers) Apr 1999 Skyline Balloons QET99

Alluvium was cut by a water channel or drainage ditch. It was overlaid by mid-17th-c made ground and a single pit produced 17th-c material, including some tin-glazed pottery waste and kiln furniture. Basements, a culvert and several small pits were recorded; they appeared to be domestic and 18th c in date.

2 Queens Road, SE15 TQ 34 57 7673 MOLAS (Robert Cowie) evaluation Oct 1999 Bowman Associates QES99

Natural gravel was cut by two shallow hollows, which were probably of natural origin, although they may have been anthropogenic. Both features were covered by a layer of brick-earth, which was overlaid in turn by two successive layers of agricultural and/or garden soil. A 19th-c pit cut the earlier of the two soil layers.

St Andrew's Church, 381 Southwark Park Road, SE16 TQ 34 92 7903 MOLAS (James Drummond-Murray) evaluation Oct 1999 Buxton Homes SRK99

The natural brickearth was overlaid by sediments typical of a marshy environment, possibly reclamation of an intermittently flooded landscape or gradual silting up of a natural or man-

made watercourse. Agricultural soil lay above, followed by deposits that were probably related to the construction and destruction of the 19th-c church and church hall buildings.

71-73 Southwark Street, SE1 TQ 32 04 8019 AOC (Tim Stevens) watching brief Dec 1999 Willmott Dixon Construction SHW99

Natural strata were not reached. Reclamation deposits dated to the 17th-18th c were recorded.

49-51 Tanner Street, SE1 TQ 33 53 7965 PCA (Alistair Douglas) Sept-Oct 1999 J & K Builders Ltd TAT99

The natural sand of an eyot was cut by a single posthole which may date to the Neolithic period. A soil deposit which overlay the posthole was truncated by a ditch, possibly a field enclosure boundary associated with prehistoric occupation or settlement of the eyot. This was succeeded by a sequence of alluvial deposition and then a peat layer, both of which yielded burnt and struck flint and bone. The peat was sealed by alluvium as sea level rose and the site became flooded. Reoccupation occurred in the 17th c when a timber-lined tanning pit was constructed. This was backfilled in the early 20th c, covered by a concrete raft and replacement brick-lined pits built above. A concrete stanchion base of the tanning factory that was demolished in the second half of the 20th c survived.

Tennis Street, SE1 TQ 32 60 7977 PCA (Tim Carew) watching brief July 1999 London Borough of Southwark TET99

Natural sand was observed. A quantity of human bone, fewer than 10 individuals, was recovered from unstratified material, which nevertheless probably came from 18th to 19th-c deposits. One possible grave cut, of 19th-c date, was recorded.

1-2 Three Oak Lane, SE1 TQ 33 65 7984 PCA (Jenny Proctor) evaluation and excavation Aug-Oct 1999 Cannon Court (UK) Ltd TKL99

Above natural sand prehistoric occupation was represented by a series of features. In the SW corner of the site a ditch was revealed which had rounded butt ends and continued to the W; it appeared to be an interrupted ditch. Burnt and struck flints and a possible wooden ard share were recovered from its fills, which are likely to be Middle Bronze Age or earlier in date. To the W was a large curvilinear ditch containing struck flint, pottery, and a fragment of possible quernstone; struck flint and daub were also recovered from a ditch in the SE corner of the site. Many postholes were recorded, including three large post pits with post pipes, and a series of stakeholes, several of which contained stakes. Five features may have been natural, though they contained burnt and struck flint and much daub. A linear feature in the SW of the site contained a large piece of timber which had the appearance of a plank with a wooden stake driven through it. These features were sealed by a deposit containing burnt and struck flint, pottery, bone, daub and a hammer stone. In the SW corner of the site this deposit was cut by a natural channel, sealed by a peat layer of Late Bronze Age date. The peat was covered by thick deposits of clay through which a large natural channel was cut in the W of the site. Alluvial deposits filled this channel and were then cut by a series of post-medieval drainage ditches, the largest of which was revetted. The site was then sealed by a series of ground-raising deposits, probably dating to the 18th c. The base of a barrel well, infilled at the end of the 18th c, was also recorded.

London Bridge City, Tooley Street, SE1 TQ 33 70 8010 MOLAS (Dick Bluer and Dave Saxby) excavation Feb-May 1999 CIT/Markborough TYT98

An evaluation in 1998 (*LA 9*, supp. 1 (1999) 25) was followed by excavations which revealed struck flint flakes and pottery dating from the Neolithic to the Roman period, lying on the W

edge of the Horsleydown eyot. A watercourse was found to have been blocked by contiguous driven oak stakes. A flint flake was also recovered from the W end of the site within the deposit forming the foreshore of a second, previously unknown, eyot. During the Roman period this eyot was delineated by a series of timber revetments dating to AD 211 and AD 231/2. Further E, two parallel drainage ditches and a gravel platform are dated to the late Roman period. Following this activity, the entire site was inundated during a long period of marine transgression, with activity not resuming until the medieval period, when a chalk building was constructed fronting onto Tooley Street. This was rebuilt in the later medieval period when it was associated with a number of hearths. In the W of the site a series of fishponds were constructed, three of which had timber sides, later replaced by chalk walls. One such pond was lined with the broken-up remains of a medieval rowing galley, dating to 1265. During the late 15th-16th c these ponds went out of use and were used for rubbish disposal, including around 500 leather shoes, two saddlebags, sword scabbards and items of clothing; armour, chainmail, wooden bowling balls, knives, pottery, glass and bone objects were also recovered, as well as the skin of a banana dating to the Tudor period and an ostrich bone, dating to c. 1610 (the earliest examples found in Britain). Near the riverfront, complex timber structures dating to the early post-medieval period are provisionally interpreted as part of the wheel-pit and head-race of a tidal mill. During the 16th-17th c brick buildings were constructed in the W of the site. The E end of the site, where there was a deep river channel flanking the Horsleydown eyot, was not reoccupied until the late 17th - early 18th c, when a timber-lined pit (possibly for tanning), five sunken barrels and a huge pit full of articulated but incomplete horse skeletons suggest that the processing of horse carcasses was taking place.

29-33 Tooley Street, SE1 TQ 3295 8028 MOLAS (Richard Hewett) evaluation May-June 1999 St Martins Healthcare Ltd TEY99

An alluvial sequence was found associated with a water channel known as the *Guy's Channel*. It contained Roman artefacts and timber stakes which probably indicate the management of the channel and its usage and abandonment. Construction of the existing basement had truncated all later deposits.

151 Tower Bridge Road, SE1 TQ 3335 7951 PCA (Robin Taylor-Wilson) Oct 1999 Sunlight Projects Ltd TBD99

In a trench in the SE of the site a peaty layer formed the lowest deposit in a sequence indicative of alternate phases of riverine inundation and regression. Peaty deposits, recorded in two of the trenches, are most likely medieval in date. The site was truncated by a network of timber and brick tanning pits of 18th-c date. An extensive deposit of crushed tree bark and acorn was recorded in the SW of the site: this would have been derived from the tanning process (oak being a rich source of tannin). To the S the site had been truncated by the construction of Victorian or later basements.

167 Tower Bridge Road, SE1 TQ 3344 7966 PCA (Dave Dobson) watching brief Aug-Sept 1999, (Jenny Proctor) excavation Dec 1999 Roof Residential Ltd TWD99

Natural sand and gravel was overlaid in the S of the site by alluvial deposits above which were two deposits of peat with a few burnt flints, possibly 'pot boilers'. The peat was cut by a channel, its fill dated to 2nd and 3rd c, and sealed by several more deposits of alluvium containing Roman and medieval pottery, and two small gullies. These were overlaid by a possible deposit of garden soil which may be of 18th-c date. A red brick floor was also recorded, it was possibly associated with buildings documented in the mid-18th c. Several Victorian brick structures, such as a circular soak-away and drains, were also recorded.

8 Tyers Gate, SE1 TQ 3325 7970 PCA (Douglas Killock) excavation Nov 1999 Acorn Homes Ltd TYG99

Alluvial clay was covered by a peat deposit containing unworked timber, some of which is alder. The peat was sealed by alluvial clays, which in the N had been eroded by a channel. The alluvium indicates that the local water table had apparently risen by over half a metre. It was cut by two medieval ditches, dating to the mid-14th to mid-15th c, which appear to have continued in use until they were infilled in the late 15th-16th c. These were overlaid by reclamation dumps into which two circular tanning pits had been cut, the sides of one supported with timber staves, the other filled with horncores, presumably discarded from the tanning process. Dating from the overlying dumped deposits suggests that the tanning pits were in use in the 16th c. The ground level having been raised in the 16th - early 17th c, two buildings were constructed, probably at about this time, and they continued in use, with minor modifications, until the 19th c. The walls were constructed of brick, Reigate stone and tile and reused ragstone and tile (possibly derived from the demolition of Bermondsey Abbey). They are interpreted as walls supporting a timber superstructure; the remains of timber floors were also recorded. During the 18th c the buildings were extensively repaired and the W building remodelled. Some walls of both buildings were replaced by brick; the timber floor in the E building was replaced, in one area, by a new one of sheep bone knuckles, while a room in the W building was floored with Flemish tiles, dated c. 1730 to early 19th c. To the N of the buildings two large pits seem to have been associated with the construction of 19th-c tanning pits. A silt deposit, consistent with flooding, was recorded in three different areas of the site and above it further 19th-c rebuilding continued.

97-101 Union Street, SE1 TQ 3223 8002 AOC (Les Capon) excavation Aug-Sept 1999 Commercial Industrial Building Associates Ltd UNN98

Excavations followed an evaluation in 1998 (*LA 9, supp. 1 (1999) 25*). Cutting the natural sand in the NW of the site was a N-S inhumation and possibly another, dating to the Roman period. They are likely to have been part of a cemetery. Small pits were also excavated in this area. In the SE of the site a sequence of boundary ditches was recorded; they were on a similar alignment, indicating an established boundary. The earliest ditch contained much pottery (including imports) and *resserae*, suggesting that a high status building was located in the area. In the NE of the site, four domestic rubbish pits were excavated and from which two oil-lamps were recovered, both of which may have been devotional. Most of the finds are dated to 1st-3rd c. Sealing these features was what appeared to be an agricultural layer. The site seems to have remained open land until about the 18th c when walls and flooring indicate building development; thereafter severe disturbance and site clearance followed war-time bombing.

103 Union Street, SE1 TQ 3222 8002 AOC (Les Capon) evaluation Jan 1999 Cain Developments UNO99

Alluvium of Roman date, had been cut by a boundary ditch which is dated to the mid-4th c. These were truncated and sealed by late 17th-18th-c made ground and demolition material, all overlaid by 20th-c debris.

SUTTON

Royal Marsden Hospital, Imperial Cancer Research Laboratory, Cotswold Road, Sutton TQ 2625 6225 AOC (Diccon Hart) evaluation Aug 1999 The Institute of Cancer Research CDR99

Sandy subsoil over the natural chalk had been affected by substantial landscaping, the latter probably associated with the construction of the present laboratories.

330 Croydon Road, Wallington TQ 2908 6500 SAS (Jeff Perry) evaluation Apr 1999 Mr & Mrs Rolls CWA99

Topsoil and levelling deposits were located; natural strata were not reached. One possible struck flint was recovered.

Danbury Mews (builder's yard), Wallington TQ 2871 6472 MOLAS (Richard Hewett) evaluation July-Aug 1999 Claav Construction Ltd DMM99

Natural strata were not reached. A small group of undiagnostic flint flakes and spalls was recovered from the subsoil; it is most likely of Neolithic or Bronze Age date. From a topsoil deposit a mid-11th to mid-12th-c buckle and pottery, dated to c.1230-1350, was recovered. It was overlaid by mid-19th-c dumped material and a probable soakaway that may have related to the recently demolished building.

The Sutton and East Surrey Waterworks, Gander Green Lane, Cheam TQ 2485 6415 SAS (Jeff Perry) evaluation Mar 1999 Sutton and East Surrey Water GGC99

Two trenches were excavated to the N and W of the Bourne Hole spring. Modern building debris and water pipes were recorded above the natural sand.

Barrow Hedges Primary School, Harbury Road, Carshalton Beeches TQ 2723 6305 SAS (Jeff Perry) evaluation Nov 1999 London Borough of Sutton HYC99

Modern deposits and a cat burial have been located. wc

Grove Park Car Park, High Street, Carshalton TQ 2401 6451 SAS (Jeff Perry, Andy Skelton) evaluation Mar 1999 London Borough of Sutton GVP99

The substantial flint and mortar foundations of a late 12th or early 13th-c stone building were revealed, probably those of the Manor House of *Stonecourt*. A garderobe shaft, built into one wall, yielded pottery, two fragments of glass urinals and several figure-of-eight nails.

Queen Mary's Hospital (former), off King's Avenue, Carshalton TQ 2794 6231 WA (Julie Lovell) excavation Aug 1999 CgMs on behalf of Bryant Homes (Weald) Ltd QPL99

The site lies within a Late Bronze Age circular enclosure, a SAM. A Late Bronze Age pit and a deposit, possibly of the same date, were identified above the natural chalk.

London Road (Beddington ZED), Hackbridge TQ 2835 6643 PCA (Mark Bagwell) evaluation Jan 1999 Peabody Housing Trust LRG99

Natural gravel was overlaid by ploughsoil which contained prehistoric flint, Roman, post-medieval and later material. Six gullies were recorded; they may represent field drains or remnants of medieval and later field systems. There were numerous 19th-c field drains and plough marks, probably representing the last agricultural land use for the site.

Wallington Mill, London Road, Wallington TQ 2908 6500 SAS (Jeff Perry) watching brief Jan 1999 Grosvenor Construction (SE) Ltd WWN99

Topsoil and make-up deposits were recorded above the natural gravel.

Holy Cross Church Annex, 46 North Street, Carshalton TQ 2784 6465 SAS (Jeff Perry) evaluation Apr 1999 Holy Cross Church NHT99

The excavations revealed modern make-up deposits and 19th-c brick walls above natural gravel.

Greyhound Public House, Pound Street, Carshalton TQ 2788 6445 SAS (Jeff Perry) evaluation Dec 1999 Young and Company Brewery plc PDT99

The natural colluvium and chalk had been truncated by two large mid-late 18th-c pits, the W one of which had been cut by the foundations of a substantial brick wall, also of 18th-c date.

59a Sandy Lane North, Wallington TQ 2991 6425 ASE (Richard James) evaluation June 1999 Rushmon Ltd SLW99

Modern made ground overlay natural sand; ground reduction may have taken place when the previous buildings were demolished.

Orchard Works, Streeters Lane, Beddington TQ 2978 6523 MOLAS (David Saxby) evaluation June 1999 Bellway Homes Ltd STL99

A hill-wash deposit above natural sand and gravel contained prehistoric struck flint flakes and pottery, together with modern brick and rubbish. Much of the site had been truncated by modern development.

St Mary's Infant School, West Street, Carshalton TQ 2770 6475 SAS (Jeff Perry) evaluation Mar 1999 St Mary's Infant School WCN99

Topsoil and levelling was found above the natural gravel.

TOWER HAMLETS

The Former Charrington's Wharf Site, Blackwall Way, E14 TQ 3855 8050 AOC (Karl Hulka) evaluation Aug-Sept 1999 Ballymore Properties UK Ltd BKW99

Above the natural gravels or alluvium was a succession of docks, slipways, dockside buildings, river walls and associated surfaces. They dated from the early 17th to 20th c; the best preserved structure was a 19th-c timber slipway.

Blair Street, E14 TQ 3847 8112 PCA (Chris Jarrett) evaluation Sept 1999 Peter Howard Construction Ltd BLI99

Natural silty sand was overlaid by 19th-20th-c ground make-up.

37-39 Commercial Road, E1 TQ 3423 8134 PCA (Mark Beasley) evaluation June 1999 Ballymore Properties Ltd CMA99

Cutting into the natural gravel were a gully and two probable gravel extraction pits. They were overlaid by garden soils of post-medieval date, with 19th-c landfill and modern make-up above.

DLR Lewisham Extension, Mudchute Station, East Ferry Road, E14 TQ 3802 7860 MOLAS (David Saxby) excavation Apr 1997 Mowlem Civil Engineering DXC96

Excavations have shown that the watercourse and timbers that were recorded in an evaluation in 1996 (*LA* 8, supp. 2 (1997) 58) were in fact naturally occurring features within a marsh environment.

20-22 Ensign Street, E1 TQ 3420 8073 CAN (Paul Hutchings) watching brief Apr 1999 Mizzen Design Build Ltd ENN99

Extraction of the natural gravels seems to have occurred over most of the area, probably dating from the late medieval period to the 18th c. In recent years the site has been heavily developed and truncated.

Fawcett Library, Goulston Street, E1 TQ 3373 8140 MOLAS (Cordelia Hall) watching brief Mar 1999 London Guildhall University GOU99

The site was truncated down to the natural gravels.

Gas Works, Harford Street, Ben Jonson Road, E1 TQ 3625 8180 MOLAS (Kieron Tyler) standing structure survey June 1999 Bellway Homes Ltd HFD99

A photographic record was made of the former Commercial Gas Works, which commenced in 1838. The original bases of the gas holders have survived but they are no longer of the single order type because of the repairs and alterations to them throughout the 19th c.

Green Dragon Yard, Old Montague Street, E1 TQ 3406 8155 MOLAS (Heather Knight) evaluation June-July 1999 Hodgson's Ltd GDY99

Above natural brickearth was a soil deposit which is likely to have been Roman in date, re-worked in later times. It was cut by a large rectangular pit dated to the early-mid 18th c, which contained clay tobacco pipe fragments, including 50 pipe bowls, of which 49 are dated 1700-40. Half of the recovered pipes have makers' marks; in particular, the initials RS occur 22 times, suggesting that the maker must have been working locally. Garden soil containing 18th-c material sealed the pit.

4-10a Leyden Street, 11-19 Cobb Street, 11-17 Bell Lane, E1 TQ 3355 8160 PCA (Chris Pickard) evaluation Apr 1999 City & Thames Properties LEY99

Post-medieval deposits containing residual Roman and medieval pottery were recorded above natural brickearth. Five rubbish pits, cutting through an agricultural deposit, were found to contain a high percentage of animal bone, including cattle horncores and domestic refuse. The site was built over in the 18th c, as represented by a wall footing and a linear slot; these were truncated by the present 19th-c buildings on the site.

43-53 Narrow Street, Limehouse Basin, E14 TQ 3617 8086 PCA (Mark Bagwell) evaluation Aug 1999 Mills Whipp Projects Ltd NHU99

Natural gravels in the S of the site were overlaid by ploughsoil containing mid-14th to mid-15th-c pottery, cut by 16th-c ploughmarks. Elsewhere the site had been truncated by 19th-c warehouse structures.

Monteith Joint Venture Site, Old Ford Road, Parnell Road, E3 TQ 3655 8380 PCA (Mark Bagwell) evaluation Feb 1999 Circle 33 Housing Trust Ltd OLF99

Natural brickearth and gravel was recorded in the NW of the site. Two probable channels or field boundary ditches, containing 17th-c pottery and residual Roman and medieval material, were revealed.

87-98 Mansell Street, 41-42 Prescott Street, E1 TQ 3384 8049 PCA (Alistair Douglas) watching brief and excavation Nov 1999 Berkley Homes (North London) Ltd PSM99

The site had been truncated to the natural gravel. Undated fill deposits were recorded, possibly backfill of gravel extraction pits; they were cut by 16th-c rubbish pits.

17 Old Nichol Street, E2 TQ 3360 8239 PCA (Geoff Parsons) watching brief Dec 1999 Beachbay Ltd ONT99

Above the natural sand and gravel was a made ground deposit of 18th c date, cut by a 19th-c pit.

Spitalfields Ramp, 280 Bishopsgate, E1 TQ 3348 8189 MOLAS (Chris Thomas, David Bowsher, Mark Burch, Jessica Cowley, Andy Daykin, Chiz Harward, Nick Holder, Malcolm Mackenzie, Adrian Miles, Lucy Wheeler) excavation Nov 1998-Nov 1999 Spitalfields Development Group and London International Finance, Futures and Options Exchange SRP98

An evaluation in 1998 (*LA 9*, supp. 1 (1999) 26) was followed by excavations, the site lying mostly within a SAM. Evidence of a Roman cemetery was revealed above the natural brickearth. About 95 graves were recorded, of which 83 had substantial skeletal remains and the remainder, fragmentary or none. Many were buried with artefacts. The earliest burials were aligned N-S; later they were in neat rows, aligned W-E, with the head at the W end. The southernmost row included four high status burials, including two robbed-out sarcophagi, a timber-lined mausoleum and a complete stone sarcophagus containing a lead coffin. There were also two cremations. In addition to the burials there were quarry pits, ditches and a timber-lined well containing painted wall plaster and 2nd c pottery in the backfill.

The earliest medieval activity consisted of brickearth extraction pits, probably dating to the period before the Priory and Hospital of St Mary Spital was founded on the site in 1197. Large areas of the priory and hospital site were excavated. In the outer precinct many postholes and stakeholes indicated at least two timber buildings. Large rubbish pits along the W and S sides of the site may indicate that the area was used for rubbish disposal during the 13th and 14th c. In the 15th c a row of chalk tenements was built fronting onto a road; to the W lay the robbed-out foundations of the medieval precinct wall. Between this road and the church to the N lay the cemetery of the priory, of which about 8,500 burials were excavated. In the S part and W side of the cemetery there were many mass burial pits. Tombs were also found, as were the graves of at least six priests. Within the cemetery lay the stone charnel house, an open-air pulpit and the foundations of a gallery for watching sermons at the pulpit. The E end of the 13th-c church was revealed: the remains of the foundation of the S wall of the S aisle, the E wall of the S aisle and the S wall of the chancel. The E wall of the chancel was robbed out, probably during the 15th c, when the church was extended E by the Lady Chapel. The S aisle also seems to have been rebuilt and extended. To the NE of the church, the S and E walls of the canons' dormitory were found. Most of the walls of the church and the walls of the canons' infirmary have been preserved *in situ*. A ditch separated the church and the prior's garden from the cemetery and also formed the E precinct boundary together with an earth bank. To the N of the ditch lay a timber building, above which was a complex of chalk foundations forming the canons' infirmary with an associated kitchen and an industrial building containing large hearths. Pits outside this building contained substantial quantities of industrial ceramics and glass. Many alterations and additions had been made to the building. During the later medieval period a road was laid over the infilled ditch. Further E there was evidence for garden activities, rubbish disposal, a barrel well and the foundations of a rectangular stone building.

After the Dissolution in 1539 the church was demolished, although the E wall was retained and used as a garden wall. During the 16th and 17th c a road was constructed which became Spital Square east. Brick houses with basements fronted onto this street on its N side. Behind the buildings were gardens containing pits, wells, barrel wells, cesspits, drains and bedding trenches. A brick wall forming the E wall to *Bolingbroke House*, a mansion on the site, was also found. The former outer precinct became the site of the Artillery Ground within which were found a brick kiln and a brick building with mortar and clay floors; it was surrounded by a high brick wall except in the NW corner. Cutting the brick kiln was a ditch which formed a star-shaped enclosure; it appears to have been backfilled in the early part of the 1640s. On the E side was a brick house of four rooms, known as the Master Gunner's House; it had floors in tile, brick and mortar and a cellar. During the latter part of the 17th and first half of the 18th c the area was redeveloped for housing. Parts of Fort Street, Steward Street, Spital Square and Lamb Street were recorded. Large quantities of ceramics and glass were recovered from the cesspits behind the houses.

Thames Foreshore, Tower Pier, Tower Hill, EC3 TQ 3345 8045 OAU (Graham Keevill) watching brief Feb-Mar 1999 Port of London Authority TPR99

Pile location tests were monitored. Victorian masonry and timber structures were recorded and a very large N-S iron pipe below the existing Tower Stairs. The pipe is Victorian or later in date and is probably the same as an iron pipe visible on the foreshore at the maximum low water mark.

Yallops Yard, Tredegar Road, E3 TQ 3715 8353 PCA (David Divers) evaluation July 1999 BBP Property Consultants TRR99

The evaluation followed a watching brief in 1994 (*LA 7, 13* (1995) 350 (HAT94)). Above the natural brickearth a bedding and drainage layer and two build-up deposits were recorded in section, sealed by 19th - 20th-c granite setts, associated with the former goods yard.

Winkley's Wharf, off West Ferry Road, E14 TQ 3730 7880 PCA (Toby Cuthbertson) watching brief June 1999 Wilcon Redrow Homes (South East) Ltd WRY99

A thick layer of alluvial silt, probably the result of flooding, was observed across the site; beneath it organic peats were exposed in the S. Wood recovered from the peat may have formed part of a Neolithic or Bronze Age forest, amongst which birch is represented. Above the silts lay deposits that were highly contaminated, probably caused by leakage and/or dumping of tar from the tar works (1840-1888) or oil from the oil works (1895-1950). Slag observed in a pit in the N of the site could have been associated with the use of the site in the early 1890s for smelting, or any one of the industries occupying the site whose processes involved high temperatures. WC

33-39 Westferry Road, E14 TQ 3713 7980 MOLAS (Dan Swift) evaluation Sept 1999 Foxtone Estates Ltd WFY99

Natural gravels were overlaid by alluvium which contained fire-cracked flints of possible prehistoric date. It was cut by what may have been the butt end of a shallow, undated ditch.

138-141 Whitechapel High Street, 2-36 Middlesex Street, Goulston Street, E1 TQ 3375 8130 MOLAS (Alison Telfer) evaluation Nov 1999 Freshwater WCP99

Medieval pits were found cutting into the natural brickearth, one of which was for brickearth extraction. A medieval cellar was revealed which continued in use into the Victorian period, when it was partly rebuilt. The remains of post-medieval buildings were also recorded: a 16th-c brick building, two walls, possibly dating to the 16th and 17th c and another possible 17th-c wall. Otherwise, modern and Victorian building construction had truncated the site.

WALTHAM FOREST

St Joseph's Church, 68 Grange Park Road, E10 TQ 3770 8703 PCA (Mark Beasley) evaluation Apr 1999 Peter Howard Construction Ltd GPR99

Natural gravels in the N of the site were overlaid by post-medieval deposits. An undated palaeochannel was recorded on the N site boundary, the top of which had been consolidated during the 18th or 19th c with demolition rubble.

Hale Brinks South (Allotment Site), Hale End Road, E17 TQ 3858 9084 HAT (Tom Vaughan) evaluation Feb 1999 DJ Higgins and Sons Ltd HBS99

Above the natural clay and gravel were land drains and topsoil, the latter containing some post-medieval and modern material.

Former Beech Farm Site, 275 Hale End Road, E4 TQ 3870 9130 HAT (David Bescoby) evaluation Aug 1999 Circle 33 Housing Trust Ltd HED99

Above the London Clay two brick soakaways of 19th-20th c date and recent overburden were recorded.

WANDSWORTH

Lessingham Works (former), 8 Lessingham Avenue, SW17 TQ 2750 7175 MOLAS (David Saxby) evaluation June 1999 Servite Houses Ltd LSH99

Natural clay was truncated by large modern pits.

106 Upper Tooting Road, SW17 TQ 2775 7211 SAS (Jeff Perry) evaluation May 1999 Mount Anvil Construction Ltd UTO99

Modern features were recorded above the natural clay which contained residual 17th and late 18th-c finds.

WESTMINSTER

Arundel House, Fitzalan House, 13-15 Arundel Street, WC2 TQ 3101 8081 evaluation, excavation and watching brief Nov 1997 - Oct 1998 PCA (Jennifer Proctor) International Institute for Strategic Studies ADL97

London Clay was overlaid by deposits of alluvium in some areas and, in one of the trenches, a deposit of peat which may date to the Neolithic period. A series of foreshore deposits overlay the alluvium or London Clay. The remains of a possible Saxon waterfront structure were located on the W side of the site. Four stakes were also recovered from this area and the tool marks on them suggest a mid-Saxon date; they may represent the remains of a jetty or a fish trap. In the NW of the site a medieval jetty was uncovered, consisting of timber posts and horizontal planks; it probably dates to the late 12th-13th c. In the NE corner of the site two timbers appear to have been part of a scissor-braced structure which may have been a jetty or a river stair, dated to the early - mid 13th c. Nearby, oak beams and another group of timbers appear to have originated from the same structure. In the NW of the site, a series of ground consolidation dumps had been deposited over the foreshore in preparation for the construction of two phases of river revetments, the earlier of which may have been associated with the jetty or river stair. The remains of the earlier revetment consisted of a horizontal timber baseplate with vertical retaining posts to the S (riverward side), the latter having been dismantled prior to the construction of the second phase of revetment. The replacement revetment, horizontally planked and front-braced, is dated to the end of the 13th - late 14th c; to its N lay a series of reclamation dumps above the earlier jetty.

In three areas of the site the remains of a later river wall were recorded: it was constructed on a timber pile and baseplate foundation, of chalk blocks faced on its S (riverward side) with stone ashlar blocks and tile levelling courses. Reclamation dumps infilled the area behind; to the N lay a chalk wall which may have been part of the complex of buildings of the Bishop of Bath's Inn. Another chalk wall was also exposed to the E. The river wall seems to have been replaced by a stone-faced Tudor brick wall which lay to the S. Drainage was provided through the wall by a series of drains spaced at regular intervals. All these medieval walls were preserved *in situ*. A bastion or stairs were added to the Tudor river wall in the 17th c, and later repairs made to the stone facing. To the N of this wall 17th-c garden soil and drainage features were excavated while across the site a series of 17th-c dumps containing large quantities of building debris were recorded: these may have been associated with the demolition of Arundel House in the late 17th c. A quantity of fine pottery, glass and clay tobacco pipes were found in a large rubbish pit of late 17th c date in the NE of the site. Dumps to the S of this were succeeded by the remains of a wall with associated floor levels, dated to the end of the 17th c; it probably represents an out building or garden structure. Brick walls dating from the 18th c were found immediately below foundations for part of the present building.

The Royal Opera House, tree pits outside Floral Hall, Bow Street, WC2 TQ 3042 8102 MOLAS (Robert Cowie) watching brief July 1999 Royal Opera House Developments Ltd ROP95

Backfilled cellars with associated walls that were aligned on Bow Street were revealed. Two walls, probably of late 17th or 18th c date which would have belonged to buildings on Bow Street, were recorded and a third was probably an external wall belonging to the second Covent Garden theatre built in 1808-9 by Robert Smirke.

25-34 Cockspur Street, 6-8 Spring Gardens, WC2 TQ 2990 8037 PCA (Chris Pickard, Douglas Killock) Mar-Sept 1999 Trevor Osbourne Propertied Group Ltd CSP97

The excavation followed an evaluation in 1997 (*LA* 8, supp. 3 (1998) 106). Natural brickearth had possibly been deposited or disturbed by the Thames and its tributaries, high concentrations of clay and sand and bands of gravel being evident. A ditch in the N of the site was recorded, probably pre-dating the 15th c. Cut features, including some which may have been horticultural in origin, possibly belong to this period; residual medieval pottery was also found in many contexts. Post-medieval brick-floored cellars and brick-lined cesspits and soakaways were located. Several boundary ditches, including a recur of the roadside ditch found in the evaluation, were recorded in the N of the site. The most extensive ditch is dated to the 16th c and probably corresponds to a documented earthwork.

17 Dean's Yard, SW1 TQ 3002 7944 HAT (Jon Murray) excavation Aug 1999 Westminster School DNY98

Excavations, following a watching brief in 1998 (*LA* 9, supp. 1 (1999) 29), revealed a deep sequence of medieval land reclamation above alluvium. Part of the stone rubble foundation of a building was recorded above late 14th-c reclamation dumps; it was associated with a possible building that had been demolished after the 16th c.

28-30 James Street, WC2 TQ 3030 8100 PCA (Jim O'Leary) evaluation May-June 1999 Gartmore Property Asset Management JES99

19th-c deposits were noted; natural strata were not reached. WC

15-17 Long Acre, WC2 TQ 3015 8092 AOC (Tony Howe, Karl Hulka) excavation and watching brief Feb-Aug 1999 London and Paris Ltd LCR99

Excavations followed an evaluation by MOLAS (*LA* 8, supp. 1 (1996) 25). Saxon pits were located in the natural gravels. They were mainly of two types, indicating different uses: one type was possibly for gravel extraction, the other was much deeper. They were infilled with domestic refuse and finds included small rectangular bone tablets (possibly blanks for the production of composite bone combs) and human bones, the latter apparently imported within the backfill. They are dated to the 6th-9th c. Later activity on the site consisted of post-medieval and later features. The first was a brick well that was probably associated with the remains of a cellar floor and walls to the W of the site. They are dated to the early 17th c and may be the remains of a stable documented for this period. A large c. 19th-c pit, probably for refuse, was also noted. Construction of basements had truncated all further activity.

199-205 Old Marylebone Road, NW1 TQ 2737 8163 MOLAS (David Sankey, Pat Miller) watching brief Jan-May 1999 Galliard Homes Ltd OMR99

Post-medieval soil above the natural gravel was overlaid by garden or field soil and features dating to the 18th-19th c, with modern material above.

Regent's Park LEB Trench, Outer Circle (Hanover Gate to Gloucester Gate), NW1 TQ 2748 8274 - TQ 2860 8349 MOLAS (Mark Wiggins) watching brief Oct 1999 - Jan 2000 London Electricity RGE99

Between Hanover Gate and the Boating Lake modern topsoil overlay London Clay. Between the E side of the Boating Lake and towards Broad Walk modern topsoil overlay modern rubble, the latter apparently derived from the clearance of World War II bomb sites and filling a natural depression formed by the valley of the River Tyburn.

(See also Camden)

Seamore Project, 25-38 Park Lane, 18-23 Curzon Street, 2-10 Curzon Place and 17-22 Pitts Head Mews, W1 TQ 2850 8020 PCA (Geoff Parsons) watching brief Sept 1999 Taylor Warren Developments PKI.99

Natural brickearth was cut by walls, floors and several brick-earth and gravel extraction pits, probably of early-mid 18th c date. A ploughsoil was also identified but no dating material was recovered from it.

The Cakehouse, St James's Park, The Mall, SW1 TQ 2976 7996 AOC (Darryl Palmer) evaluation Mar 1999 The Royal Parks SJK99

Natural strata were not reached. Deposits associated with the landscaping of the park and the excavation of the lake just to the S of the site were recorded. Residual Roman and medieval material suggests possible activity of these periods in the area.

Somerset House, The Strand, WC2 TQ 3074 8082 and TQ 3077 8078 GAP (Lucy Rowley-Williams, Marion White) evaluation, watching brief Apr-May and Sept-Dec 1999 Somerset House Trust SRA99

Alluvium overlying natural gravels was located in boreholes in the S of the site. Thick deposits of dumped material, including architectural stone, were recorded in test pits; they raised the level of the Tudor garden to the flat courtyard of Chamber's 1770s Somerset House. The make-up of the lightwell wall (1770s and later) surrounding the courtyard, together with remains of iron scaffolding tie bars, were observed. Brick culverts were noted crossing the courtyard. Trenches at the N end of the courtyard contained dumped material of predominantly 18th and 19th c date. Towards the NW of the courtyard a brick wall was recorded and artefacts recovered date from the 15th to early 19th c. During excavations in the courtyard brick walls of Old Somerset House were noted. WC

3-11 Southampton Street, WC2 TQ 3044 8078 PCA (Chris Pickard) watching brief July 1999 Colebrook Estates Ltd SSM99

The site had been truncated to natural gravels by the construction of basements, which were backfilled during the 20th c prior to the insertion of a new concrete slab and internal pillars.

Westminster Under School, Vincent Square, SW1 TQ 2960 7865 MOLAS (Simon Blatherwick) watching brief Feb 1999 Westminster Under School VNS99

Above the natural sand alluvial and reclamation deposits were recorded. A natural channel containing a sequence of deposits up to the 19th c was also revealed: it was probably the *Tachbrook*, one of the lost rivers of London. Residual prehistoric and Roman ceramics were recovered, as well as 17th-18th-c material.

Cabinet Office (New Accommodation Project), The Admiralty (Ripley & Kirkland Blocks), Whitehall, SW1 TQ 3005 8021 MOLAS (Bruno Barber) watching brief Dec-June 1999 The Cabinet Office WTH99

Natural strata were identified as the Kempton Park Gravels, suggesting that any Ipswichian deposits (the Trafalgar Square Sand and Silt Complex of the last interglacial period) had, in the area observed, been eroded by a more recent channel of the Thames. Undated alluvium overlay the uneven surface of the natural gravels, deposited by the Thames or a tributary of the Tyburn river. The channel was infilled in the medieval period and reclamation dumps continued into the early post-medieval period. One brick-lined drain, possibly early 17th c in date, may have served Wallingford House (demolished in 1694) which lay in the vicinity. Other fragmentary drains, brick footings and floors appear to be part of the late 17th-c Admiralty Office, built c. 1695 to a design by Wren.

London Archaeological Bibliography 1999

Compiled by Isabel Holroyd with contributions from Jeremy Oetgen (Senior Bibliographers and Co-Editors of the British and Irish Archaeological Bibliography). Final editing and layout by Clive Orton.

1. General, multi-period

L99/1

Huggett, J 1999 'The ACN Web Bot' *Archaeol Comput Newsl* 54, 20-1

Comments on the results of DAPPER (Digital Archiving Pilot Project for Excavation Records), including the availability of digital data from the Royal Opera House excavations (Museum of London Archaeology Service) at the ADS website (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/>).

L99/2

English Heritage 1999 *Capital archaeology: strategies for sustaining the historic legacy of a world city*

L99/3

Thomas, C Nixon, T, Malt, D (eds) 1999 *MoLAS99: annual review for 1998* London: Museum of London Archaeology Service

Reports on work carried out by the Museum of London Archaeology Service during 1998, including: heritage management, site assessments and field investigations, post-excavation analysis and publication, and teaching. There are lists detailing fieldwork projects, clients, staff, and publications.

L99/4

Hobbs, R 1999 'Showing our metal' *Brit Archaeol* 46, 7, pl.

Comments on growing links between metal detectorists and archaeologists and the role of Finds Liaison Officers working under the aegis of the Portable Antiquities Scheme in establishing such communication. Large quantities of artefacts have been unearthed from many rescue operations in the City of London as a result of using local detectorists to survey the site before excavation.

L99/5

Anon 1999 'Items of News' *Kent Archaeol Rev* 138, 182-3

A collection of reports from newspapers, archaeological publications and personal communication. Notes include the prehistoric bridge found in the Thames at Vauxhall, the establishment of the London Archaeological Archive and the seizure of over 300 metal objects from an American metal detectorist at Heathrow Airport.

L99/6

Anon 1999 'The Museum of London Archaeology Service' *Current Archaeol* 14 (6), 230-1

Interview with Taryn Nixon, head of the Museum of London Archaeology Service (MoLAS.) Considers the organisation of MoLAS, the impact of PPG16 and the future for MoLAS.

L99/7

Crummy, N 1999 'Bodies of evidence' *Rescue News* 77, 3

Considers how the Museum of London, under the Directorship of Simon Thurley, is changing to combat the problem of falling attendance. In particular, the recent exhibition of human pathology through the ages, *London Bodies*, is examined, along with its accompanying publication.

L99/8

Swain, H 1998 'Displaying our ancestors' *Archaeologist* 33, 14-15

Discusses the Museum of London's *London Bodies* temporary exhibition (opened October 1998), especially the ethical issues associated with the display of human remains.

L99/9

Anon 1999 'News' [of industrial archaeology] *Ind Archaeol News* 108, 10-13

Brief reports including: the launch of The Industrial Trust by the National Trust; consultation on World Heritage Sites; MPP and Surrey's limeworks; the potential threat posed by 'enabling works' associated with developments such as at St Pancras Station.

L99/10

Swain, H 1999 'Taking London Archaeology to Londoners' *London Archaeol* 9 (1) 3-5

L99/11

Maloney, C, Holroyd, I 1999 London Fieldwork and Publication Round-up 1998 *London Archaeol* 9 supp. 1

2. Palaeolithic and Mesolithic

L99/12

White, M, Mitchell, J, Bridgland, D McNabb, J 1999 'Rescue excavations at an Acheulean site at Southend Road, South Woodford, London Borough of Redbridge, E18 (TQ 407 905)' *Archaeol J* 155, 1-21

The first full account of excavations conducted in 1975 after the discovery of a handaxe during construction of the M11 motorway. The axelay on Pleistocene gravels of the River Roding, and is shown to have formed part of a low-density, probably *in situ*, scatter of Earlier Palaeolithic artefacts. Includes discussion of the geological stratigraphy, reports on the bifaces and other lithic artefacts, and results of microscopic use-wear analysis.

L99/13

Haughey, F 1999 'The archaeology of the Thames: prehistory within a dynamic landscape' *London Archaeol* 9 (1), 16-21

L99/14

Sidell, J, Giorgi, J, Pipe, A 1999 'Environmental Archaeology in London 1995-98, part 1' *London Archaeol* 9 (3), 67-71

3. Neolithic

(see also 99/13)

L99/15

Bates, J, Minkin, J 1999 'Laf one Street, Southwark - prehistoric farming and a medieval bridge' *London Archaeol* 8 (12) 325-30

L99/16

Ridgeway, V 1999 'Prehistoric finds at Hopton Street in Southwark' *London Archaeol* 9 (3), 72-6

4. Bronze Age

(see also 99/13, 99/14, 99/16)

L99/17

Proctor, J 1999 'Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age placed deposits from Carshalton' *London Archaeol* 9 (2), 54-60

5. Iron Age

(see also 99/13, 99/14, 99/17)