

Fieldwork Round-up 2000

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 2001, and WMC that it may continue. The abbreviation SAM stands for Scheduled Ancient Monument.

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BARKING AND DAGENHAM

Barking Abbey, between Abbey Road, Broadway, IG11 TQ 440 838 EHCA (Thomas Cromwell) evaluation Sept 2000 English Heritage AED00

Barking Abbey is a SAM; the scheduled area consists of an open parkland area in the N third, the exposed abbey ruins, which are marked out by stub walls, in the middle, and another open parkland space in the S third. The ruins are in a landscaped park setting in which the cloister ground surface is lower in height than the surrounding area: the abbey was extensively dismantled in 1541 (and possibly in succeeding centuries) and the cloister area has been excavated twice, in 1724 and 1911.

Assessment took place of the survival of deposits within the known abbey ruins at the two different ground levels that now exist as a result of early 20th-c landscaping, and the investigation of the previously unexplored open space in the S third of the scheduled area. It was found that the stub walls in the lower area of the cloister are mainly 20th-c reconstructions on concrete footings, and that no archaeological deposits survive above the natural gravels. At the upper landscaped level within the ruins, the stub walls retain at least a core of medieval material, and medieval deposits still survive *in situ* below the turf. In the open space in the S area, substantial deposits containing medieval and post-medieval features of a domestic nature were found above the natural gravels, overlaid by a thick sequence of 20th-c factory construction and demolition.

Barking College, Dagenham Road, Barking, RM7 TQ 5070 8683 FA (Clare King) evaluation May 2000 Barking College DNH00

The natural gravel was cut by a 20th-c feature.

Eastbury Manor, Eastbury Square, Barking, IG11 TQ 4570 8380 ECCFAU (Trevor Ennis) evaluation Oct 2000 BBC Television EYM00

A limited investigation was carried out in the grounds of the Elizabethan Eastbury Manor as part of a pilot for the BBC TV programme 'The House Detectives', in order to locate the remains of a wall documented in 1737. A robbed-out wall was located to the N of the house, brick fragments from the base of which are dated to the 16th c. This wall probably formed the E side of the documented rectangular walled garden.

Robert Clack Comprehensive School, Gosfield Road, Dagenham, RM8 TQ 493 871 GAP (Melanie Barge) evaluation Sept 2000 London Borough of Barking and Dagenham GSFOO

Shallow parallel lines, recorded in the natural brickearth, are interpreted as plough-marks, probably formed when the field was used during WWII to grow crops. This appears to have been a short-lived enterprise, and the land was returned to its former use as common land until its conversion to a school playing field in the 1960s. Two bases for a wooden fence on the same alignment as the plough-marks, and a ceramic field drain, were also recorded.

A13 Thames Gateway DBFO: Movers Lane, Barking, IG11 TQ 4480 8330 - 4575 8345 GAP (Mark Basely, Martin Bates, Tim Carew, Steve Dean) evaluation, excavation and watching brief July-Dec 2000 RMG (A13) Construction JV M0E00

Three phases of prehistoric occupation were revealed, the first two represented by pits and ditches dated to the late Mesolithic to early Neolithic periods and the middle-late Bronze Age. They were followed by an extensive spread of late Bronze Age burnt flint and what is identified as a beaver dam. An extensive flood deposit sealed the prehistoric sequence; it was eventually cut in the medieval period by drainage ditches. Building development commenced in the 19th c.

Marks Warren Quarry (Phase II), North Whalebone Lane, Chadwell Heath, Romford, RM6 TQ 4900 8960 JSAC (Simon Johnson) watching brief Mar-Oct 2000 Aylett Gravel Ltd MWQ00

The natural gravel was cut by a series of plough furrows and by pits, postholes, and an enclosure ditch. Iron Age pottery and loom weight fragments were recovered from the ditch. Postholes and pits were exposed on higher ground to the S of the enclosure ditch, having survived erosion by weathering and agricultural ploughing. No finds were recovered from the postholes, but a small assemblage of Iron Age pottery and daub or fired clay was recovered from the pits, which were interpreted as domestic rubbish pits. Recent topsoil sealed the sequence. WC

Bardag Site, River Road, Barking, IG11 TQ 4545 8295 AOC (Paul Fitz) watching brief Aug 2000 Shun Cheong Lung Ltd RVB00

London Clay was overlaid by a thick sequence of peat, followed by clay deposits. A shallow, undated linear feature, possibly the base of a ditch, was cut into the clay and sealed by make-up and a modern surface.

BARNET

Former Winifred House Children's Hospital, junction of Barnet Road, Hendon Wood Lane, Barnet Gate, Barnet, EN5

TQ 2170 9505 CA (Robin Densem, Geoff Potter) evaluation Apr 2000 CgMs Consulting BNO00

Above the surface of natural clay was recorded a brick wall footing, dated to the late 18th c or later, and deposits associated with the children's hospital of 1936 or later.

Barnet Gate Wood Meadow, S of Barnet Road, E of Hendon Wood Lane, NW7 TQ 2175 9490 HADAS (Brian Wrigley) excavation and geophysical survey Feb-June 2000 HADAS (with permission of landowner, Barnet Council) BGM00

Trenches N and E of the site revealed a 19th- to 20th-c plough-soil sealing patchy natural gravel over London Clay. A geophysical survey seems to show that changes in resistivity are due to natural variations in the level of the underlying clay.

Bus Garage, Brockley Hill, Edgware, HA8 TQ 1740 9418 ASC (Jonathon Hunn) watching brief Feb 2000 Venture Transport BCY00

Natural clay was overlaid by 20th-c overburden, the site apparently having been terraced.

Edgwarebury Brook, Edgware Way, Edgware, HA8 TQ 1872 9321 OAU (Dan Poore) evaluation July 2000 Environment Agency EDY00

Made ground and dumped 20th-c domestic materials overlay natural clays.

Hanshaw Drive, off Watling Avenue, Burnt Oak, Edgware, HA8 TQ 2062 9084 HADAS (Bill Bass, Andy Simpson) excavation and survey Aug 2000 - Jan 2001 (with permission of landowner, Barnet Council) HDW00

A trench in the W of the site revealed London Clay overlaid by an 18th to 19th-c agricultural soil containing one or two residual medieval sherds. Above lay demolition material relating to a Wesleyan meeting hall, built c. 1928 and demolished in 1966.

St Vincent's School, The Ridgeway, NW7 TQ 2300 9237 PCA (Timothy Bradley) watching brief Oct 2000 Claydon Associates TGY00

Above natural clay, late 19th- and 20th-c deposits were observed throughout the S of the site, indicating that the natural slope had been subject to extensive modern levelling.

BEXLEY

Broadway 2 Shopping Centre, Broadway, Bexleyheath, DA6 TQ 4935 7520 HAT (Nicholas Crank) watching brief Jan-May 2000 Bride Hall Development Ltd BBX99

A programme of monitoring and recording followed an evaluation in 1999 (*LA 9*, supp. 2 (2000), 35). The site had been heavily truncated, recent overburden and demolition deposits directly overlying the natural clays and gravels; the earliest features consisted of rubbish pits, drains and soakaways dated to the latter part of the 19th c, and the 20th c.

Wansunt Pit, Station Road, Crayford, TDH TQ 5163 7390 OAU (Stuart Foreman) excavation June-July 2000 English Heritage WNT00

This is a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). A thick layer of material representing Palaeolithic deposits was recorded, but expected Lower Palaeolithic lithic assemblages were not found, throwing doubt on the validity of previous interpretations of the Wansunt Loam.

Unit 4, Optima Park (former British Telecom Depot), Thames Road, Crayford, Dartford, DAI TQ 524 760 FA (Roy King) watching brief Mar 2000 Gazeley Properties Ltd TRK00

Above the natural gravel, late 19th/20th-c demolition rubble was recorded; it probably derived from the former buildings of the railway depot and brickworks which were present on site from the early 20th c.

Erith Library, Walnut Tree Road, Erith, DA8 TQ 5136 7808 PCA (Alan Rae) watching brief Apr 2000 Bexley Borough Council WRO00

Natural gravels were overlaid by modern make-up and garden soils dating to the 19th - 20th c.

Vic Industrial Park, West Street, Erith, DA8 TQ 5125 7840 AOC (Giles Dawkes) evaluation and watching brief Sept-Dec 2000, Jan 2001 Wimpey Homes VIPO0

A mid 19th-c river wall was discovered in the three properties nearest the river. It was recorded over a distance of at least 70m, its main structural elements consisting of wood lighter riverboats. A total of 5 boats were recorded, in near perfect condition, and dating from the early to mid 19th c. One boat had the name *Minnie* carved on the fore bulkhead. Other elements of the river wall included mooring posts, timber and hurdle-like bulwarks, shipyard waste wood, reused as ground anchors, and a groyne-like structure. The entrance to a late 19th-c pen was also recorded. All the structures had been sealed by make-up deposits for the Thames Steam Mill Wharf, built between 1897 and 1909.

BRENT

Dollis Hill Reservoir, 92 Brook Road, NW2 TQ 2235 8628 MOLAS (David Sankey) evaluation Apr 2000 Thames Water BK000

The site had been truncated to the natural gravels by modern intrusions, but cut features survived: a curvilinear feature and two field ditches, the latter dated to the mid-late 3rd c or later. The NE of the site had been truncated by 19th-c gravel extraction pits, and the SW by the construction of a recently infilled pond.

2-4 Deerhurst Road, NW2 TQ 2395 8451 OAU (Dan Poore) evaluation May 2000 Banner Homes DR000

To the S of the site was found possible evidence of one of the moats associated with *Mapesbury House*, a medieval moated manor house. The evidence could relate to either the original moat or its documented re-casting in the 17th c. A cobbled surface and a garden soil may have been associated with the late 17th-c rebuilding of the manor house, by this time known as *Maps House*. To the N of the site a buried soil and sub-soil were cut by a brick culvert, which was probably associated with the 17th-c manor house, and numerous, partly demolished, brick walls and services of 18th and 19th c date.

BROMLEY

North Orpington Water Treatment Works, East Drive, Orpington, BR5 TQ 4650 6730 MOLAS (Richard Hewett) watching brief Mar-Apr 2000 Thames Water EDO00

Natural gravels were cut by a small pit of Neolithic or early Bronze Age date and two ditches, one of which is likely to have been Roman in origin; the other is undated. Prehistoric flint tools and pottery were found in the subsoils, as well as similar material from the pit and ditches. Saxon and medieval artefacts were also recovered from the subsoil and from the upper silt fill of one section of the Roman ditch. The area appears to have remained open agricultural land until the establishment of the Water Treatment Works.

3 Fordcroft Road, Orpington, BR5 TQ 467 676 SELAU (Brian Philp) excavation May 2000 Jim McDonnell Esq

The site lay just S of the SAM: a Roman bathhouse and Anglo-Saxon cemetery. A pipe trench, two rubbish pits and a pet burial, all of 20th-c date, were located above the natural brickearth.

58-74 High Street, Orpington, BR5 TQ 4650 6673 ASE (Simon Stevens) evaluation Sept 2000 Rockcrest Ltd HG000

Some disturbance was noted at the surface of the natural gravel, associated with the former Victorian buildings on the site. The possible remains of a documented pond were also located.

St John the Baptist Church, Layhams Road, West Wickham, BR 4 TQ 3885 6480 ASE (Richard James) watching brief July 2000 Thomas Ford & Partners LMH00

A single modern (post-1945) burial was located during monitoring of new drainage works within the churchyard.

Rectory Paddock School, Main Road, Orpington, BR 5 TQ 47175 69400 MOLAS (Richard Hewett) watching brief May-June 2000 London Borough of Bromley MIA00

Subsoils above the natural gravels were found to contain mid-11th to mid-12th-c pottery and 17th-c or later clay pipes, presumably representing re-worked agricultural soils.

MIETS Unit, Bethlem Royal Hospital, Monks Orchard Road, Beckenham, BR 3 TQ 3699 6636 MOLAS (Nicholas Elsdon) evaluation July 2000 South London and Maudsley NHS Trust MKC00

The natural gravels were cut by a field boundary or drainage ditch, which contained a single struck flint, possibly residual. A second struck flint was recovered from the topsoil. The chalk bedding for a gravel road or track marked on the 1930/31 OS map was also recorded, as were several tree extraction holes that probably derived from a short-lived 20th-c orchard.

CAMDEN

34-36 Jamestown Road, NW1 TQ 2861 8400 MT (Malcolm Tucker) evaluation Dec 1999, Oct 2000, Jan 2001 London & Argyll Securities Ltd JTN99

London Clay was overlaid by clay backfill with 19th-c surfaces above. Two infilled 19th-c canal docks and two mid-19th-c ice wells of the Leftwich Company were recorded. One ice well had been truncated and infilled, the other was intact and exceptionally large (30m deep and 12m in diameter), with two access eyes. It was enclosed for shelter beneath a late 19th-c building and there was evidence of a hoist in the roof space. A brick trough-like feature is interpreted as a holding bay for ice harvested from the canal during its loading into the storage well. Also revealed were a very deep well shaft and a less deep drop shaft, as well as connecting culverts constructed in a tunnel; these were for draining ice-melt water downwards to the chalk aquifer below the London Clay. The large ice well has been retained *in situ* beneath the new development.

The City Literary Institute, Keeley House, Keeley Street, WC 2 TQ 3054 8123 MOLAS (David Bowsher) evaluation Apr 2000 The City Literary Institute KELOO

Natural brickearth was cut by a pit, probably a cesspit, which is likely to be of Saxon date. A single sherd of residual Saxon pottery, dated to the early-mid 8th to mid-9th c, was recovered from a later deposit. Brick wall foundations and an associated drain and cesspit of 17th-c date were recorded and are identified as part of *Wild House*, a large private residence built in the 1630s. Evidence of its contemporary formal gardens was also found to the rear of the house, where the natural slope in the brickearth had been levelled by substantial dumps of 17th-c material prior to its laying-out. Brick wall foundations of the 18th-c development of the site were also found.

6-10 Kirby Street, 119-124 Saffron Hill, EC1 TQ 3145 8180 MOLAS (Chiz Harward) evaluation Sept-Oct 2000 Ryangate Ltd KIY00

Waterlogged dumped deposits, probably from the backfilling of a pond or stream, were recorded above the natural gravels. They were cut by brick wall foundations, dated to the mid-late 17th c, one of which was constructed on a raft of sawn timbers supported by timber piles. The foundations were sealed by further dumps. To the E, and fronting onto Saffron Hill, 18th or 19th-c cellars were recorded; the infill of one contained several redeposited, disarticulated human bones.

21 Pond Street, NW3 TQ 2725 8085 AOC (Kim Stabler) evaluation Feb 2000 Relicpride Building Co Ltd POD00

Cellars and drainage systems dating to the late 17th to early 18th c were recorded above the natural brickearth.

32 St Edmunds Terrace, NW8 TQ 2750 8360 PCA (Lorraine Darton) watching brief and evaluation June-July 2000 Berkley Homes (West London) Ltd SDM00

London Clay was overlaid by 19th- and 20th-c deposits. A trench in the S of the site contained fragments of burnt flint.

CITY OF LONDON

Aldgate Pump, junction of Aldgate, Fenchurch Street and Leadenhall Street, EC 3 TQ 3347 8111 MOLAS (Andrew Westman) standing structure survey Sept-Oct 2000 Corporation of London AAP00

The exterior and interior of this roadside pump, which is statutorily listed Grade 2, were recorded, though the internal works are missing. Documented as built in the late 18th c, the stone structure is on the site of a medieval well; it was modified in the mid-19th c, probably when it was moved a short distance for road-widening.

Amen Court, 7-11 Old Bailey, EC 4 TQ 3180 8124 MOLAS (Julian Hill) evaluation Feb-Mar 2000 MWB (Old Bailey Developments) Ltd OLI00

An evaluation to determine the survival of the Roman and medieval City wall found possible evidence of its make-up or footings, all other traces having been removed by a substantial ventilation channel. The channel, which had brick walls and a stone flagged floor, was directed from beneath the centre of the Newgate Sessions House (which occupied the site until 1907) to an airshaft at the rear and known to have been in existence by 1890. It was infilled with 20th-c rubble.

5 Billiter Street, EC 3 TQ 3329 8109 PCA (Gary Brown, Alan Rae) evaluation Feb-Mar 2000 Winterthur Properties Ltd BIC00

Natural brickearth was sealed by several layers of clay and possible make-up for an overlying brickearth floor surface and slab. In one of the test pits a layer of scorched brickearth, which had fragments of daub and charcoal pressed into its surface, overlay the clay layers and could have been either a floor or a collapsed wall. Two pits of Roman date cut through the brickearth. The Roman sequence was overlaid by a dump containing post-medieval building material.

5 Billiter Street, EC 3 TQ 3328 8110 MOLAS (Malcolm McKenzie) excavation Nov 2000 - Jan 2001 Winterthur Properties Ltd BII00

Excavations followed an evaluation (above, BIC00). Only pits survived truncation of the natural brickearth and gravels. They are dated to the Roman and medieval periods, except for a single brick-lined cesspit which appeared to be of 18th-c date. A few fragments of bell mould were recovered from the medieval pits.

St Helen's Church, Bishopsgate, EC 3 TQ 3320 8128 PCA (Alan Rae) watching brief Mar 2000, excavation Apr 2000 St Helen's Bishopsgate SNP00

Natural strata were not observed. Towards the NW corner of the church a medieval buttress of chalk and tile was recorded and, against the W side of the church, a surface containing decorated tile. Set into a redeposited soil within the churchyard were a number of 17th to 19th-c funerary monuments.

49-52a Bow Lane, EC 4 TQ 3240 8110 PCA (Jonathan Butler) watching brief Jan-Feb 2000 Lionbrook Property Company BOCOO

The earliest recorded deposit was a dump layer dated to the Saxo-Norman period. It was cut by the construction of three chalk and ragstone walls, seemingly the remains of a medieval

cellar. To the S, a small area of brickearth was covered by a demolition deposit of chalk and ragstone, probably of medieval date. To the W, the remains of another medieval ragstone wall were observed. To the N of the cellar, a brick-lined well or cess-pit partially truncated the chalk wall to the S, and the cellar was backfilled with building rubble, suggesting a demolition date in the mid-17th c. The burnt nature of many of the finds suggests that the cellar was part of a building destroyed by the Great Fire of 1666.

Bow Bells House, Bread Street, EC4 TQ 3233 8114 MOLAS (Bruce Watson) evaluation July-Aug 2000 The Mitsubishi Corporation BDE00

Natural brickearth was cut by brickearth extraction pits, and sealed by a series of levelling and rubbish dumps, all of Roman date. The dumps included two fragments of vitrified crucible and, in one area, were cut by a cess and rubbish pit dated to the late 1st to mid 2nd c. Several inter-cutting rubbish pits dating to the 10th to late 12th c were also excavated and, for the 16th or early 17th c, three adjoining chalk and brick foundations are interpreted as part of two cellared buildings fronting Cheapside.

Kempson House, 25-37 Camomile Street, 106-126 Bishopsgate, EC3 TQ 3225 8145 MOLAS (K Tyler) evaluation Feb-Mar 2000 Heron Development plc CM100

The examination of two test pits in the SE and SW corners of the underground car park confirmed that no trace of the City wall, or its robbing in antiquity, survived. The City wall, therefore, must have been originally situated either along the S edge of the present buildings or even further to the S, outside the present site boundaries.

Cornhill Pump, Cornhill, at Royal Exchange Buildings, EC3 TQ 3286 8112 MOLAS (Andrew Westman) standing structure survey Sept-Oct 2000 Corporation of London CNP00

The exterior and interior of this roadside pump and adjacent stone horse trough, which are statutorily listed Grade 2, were recorded. The internal works are substantially intact, and both these and the decorated cast-iron exterior panels bear the date 1799, and Nathaniel Wright is named as its architect. The pump is on the site of the *Tum*, a medieval lock-up that was provided with a well.

46-48 East Smithfield, E1 TQ 3410 8064 AOC (Graham Bruce) watching brief Aug 2000 Kingscrown Developments Ltd EAD00

Natural gravels had been truncated by building construction and were overlaid by modern rubble. In one of the test pits a late 17th- to 18th-c pit was recorded and a residual late 17th- to early 18th-c clay pipe bowl was found in the modern rubble.

Farringdon Street (centre), north of Ludgate Circus, EC4 TQ 3162 8126 MOLAS (David Sankey) watching brief Dec 1999 - Feb 2000 London Electricity ENDO0

Above the alluvium of the River Fleet, 18th-c landfill dumps, possibly associated with the construction of the Fleet Sewer, were recorded.

Plantation House (former), 26-38 Fenchurch Street, 1-16 Mincing Lane, 23 Rood Lane, 51, 53 Great Tower Street, EC3 TQ 3316 8088 MOLAS (Trevor Brigham, Lesley Dunwoodie, Ken Pitt, Phil Treveil) excavation and watching brief Nov 1999 - Feb 2000, Apr-Sept 2000 The British Land Company plc FER97

Excavations followed an evaluation in 1997 (*LA 8*, supp. 3 (1998), 78). Above the natural brickearth were revealed part of the main E-W Roman road through *Londinium*, with associated mid-1st c mudbrick and timber buildings and at least one minor street. These were destroyed by the Boudican revolt in AD 60/61; the site was cleared and the NE corner of a large military-type enclosure

was laid out. This consisted of two parallel V-sectioned ditches (*fossa fastigata*), set approximately 2.5m apart, with 'ankle-breakers' at the bottom. The ditches were traced for over 70m N before curving diagonally across the line of the road and then turning W either side of the main road to continue for at least 50m. On the inner side of the enclosure was a turf-faced rampart which was backed by mudbrick and laced together with layers of planks laid side-by-side through the thickness of the bank. Many of the lacing timbers were charred, suggesting that they had been salvaged from the demolished buildings. Buildings were subsequently constructed, largely of mudbrick, with some of quite high quality. Among the best-preserved examples were a room with a mortar floor and another with oak floorboards nailed to joists. They were eventually destroyed in the Hadrianic fire of c. AD 125/30, evidenced by layers of fire debris and large pits filled with burnt rubble to the rear of the buildings. As well as mudbrick, daub and tiles, this debris included collapsed painted wall plaster with geometric, figural and floral designs.

Rebuilding after the Hadrianic fire appears increasingly to have used masonry, such structures covering most of the N part of the site. A large probable townhouse in the W consisted of several ranges of rooms and a long narrow cellar; a further small sunken room may have functioned as a strongroom because, beneath the floor, a hoard of 43 gold coins (*aureii*) of the Emperors Nero (AD 54-68) to Marcus Aurelius (AD 161-180) was found. Massive chalk foundations indicate that a tower was added to this building in c. late 3rd-early 4th c, although it is not clear whether this had a defensive or a decorative function. Painted wall plaster was also associated with the masonry building phases. Many Saxo-Norman brickearth/gravel extraction pits and wells were excavated. From the late 13th-early 14th-c, substantial chalk-walled features were constructed, including several cesspits containing rare assemblages of pottery and glass, such as alkaline-glazed *Mamluk* jars from the E Mediterranean. Post-medieval brick-lined wells and cesspits were recorded, from which two bone medical syringes were recovered.

56-59 Fenchurch Street, 18 London Street, 76 Mark Lane, EC3 TQ 3333 8096 MOLAS (Bruce Watson) evaluation July-Aug 2000 Kohn Pederson Fox International FHCO0

Truncated natural gravels were recorded in three test pits, while deep pits or wells of Saxo-Norman and medieval date were recorded on the London Street frontage.

Fountain House, 130 Fenchurch Street, EC3 TQ 3321 8096 MOLAS (David Sankey) evaluation and watching brief Aug 2000-Apr 2001 PCM Ltd FHCO0

Roman and late medieval to early post-medieval pits were truncated by the modern building.

Fountain Court, Middle Temple, EC4 TQ 3157 8014 PCA (Lorraine Darton) watching brief Nov 2000 Honourable Society of the Middle Temple MIE00

The excavation of a tree pit revealed garden soil overlying a modern demolition deposit. Natural strata were not reached.

Blossom's Inn, 20-30 Gresham Street, 20-23 Lawrence Lane, 3-6 Trump Street, 1-10 Milk Street and Mumford Court, EC1 TQ 3241 8125 AOC/MOLAS (Ian Blair, Bruce Watson) excavation Dec 2000 Land Securities plc GH000

These excavations followed three phases of evaluation work (*LA 8*, supp. 1, 6 (BLO95), and BS000). Subsoil above natural brickearth had been cut, in the NW and SE corners of the site (20-30 Gresham Street and 3-4 Trump Street), by Roman brick-earthen and gravel extraction pits, a deep ditch and gullies and two burials, one a partly disarticulated adult, the other a neonatal infant. Following the consolidation of these features in the NW of the site, a NE-SW gravel road, flanked by buildings, was

constructed in the early Roman period. Most of the SE corner of the site throughout this period appears to have been external, represented by dumped deposits, two external hearths and rubbish pits. Within the S part of this area were traces of brick-earth walled buildings with painted plaster faces. Finds included many stamped Samian and mortarium vessels, a stone hammer head and a green jasper intaglio depicting the Roman sun god *Sol*. The road was eventually sealed by rubbish material during the Roman period. Roman activity was followed by a Saxo-Norman sunken-floored building in the SE and numerous cess and rubbish pits, some of which were wattle-lined, the fills being rich in food waste varying from fruit stones to cattle skulls. A contemporary bronze bodkin was recovered. Medieval features consisted of chalk rubble cellar walls and a few cess and rubbish pits. A post-medieval brick-lined well was recorded. WC

Guildhall West Crypt, Guildhall Yard, EC2 TQ 3249 8139 MOLAS (Ian Blair) watching brief July 2000 Corporation of London GUOO

Work in advance of the construction of a new disabled lift was monitored but nothing of any archaeological note was seen.

European House and Clements House, 14-18 Gresham Street, 25 Milk Street, EC2 TQ 3235 8132 MOLAS (David Bowsher) evaluation June-July 2000 Norwich Union Investment Management GEMOO

In a light well next to Wood Street and a car park to the rear of the building, a Roman road was identified, which ran SE-NW towards a road running S from the fort. The alignment of this road modifies that of a previously conjectured layout. To the S of the road a Roman building was located, represented by a brickearth floor and the overlying fire debris indicating that it was built of timber with wattle and clay infill. The fire debris dated to some time after AD 120 and was sealed by a dark earth. To the N of the road was a sequence of external surfaces and dumped or yard deposits. Two medieval foundations were recorded and a number of deep medieval rubbish or cesspits, the latter dated to 11th-14th c. The remains of a robbed and back-filled cellar were found: these may relate to the Tudor *Compter* (sheriff's prison) thought to have been sited on the S side of the site. A post-medieval or later brick-lined cesspit was also located.

St Ann's Churchyard, Ireland Yard, EC4 TQ 3173 8103 MOLAS (Dan Swift) watching brief Mar 1999 Corporation of London IDY93

Disarticulated animal bone, and a mixture of broken residual post-medieval pottery, was recorded during the removal and replacement of three trees. The material was re-buried on site.

9-13 King's Bench Walk, Inner Temple, EC4 TQ 3135 8088 PCA (Jonathan Butler) watching brief Aug-Sept 2000 The Honourable Society of the Inner Temple KBAOO

The earliest recorded deposits in a lift pit on the W side of no. 12 consisted of dumps, probably dating to the late 18th c, and connected with the construction in 1772 of a revetment to the S. They were overlaid by thick concrete which is likely to have been part of the early 19th-c construction raft for nos. 12-13 King's Bench Walk.

68 King William Street, EC3 TQ 3289 8087 MOLAS (Jon Sygrave) watching brief Aug-Oct 2000 TRY Construction on behalf of LR (King William Street) Ltd KWMOO

The site had been truncated down to natural gravel.

10-15 Lombard Street, EC3 TQ 3278 8103 MOLAS (Malcolm McKenzie) watching brief May 2000 CgMs Consulting LODOO

The site appears to have been truncated down to natural gravels. Probable backfill material of a pit was observed in a borehole.

Middle Temple Hall (kitchens), Middle Temple Lane, EC4 TQ 3116 8096 MOLAS (Andrew Westman) evaluation Dec 2000 The Honourable Society of the Middle Temple MTNOO

The evaluation took place in the basement of the hall and adjacent buildings: the hall is statutorily listed Grade 1 and adjacent buildings are listed Grade 2. The lower portions of two pits were found, possibly of medieval or early 16th-c date. Although no datable material was found, they presumably predated construction of the present Middle Temple Hall, which is documented as having been re-sited here in 1562-73. The foundations of the S wall of the hall were found, formed of coursed bricks on footings of coursed limestone blocks, the latter mostly ashlar but one block moulded, presumably reused. Remains of later additions and modifications to kitchens and other service buildings, the bulk of which were attached in their present form to the S of the hall in 1822 and 1830 and modified in 1912, included brick wall footings and a brick-lined drain under a previous stone floor in the main kitchen, and a substantial largely sterile deposit levelling up the ground to the S to form a garden. WC

19-31 Moorgate, EC2 TQ 3265 8140 MOLAS (Kieron Tyler) evaluation Aug-Sept 2000 Moorgate Investment Partners MGAOO

Following an earlier evaluation of the S part of this property by AOC (*LA* 9, supp. 2, 41 (MOA99)), parts of the site were found to have shallow deposits of Roman horizontal stratigraphy and at least a third of the area was deeply cut, possibly by quarry pits or a stream channel. WC

Blossom's Inn, Mumford Court, 30 Gresham Street, EC2 TQ 3241 8125 AOC (Karl Hulka) evaluation Jan-Feb 2000 Land Securities Properties Ltd BS000

The natural brickearth was overlaid by deposits dating from the Roman to the medieval periods, though they had been cut by the construction of basements and services of recent date. See GH000 above.

Laud House Forecourt, Newgate Street, Paternoster Square, Paternoster Row, EC4 TQ 3192 8132 MOLAS (Sadie Watson) excavation and watching brief Sept-Dec 2000 Paternoster Associates NG000

The natural brickearth had been cut by several large brickearth extraction pits dating to the 1st c AD. They were overlaid by a sequence of buildings constructed of clay (brickearth) and timber, with brickearth floors and timber walls, occupied during the 1st and 2nd c. A well, lined with timber planks, was also recorded for the late Roman period. The Roman sequence was cut by large rubbish pits of 17th and 18th-c date and a large brick-lined cesspit which had replaced an earlier pit constructed of greensand and chalk blocks. The greensand blocks are carved, indicating that they were re-used, possibly from a medieval building of substance. All later features had been truncated by modern disturbance. Trial pits on the pavement to the N of the Chapter House of St Paul's Cathedral indicated that the area had been excavated recently and one at the W end of Paternoster Row exposed gravel.

Mercers' Hall, 83-90 Poultry, EC2 TQ 3253 8117 MOLAS (David Bowsher) evaluation Sept 2000 Mercers' Company POYOO

In many of the test pits and cores natural gravel was truncated by Roman gravel extraction pits. They were succeeded by a Roman clay and timber building sequence sealed, in two of the test pits, by a layer of dark earth. In other test pits and cores there was evidence of pits dating probably from the Roman to post-medieval periods. One test pit indicated the presence of 18th-c cellars and one core showed evidence of chalk wall foundations.

The Mermaid Theatre, Puddle Dock, EC4 TQ 3182 8090 MOLAS (Robin Wroe-Brown) evaluation Nov 2000 Blackfriars (PD) Ltd PUDOO

A borehole on the E side of the site located a medieval or post-medieval dump overlying a chalk wall foundation. Elsewhere the basement of the City Mills warehouse, constructed on the site in 1850, had truncated much of the site. The warehouse suffered bomb damage in 1941 and its shell was partially reused in the Mermaid Theatre, which currently occupies the site.

29-30 Queen Street, 1-7 Great St Thomas Apostle, EC4 TQ 3240 8093 MOLAS (Alison Telfer) excavation and watching brief Nov 2000 - Feb 2001 Berkley Homes QUS00

The natural brickearth was cut by a series of Roman pits, which were succeeded by intercutting wattle-lined pits dating to the 11th or 12th c. These were sealed by a substantial homogenous layer which represented a period of comparative inactivity on the site. Two possible ovens, dating to the late medieval period, were constructed above; they were fairly crude and unstructured. Twelve pitched tile hearths, dating from the 14th to c. 17th or 18th c, were also recorded. None of them appeared to have been for domestic use, and the presence of a circular hearth or kiln and a large quernstone may suggest the presence of bakeries. Associated with the hearths and ovens were numerous floor surfaces associated with a substantial ragstone and chalk wall, dating to the 13th or 14th c. This had been built on top of another wall of a slightly different alignment, which may have been an earlier cellar.

The College of Arms, Queen Victoria Street, EC4 TQ 3250 8960 OAU (David Wilkinson) watching brief Sept 2000 College of Arms QVC97

Modern demolition or fill deposits were recorded in a trench excavated for the erection of two posts.

Thameslink 2000 - Blackfriars Station, Queen Victoria Street, EC4 TQ 3172 8085 MOLAS (Tony Mackinder) watching brief Feb-Mar 2000 Railtrack plc QUA00

Concrete foundations recorded above post-medieval deposits may have been the remains of St Paul's Station, the original station on the N bank of the Thames, having replaced, in 1886, Blackfriars Road Station located on the S bank. Boreholes showed made ground above foreshore and riverine deposits and in one of them was noted a substantial timber, which could be either a revetment timber on the foreshore or possibly from the E side of Puddle Dock.

Walker House, 87 Queen Victoria Street, EC4 TQ 3217 8090 MOLAS (David Sankey) evaluation Oct 2000 Stanhope plc QVR00

Building debris or backfilled bombed cellars were generally found above the natural gravels, except in the SE corner of the site where an 18th-c cesspit survived.

St Dunstan's in the East, St Dunstan's Hill, EC3 TQ 3318 8075 AOC (Paul Fitz) watching brief Jan 2000 Parochial Church Council SDU00

Work involved the observation of cable trenches and the excavation of spotlight positions and one large pit on the N side of the S nave wall of the church, the remains of which are incorporated into a garden. Brick masonry of the re-build of the church in 1817 by David Laing and one remnant of a collapsed brick vault, were observed. The foundations of the nave wall, constructed in standard English brick coursing, were exposed; this too is likely to have been part of Laing's rebuild. Some residual human bone from the upper soil levels was reburied.

St Paul's Churchyard (west end), EC4 TQ 3194 8113 MOLAS (Robin Wroe-Brown) watching brief Feb-Mar 2000 Dean and Chapter of St Paul's Cathedral PW000

The insertion of a new manhole revealed medieval make-up dumps with a pre-Great Fire dump cut by two intercutting brick

structures, probably burial vaults. The later of them had been destroyed before the construction of the Wren period culvert, possibly by the Inigo Jones portico known to have been just to the E. The Wren culvert itself was constructed of brick forming a large arched drain, which is still in use. It was built in a massive cut which had been backfilled partly with human remains, presumably disturbed during the rebuilding of St Paul's. The human remains had mostly been reburied with some care; some were intact but many of the bones were disarticulated or semi-articulated. The interior of the culvert was relined with brick in modern times. Some residual Roman and medieval finds were recovered but most of the artefacts were generally typical of the late 17th c, including pottery, floor tiles, clay tobacco pipe fragments, a single coin and a bone apple corer.

St Paul's Cathedral Crypt (choir practice facilities), St Paul's Churchyard, EC4 TQ 3207 8112 MOLAS (Robin Wroe-Brown) excavation and watching brief Aug-Sept 2000, Mar 2001 The Dean and Chapter of St Paul's Cathedral SAT00

Truncated natural brickearth was, in areas, overlaid by Roman redeposited brickearth. Above this the medieval graveyard fill outside the S transept of the pre-Great Fire cathedral was recorded. Six medieval grave cuts were identified but no bone survived. The area was levelled for the construction of the Wren cathedral and a deep construction cut dug for the foundations, which consisted of stones from the destroyed cathedral; make-up dumps brought the area up to current floor level. Set into the transept floor were two detailed ledger stones recording the burials of the Spencer family. Dorothy (*sic*) Spencer, 34, first wife of Lawrence Spencer the Clerk of Works, was buried in 1687 with a (possibly newborn) child in a deep grave on what was still a building site (there was, however, no mention of the child on the ledger stone). In 1719 Lawrence Spencer junior, aged 23, who had taken over the position of Clerk of Works from his retired father a year before, died and a few months later Lawrence himself died, aged 72; both were buried in a grave next to Dorothy (who was not Lawrence junior's mother). The skeletons were in very poor condition, much of the bone having decayed to powder. As a result of the excavations the Spencer family was the subject of a BBC programme, *Meet the Ancestors*.

Juxon House, St Paul's Churchyard, Ludgate Hill, Ave Maria Lane, EC4 TQ 3193 8118 MOLAS (Nick Holder) evaluation Aug 2000 Standard Life Assurance Company SLY00

Roman deposits were found overlying the natural gravels. Deeper deposits were recorded; they were probably Roman fills of a former stream. Fills of a medieval pit were located; they are dated to mid-11th to mid-12th c. They were overlaid by a gravel surface.

Paternoster Square (temporary public toilets), St Paul's Churchyard (north), EC4 TQ 31964 81177 MOLAS (David Sankey) watching brief Feb 2000 Paternoster Associates SPY00

Natural brickearth and cut features, the latter containing Roman pottery and tile, were recorded in the sides of a tunnel.

1 Pepys Street, EC1 TQ 3352 8087 JSAC (Nansi Rosenberg) watching brief July 2000 Fair Point Properties Ltd PYS00

Monitoring of work in a lift shaft had to be abandoned because of flooding.

1-10 St Swithin's Lane, EC4 TQ 3270 8100 MOLAS (Dan Swift) watching brief Oct 2000 NM Rothschilds & Sons Ltd SIW00

Two domestic refuse pits were found cutting through a banded deposit. A chalk and ragstone wall foundation had been constructed above, apparently of medieval or later date. WC

8-21 Smithfield Street, 30-38 Hosier Lane, EC1 TQ 3178 8160 MOLAS (Bruce Watson) evaluation Oct-Nov 2000 Corporation of London SFH00

Natural gravels were truncated by undated gravel extraction pits and 19th or 20th-c cellars. A water channel or soakaway, which might be of medieval date, was found sealed by an 18th- or early 19th-c gravel extraction pit. Also recorded were an 18th- or early 19th-c brick-lined drain and cesspit.

43-46 Southampton Buildings, WC2 TQ 3105 8160 MOLAS (Alison Telfer) watching brief and excavation Feb-Apr 2000 Worshipful Company of Coopers SNB00

Excavations in the light well in the NE of the site revealed natural gravels cut by a possible ditch which contained an E-W inhumation burial. The burial had been truncated by one of a series of inter-cutting Roman features. These features were succeeded by a substantial curved chalk foundation which may be identified as the remains of the first church of the Knights Templars, dated to the 12th c. In a watching brief in the area of the basement, further Roman deposits were recorded.

5 Threadneedle Street, EC2 TQ 3295 8117 PCA (Kevin Wooldridge, Alan Rae) watching brief Aug-Dec 2000 Try Construction Ltd TND00

The natural brickearth was cut by a brick-lined well capped with parallel iron/steel bars and apparently dated to the late 18th to early 19th c. Below the concrete basement slab, another slab which supported internal walls was recorded, the infill between the two dated to the late 19th c. WC

CROYDON

Selsdon Park Hotel, Addington Road, South Croydon CR2 TQ 3490 6210 HAT (Tom McDonald) evaluation Aug 2000 Consilium Construction ADN00

A single ditch containing struck and burnt flint was recorded in the natural clay and gravel. It is likely to relate to dispersed prehistoric occupation in the area of Selsdon Hill. An unstratified Roman sherd was also found.

Addington Village Farm, Addington Village Road, Addington, Croydon, CR0 TQ 3725 6405 TVAS (John Saunders) evaluation Sept 2000 Bewley Homes AVR00

Evidence of medieval occupation, consisting of pits and post-holes, was revealed above the natural gravels; those that are datable are of 11th to 13th-c date. This evidence suggests that the medieval village may have extended further E than was previously thought.

Former Grant's Building, 14-30 High Street, 40-45 Surrey Street, Croydon, CR0 TQ 3225 6549 MOLAS (James Drummond-Murray, Richard Hewett) evaluation Feb-Mar 2000 Richardson Developments GNT00

The construction of Grant's department store in the early 20th c had truncated the site down to the natural gravels; only cut features survived. Two chalk cesspits, originally recorded in 1988, were relocated and excavated. They had been backfilled in the early-middle 18th c; one was possibly associated with the clearance of material from the *Royal Oak* public house. A chalk-lined well was also recorded; it had been backfilled in the late 19th c, possibly when this area was redeveloped in the 1890s with the Croydon Improvement Act.

344-354 London Road, Croydon, CR0 TQ 319 668 WA (Kevin Ritchie) evaluation July 2000 Le Riche Maw LOY00

Modern disturbance was recorded above the natural gravels.

Hayling Manor School, Pampisford Road, Croydon, CR2 TQ 3185 6312 MOLAS (Richard Hewett) watching brief Oct 2000 Lovell Partnerships Ltd PIS00

Colluvium above the natural chalk was found to have been extensively terraced, though in the S of the site a scatter of struck flint flakes was recorded within a re-worked subsoil. A bank, dating to the late 19th c and possibly representing a property boundary, was also located.

12-25 Purley Parade, High Street, Purley, CR8 TQ 3147 6177 MOLAS (Richard Hewett) watching brief June 2000 Hart Associates PFD00

Natural gravels were overlaid by a subsoil that had possibly been disturbed by plough action. It was cut by an undated pit and sealed by post-medieval or later ploughsoil, into which Victorian foundations had been set.

Waddon Factory Estate, Queensway, Croydon, CR0 TQ 3100 6410 MOLAS (Lindy Casson) evaluation Jan-Feb 2000 Green Property (UK) Ltd QSY00

The natural chalk was overlaid by a clay hillwash deposit which contained evidence of possible early Bronze Age activity in the form of struck flints. Fragments of Roman ceramic building material were also recovered from the same levels. The hillwash was overlaid by ploughsoil containing post-medieval pottery and 19th to 20th-c material. In the 20th c the S of the site was terraced into the chalk bedrock and the N of the site levelled up.

EALING

Eastcote Lane (land adjacent to Crown Inn), Northolt, UB5 TQ 1306 8421 ASC (Jonathon Hunn) evaluation Aug 2000 W E Black ETC00

Above the natural clay on the N side of the site were found the partially robbed-out footings of a building, possibly 18th-c in date, and a brick drain. The absence of associated domestic waste suggests that the structure probably had an agrarian function.

Sri Guru Singh Sabha Gurdwara Project, Havelock Road, Southall, UB2 TQ 1249 7920 MOLAS (Dave Lakin) watching brief Apr 2000 Executive Committee & Trust of the Sri Guru Singh Saba Gurdwara HCK00

Natural brickearth above gravels was overlaid by made-ground.

22-34 Horn Lane, W3 TQ 202 804 MOLAS (Simon Davis) evaluation Oct 2000 CgMs Consulting on behalf of Laing Homes HNE00

Natural gravels had been truncated and sealed by 19th- and 20th-c make-up deposits.

2A Rectory Gardens, Northolt, UB5 TQ 1305 8394 CA (Robin Densem) watching brief Sept 2000 Richard Phippen Esq RGS00

London Clay was cut by a pond backfilled in the early 20th c and overlaid by 1950s building rubble.

278-282 The Vale, W3 TQ 2145 8020 MOLAS (Alex Brett) evaluation Feb 2000 Taywood Homes Ltd VLE00

Natural brickearth was truncated in places by modern features, probably flower beds, and overlaid by a layer of redeposited brickearth, apparently of 19th-c date, or building rubble and garden soils.

The Myllet Arms public house, Western Avenue, Perivale Lane, UB6 TQ 1645 8290 OAU (Steve Laurence) evaluation Oct-Nov 2000 The Whitbread Hotel Company WEPO0

Extensive modern disturbance and truncation and levelling of the soils and natural clay had occurred.

Elthorne Park High School, Westlea Road, W7 TQ 1600 7922 AOC (Duncan Stirk) watching brief May-June 2000 London Borough of Ealing WTA00

Natural gravels were cut by large undated pits and, in the S half of the site, by a reduction in its surface level. Both are likely to have been due to gravel extraction.

ENFIELD

75 **Bilton Way, Enfield**, EN3 TQ 3645 9815 WA (Kevin Ritchie) evaluation May 2000 Easter Developments (Enfield) Ltd BNFOO

Natural gravels had been truncated by the construction of a modern factory.

Land off Bournewell Close and rear of 325-449 Cockfosters Road, Barnet, EN4 TQ 2772 9725 HAT (Tom McDonald) evaluation Jan 2000 Linden Homes Ltd CKFOO

A generally shallow cultivated garden soil was found to overlie London Clay.

Land adjacent to 61 Church Hill, Winchmore Hill, N21 TQ 3134 9460 HAT (Jonathan Smith) watching brief Jan 2000 Howtons CHFOO

Recent overburden directly overlay natural clay.

28 **Durants Park Avenue, Enfield**, EN3 TQ 3543 9630 HAT (Tom McDonald) watching brief July 2000 Mrs Morreale DPAOO

Recent topsoil and levelling deposits overlay natural brickearth.

Forty Hall (site of Elyng Palace), Forty Hill, Enfield, EN2 TQ 3389 9889 MOLAS (Duncan Lees) topographic survey Mar-Apr 2000 London Borough of Enfield FHAOO

A contour survey of the site of Elyng Palace, located in the grounds of Forty Hall, was carried out.

Former Delta Works, Millmarsh Lane, Enfield, EN3 TQ 3660 9720 OAU (David Wilkinson) evaluation Apr-May, Aug 2000 Gazeley Properties Ltd and Roscoe Capita Ltd MLMOO

Natural gravels in the E and centre of the site were overlaid by alluvial deposits and in the S, by a subsoil and buried soil deposit. Here, a recorded feature contained 'bloom', derived from the production of iron. To the SE of the site, a water-cut palaeo-channel, parallel to the River Lea, was recorded. Its fill possibly represented the early Mesolithic to the Roman or Saxon periods. In the SW corner of the site, the natural gravels were cut by a pit dated to the middle Bronze Age; it also contained redeposited Neolithic pottery. Concrete structures relating to modern industrial usage had truncated much of the site.

Montagu Road (Phase 2, South Site), Montagu Road, N9 TQ 3625 9350 PCA (Timothy Bradley) evaluation July-Aug 2000 Green Horizons Housing Ltd MUROO

Gravel extraction over a large area to the N and E of the site in the early- to mid-20th c had truncated the site down to the natural alluvial clay and the entire area had later been used for the dumping of domestic and industrial waste.

Innova Science Park, former Ramme Marsh Sewage Treatment Works, Ordnance Road, Enfield, EN3 TQ 369 199 WA (Kevin Ritchie) evaluation and excavation Apr 2000 Teesland Development Company (Enfield) Ltd RMA97

Previous evaluation work to the N in 1997 (*LA* 8, supp. 3 (1998), 84) had identified considerable Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman activity. The excavation area was located close to the S boundary of the former sewage works, W of the fishing lake. Four Bronze Age ditches, one of which formed the N corner of an enclosure, were revealed. Associated features included 61 pits forming three identifiable groups in a N-S alignment. Two shallow pits contained Saxon pottery and Roman material. Several undated ploughmarks were also recorded.

Land off Tysoc Avenue (former Ramme Marsh Sewage Treatment Works), Enfield Lock, Enfield, EN3 TQ 3655 9915 TVAS (John Saunders) evaluation Oct 2000 St James Homes TYEOO

Alluvium above natural gravel was overlaid by modern made ground.

Wades Mews, Wades Hill, Winchmore Hill, N21 TQ 3141 9456 HAT (Rhodri Gardner) watching brief Dec 2000-May 2001 Regalfame Homes Ltd WDEOO

London Clay and a silt deposit were overlaid by recent levelling deposits, probably associated with demolition of a former dairy.

GREENWICH

'Ye Old Pie Shop', 45 **Greenwich Church Street**, SE10 TQ 3826 7773 MOLAS (Julian Bowsher) standing building survey and watching brief Sept-Oct 2000 Purvis & Purvis GCTOO

A survey of the basements of this 17th-c building was made at the same time as a watching brief on the rear (W) of the property. Within the basement of the building, the natural gravel had been truncated by construction. Just to the W of the building, the gravel sloped sharply down to the NW where it was sealed by waterlaid deposits containing Roman and medieval material. Consolidation of this area is likely to have taken place in the 15th or 16th c when the first structural developments to the rear of the street frontage are likely to have taken place. The remains of this development consisted of chalk and brick footings, foundation walls and a rectangular cesspit. This early development probably survived until the 17th c. The construction of the present building was possibly piecemeal, with the S wall being earlier than the rest, which was probably finished around 1700. The basement rooms had brick floors, a fireplace and an entranceway from the W. Later additions included the raising of the floor levels and their infilling in the 19th c.

John Penn Street, SE10 TQ 3774 7672 AOC (Ron Humphrey) evaluation Sept 2000 Kirkham, Williams & Lewis, Sanctuary Care JHNOO

A sequence of alluvial silts, organic silts and sands was recorded, indicating a floodplain environment that gradually became more stable by the late medieval period and was probably in a broad channel environment during the post-medieval period. Post-medieval silts were sealed by substantial dumps of 19th and 20th-c industrial waste. This waste reflects the known use of the site as a ship engine manufacturing works and tin box factory during this period.

Old Royal Naval College (temporary banner locations), Romney Road, SE10 TQ 3839 7790 MOLAS (Julian Bowsher) watching brief June 2000 Greenwich and Docklands International Festival RNFOO

Test pits excavated in advance of temporary flagpoles were located on lawns to the N and E of the Pepys Building. The easternmost of them, in an area where there has been little modern development, revealed landfills of 18th-c date. The W trenches were situated in an area that had been heavily occupied until the 1830s and revealed demolition material as well as landfills. In two of these trenches there were traces of mortar surfaces that relate to dwellings pulled down in the 1830s.

King Charles Quarter, Old Royal Naval College, Romney Road, SE10 TQ 3850 7793 MOLAS (Julian Bowsher) evaluation and watching brief May-Nov 2000 Trinity College of Music and Greenwich Foundation RNKOO

The evaluation took place in the Recital Room, in the SE corner of the complex, thought to have been the location of the late-15th-c Friars Church situated just to the W of Greenwich Palace. A N-S wall was located, possibly related to the chapter house of the friary, and fragments of medieval mouldings were found in the upper fills. A mortar floor extended throughout most of the N half of the room, but contained early 17th-c material in its make-up. The friary was demolished to make way for the present structure in 1664, and mid-17th-c material, including a fragment of whale bone, was found in the upper fills. Analysis

of walls within the room revealed a transformation of Webb's 1664 palace into Wren's 1690s Greenwich Hospital.

The watching brief took place in the courtyard of the complex, revealing fragmentary chalk foundations truncated by later culverts of 17th and 18th-c date, and to the W of the building, wall footings of the 17th c overlaid by 18th-c fills.

King William Quarter, Royal Naval College, Romney Road, SE10 TQ 3860 7782 MOLAS (Julian Bowsher) watching brief May-Aug 2000 University of Greenwich RNOOO

Work took place in three internal areas in the SE pavilion where there was evidence for the natural topography of the site and subsequent landscaping activity. Above were structural features, all associated with the initial construction of the building between 1699 - 1708, two of the features being walls and a third, an internal cesspit, the first observed of this period in the Greenwich Hospital complex. An opportunity was taken to record two areas of 18th-c graffiti on the S dormitory wall of the building. Further trenches in the lawns to the W of the building located limited areas of demolition debris and landfills.

Royal Naval College (Thames Water Main), Romney Road, SE10 TQ 3850 7790 MOLAS (Bruce Watson) watching brief Apr-May 2000 The Greenwich Foundation for the Royal Naval College RNOOO

Dumped deposits and terracing associated with the creation of the naval hospital in the 17th c were noted in test pits. One pit, however, also revealed a fragment of brickwork, interpreted as part of the 16th-c armoury workshop foundations, and another revealed a brick foundation which may have been part of a 17th-c dwelling documented as having been occupied by one Captain Guy, a Virginian Planter.

HACKNEY

1-6 Bateman's Row, EC2 TQ 3329 8246 MOLAS (Alison Telfer) evaluation Jan 2000 Columbia Group of Companies BMNOO

Natural gravel and brickearth appears to have been truncated, probably by quarrying, perhaps in the medieval period. Redeposited brickearth was cut by a boundary or drainage ditch; this and shallow drainage channels suggest an association with cultivation, probably before the 16th c. Above lay a 17th-c horticultural deposit, which was probably associated with a fence line and water channel recorded in one of the trenches. It was followed by repeated dumping of domestic ash, general household waste and nightsoil during the 18th c. A wooden barrel sump appears to have been in use throughout the 18th c; it was backfilled in the late 19th c. The site then underwent building development, evident in the remains of Victorian walls, including that of a cellar, a cobbled surface and various demolition dumps.

Former Council Depot, Defoe Road, N16 TQ 3329 8650 MOLAS (Nick Holder, Jane Corcoran) evaluation Aug 2000 Goldcrest Homes plc DOEOO

The natural gravels consisted of sandbars overlaid by a possible Palaeolithic land surface, although no Palaeolithic artefacts were found. Above it was the natural brickearth, interpreted here as colluvial sediments at the edge of a floodplain. Its overlying subsoil was cut by a 16th- or 17th-c ditch, most likely a field or land boundary, to the S of the village street (Church Street, Stoke Newington). Evidence of 18th- or 19th-c buildings preceding the Victorian terraced development along Defoe Road was represented by a posthole and a demolition dump. A large quarry feature was backfilled in the 19th c.

Trowbridge Estate, Eastway, E9 TQ 3667 8494 MOLAS (Alison Telfer, Jane Corcoran) evaluation June 2000 Lovell Partnerships Ltd ESWOO

Peat and gravels, representing a riverbank dating to the Mesolithic period, was overlaid by 19th and 20th-c deposits.

88 Filey Avenue, N16 TQ 3447 8716 MOLAS (Alison Steele, Jane Corcoran) evaluation July 2000 Trustees of the Tayyibah Girls School FIVOO

Traces of a possible temporary land surface dating to the Palaeolithic period were observed. They are likely to represent a short-lived episode that occurred on abandoned gravel beds and channel bars of a fast flowing braided river. The climate at this time is likely to have been arctic, and freeze-thaw activity led to the development of periglacial features on the valley floor.

220 Mare Street, E5 TQ 3510 8450 PCA (Barry Bishop) watching brief June 2000 J David Mahony MRHOO

Natural gravels, overlaid by a soil horizon, were truncated by the construction of the basement in the central part of the site and by the standing building to the N and S. The basement was constructed of late 17th- to 19th-c bricks, but they appear to have been re-used; it had been backfilled in the 20th c.

422 Mare Street, E8 TQ 3510 8510 ECCFAU (Tom Vaughan) evaluation Apr 2000 Nigel Ray and Partners MEEOO

Above the natural sand, pits and a partially brick-lined feature were recorded. One of the pits contained a struck flint and animal bone, but it is likely that all the features uncovered were 18th-c or later in date, and the result of garden or backyard activity. The site was much disturbed by modern service trenches.

Whitmore Estate, Nuttall Street, Phillipp Street, Orsman Road, N1 TQ 3325 8360 MOLAS (Anthony Francis) Canalside Housing Partnership NULOO

The earliest remains identified related to brickmaking: brick-earth extraction pits and possible clamp structures. They are dated to no earlier than the 17th c, and probably later; in one area brickearth extraction pits could be 19th-c in date. Intercutting 18th- to 19th-c cellars were also recorded.

Church of St Leonard, 119 Shoreditch High Street; south of The Clerk's House, 118 Shoreditch High Street, E1 TQ 3349 8265 MOLAS (Andrew Westman) standing building survey June 2000-Apr 2001 Parochial Church Council and Diocese of London Providence Row Housing Association LSEOO

The first phase of major refurbishment of this church, statutorily listed Grade A (equivalent to Grade 1), was monitored archaeologically; evidence for the fabric of the building and its alterations was recorded. The church was rebuilt in 1736-40 to a design by George Dance the Elder, probably on the site of its medieval predecessor. Its interior was modified in the 19th c to W Butterfield's design, mainly by removal of galleries over the side aisles and insertion of a rood beam above the sanctuary. These galleries were now reinstated, and facilities elsewhere improved. External additions made in the 20th c were also partly demolished. Evidence was recorded for the original construction of the brick walls of the church with stone dressings, the timber galleries in the aisles and at the W end of the nave, and the roof timbers above aisles and nave. Features of the crypt were also photographed. Monitoring of groundworks in the churchyard revealed evidence for its 18th-c S perimeter wall, the cellars of 18th- and 19th-c buildings fronting onto Shoreditch High Street, and 19th-c levelling-up and landscaping.

30-36 Upper Clapton Road, E5 TQ 3486 8635 PCA (Mark Bagwell) evaluation and excavation Mar-Apr 2000 Peabody Trust UCROO

Natural sand was cut by three medieval ditches in the W of the site, dated to c. mid-12th to 13th c, which are interpreted as roadside drainage ditches of Upper Clapton Road, documented from the 14th c. The ditches were overlaid by a ploughsoil

deposit containing pottery dated to c. late 11th to 14th c. A brick wall, one brick thick, appears to have been a foundation for a 16th- to 17th-c timber-framed building. A line of shallow pits and postholes were recorded at the W of the site, along the E side of Upper Clapton Road. They may have represented roadside activity, such as boundary fences, rubbish disposal and field hedges. The remains of an 18th-c building, identified as *Warwick House*, which was built in the late-17th to early-18th c, were recorded; they consisted of the front wall, an internal brick floor, front garden deposits and an associated rubbish pit.

HAMMERSMITH AND FULHAM

The Moat School, Bishop's Avenue, sw6 TQ 2415 7637 MOLAS (Robert Cowie, Isca Howell) watching brief Mar-Apr 2000 The Moat School BIAOO

Natural brickearth, which here may be the result of flooding, was overlaid by an undated marsh deposit in the central and N parts of the tennis court works. The S part of the tennis court works showed that the marsh deposit had been re-worked or replaced with a post-medieval garden soil. In a drain trench in the school building, the brickearth was cut by a pit or a modern drain trench.

9-13 Fulham High Street, sw6 TQ 2438 7621 AOC (Karl Hulka) evaluation Nov 2000 Cygnet Properties and Leisure plc FUMOO

Basement construction throughout the 19th and 20th c had truncated the site down to the natural gravels.

North Garden Cottage, 4 Hammersmith Terrace, w6 TQ 2215 7825 MOLAS (Lindy Casson) watching brief Feb-Mar 2000 Paver-Brown Architects HTEOO

Earliest recorded deposits consisted of brickearth redeposited in the 18th c. It was overlaid by 18th- to 19th-c garden soil with modern garden soil above.

120-124 King Street, w6 TQ 2287 7862 AOC (Ron Humphrey) evaluation Mar-Apr 2000 BDL Hotels Ltd KSHOO

Natural brickearth was cut by two large parallel ditches aligned NE-SW. The lowest, naturally accumulated, fill contained late Bronze Age pottery, while the middle and upper fills contained late Bronze Age to late Iron Age, and even a few sherds of Roman pottery. No re-cutting of the ditches was apparent and it is likely that they remained as stable, partly silted, visible landscape features throughout these periods, with a defensive or boundary function. Late Bronze Age pottery, fired clay and fire cracked flint were recovered from three shallow pits clustered on the SE side of the ditches. Three postholes were also revealed, at least one of which is dated to the late Bronze Age. The presence of pits and postholes in association with the ditches, together with finds of a domestic nature suggests that the site was the location of a late Bronze Age settlement. The ditches may have enclosed the settlement or they may represent a landscape boundary with associated settlement. The period of settlement or activity appears to have continued into the middle and late Iron Age, though the focus of activity may have shifted during this time. The presence of Roman pottery of the 1st c AD in the upper fills of the ditches suggests that they were still a feature of the landscape at that time, and that the sherds were incorporated in the upper fills as a result of manuring and ploughing during the Roman period. These features were eventually succeeded by a post-medieval property boundary ditch that contained 16th- to 18th-c material as well as some residual late medieval pottery. Structural remains included three brick-lined wells, a small brick cellar (back-filled in the 20th c) and a brick soakaway of the 17th to 18th c. Many 18th- and 19th-c postholes and pits were recorded, some of which were rubbish pits. Several 19th-c brick foundations were also revealed. These features reflect backyard activity of buildings either

fronting or set back from King Street. Modern overburden covered the remnants of 19th and 20th-c building foundations.

Henry Compton School, Kingswood Road, sw6 TQ 2410 7695 PCA (Alistair Douglas) evaluation Oct-Nov 2000 London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham KGDOO

Overlying the natural sand was a 19th-c make-up layer sealed by modern make-up for a tarmac surface.

Hammersmith Steps, Lower Mall, w6 TQ 3205 7815 MOLAS (Robert Cowie) watching brief Sept 2000 London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham LRLOO

A test pit on the inside of the waterfront wall revealed an arched culvert of red brick and probable 19th-c and modern dump layers. A nearby borehole indicated that made ground overlay natural gravels.

The Hurlingham Club, Ranelagh Gardens, sw6 TQ 2512 7567 AOC (Ron Humphrey) watching brief Oct-Nov 2000 The Hurlingham Club RGHOO

Natural brickearth was overlaid by garden soil containing 17th- to 18th-c material, the latter cut by an 18th-c ditch and three 19th-c brick soakaways. Above was modern make-up.

HARINGEY

460 Archway Road, N6 TQ 2800 8850 CA (Geoff Potter, Robin Densem) evaluation Nov 2000 Wolseley Centers Ltd AYDOO

A waterlaid deposit containing 18th- to 19th-c material was recorded above the London Clay; it was evidently related to a documented stream. Above was a thick dump of made ground for the construction of railway sidings in the later 19th c.

628 High Road, N17 TQ 3398 9050 PCA (Jim Leary) watching brief Jan 2000 Durkan Ltd HRMOO

Above the natural gravels were a series of ground-raising dumps dated to the late 15th to 16th c, with residual Iron Age pottery in one of them. They were cut by two pits dated to the 18th c and the 19th c respectively.

62, 62A Highgate High Street, N6 TQ 2847 8741 BEAMS (M Dunn) standing structure recording and watching brief Aug 2000 Mr Michael Simkins HHIOO

The present brick building was constructed in 1833 as a butcher's shop with associated slaughterhouse, stables, cart shed and other structures, the remains of which have been recorded in the rear yard. It succeeded the *White Lion* inn, demolition rubble from which lay above the natural sands. At the extreme rear of the yard the corner remains of a brick structure were also recorded; they may relate to an earlier, documented house. The shop front was altered and many of the rear yard buildings demolished when it became an ironmonger's in c. 1915; late 19th-c and early 20th-c material found throughout the top levels of the site is presumably related. This use continued until quite recently. wc

Moselle Place (Car Wash Site), 761-767 Tottenham High Road, N17 TQ 3386 9131 AOC (Giles Dawkes) evaluation Jan-Feb 2000 Newlon Housing Group MLAOO

Natural gravels had been truncated by the construction of a 19th-c basement and a 20th-c petrol tank.

101 North Road, N6 TQ 2800 8820 PCA (Jim Leary, Chris Jarrett) watching brief Oct 2000 and Jan 2001 Octagon Developments NTDOO

Overlying the natural brickearth was a 19th- to 20th-c ground-leveilling dump and the remains of a Victorian foundation.

HARROW

Brockley Hill House, Brockley Hill, Stanmore, HA7 TQ 1738 9403 OAU (David Wilkinson) watching brief Jan-Oct 2000 Banner Homes BHNOO

Natural clay had been cut by two probable clay extraction pits. Three other pits and part of a kiln were also recorded, as well as a rectangular pit and several postholes. The latter were sealed by a cobbled surface. A ditch, possibly associated with the known Roman road, Watling Street, was located in the area between the line of the main services and the A5 road. Landscaping had severely truncated much of the site.

Former Government Buildings, Brockley Hill, Stanmore, HA2 TQ 1783 9343 MOLAS (David Saxby) evaluation Apr 2000 CgMs BYHOO

Roman ditches, pits and a posthole were recorded above the natural clay and gravel, though much of the site had been truncated during construction of the existing building. A geophysical survey, undertaken on an area of open ground lying between the E boundary of the site and the A5 road, located two positive N-S linear features c. 13m apart, which may represent flanking roadside ditches for the Roman Road.

Former White Lion Public House and Edgware Football Club, Burnt Oak Broadway, NW9 TQ 1942 9120 HAT (Nicholas Crank) evaluation June 2000 Scottish and Newcastle Breweries Ltd BKBOO

The site appears to have been truncated, especially by cellars close to the street frontage. Deep deposits of recent made ground overlay London Clay.

51-55 High Street, Edgware, HA8 TQ 1925 9150 AOC (Giles Dawkes) watching brief Mar-May 2000 R G Carter Projects Ltd HIWOO

A possible pond of 18th-19th c date was identified, otherwise extensive modern truncation had occurred above the natural brickearth.

RAF Stanmore Park, Uxbridge Road, Stanmore, HA7 TQ 1660 9200 PCA (Derek Roberts) evaluation Apr 2000 Laing Homes UEROO

Some residual Roman building material was found above the natural clay, suggesting contemporary activity nearby, but no features of this period were found. The earliest features date to the 12th-13th c. Towards the E of the site evidence was found for at least one probable house, identified from beam slots of a rectangular timber structure. Three ditches that ran down a slope to the SE are interpreted as boundaries defining two properties; they would have had a drainage function as well. The site was probably on the W or SW outskirts of the medieval village of Stanmore. Buildings dating to the late 15th to 17th c were recorded; most of them survived into and were modified during later periods. One building exhibited the traditional medieval plan, with a solar, hall, and service end. There was also a major boundary ditch, interpreted as the division between the main road E-W from Stanmore (the predecessor to the modern Uxbridge Road) and the properties to the S of it. A boundary wall was later built to replace this ditch. These buildings appear to have been part of a ribbon development along the S side of the main E-W road. In the late 17th to early 18th c what appears to have been a villa was built, consisting of six rooms and a spine corridor. Further changes continued to be made to the earlier houses and more were built, suggesting, with other boundary walls, that the site was still divided into a number of properties. Documentary sources indicate that c. mid-18th c the site was amalgamated into a single property, confirmed on site by the lack of further additions or changes to the older properties, and the demolition of others. The villa was then totally rebuilt into a very much larger country house, probably in 1763-1769 by the architect John Vardy, and later William Chambers (joint holder with Robert Adam as the Architect of the King's Works). It was a classical double pile house with nine bays, a central portico at the front, and three stories. Of this, only the basement, Temple Pond at the Sedge of the site and parts of the park survived. The latter included terracing layers and a retaining wall to the S of the country house and a very large L-shaped pond to its SE.

Buildings with a courtyard between them were added onto the side of the country house, and another building, which formed a large service complex, was constructed in an area freed by the moving of the road to its present location. Other structures built at this time were: a sunken well house with a horse-driven pump and associated tunnels, a portico on the house's rear elevation, an expanded lightwell system, an altered drainage system and a bow-ended extension to one of the earlier buildings. The latter was thus made into a much larger estate building, such as an orangery, coach house or stables. The visible modifications dating from the middle of the 19th c or later were relatively slight, despite the use of Stanmore Park as a school from 1884. In 1938 the site was bought by the RAF after which the buildings were demolished, the area levelled and a barrage balloon hangar and other structures built over it.

HAVERING

Hall Farm, Church Lane, North Ockendon, RM14 TQ 5856 8483 AOC (Diccon Hart) watching brief May-Sept 2000 Sun Gro Ltd HFROO

Hall Farm stands on the site of the former Manor of North Ockendon, a moated brick building constructed in the 16th c, with additions made during the 18th and 19th c before it was damaged by bombing in WWII and later demolished. Most of the farm buildings currently standing date from the 16th to 18th c, as do some of the garden walls.

Monitoring of the site commenced in 1997 (*LA* 8, supp. 3 (1998), 87 (HLF97)). To the SW of the area monitored, two brick wall footings and, to the E, a smaller wall associated with a flagstone floor, were revealed above the natural sand. All were constructed of 17th- to 18th-c unfroged bricks and are likely to be related to the Manor House. To the NW and close to the remains of the moat, a small ditch was located, cut directly into the natural sand. A post had been driven through this ditch and nearby, to the NE, a raft of timbers was recorded, sealed by a layer of re-deposited natural sand. These are interpreted as part of the consolidation of waterlogged areas of the site, as recorded in 1997. All these features were sealed by a substantial layer of brick rubble, representing the demolition of the manor house, overlaid by made ground.

80 Como Street, Romford, RM7 TQ 5060 8910 OAU (Steve Laurence) evaluation Jan 2000 Care UK CFROO

Make-up for the construction of a warehouse was recorded above the natural gravels.

Hole Farm, Folkes Lane, Cranham, Upminster, RM14 TQ 5750 8950 ECCFAU (A. Robertson) field walking Oct 2000 Forest Enterprise, Thames Chase HFAOO

A survey was undertaken on farmland next to the M25 and the A127 Southend Arterial Road. Burnt flint was recovered all across the study area, quantities twice the average for Essex, and although undated it probably indicates prehistoric activity. A small concentration of flint flakes was also recovered. Concentrations of medieval and post-medieval pottery were found in the vicinity of the medieval *Beredens Manor* (TQ 5770 8979), demolished during the construction of the M25. The surface geology is London Clay.

Frances Bardsley Lower School, Heath Park Road, Romford, RM2 TQ 5245 8880 HAT (Tom McDonald) evaluation Aug 2000 Crest Homes (Eastern) Ltd HTHOO

Shallow topsoil overlay the natural brickearth and gravels. An undated tree hollow and a late 19th- to early 20th-c ditch were recorded.

Robert Beard Pupil Referral Unit, 233 High Street, Hornchurch, RM11 TQ 5435 8712 ECCFAU (Steve Hickling) watching brief Aug 2000 Barnes Webster and Sons Ltd HHCOO

Above the natural sands, clays and gravels, ditches, possibly of medieval date, and post-medieval and later garden features were recorded on the former site of *Hornchurch Hall*, a property documented from the 17th c but possibly incorporating an earlier building. Carved medieval stone work was found reused in the foundations of a now demolished wall documented in 1849; the stone may have originated from the buildings of a medieval priory on the site or nearby, but no traces of such a building were found.

3 Links Avenue, Gidea Park, Romford, RM2 TQ 5282 9018 ECCFAU (Andy Letch) watching brief June/July 2000 Robert Ward Booth for Stonebond Ltd LKSOO

Topsoil overlay the natural brickearth.

Ford Works, land at Manor Way, Consul Avenue, Dagenham, Rainham, RM9 TQ 5110 8240 CA (Robin Densem) evaluation Dec 2000 London Development Agency MOYOO

Alluvial deposits, which frequently included a peat horizon, were noted in test pits. Substantial parts of ancient 'bog trees' were found in some of the test pits.

Willow Farm, New Road (old A130), Wennington, Rainham, IGI TQ 5459 8097 MOLAS (Alex Brett) evaluation Nov 2000 Whitbread plc NWOOO

Natural strata were not observed and only modern dumped material was recorded.

Gleason's Yard, Western Road, Romford, RM1 TQ 5147 8881 MOLAS (David Sankey) evaluation Mar 2000 Hammerson UK Properties plc WEAOO

Natural silt was overlaid by a ploughsoil dating to the 16th or 17th c. This was sealed by 19th-c dumps of ash and bricks, followed by modern overburden.

HILLINGDON

Former Thorn-EMI Factory, Blyth Road, Hayes, UB3 TQ 0945 7950 PCA (Barry Bishop) evaluation Oct 2000 CgMs Consulting BYOOO

Overlying natural brickearth a sequence of 19th- and 20th-c ploughsoil was recorded.

182 Bury Road, Ruislip, HA4 TQ 0862 8857 MOLAS (Alison Steele) evaluation June 2000 Newholmes Estates Ltd BYTOO

A weathered brickearth deposit overlying natural clay in the N of the site contained three sherds of medieval pottery dated to the mid-12th to 13th c. In the S half of the site the natural clay was cut by two parallel linear features, possibly dug for horticultural purposes; a mid-12th- to 13th-c sherd of pottery (possibly residual) was recovered from each feature. Subsoil and modern topsoil lay above.

Ruislip Bowls Club, Manor Farm, Bury Street, Ruislip, HA4 TQ 0902 8773 PCA (David Divers) watching brief June 2000 Ruislip Bowls Club BUOOO

Natural strata were not reached and only modern topsoil was observed.

Immigration Detention Centre, Colnbrook Bypass, Harmondsworth, UB7 TQ 0540 7730 WA (Julie Lovell) excavation Nov 2000 Home Office CTKOO

Above the natural brickearth were the remains of a middle-late Bronze Age E-W trackway, bounded on either side by hedges and later ditches and banks, which led from the gravel terrace into the river valley. Pits found within this trackway

contained pottery, domesticated mammal bones, fish bones, cereal residues and hazelnuts.

111-117 High Street, Yiewsley, UB7 TQ 0600 8048 OAU (Richard Brown) evaluation Oct 2000 Medical Centre Developments Ltd HSIOO

Extensive disturbance and truncation of the natural gravels had taken place during 19th c and later building activity.

The Ship Inn, Joel Street, Eastcote, Pinner, HA5 TQ 1037 8936 MOLAS (Alison Telfer) evaluation and watching brief Jan-Mar 2000 Martin Grant Homes Ltd JOLOO

Natural clay was cut by an undated, probably post-medieval roadside ditch, and series of timbers representing a previous property boundary. Following the demolition of the public house, a late Victorian floor surface containing bricks dating to the late 17th c was recorded during a watching brief.

Supply pipeline to Terminal 4, Heathrow Airport, TW6 TQ 0725 7480 - TQ 0775 7465 MOLAS (Isca Howell) watching brief July-Oct 2000 British Pipeline Agency Ltd HAPOO

Natural gravel or brickearth was overlaid by modern topsoil.

Heathrow Airport 33Kv Central Terminal Area Reinforcement Scheme, Northern Perimeter Road (near to), Hounslow, TW6 TQ 0660 7665 FRA (Andrew Crockett) watching brief Mar-Apr 2000 Heathrow Airport Ltd NOPOO

Natural brickearth was overlaid by topsoil.

Heathrow Airport (World Business Centre, Phase 3), Newall Road, Hounslow, TW6 TQ 0842 7684 FRA (Ken Welsh) evaluation Dec 2000 BAA Lynton NWLOO

Natural gravels had been truncated.

Thames Residual Area, Perry Oaks Sludge Works, Western Perimeter Road (off), Heathrow Airport, Hounslow, TW6 TQ 060 739 FRA (Kevin Richie) excavation Oct-Nov 2000 Thames Water WPMOO

Further evidence was found of the Bronze Age field system revealed during excavations in 1998 (*LA 9*, supp. 1 (1999), 14 (WPR98)).

RMC Land, Victoria Lane, Harlington, UB3 TQ 0850 7826 WA (Kevin Ritchie) evaluation Sept 2000 Henry Streeter (Sand and Ballast) Ltd SIEOO

Pits, post-holes and ditches were found cutting the natural brickearth; although most are undated, they are likely to date to the late Neolithic, Bronze Age, Saxon and medieval periods. Activity seems to have been concentrated on two areas. In the SW corner of the site were a number of features, two containing late Neolithic pottery and a pit containing the remains of a late Bronze Age pottery vessel. A late Neolithic pit was located just to the E. The dispersed nature of the Neolithic activity is characteristic of the area, whilst the Bronze Age pit is thought to represent the edge of a settlement beyond the site boundary. In the N central part of the site there was evidence of Saxon/medieval settlement with associated field-systems to the E. Daub, loomweights, quern stones, pottery and charred processed grain were all recovered from features at the centre of the settlement area.

Former Railway Station, Vine Street, Uxbridge, UB8 TQ 0558 8392 AOC (Duncan Stirk) evaluation Sept 2000 excavation Oct-Nov 2000 Terrace Hill Projects Ltd VNEOO

In the NW corner of the site the natural brickearth was cut by postholes, pits and a large boundary ditch of probable late Bronze Age date. Two areas are suggestive of post ring structures, and there are remnants of at least four ring ditches. A human cremation within a possible wooden vessel was also

found. Above were the foundations and platforms of the 19th- and 20th-c railway terminus, including tracks and associated features such as the turntable.

Grass Area 6c, Wessex Road (near runway), Heathrow Airport, TW6 TQ 058 762 OAU (Ken Welsh) excavation Sept-Nov 1999 BAA GA199

Natural strata were not observed. A Neolithic pit containing pottery and worked and burnt flint was the earliest feature recorded, though the majority of the artefact assemblages fell within the middle to late Bronze Age range. Evidence of a middle Bronze Age settlement was located between two enclosure ditches, a fence line, pits and a field system. Two late Bronze Age ditches and pits then cut through the fence line and field system. Ditches on a NE-SW alignment possibly date to the Roman period.

Grass Area 21, Wessex Road, Heathrow Airport, TW6 TQ 857 762 OAU (Ken Walsh) watching brief Apr 2000 BAA GAA00

Natural brickearth was cut by a Bronze Age field system, a rectangular post-built structure and associated ditch, a later (possibly Roman) ditch and 18th- to 20th-c features. The earliest datable material is probably Neolithic (worked flint) but the majority is middle Bronze Age in date, with little that can be definitely dated later.

Hubbard's Farm, West Drayton Road, Uxbridge, UB8 TQ 077 813 OAU (Dan Poore) evaluation Apr, June 2000 Wilcon Homes WDD00

Natural clay and gravel were observed in some areas of the site and brickearth in the N. Evidence of boundary ditches was recorded and walls of buildings which are depicted on historical maps. The foundations of a statutorily listed wall were also examined. Truncation from modern activity had occurred.

231 Yeading Lane, Hayes, UB4 TQ 1110 8205 MOLAS (David Saxby) evaluation Sept 2000 United House Ltd YED00

Clay and brick rubble dumps above the natural clay were overlaid by modern concrete.

HOUNSLOW

Tudor Court, Castle Way, Hanworth Park, TW13 TQ 1126 7186 PCA (Chris Jarrett) watching brief Apr 2000 Kingsley Simes and Scott CSY00

Natural strata were not observed. An early-17th-c brick boundary wall and its substantial footings were recorded, onto which the foundations of an 18th-c stock brick alcove (a SAM) had been built. The E end of the alcove seems to have collapsed at some stage because this part of the alcove foundation was removed and backfilled with bricks and chalk blocks. This area of the garden in the driveway of *Hanworth Park House* then appears to have been restored.

Former William Dye Works, Magnolia Park, Hibernia Road, Clarence Terrace, Hounslow, TW3 TQ 1350 7520 MOLAS (Simon Davis) evaluation Oct-Nov 2000 Wimpey Homes Holdings Ltd H1D00

Natural gravels were overlaid by a thin deposit of silt-drift or alluvium and truncated by the dye works. Two gravel extraction pits, a field drain, a ditch, a posthole and a brick-lined well, all of c. 19th-c date, were cut into the gravels. Soil deposits recorded in the N part of the site support cartographic evidence that orchards were managed in this area during the 19th c. Much discarded pottery was observed in one of the pits adjacent to Clarence Terrace, probably derived from the production of Isleworth pottery, which is known to have occupied part of the site during the 19th c. Several late 19th-c bottle dumps were also recorded in the central part of the site; they contained much glass and ceramic material, including some complete vessels.

4-6 High Street, Brentford, TW8 TQ 1860 7780 PCA (Barry Bishop) evaluation Apr 2000 Laing Homes Thames Valley Ltd HB000

Overlying the natural brickearth in the N part of the site was a series of agriculturally re-worked sub-soils, the earliest of which is dated to the 16th c. In the centre of the site were recorded a masonry wall and associated brick floor, dateable to the 17th or 18th c, and which probably represent the remains of a semi-basemented building. After a period of abandonment, a new building was constructed in the 18th or 19th c, as represented by a wall and associated floors. It may have been associated with a similarly aligned wall and associated floor found in the W of the site and which is dateable to the 19th c. The building was demolished and the basement backfilled, probably in the 20th c. Above were the external surfaces of the standing building.

Former Gasworks, High Street, Kew Bridge Road, Brentford, TW8 TQ 1840 7780 PCA (Barry Bishop) evaluation and excavation Jan-Mar 2000 Barratt Homes (West London) Ltd HS000

Above the natural silt and brickearth there was a concentration of prehistoric features, including a substantial ditch, pits and several other features which produced burnt and struck flint and pottery dating from the Mesolithic to Neolithic or Bronze Age. Late Iron Age pits, postholes and a fragment of a metalised surface were also recorded. These were succeeded by the establishment of field boundary ditches, before they were levelled with dumps dated to the first decades of the Roman conquest. A short length of ditch, interpreted as a field boundary, and a small quantity of pottery, suggests the site remained in agricultural use throughout the medieval period. Structures comprising foundations, cellars, brick-lined wells and cesspits, and rubbish pits were recorded, dateable to the 17th - 19th c. To the E of the site a probable horticultural soil, dated to the 15th to 19th c, was identified. The evidence suggests buildings fronting onto High Street and Kew Bridge Road, with gardens containing pits and wells to the rear. The remains of a possible bakery were identified in the SW corner.

St Mary's Convent, The Butts, Lion Way, Brentford, TW8 TQ 1762 7747 HAT (Guy Seddon) excavation June 2000 Ealing Family Housing Association Ltd LI000

The site lies on the periphery of a small Roman settlement that was established on the London-Silchester road. A single Roman pit, containing principally 2nd-c material, was revealed above the natural brickearth and gravel. Evidence of gravel extraction and horticultural exploitation of the site, probably of 18th to 19th c date, was also recorded. A large, L-shaped ditch or horticultural trench contained residual finds, including a copper alloy disc-and-trumpet brooch dated to the mid-late 2nd c; a spearhead of possibly Saxon date, found during a previous evaluation (*LA* 8, supp. 3 (1998), 89 (BTT97)), may have derived from this feature.

Hounslow Cemetery, Godfrey Way, Feltham, Hounslow, TW4 TQ 1270 7390 MOLAS (Carrie Cowan) evaluation Feb 2000 British Land Developments Ltd HAH99

Natural gravel was found to have been truncated and overlaid by modern topsoil.

Former Alfa Laval Site, Great West Road, Brentford, TW8 TQ 1781 7823 WA (Janice Grove) excavation Jan-Mar 2000 Akeler Developments Ltd GW000

The excavation suggested that Brentford Sands, a fossiliferous deposit, might be present at the site.

The Limes, Park Road, Isleworth, TW7 TQ 1679 7620 MOLAS (Robert Cowie) evaluation and excavation Dec 2000 Syon Park Ltd PK100

Natural gravel was cut by post-medieval features, the earliest of which were three ditches backfilled between the late 15th and early 17th c. One of the ditches probably represented a W continuation of *Sion Lane* shown on early-17th-c maps, that had fallen into disuse before the maps were drawn. Later features included a brick drain and gravel pits.

White Bridge, Staines Road, Feltham, Hounslow, TW14 TQ 17000 77000 AOC (Giles Dawkes) watching brief Aug-Nov 2000 Hounslow Environmental Services Department SA100

Natural gravels were observed during ground works associated with a new bridge.

West Middlesex Hospital, Twickenham Road, Isleworth, TW7 TQ 1650 7630 MOLAS (Isca Howell) evaluation May 2000 Bouygues UK Ltd TWK00

The site had been extensively truncated above the natural brickearth. In the SE corner, several fragments of burnt flint, possible struck flints and fragments of possible prehistoric pottery were recovered from the surface of the brickearth.

ISLINGTON

18-21A Charterhouse Square, EC1 TQ 3189 8191 MOLAS (Bruno Barber) watching brief Dec 2000 - Jan 2001 Marylebone, Warwick, Balfour Management Ltd CAA00

The natural gravel had been truncated by construction of the basements of the standing building.

35-42 Clerkenwell Road, EC2 TQ 3189 8236 MOLAS (Adrian Miles) watching brief Mar 2000 Wates Interiors CKE00

Evidence of the location of the Pardon Churchyard, documented from the 14th c and originally designated for the burial of victims of the Black Death, was found, with the discovery of human bones during excavation for drain runs and manhole pits. At least five individuals were represented.

26-28 Glasshouse Yard, EC1 TQ 3205 8202 MOLAS (Alison Telfer, Nick Holder) watching brief Mar-June 2000 Bee Bec Developments GLH00

Truncated natural brickearth was observed in one area of the site. In a second area, part of the 16th- or 17th-c brick cellar of a property that fronted E onto Glasshouse Yard was recorded.

7 Islington High Street, N1 TQ 3142 8318 MOLAS (Andy Daykin) watching brief May-June 2000 David Gibson Architects IHS00
Twentieth-century dumped deposits were recorded.

18-30 Leonard Street, EC2 TQ 3286 8235 AOC (Karl Hulka) watching brief Nov 2000 Colebrook Estates LNE00

Substantial deposits of 17th- to 18th-c dumped material were found overlying medieval or earlier brickearth layers. Natural brickearth was not observed.

St Luke's Church, Old Street, EC1 TQ 3232 8242 OAU (Angela Boyle) watching brief July-Dec 2000 ABL Cultural Consulting Ltd OL000

This work followed an initial watching brief in 1996 (*LA* 8, supp. 2, 48 (SLU96)). Designed by Hawksmoor and James and dedicated in 1733, the church is statutorily listed Grade I. The recording took place of the exhumation of all burials in the N and S churchyards, the clearance of all burials in the crypt, funerary architecture and the crypt structure. A total of 1016 burials were recorded, of which 335 individuals were named. Discrete groups of burials, almost certainly family members buried within single graves, have been identified and are dated to the 18th c.

Parkfield Street, N1 TQ 3142 8340 MOLAS (Heather Knight) evaluation Jan-May 2000 Centros Miller Ltd PFLO0

Natural clay was truncated by terracing in the 18th or 19th c, and by 19th- or 20th-c activity. Only large, deep features survived; they represented ponds or naturally filled 18th-c quarry pits.

21 Popham Street, N1 TQ 3195 8387 MOLAS (Ian Blair) evaluation June 2000 Teejay Construction POH00

A possible agricultural or horticultural deposit was recorded above the natural brickearth; in one of the trenches it is dated to 14th c, in another, to the 16th c, suggesting that the prevailing local conditions may have remained constant over a long period, and the method of deposition of these layers had been very similar. It was cut by a drainage gully which contained a slightly later range of late-16th-c pottery. The uppermost layers in the trench were also of late-16th-c date and appeared to be composed largely of domestic refuse and hearth rake-out, which was spread around as garden soil. An intact bird feeder, made of lead, was found in these deposits. In a second trench a culverted brick drain, probably of 18th-c date, was located; it had completely silted up by the early-mid 19th c.

The Grand Priory, Church of St John, St John's Square, EC1 TQ 3169 8216 MOLAS (David Sankey) watching brief July-Aug 2000 Order of St John GPC00

Trial pits were excavated before the relaying of the crypt floor; the removal of the old floor was also monitored. The central nave of the crypt was discovered to have been founded directly onto natural gravels, without foundations. This may explain a ledge around the base of the nave wall as spread footings, an alternative explanation to a theory that the ledge acted as a bench in an early form of chapter house. The S bay of the church was shown to be built over fill; this may relate to an expansion in the 12th c from a smaller Norman Church (f. 1150). The S wall of the church cut through this fill.

45 Tabernacle Street, EC2 TQ 3288 8231 MOLAS (Chiz Harward) watching brief Nov 2000 Gregory Phillips Architects TNS00

Natural brickearth was overlaid by a truncated deposit, probably the lowest fill of a pit. At the rear of the property a brick-lined soakaway was recorded; it is likely to have been of 17th c date and associated with an earlier building on the site.

43-51 Worship Street, 1 Paul Street (rear), EC2 TQ 3297 8212 MOLAS (Heather Knight) evaluation Feb-Mar 2000 Barrowgate Properties (Worship Street) WOHO0

Alluvial silts were found to be overlaid by a dumped deposit provisionally dated to 17th or 18th c.

KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA

The Phillimore, Campden Hill Road, W8 TQ 2520 7980 PCA (Toby Cuthbertson) watching brief and evaluation Oct-Nov 2000 Phillimore Hill Ltd CNA00

Most of the site had been terraced and truncated for the construction of Queen Elizabeth College, but in the SE corner an area of natural brickearth survived above clay. It was cut by pits, postholes and a gully, all of which contained quantities of burnt and struck flint of possible Bronze Age date.

64 Kensington Church Street, W8 TQ 2458 7997 OAU (Greg Pugh) watching brief Apr 2000 Colwyn Foulkes and Partners KCHO0

Potentially undisturbed strata were observed under the street-side wall.

2-4 Old Church Street, SW1 TQ 2708 7765 MOLAS (Robert Cowie) evaluation Apr 2000 FL Estates Ltd OCU00

Natural gravels were cut by ditches and pits in the N part of the trench, the latest of which was of 19th-c date, but others appear to be no later than medieval in date. Large 18th-c sand extraction pits were cut by 19th-c graves. The burials lay within the

graveyard belonging to Chelsea Old Church. They included a lead coffin with a plate bearing the inscription 'Mr Gideon Richard Hand Died 13th Feb 1821 aged 60 years'. A brick wall marked the N boundary of the graveyard.

Chelsea Royal Hospital (South Lawns), Royal Hospital Road, sw3 TQ 2830 7800 OAU (Greg Pugh) watching brief Aug-Sept 1999 Royal Horticultural Society RHC97

Monitoring took place of the excavation of drainage channels and soakaways in the area of a late 17th-c formal garden designed by Christopher Wren. Natural gravel was exposed only in the SW part of the site, where the deepest drainage runs were dug. Soil deposits recorded at the bottom of the trenches may be identified with the formal and later kitchen gardens. Deposits associated with the late 17th- to 19th-c canals, which once flanked the causeway leading to the River Thames, were identified. Localised spreads of late medieval pottery were recovered from beneath substantial make-up layers for Chelsea Embankment, which was constructed in the 19th c. A row of modern concrete blocks next to the causeway was uncovered: they may have supported a structure or acted as anchors for barrage balloons in either of the wars. The remainder of the features comprised 19th and 20th-c service pipes and drains.

Chelsea Royal Hospital, Royal Hospital Road, sw3 TQ 2822 7819 AND TQ 2830 7800 OAU (Greg Pugh) watching brief Mar, Nov 2000 Royal Chelsea Hospital RHC97

An 18th- to 19th-c make-up layer, overlaid by 19th- to 20th-c brick rubble, was recorded on the site of the new statue. Natural strata were not observed. Monitoring took place of work on existing drain runs on the site of the former Ranelagh House, built in the late 17th c. The cobbled surface of the former road was re-exposed along the line of Chelsea Bridge Road to the E of the hospital.

KINGSTON UPON THAMES

Coombe Conduit, Coombe Lane, Norbiton, Kingston upon Thames, kt2 TQ 2050 6990 AOC (Sarah Hemley) watching brief June 2000 English Heritage CBNOO

A brick structure, possibly a drain of late-15th- or early-16th-c date, was recorded above the natural clay, overlaid by 20th-c demolition materials.

Coombe Hill Golf Club, Warren Cutting, Kingston upon Thames, kt2 TQ 2094 7069 MOLAS (Mark Wiggins) watching brief Mar 2000 Coombe Hill Golf Club CB100

Natural gravels were found to have been truncated and overlaid with modern topsoil.

Rotunda, Cromwell Road, Kingston upon Thames, kt1 TQ 1838 9645 PCA (Jim Leary) evaluation Oct 2000 excavation Nov-Dec 2000 CgMs Ltd on behalf of Clearwater Estates and Properties Ltd CMK00

Natural brickearth and alluvial clay were found to contain residual struck flint flakes, ranging from Mesolithic to Bronze Age in date, as well as burnt flint and a few fragments of red haematite. This suggests prehistoric activity over a long period of time at or near the site. On the SE side of the site, a large domestic rubbish pit containing Saxon pottery, dated to the 10th- to mid-11th c, was excavated. A ditch was recorded in the NW of the site; its primary fill is dated to mid-11th to mid-12th c. Two pits were found to contain a large assemblage of pottery wasters, provisionally interpreted as South Hertfordshire Grey Ware and dated to mid-12th to 13th c; this material suggests that a kiln existed nearby. At the S end of the site a series of large shallow pits, dated to mid-late 13th-14th c, were recorded; they probably indicate the rear of the properties that may have been situated further W, possibly fronting Clarence Street. To the

NW an alignment of 8 postholes provided the first evidence of building activity which appears to be of medieval date. The postholes were later replaced, apparently in the 16th-17th c. A final phase of activity in the NW was represented by linear pits, possibly bedding trenches associated with garden horticulture. Pottery recovered from these features suggests a later post-medieval date. In the SE, a series of 18th- to 19th-c beam slots may have been the remains of a barn or stables.

Normansfield Hospital, Kingston Road, Teddington, TW11 TQ 173702 WA (Dave Godden) evaluation July 2000 Laing Homes K1R00

Bronze Age pottery was recovered from re-worked natural loams which were overlaid by topsoil containing residual medieval pottery.

Malden Green Farm, Malden Road, Worcester Park, KT4 TQ 2215 6630 TVAS (Steve Ford) evaluation June 2000 Bewley Homes MLD00

London Clay was overlaid by deposits which seem to have accumulated in the medieval period. Above lay made ground, though a possible gully was recorded.

132-136 Moor Lane, Chessington, kt9 TQ 1885 6395 CA (Robin Densom) evaluation May 2000 CgMs Consulting ML100

A fairly shallow soil horizon overlying natural clay probably related to the use of the site as a nursery garden in the 20th c.

4-6 Oaklea Passage, Kingston upon Thames, kt1 TQ 1793 6885 MOLAS (Isca Howell) watching brief June 2000 Hazan, Smith and Partners on behalf of Mr Max D E Kmemt OAP00

Organic sand was found to overlie waterlaid deposits in an irregular cut feature. This is interpreted as the remains of a stream channel that could have continued N or NW to join the River Hogsmill. It was infilled with late 18th- or early 19th-c material. At the back of the two standing buildings were three 19th-c soak-away pits and modern made ground.

Former Gas Works, Richmond Road, Kingston upon Thames, kt2 TQ 1810 6990 MOLAS (Carrie Cowan) evaluation Oct 2000 J Sainsbury Developments Ltd RMD00

Natural brickearth was overlaid by ploughsoil from which a prehistoric flint blade fragment was found.

17-23 Woodbines Avenue, Kingston upon Thames, kt1 TQ 1788 6856 PCA (Jim Leary) evaluation Sept 2000 CgMs Consulting on behalf of Laing Homes WDB00

Natural silty clay overlying alluvial deposits was, in the N of the site, cut by prehistoric stakeholes and possible postholes. They were sealed by a possible ploughsoil containing burnt flint; a Bronze Age date is suggested by residual flint from later contexts. Above lay another ploughsoil dating to the Saxon period, though containing residual burnt and struck flint and Roman pottery. It was sealed by 18th- and 19th-c ground-raising deposits.

LAMBETH

Queensborough House, 2-18 Albert Embankment, SE11 TQ 3153 7861 MOLAS (Kieron Tyler) excavation Jul-Aug 2000 CgMs on behalf of Bankside Hotels Ltd ABK00

This site was partially excavated in 1988 (LA 6, no. 7 (1989), 191 (ALA88)) when it was found to have been extensively land-filled with waste dumps of material derived from a tin-glaze (delft) pot house, the forms of which were mainly of 18th-c date. The most likely source of this material was the Lambeth High Street pot house, just to the N of the site, which functioned between 1732/4 - 1786 and 1789 - c. 1793.

Current work examined the unexcavated areas around the edges of the site. The natural gravel was overlaid by a soil deposit which, at the W end of the site, was sealed by substantial dumps

of pot house material, containing kiln furniture, biscuit ware (unglazed first firing) and glazed wasters. The kiln furniture included the first complete saggars (two different types) of the London tin-glazed industry. Forms of pot were mainly saucers, plates, cups and bowls: expected 18th-c types. The dumps also included kiln furniture from stoneware manufacture which was operating in Lambeth from the 18th c. These dumps appear to have provided the base for the construction of the first buildings on the site, represented by brick foundations, the earliest of which were at the W side of the site, closest to the Thames frontage. Brick-founded buildings were subsequently erected behind these first buildings, above the soil deposits. They all had associated cesspits containing 19th-c house clearance groups, including chimney pots, wine vessels, glass bottles, ink wells, spectacles and storage vessels from inns.

54 Bromell's Road, sw4 TQ 294 754 GAP (Marion White) evaluation Aug 2000 Burleigh Estates BMLOO

Above the natural gravel was a brick-lined soakaway infilled with large quantities of domestic material dated to the mid-19th c. To the N were the remains of a basement constructed of London Stock bricks. In another trench natural gravel was overlaid by a possible a garden soil.

Riddell House, St Thomas' Hospital, Lambeth Palace Road, SE1 TQ 3070 7938 MOLAS (Jon Sygrave) evaluation Oct 2000 Guy's and St Thomas' Hospital Trust LMPOO

Natural gravels had been truncated and only deeply cut features survived, including a pit or ditch of possible Roman date and two 19th- to early 20th-c wells or cess pits. Residual Roman *imbrex*, the fabric of which is dated AD 140-250, and medieval splashed-glaze tile dated to c. 12th c date, were recovered.

1-3 Pilgrim Hill, off Auckland Hill, SE27 TQ 3215 7200 PCA (Jonathan Butler, Toby Cuthbertson) watching brief Dec 2000 Buxton Building Contractors Ltd PIHOO

Above the natural brickearth in the S of the site was a waterlaid deposit from which burnt and struck flint was recovered, suggesting possible prehistoric activity around a stream or pond. A medieval cut feature was recorded in one of the test pits, indicating the presence of medieval activity in the vicinity of standing buildings near Pilgrim Hill itself. An almost complete WWII Anderson shelter was found.

LEWISHAM

Convoys Wharf, Borthwick Street, SE8 TQ 3700 7820 PCA (David Divers) evaluation Oct-Nov 2000 CgMs Consulting on behalf of News International plc CVWOO

Above the natural gravel were recorded structural remains of the Royal Dockyards, established in 1513 by Henry VIII. The oldest element of the dockyard was a substantial Tudor brick wall, almost certainly part of the dockyard's original storehouse. Another substantial brick wall represented the expansion of the storehouse complex in the late 17th to early 18th c. More walls and floor surfaces, representing additions and modifications to these storehouses during the later 18th and 19th c, were also recorded. Along the waterfront, 18th- and 19th-c buildings, in both timber and brick, were also recorded. Structural remains of three slipways, known to have 17th-c origins, were revealed. Two of these comprised 18th-c revetments and other associated timbers, both of which appeared to have been substantially rebuilt during the 19th c. The third had been rebuilt in brick during the latter half of the 19th c. A massive 19th-c stone and brick dock entrance wall and timber gate were also located. This Dock had evolved from an original 16th-c feature of the dockyard. The 18th-c Mast Pond wall and the dockyard's Basin wall were located and found to have been constructed in brick. The site is also the location of the medieval manor of *Sayes Court*

and a brick wall, possibly dating from the documented reconstruction of the house, was located, as were other walls and floors representing modifications to the building. Some 18th-c walls built over a layer of demolition debris suggest the demolition of this building and reconstruction on the site, possibly the documented conversion to a parish workhouse in 1729.

The Laban Centre, Creekside, SE8 TQ 3763 7755 MOLAS (Bruce Watson) evaluation June-July 2000 Laban Centre LGROO

Above fluvial clays there was evidence of land reclamation, consisting of two unlined 18th-c drainage channels. The earliest structural features on site were the foundations of an early-19th-c brick boiler house, interpreted as part of the soap works that used to occupy the site. Part of the N wall of an infilled 20th-c barge dock was also located.

The Old Seager Distillery, Deptford Bridge, SE8 TQ 3740 7675 PCA (Alistair Douglas) evaluation Sept-Oct 2000 Brookmill Estate Ltd DEGOO

Peat and alluvial deposits were recorded above the natural gravels, overlaid by land consolidation dumps dating from the post-medieval period. Brick structures dating from the 18th and 19th c were revealed, and are identified from documentary sources as breweries, distilleries and iron works. During the 19th c terraced housing and iron works were demolished and the distillery enlarged. A cobbled yard surface was laid, which was recorded in several trenches. Victorian wall foundations were located, partially enclosing a sunken barrel which may have been part of the distilling process, such as a mash ton. Cartographic evidence suggests the distillery was rebuilt between 1868 and 1894 before the brewery buildings were demolished to make way for shops and flats in 1919, known as *Norfolk House*. In one of the trenches late-19th-c ceramic pipes had been laid to connect buildings on the site to the municipal sewage system; it was during this period that the cobbled yard was re-surfaced. Seagers took over Holland & Co and moved all its equipment, stocks and offices from Millbank to Deptford. The OS map of 1930 shows the distillery had been greatly altered, and it may have been during the refurbishment work undertaken by Seagers that the sunken barrel (mash ton) went out of use and was backfilled with brick rubble.

St Paul's Churchyard, Deptford High Street, SE8 TQ 3728 7748 MOLAS (Adrian Miles) watching brief, excavation May 2000 Crispin and Borst Ltd DRGOO

An area on the N side of the church, in front of the stairways and on either side of the entrance to the crypt, exposed a brick barrel-vaulted tomb on the E side of the steps, close to the present path. On the S side of the church two probable brick-lined graves were found, positioned either side of the S entrance into the crypt, and a shaft excavated to the S of the roadway revealed a total of 20 burials in wooden coffins which had handles of 19th-c type.

Former United Reform Church, 243-247 Lewisham High Street, SE13 TQ 3812 7502 MOLAS (Bruce Watson) evaluation May 2000 Ubique Chartered Architects LWMOO

Natural gravels, sealed by undisturbed alluvium, lay beneath the Congregational Church. The church was built in 1866 and, except for the steeple, was demolished earlier this year.

Citibank Site, 68 Molsworth Road, SE13 TQ 3808 7545 MOLAS (Bruce Watson) evaluation May 2000 Citibank MOWOO

Natural gravels of the River Ravensbourne were overlaid by alluvium, but in some trenches waterlaid sediments were found within open gravel extraction pits. The pits are dated to the medieval or Tudor period (c. 13th-16th c). 19th topsoil was also located, the site not having been built on until the late 19th c.

Land bounded by Plough Way, Enterprize Way, Capstan Road and Grove Street, SE8 TQ 3660 7887 CA (Robin Densem) evaluation July-Aug 2000 Greater London Enterprise Developments Ltd PLA00

Evidence of 18th- and 19th-c cottages and shipyard buildings, and associated surfaces and drains, was found above alluvium. The cottages are marked *Shipwrights* on Rocque's map of 1746 and evidently accommodated employees of the adjacent shipyard. The various buildings were demolished and levelled in the mid-19th c to make way for a railway depot.

Thameslink 2000 Railway Viaduct, Silwood Street, SE16 TQ 3550 7833 MOLAS (Tony Mackinder) watching brief Apr-May 2000 Railtrack plc SIL00

Peat and waterlaid deposits, all probably of prehistoric date, were recorded. Overlying them were deposits associated with the construction of the embankment and brick railway viaduct, originally constructed in 1836-37.

MERTON

Mitcham Vicarage, 21 Church Road, Mitcham TQ 2707 6860 TVAS (Steve Ford) excavation Apr 2000 Wt Homes VGS96

Above the natural gravels, parallel gullies were located, their dates ranging from late Saxon or early medieval to 18th c, though they were mainly of early medieval date. Pits and postholes, of similar dates, were also recorded.

New Court, Green Lane, Morden, SM4 TQ 252 673 OAU (Nick Shepherd) evaluation Aug 2000 Marden and Knight Architects GNE00

Extensive modern disturbance was found to have occurred above the natural clay.

Furnitureland, Merton High Street, SW19 TQ 2360 7010 MOLAS (David Saxby) excavation July 2000 Greenacre MH00

Natural clay and gravels in the S of the trench were cut by two intercutting ditches which date to either the Roman or the medieval periods. On the E side of the site a tile kiln, dating to the late 15th c, was revealed. It had been placed within an earlier structure comprising a sunken building with postholes along two sides, which may have represented an open-ended 'forming' shed for the manufacture of tiles. The tile kiln was constructed of re-used waste tiles from the earlier firings. Three furnace chambers and a horizontal flue were placed to the rear of the kiln. After a number of firings, the kiln was rebuilt, this time incorporating re-used 12th-c Reigate stone capitals from the priory of St Mary, Merton (f. 1114). Truncating the kiln were chalk foundation walls of part of the *Gatehouse*, a building believed to have been used originally as the guest house of the priory, most of which lies beneath Merton High Street. This building was enlarged in the mid-18th c, with the addition of extensions at each end. It was demolished c. 1911.

Mitcham Enterprise Park, former Central Motor Auctions (CMA) site, 80 Morden Road, Mitcham, CR4 TQ 269 683 MOLAS (David Saxby) evaluation Jan-Dec 2000 Chestergate Estates (Mitcham) Ltd, Glywed Pensions (1974) Ltd and Glywed Trustees (1970) Ltd MDRO0

Possible indications of tree removal were recorded above the natural gravels, overlaid by medieval or later agricultural soil. A small linear feature and a pit, associated with the agricultural activity, were located. In the N of the site above an alluvial deposit or brickearth, lay the rail tracks of the railway goods yard which occupied the site during the late 19th and early 20th c. Apart from the N and E parts, much of the site had been truncated by early- to mid-20th-c gravel extraction pits.

Travis Perkins site, Morden Road, Mitcham, CR4 TQ 2700 6820 MOLAS (David Saxby) watching brief May 2000 Soiltechnics MDD00

Medieval or post-medieval ploughsoil was recorded above the natural gravels.

49 Parkside, SW19 TQ 2355 7204 CA (Robin Densem, Geoff Potter) evaluation May 2000 Aspen Healthcare JLH00

Natural gravels were overlaid by a soil horizon which probably represented open land before the construction of the house in the 1850s. Above was made ground from later development and a spread of gravel, probably part of a documented carriage drive. They were covered by make-up for the present car park.

87 Ridgway, SW19 TQ 2383 7060 MOLAS (Andrew Westman) standing building survey Nov 2000 Andrew Pinchin Architects Ltd RIG00

The building was a small vernacular commercial and industrial building, comprising ground floor and 1st floor only. The oldest structures identified were its W and S external walls, built of timber studding infilled with brick, a brick chimney stack, and possibly two sets of brick stair footings and two thinner internal walls of studding, infilled with bricks laid on edge. These formed part of probably the first building on the site, a detached cottage and workshop, or pair of cottages. This building is documented as having been in existence by 1850, but not before 1842. Its W half was used as a farriery and smithy from at least 1867, and was largely retained in use when the building was later substantially modified and enlarged. A window (or possibly a wide door) in the S wall was blocked, indicating that the new building was no longer detached. A second chimneystack was built to the E and the whole building covered with a single new roof. Internally the building was divided into two self-contained sets of rooms, each with its own staircase, possibly continuing the previous arrangement. This development is dated on documentary evidence probably to 1891-4. According to similar evidence the building was converted in 1915 partly into a bootmaker's shop and partly into a garage for motor vehicles. By 1920 the bootmaker's had left and the garage occupied all the ground floor; this was probably when a brick and concrete lean-to was added on the ground floor to the E of the building. After 1935 the shop became a tobacconist's and confectioner's, which it remained until about 1978. The garage continued to use the Ridgway address until 1989, although latterly the business was carried on from the rear of the premises. In 1978-81 the shop front was rebuilt and the interior converted into a clothes boutique, and at this time, if not before, the accommodation was thrown together, the N staircase being removed and a separate front door leading to it from the Ridgway frontage being blocked up. The boutique was closed in 1998 and the building left empty.

Mill Cottage, Windmill Road, SW19 TQ 2300 7255 MOLAS (Pat Miller) watching brief June 2000 Marcus Beale Architects MIG00

In the SW half of the site the relatively undisturbed topsoil and upper sub-soils of Wimbledon Common were recorded. In the NE of the site were the footings and a series of drain runs of a documented 20th-c cottage. Natural strata were not exposed.

NEWHAM

A13 Thames Gateway, Woolwich Manor Way (A117), E16 TQ 4210 8220 - TQ 4350 GAP (Mark Basely, Martin Bates, Tim Carew, Steve Dean) evaluation, excavation and watching brief July-Dec 2000 RMG (A13) Construction JV TGW00

Evidence of prehistoric activity was located.

Ashburton Terrace, Grasmere Road, High Street, E13 TQ 4015 8331 MOLAS (Richard Hewett) watching brief Feb 2000 Hollybrook Ltd GMD00

Subsoil above natural gravel was overlaid by Victorian garden soil.

The Village Public House, 140 Balaam Street, E13 TQ 4.055 8272 AOC (Paul Fitz) watching brief Mar 2000 Banardos Properties & Facilities Management BPI00

Natural brickearth was observed in one test pit below the existing ground level. Another test pit revealed two walls of late 18th- to 19th-c date, covered by demolition deposits and ground make-up.

Barge House Road, Woolwich Manor Way, E16 TQ 4.380 7996 MOLAS (Jane Corcoran) evaluation June 2000 Lovell Partnerships Ltd BAJ00

Geoarchaeological boreholes revealed the soil of a late Mesolithic dry land surface across the N part of the site; a former channel of the Thames probably crossed the S part of the site. Pollen and C14 from the soil indicated that this part of the floodplain floor was wooded c. 6450 ± 80 BP, but by 5850 BP the soil had become waterlogged, causing peat to develop. This continued throughout the Neolithic and early Bronze Age periods, probably with regular flooding as well, either by the tidal river or seasonally. At this time the S part of the site was a sedge fen and, as river levels rose during the Bronze Age, it developed N so that by 3280 ± 50 BP the peat had become subsumed by river mud and remained thus throughout the Iron Age and Roman periods. Later, tidal mudflats appear to have replaced the fen, again gradually migrating from S to N across the site from the river. The mudflats may have later dried out to some extent and been reclaimed, most likely in the post-medieval and later periods.

Halling Wharf (former), Burford Road, E15 TQ 3.880 8385 MOLAS (Jo Lyon, Jon Sygrave, David Jamieson and Richard Hewett) Apr-May, Sept-Oct 2000 English Partnerships BUA00

In the S and E of the site, natural brickearth was overlaid by alluvial deposits associated with the Channelsea River to the W. They were cut by post-medieval artificial channels interpreted as 'calico channels' involved in the production of cotton for printing. In the SW of the site, the former Halling Wharf area, rows of posts were recorded on a similar alignment to the channels; they could have been part of revetments of the Channelsea river or other water management features of the calico works. Also from the Halling Wharf area a timber feature, presumably a tank, was found within a channel.

All Saints Church, Church Street, E15 TQ 3.940 8385 MOLAS (Andrew Westman) evaluation July 2000 Parochial Church Council VIE00

One test pit inside the clergy vestry revealed the mortared chalk foundations of the adjoining S aisle of the medieval church, cut into graveyard soils. Two test pits revealed the brick and cement foundations of the 19th-c clergy vestry, cut into similar graveyard soils. The oldest part of the church is dated to the late 12th c, although the church may have originated earlier. The date of construction of the S aisle is not known, but it is thought that the aisles of the church were rebuilt in the 15th c. WC

Lord Raglan Public House, 9a High Street, E13 TQ 4.024 8331 PCA (Mark Beasley) evaluation Feb 2000 Latin Quarter Ltd HSP00

The earliest recorded deposit was a possible backfill of a palaeochannel or brickearth/gravel extraction pit, overlaid by 19th-c backfill.

Northern Road Playing Fields, Junction Road, Eastern Road, E13 TQ 4.095 8345 PCA (Alistair Douglas) evaluation Dec 2000 Building Design Division, London Borough of Newham NPF00

Overlying natural brickearth and gravel was a ploughsoil which sealed two field drains of probable 18th- or 19th-c date.

Kennard Road, E15 TQ 3.857 8420 MOLAS (Chiz Harward, Jane Corcoran) evaluation June 2000 Carpenter's Company KDR00

Above the natural gravels was a possible palaeosol, sealed by alluvium. A soil deposit had formed above this, overlaid by Victorian dumped deposits.

SW and NE corners of junction of Newham Way (A13) and Prince Regent Lane, E13, E16 TQ 4.113 8175, 4.124 8186 MOLAS (Dick Bluer) watching brief Apr-June 2000 Highways Agency ADW00
Charcoal and burnt flints were recorded in a thick alluvial deposit, indicating a buried prehistoric landscape.

East Ham Football Club, Pennyroyal Avenue, E6 TQ 4.340 8120 HAT (Jon Murray) evaluation July 2000 McLean Homes North London Ltd PYR00

Alluvial clays and peat overlay the floodplain gravels and evidence of a former creek inlet was found in the E part of the site, whilst in the W prehistoric peat deposits sealed the remains of a probable yew tree hollow.

East Beckton Playing Fields, Triumph Road, Mitchell Walk, E6 TQ 4.260 8160 PCA (Mark Bagwell) evaluation Dec 2000 Building Design Division London Borough of Newham EBPO0

Natural gravels were overlaid by peat and cut by a possible palaeochannel filled with alluvium and redeposited peat. Above was a substantial deposit of more alluvium, sealed by 19th-c deposits and modern made ground.

REDBRIDGE

Valentine's Mansion, Valentine's Park, Cranbrook Road, Ilford, 1G1 TQ 4.330 8792 PCA (Ken Sabel) watching brief Mar-Sept 2000 London Borough of Redbridge CKR00

Natural gravels and clays were overlaid by post-medieval agricultural or horticultural deposits. The E element of a dairy wing, which formed part of a 17th- to mid-18th-c house, the predecessor of *Valentine's Mansion*, was recorded. The W wall of the main house was constructed in the late 18th c. A drainage culvert was probably contemporary with the house, since it was fed from a downpipe with a rainwater head dated to 1769. The dairy wing had been extended to the W and a colonnade built on its N side, with timber columns on Portland stone bases. The paving in and around the colonnade was re-laid more than once during the late 19th c and once in the mid-late 20th c. To the S of the dairy wing the colonnade and drainage culvert went out of use when the downpipe that fed it was diverted over the dairy's roof, probably during the 19th c. In the 19th to early 20th c a stone path was laid along the S side of the dairy and the W side of the main house; it was formed by laying the stone on top of two brick sleeper walls and raising the surrounding ground level with soil, thus providing a well-drained path.

Fairlop Quarry, Hainault Farm, Hainault Road, Fairlop, 1G6 TQ 4.643 9100 ECFAU (Stuart Gibson) excavation Sept 2000 Lafarge Redland Aggregates Ltd and London Borough of Redbridge FLQ97

Further excavations took place on this Bronze Age to Roman site in advance of gravel extraction (*LA 9*, supp. 2 (2000), 54). A single cremation burial was recorded.

Claybury Hospital (Site 1), Manor Road, Woodford Green, 1G7 TQ 4.300 9153 HAT (Nicholas Cranck) evaluation June-Aug 2000 Crest Homes (Eastern) Ltd MR099

Evidence of landscaping and disturbance dating from the construction of the former hospital, was recorded following an earlier evaluation (*LA 9*, supp. 2 (2000), 54).

New Secondary School, Oaks Lane, Newbury Park, Ilford TQ 4.500 9970 HAT (Peter Doel) evaluation May 2000 London Borough of Redbridge Education Services OKS00

Natural gravels, sand and clay lay directly below shallow topsoil.

Winston Way, Clements Road, Ilford, IGI TQ 438 863 PCA (Mark Beasley) evaluation Jan-Feb 2000 CgMs Ltd on behalf of Discovery Projects Ltd WNWO

Natural brickearth had been truncated by 19th-c pits, walls and cellars.

RICHMOND UPON THAMES

The Lensbury Club, Broom Road, Teddington, TW11 TQ 1705 7125 MOLAS (David Sankey) watching brief Sept 2000 The Lensbury Club LYCO

Alluvium of a palaeochannel of the River Thames was found above natural gravels, overlaid by made-ground. A survey of WWII air-raid shelters was also carried out.

St Catherine's School, Cross Deep, Twickenham, TW1 TQ 1580 7342 MOLAS (Sadie Watson, Lindy Casson) evaluation Feb 2000 St Catherine's School CRXOO

Above the natural brickearth the remains of a garden path, constructed of brick fragments and ash, was recorded. This path is identified from 18th-c cartographic sources with that in a garden designed by the 18th-c poet Alexander Pope. Next to the path was a line of tree throw holes, possibly representing a hedge line. Victorian structural remains were also recorded.

12 Eton Street, Union Court, Richmond, TW9 TQ 1803 7491 MOLAS (Carrie Cowan) evaluation May-June 2000 Griffon Land Holdings Ltd ELNOO

Natural gravels over much of the site had been truncated by 19th-c activity, except in the S where ploughsoil was recorded. A 19th-c brick wall foundation, which may be identified with the external wall of one of the houses documented in 1894, was recorded. Two pits of the same date were also excavated.

Indoor Riding School, The Stockyard, Hampton Court Road, Bushy Park, Hampton, TW12 TQ 1440 6950 AOC (Paul Fitz) watching brief Oct 2000 Horse Rangers Association HMTOO

Natural gravels were overlaid by a sub-soil and turf soil.

'The Ryders', Parkgate House, Ham Gate, Ham Gate Avenue, Richmond, TW10 TQ 1880 7170 ASC (Jonathon Hunn) evaluation July 2000 Holbein Anstalt HR100

Late 19th-c levelling, including domestic waste, overlay alluvium and gravels. The site had been riding stables for much of the 20th c.

The White Hart Public House (rear), 1 High Street, Hampton Wick, KT1 TQ 1752 6943 MOLAS (Robert Cowie) evaluation Mar 2000 Fuller Smith & Turner plc HGMOO

Natural gravel was cut by two undated features, one of which was probably a tree hollow, the other possibly the butt-end of a ditch. A layer of subsoil covered the gravel and filled both features. It was cut by a pit dated to 16th to 18th c, and overlaid by a series of soil horizons.

29-35 Holly Road, Twickenham, TW1 TQ 1622 7328 MOLAS (Robert Cowie) evaluation Feb 2000 Marblefine Ltd HLYOO

Two undated ditches cut into the natural gravel, both probably no later than medieval in date. Possible bedding trenches, a pit and a ditch were also recorded; these are dated to the 17th to early 18th c, when the site was open ground and probably used for agricultural or horticultural purposes, the ditch possibly serving as a boundary between two plots of land. The earliest structure recorded was a brick wall, which may date to the late 17th c. Several other brick structures, including brick-lined soak-aways or cesspits and the walls of buildings, are dated to the 18th and 19th c, confirming the cartographic evidence which suggests that by the mid-18th c the site had been absorbed by the rapidly expanding village of Twickenham.

Kew Sewage Treatment Works, off Mortlake Road, Kew, Richmond, TW9 TQ 1980 7680 TVAS (Paul Lambert) watching brief June 2000 St James Homes Ltd KSW98

Further to an evaluation in Jan 2000 (*LA* 9, supp. 2 (2000) 55), monitoring of piling for foundations took place but neither subsoil nor archaeological features were exposed.

77-91 Mortlake High Street, SW14 TQ 2071 7599 PCA (Lorraine Darton) evaluation Aug 2000 excavation Nov-Dec 2000 Berkley Homes (West London) Ltd MKHOO

Alluvial sands above natural gravels were cut by prehistoric features in an area of the site close to Mortlake High Street: a gully and a shallow circular pit with a stakehole in its centre, the latter containing a fragment of burnt flint. In the E half of the site, overlying the natural gravels, a network of brick walls and drains was revealed to the E of a N-S brick property boundary wall originally dating to the 16th c. In the NE corner of the site, a late medieval brick building was recorded, which had a glazed-tile floor, overlying a patterned brick floor. To the W were located several late medieval to early 16th-c pitched brick hearths; fragmentary 16th-c walls were also found in the S of the site. The 16th-c buildings were truncated by a substantial late 17th-c building, three walls of which survived in the SE of the site. Many vents had been knocked through the brickwork during the 18th c, apparently part of a conversion of the building for industrial usage. It was also extended N towards the Thames as more rooms were added, and several phases of drains led from the building NW toward the Thames. The building was eventually demolished in the late 18th to early 19th c. To the W of the N-S property wall, a late 18th- to early 19th-c hexagonal brick structure was constructed. It had thin walls and was lined externally with puddle clay; the internal walls were rendered and in its centre a lead pipe overlay a deposit of pottery wasters and kiln furniture, covered by clay, then gravel and backfilled with domestic rubbish. This structure may have formed the base of a tank used for industrial processes.

SOUTHWARK

135-137 Bermondsey Street, SE1 TQ 3329 7965 PCA (David Divers) evaluation Apr-May 2000 Hatcher Brothers Ltd BMEOO

Alluvial clay was cut by an undated ditch or drainage gully, within which two posts were found, possibly the remains of a revetment or timber lining. It was succeeded by a brick culvert associated with a 17th-c building; this was probably a house fronting onto Bermondsey Street. The E and S external walls of the building were recorded, the culvert running through the E rear wall and both including in their composition large reused stones, presumably from Bermondsey Abbey. Internally the building had a compacted chalk floor; external surfaces were also recorded, the earliest dating to the 16th c. During the 18th c the drain was renewed and the building itself was either rebuilt or received extensive repairs. New buildings were constructed in the 19th c and were later underpinned to create a basement.

151-153 Bermondsey Street, SE1 TQ 3329 7960 PCA (Mark Beasley, Kevin Wooldridge) evaluation and excavation Apr-June 2000 Acorn Homes (Bermondsey) Ltd BYMOO

A natural channel was recorded cutting through peat and alluvial deposits, the peat continuing below the limit of excavation. The remains of a medieval timber-framed building and associated garden soils were recorded. Another building, dating to the mid-16th to mid-17th c, consisted of brick and stone walls with internal earth and tile floors, and fireplaces; it re-used stone and tile, probably recovered from demolished medieval buildings at Bermondsey Abbey. A sunken barrel outside this building may have been a storage pit; it was covered by extensive 18th and 19th-c demolition dumps. The probable marsh deposits were cut by tanning pits, consisting of three wooden barrels and

a number of rectangular pits, provisionally dated to 18th to 19th c, as well as a timber-tanning trough.

175 Bermondsey Street, SE1 TQ 3335 7950 PCA (Toby Cuthbertson) evaluation Aug 2000 Acorn Homes (Bermondsey) Ltd BDK00

Evidence of post-medieval and later tanning was found above the natural sand, consisting of pits and tanning waste dated to the 17th and 18th c. Victorian and later ground works had truncated the rest of the sequence.

St Saviour's House, 21 Bermondsey Wall West, 60 George Row, SE1 TQ 3414 7982 PCA (Toby Cuthbertson) watching brief May-July 2000 Axis Project Services on behalf of Silverstreet (Shad Thames) Ltd BYA00

Natural strata were not observed during the monitoring of excavations for beam slots, drain runs and a foundation trench. Made ground, a brushwood surface of post-medieval to 18th-c date, and the remains of foundations dating to the 19th and 20th c, were recorded.

26 Bermondsey Wall West, SE16 TQ 3414 7982 PCA (Toby Cuthbertson) watching brief Oct 2000 Silverstreet (Shad Thames) Ltd BWE00

Natural strata were not observed and most of the test pits were within the construction cut of the walls of the 19th-c warehouse; therefore most of deposits were found to be contemporary with its construction. In two test pits in the centre of the building, deposits were recorded which probably represented the build up of ground behind revetments; they were truncated by foundations of the warehouse.

Former York Clinic, 117 Borough High Street and the Nag's Head Yard Workshop, SE1 TQ 3261 8000 PCA (Chris Pickard) excavation Mar-Sept 2000 Watkins Grey International BH800

A small scatter of prehistoric flints was recovered from the natural sand of an eyot which was surrounded by three interconnected channels. One of them had several closely spaced piles within it, possibly the remains of an early timber jetty. Occupation levels were located. An oak post and plank revetment was recorded along the W edge of one channel and there was evidence for regularly spaced jetty structures. This channel also appears to have been exploited for its marine food supply, evidenced by the remains of a fish trap, double fishhook and oyster shell dump. To the E of the channel were extensive deposits containing much building material, pottery and domestic waste, especially oyster shells. An assemblage of amphora and mortaria was located towards the E limit of excavation. A build-up of humic material then occurred, which may indicate that maintenance of the channel had ceased; it was then infilled with extensive reclamation dumps.

In the York Clinic area the remains of at least five clay and timber strip buildings were revealed. They appear to have been aligned on the Roman road to the W and date from the last third of the 1st c to second half of the 2nd c. Several phases of rebuilding were recorded. A room in one of the buildings produced much slag and possible industrial residues. In the NW corner of the York Clinic site a timber box-framed well was located, backfilled with Roman demolition material indicative of high status property nearby. To the S a metalised gravel surface was located, that extended across the former channel. Two further Roman buildings were recorded in *Nag's Head Yard*, separated by a small alleyway and built upon a series of levelling dumps which overlay the backfilled channel. An up-turned pottery vessel containing a dog skull was recovered from the dump; it may have been votive. The southernmost building contained several hearths and two large ovens (in one of which a miniature amphora was found), associated with a scorched brickearth floor. From this building a basalt die was recovered,

the sides decorated with lead inlaid letters: 'T VA EST ORTI VRBIS ITALIA'. Re-building also took place on a building recorded in the SW of the *Nag's Head* site where one of its floors sealed a cremation urn with lid. Its disuse was marked by much demolition debris and above it a metalised road was constructed which was resurfaced many times. S of the road a timber structure was recorded above a clean brickearth layer, evidenced by numerous postholes and cuts. The Roman building levels were sealed by dark earth containing late Roman artefacts and, in the York Clinic area, the remains of an E-W inhumation. The dark earth in the E of the York Clinic site was cut by many features dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods, including cess and rubbish pits, a pit containing the articulated burial of a horse and a barrel well backfilled with domestic waste. At the *Nag's Head* site the dark earth deposits were cut by the remains of a medieval building and two cesspits; the building had undergone several rebuilds and had been extended to the E. Internally it had pitched tile hearths which had also been rebuilt several times. S of the building was a small gravel alleyway or yard. Sealing, and in places truncating this building were several phases of post-medieval and later buildings, dating to 17th-18th c and built on roughly the same alignment as earlier buildings. A cobbled alleyway and in-built drains were recorded and a series of intercutting tanning pits and a chalk walled cellar or cesspit were associated with the later post-medieval buildings.

Clink Street, SE1 TQ 3260 8035 MOLAS Simon Blatherwick watching brief Jan 2000 London Electricity CL100

The digging of a supply trench along Clink Street and into Winchester Square through the SAM of Winchester Palace was monitored. No archaeological deposits were uncovered.

Clink Street, SE1 TQ 3256 8040 CA (Geoff Potter) watching brief Aug 2000 Thames Water Utilities Ltd CKK00

Modern fill, mainly within a series of service trenches, was overlaid by road make-up.

Corner of Clink Street, Stoney Street, SE1 TQ 3256 8040 CA (Robin Densem) watching brief June 2000 London Borough of Southwark CKS00

Modern backfill deposits were observed.

Car Park Site, corner of Clink Street, Stoney Street, SE1 TQ 3254 8039 MOLAS (James Drummond-Murray) evaluation Mar-May 2000 Oakmayne Properties CS000

The site lies within the boundaries of the Winchester Palace SAM. The S wall, the central foundation and, in particular, the W wall of the palace were located, enabling the full dimensions of the palace to be calculated. The walls of the palace had been extensively re-used as the service range was converted into tenements. All floor levels within the palace had been truncated during the construction of a flourmill after a fire in 1814. Extensive post-medieval dumps were recorded in the area that had formed the kitchen garden of the palace and above which were the remains of 7 small tenement houses built in the 17th c.

Winchester Wharf, Clink Street, SE1 TQ 3255 8041 MOLAS (Carrie Cowan) excavation Nov - Dec 2000 Oakmayne Properties WWF00

The excavation took place within the SAM of Winchester Palace and revealed 17th-c dumps and 18th-c warehouse foundations, yard and drain. Two phases of construction were found of wall foundations and floors of warehouse buildings which probably dated to 1780. The excavations did not effect the remains of Winchester Palace. In an area adjacent to the riverside wall, 19th-c dumps were found.

Mosque and Community Centre, 1 Dickens Square, SE1 TQ 3238 7935 MOLAS (Jeremy Taylor) excavation Oct 2000 Baitul Aziz Islamic Cultural Trust DKA00

Natural gravels and sand were overlaid by peat and further sandy deposits, the latter possibly ploughsoils. They were cut by a ditch, dated to the early-mid 2nd c, which was sealed by ploughsoil, also of Roman date. A gully and a pit were cut into the ploughsoil but both truncated before being sealed by post-medieval garden soil. A 19th-c basement wall and brick footings were also recorded.

Bermondsey Spa Regeneration Site A, Grange Road, SE1 TQ 3375 7900 BC (Harvey Sheldon) evaluation and training excavation June-July 2000 London Borough of Southwark and Birkbeck College, Faculty of Continuing Education GEC00

Natural gravels of the Bermondsey eyot, on which the site is located, were recorded. Above were found agricultural and horticultural ditches and features of 18th-c date and evidence of industrial activity pre-dating the construction of mid-19th-c properties. Fronting on to Grange Road were the foundations of the basements of two Victorian properties which had both flagstone and timber floors, the latter supported on small brick pier bases. Fireplaces were recorded to the W of both of the basements and internal partitions and additions may indicate that there was more than one phase of construction associated with the buildings. At the N end of the site garden boundary walls (associated with properties fronting Alscot Road) and extensive pitting were recorded.

Hartley's Jam Factory (former), Green Walk, SE1 TQ 3307 7924 MOLAS (Robert Cowie) watching brief Nov 2000 Mansell Construction Services Ltd GEN00

Fluvial and peat deposits were found to have accumulated within a channel situated between Bermondsey Eyot and the River Thames. They were cut by a ditch, a pit and a barrel-lined feature, all apparently of post-medieval or later date.

32 Long Lane, SE1 TQ 3257 7973 AOC (Duncan Stirk) watching brief May-June 2000 Jetco Investments Ltd LG000

Natural gravels were overlaid by alluvial silt and peat deposits, the alluvial silt indicating the edge of a NW-SE palaeochannel beneath Long Lane. The W of the site had been truncated by modern features, while in the E of the site 18th- to 19th-c deposits were recorded.

237A Long Lane, SE1 TQ 3317 7944 CA (Robin Densem, Geoff Potter) watching brief May 2000 WN Developments Ltd LOE00

In one area natural sand was cut by two features and overlaid by a post-medieval ploughsoil; in another area a backfilled 19th-c cellar and more recent foundations and services were recorded.

Marcia Road (Site B), Old Kent Road, SE1 TQ 3337 7857 AOC (Duncan Stirk) evaluation May 2000 Durkan Ltd MCA00

Natural brickearth deposits had been truncated by 19th-c cellars.

24A Marshalsea Road, SE1 TQ 3229 7987 PCA (Alistair Douglas) watching brief Mar 2000 Mansoor Bashir MHA00

Natural was not observed. Dump deposits dating to the 18th c, cut by later drains, were recorded.

20-22 New Globe Walk, SE1 TQ 3222 8048 MOLAS (Nicholas Elsdon) evaluation May-June 2000 Howard Holdings plc NGW00

Natural strata were not observed. Evidence of the Tudor *Hope* animal baiting arena and playhouse was recorded, the earliest being a 'pond for dead dogs', attested in a Tudor documentary source, whose silts contained bones from mastiff-sized dogs used in bear baiting, and horses which appear to have been fed to them. This dated to after 1580, and may have been associated with 'Bear Gardens 3' which was active from c. 1540 to 1613, and was rebuilt c. 1583. A stable or kennel, probably associated with a later phase of bear-baiting such as the *Hope* 'theatre' (in use

from c. 1613-1656), overlay the silted-up pond. The walls had been constructed of re-used ships' planking. Later in the 17th c the site was occupied by several phases of glassworks and potteries, the former represented by drains built of brick and lumps of glass slag, as well as fragments of glass crucibles and other waste. The culler is entirely dark green glass, which suggests the production of bottles. A dump of 'biscuit' wasters, trivets (spacers), saggars, and square shelf tiles from the pottery is dated to 1630-1680. The forms identified are a standard range of tin-glazed ware products for this period, including caudle cups, mug or cup bases, porringers, foot-ringed chargers, ointment pots, and dry drug jars or alberellos. Elements of the kiln structure itself was found through fragments of wall clay which may show some sign of repair by the adding of additional layers of clay and organic temper onto its original surface. The remains of later structures probably belong to later industrial activity on the site, which continued into the 19th c.

789-797 Old Kent Road, SE15 TQ 3497 7747 MOLAS (David Saxby) evaluation Feb 2000 London & Regional Property Fund Ltd ODK00

A possible ditch or channel, undated, and overlaid by a 17th-19th-c deposit were recorded above the natural sand.

The London College of Printing, Oswin Street, SE1 TQ 3182 7892 AOC (Duncan Stirk) evaluation Oct 2000 GVA Grimley OWN00

Natural brickearth, in one of the trenches, had been eroded by a palaeochannel of unknown date. This was sealed by an agricultural soil which was bounded by (and probably contemporary with) a large 16th- to 17th-c drainage ditch. The N trench contained an area of densely intercutting pits, in most of which was pottery of the 12th-14th c. Extensive 19th-c structures, some of which had been damaged in WWII, were also located.

Peckham Bus Garage, Peckham High Street, SE15 TQ 3418 7668 AOC (Diccon Hart) evaluation and watching brief Sept 2000 Shimizu Europe Ltd PKM99

This work followed a watching brief in 1999 (*LA* 9, supp. 2 (2000), 57). The natural brickearth was cut by two linear features, the earlier of which seemed to be an irregular ditch that terminated to the W and was probably some form of property delineation; it is dated mid-12th to early 13th c. Cutting through this ditch was the second linear feature which contained two postholes and appears to have been structural. Evidence of intensive pitting adjacent to Peckham High Street and some additional postholes were found. They are dated to mid-late 16th- to 18th c. A potential property boundary, of comparable date and extending back from the High Street, was also identified. Two N-S brick culverts of 17th- to 18th-c date were noted in the W part of the site. Modern made ground sealed the site.

Thameslink 2000, Blackfriars Station, The Queen's Walk, SE1 TQ 3172 8053 MOLAS (Tony Mackinder) watching brief Feb-Mar 2000 Railtrack plc TQW00

The brick foundations of the Blackfriars railway viaduct, built in 1884-1886, and deep deposits of made ground were recorded. Waterlaid deposits, known to exist from the boreholes, were not reached.

Durand's Wharf, Rotherhithe Street, SE16 TQ 3657 7981 HAT (Jonathan Smith, Jon Murray) evaluation Apr-June 2000 Rialto Homes plc DUW00

A deep sequence of alluvial deposits was identified. Floodplain gravels were overlaid by silts and peat, suggestive of a floodplain fen, with further disturbed silts and made-ground above.

Tunnel Wharf, 21-123 Rotherhithe Street, SE16 TQ 3525 7990 MOLAS (Tony Mackinder) evaluation, watching brief June-July 2000 Tunnel Wharf Developments Ltd RHT00

A NW-SE aligned timber revetment was revealed above fluvial clay; it is dated by dendrochronology to the late 17th-early 18th c. In front of this revetment was a series of timber baseplates, some of which were derived from reused ship timbers, including one of German oak; they formed the remains of a possible jetty structure. A further section of post-and-plank revetment set in timber baseplates had enabled more land to be reclaimed from the river, until the final, undated revetment, which was recorded beneath the current brick and concrete river wall constructed in the mid-19th c. Also revealed were substantial brick walls and brick and stone plinths of the 18th-c warehouses known to have existed on the site. Three 19th-c brick buildings and other structures were recorded, one of which was possibly a workshop. Several brick features, including a well or soakaway and a circular brick base, were revealed behind one of these buildings. They were replaced a little later in the 19th c by a warehouse which had brick and concrete plinths that probably supported iron columns.

165 Rotherhithe Street, SE16 TQ 3575 8045 MOLAS (Kieron Heard) evaluation, excavation and watching brief May-Aug 2000 Global and Pacific Properties Ltd RO200

Natural gravels were sealed by alluvial silt, indicating that until the post-medieval period the site was located in the inter-tidal zone of the river. In the mid-late 17th c a timber waterfront revetment was built, possibly replacing an earlier waterfront that was located to the S, outside the area of excavation. The revetment was of post and plank construction, jointed into baseplates and supported by substantial land-ties that were fixed to the posts by iron straps and spikes. Some of the land-ties were formed from re-used parts of ships' keels. Land behind the revetment was reclaimed with dumps containing large quantities of pottery wasters and kiln furniture and debris, some of which was derived from the nearby delft factory at Platform Wharf. Fragments of muffle from clay tobacco pipe kilns were also included. Two more similar timber waterfront structures were built progressively further N into the river during the late 17th and early 18th c. In the 2nd half of the 18th c the waterfront was advanced again (to about the position of the present-day river wall) and a wet dock built within the area of the site. At this time the site was part of the Woolcombe shipyard. Only the timber land-ties of the dock survived, the rest of the structure having been destroyed when it was rebuilt in concrete at the end of the 19th c. The remains of several timber structures were found on the S side of the dock, including some unusual building foundations of trestle construction, incorporating reused ship frames and false keels. A crane base contained a re-used anchor stock, and the base of another dockside structure (of uncertain function) used part of a ship's transom beam. In the 19th c the site became part of the Beatson ship-breaking yard where the *Temeraire* was demolished in 1838. A brick house with bay windows was built on timber piles, overlooking the dock; yard surfaces were found to contain debris from ship breaking and an unusual timber drain or gutter was formed from sections of a ship's bilge pump made of tropical hardwood.

Winchcombe and Kemble Courts, off St George's Way, SE15 TQ 3360 7750 PCA (Alan Rae) evaluation Feb 2000 Southwark Council SGW00

Above the natural gravels, extensive landscaping had been undertaken in the 19th c. Foundations of 19th-c date, and 20th-c levelling and service trenches were also observed.

Railway Viaduct adjacent to Silwood Street, SE16 TQ 355 783 MOLAS (Tony Mackinder) watching brief Apr-May 2000 Thameslink 2000 SIL00

See Lewisham.

168 Tower Bridge Road, SE1 TQ 3346 7962 MOLAS (Alex Brett) evaluation Nov 2000 The Aitch Group TB000

A sequence of peat and waterlaid deposits was recorded at what would have been the marshy S edge of an eyot, possibly the Horsleydown. One flint tool was recovered. These deposits were cut by a substantial ditch containing a medieval drinking jug. The ditch was sealed by reclamation deposits that occurred in three separate episodes of dumping, after which the recently demolished building was constructed. A mortar floor and associated cobbled surface and drain indicate that this is likely to have been part of an industrial complex.

Southwark Business Village, Southwark Bridge Road, SE17 TQ 3232 8023 MOLAS (Chiz Harwood, David Saxby) evaluation Aug 2000 - Mar 2001 Lotta Properties Ltd SUB00

A sequence of alluvial deposits contained fire-cracked flint, indicating the presence of prehistoric activity on the higher, drier ground of this sand eyot. These deposits were cut by a ditch, from the fill of which was found a small model lead mattock that may have been a votive offering, and a near complete pot, found upside-down. The ditch was cut by two pits of Roman date. Cellars of the 19th-c former Courages' brewery were recorded.

255 Tooley Street, Three Oak Lane, SE1 TQ 3370 7980 MOLAS (Tony Mackinder) Oct 2000 evaluation and watching brief Bellway Homes (South East Division) Ltd TYS00

Ploughsoil above the natural brickearth was cut by a ditch, pits and stakeholes which may date to the late Iron Age or early Roman period. In one of the trenches, a ploughsoil deposit was found to have been cut by 17th- or 18th-c bedding trenches and two pits. In another trench, a 17th-c ditch and several pits were followed by dumping to raise the ground level; four whale bones and numerous clay pipes were recovered from this dump. Brick buildings were then constructed above the dumps along Three Oak Lane, and two brick wells, backfilled in late 19th c.

285-291 Tooley Street, SE1 TQ 3379 7974 PCA (Lorraine Darton) evaluation Sept 2000 Jan Ferber TLT00

Natural sand was cut by two Iron Age features: a gully with fragments of pottery, daub, burnt and struck flint and a shallow circular pit with a pot *in situ*. The pit also cut a deposit containing fragments of burnt and struck flint, the latter characteristic of Mesolithic or early Neolithic industries.

169 Tower Bridge Road, SE1 TQ 3345 7975 PCA (Cassian Hall) evaluation Aug-Sept 2000 Sunlight Projects Ltd TWG00

Several amorphous cut features were found in the natural sand, overlaid by a deposit containing burnt and worked lithics: this is likely to represent Neolithic or Bronze Age activity. Post-medieval ditches and subsequent ground raising were recorded.

SUTTON

Croydon Mail Centre, Beddington Farm Road, Beddington, CR0 TQ 3016 6642 MOLAS (Richard Hewett) watching brief June 2000 Post Office Property Holdings BDG00

The site had been truncated down to the natural gravels, presumably after 1966 when the electricity generating station which previously occupied the site was demolished.

Beddington Sewage Farm, Beddington Lane, Mile Road, Beddington, CR4 TQ 290 665 WA (David Godden) watching brief Feb-Nov 2000 Thames Waste Management BDN92

Monitoring of topsoil stripping followed evaluations in 1992 and 1995 (*LA* 7, no 4 (1993), 106; 8, no 1 (1996), 22). Six areas were monitored, three in the SW area and three in the central area. A large number of undated amorphous features, identified as tree-related features, were found scattered across the areas. One

at least of these may be early Neolithic in date, containing as it does struck flint indicative of knapping for blade production. Others are likely to represent the documented managed woodland on the site in the 18th c. Possible early Neolithic pottery was collected from later contexts and middle Neolithic pottery was recovered from four features in the SW of the site. Most of the sherds came from three pits, with one residual sherd in a middle Bronze Age ditch. Burnt and struck flint, including part of a ground axe, and burnt and unburnt animal bone, were also recovered from the three pits. Charred seeds (but not grain), hazelnut fragments and charcoal were recovered from their fills. Middle Bronze Age pottery was recovered from two sets of parallel ditches, some 5m apart, which may have lined a track or droveway. Two pits were found along the line of one of these droveway ditches; they seem to have been contemporary with the ditches. The primary fill of both pits was waterlogged and two timbers, one of which was probably a stake, were recovered from one of the pits. It is possible that the pits were originally watering holes for animals. Middle or late Bronze Age pottery was recovered from an isolated pit and from other ditches, one of which may have formed an enclosure with an undated ditch. A large piece of unworked flint appeared to have been deliberately placed on the base of the pit. In the SW of the site a ditch containing Roman material was found; it may relate to a villa, a SAM, which lies close by to the SE. A group of medieval ditches, representing the remains of field boundaries was located; one of these is dated to the 13th-14th c. Post-medieval and later field drains were also noted.

Former Queen Mary's Hospital, Queen Mary's Avenue, Carshalton Beeches, SM5 TQ 2816 6267 CA (Geoff Potter) evaluation May 2000 Bryant Homes Weald Ltd QME00

In the NE of the grounds solifluction and colluvial deposits of silt and chalk were overlaid by shallow soil horizons which contained two residual struck flints and one possible Roman sherd. There was much evidence for the hospital development and one trench revealed the cut for a water reservoir of c. 1900.

St Nicholas Way, junction with Crown Road, Sutton, SM1 TQ 2572 6472 PCA (Geoff Parsons) evaluation Feb 2000 and CA (Geoff Potter) excavation Feb-Mar 2000 CgMs on behalf of Halfords Ltd SN100

Above the natural clay various amorphous features, possibly representing tree clearance, were identified and from which a number of lithics indicating domestic activity datable to the Bronze Age, were recovered. Struck flint and a pit that contained charcoal and evidence of in situ firing were also revealed, the latter CI4 dated to late 5th to late 3rd c BC (early to middle Iron Age). Two medieval ditches, probably property boundaries, were recorded and are dated to at least the 13th c. The corner of a medieval structure, represented by two beam slots, was found, and the remains of a chalk wall foundation and a gully were recorded, sealed by medieval ploughsoil. This was cut by a probable ditch, dated to 18th-19th c, which was sealed by garden soil of similar date. 19th-c drains and a well were also recorded.

9-10 Woodcote Hall, Woodcote Avenue, Wallington, SM6 TQ 1629 5287 SAS (Jeff Perry) watching brief Jan 2000 MG Wall WAA00

The construction of two Extensions to this 18th-c building was monitored. The natural colluvium or chalk had been truncated and no deposits earlier than the 18th c were recorded, though a Flemish paver (a floor brick) of late 17th-c date and an 18th-c mathematical tile were recovered.

TOWER HAMLETS

A13 Thames Gateway, junction of Leamouth Road, East India Dock Road (A13), E14 TQ 3890 8145-3970 8170 GAP (Mark Basely, Martin Bates, Tim Carew, Steve Dean) evaluation, excavation and watching brief July-Dec 2000 RMG (A13) Construction JV TGW00

Evidence of prehistoric activity was located.

Aberfeldy Estate (Phases 4 and 6), off Aberfeldy Street, E14 TQ 3841 8148 PCA (David Divers) evaluation Mar 2000 East Thames Housing Group ABE00

A sequence of alluvial deposits associated with the River Lea floodplain was recorded above the natural gravels. The earliest of them consisted of sandy deposits which had been cut by a small ditch or gully and another shallow feature. The surface of the sandy deposit may have represented a buried land surface. It was sealed by a layer of peat. Burnt flint was recovered from one of the cut features and from the peat. Elsewhere in the Thames floodplain, comparable peat deposits generally date to the middle-late Bronze Age, overlaid by peat with silts and clays above. A palaeochannel, possibly contemporary with the cut features, was also located. Two channels or ditches, presumably for drainage, were recorded, one of which dated to the 19th c.

Aberfeldy Estate Site D, Levens Road, E14 TQ 3874 8157 PCA (Alistair Douglas) evaluation Aug-Sept 2000 East Thames Housing Group plc LEV00

A possible natural channel was recorded cutting the natural gravels to the N of the site. A sequence of sand deposits, which may represent a period of rising water levels, overlay the channel and sealed the site. It was succeeded by peaty deposits, probably laid down when river levels were falling and marsh conditions prevailed. Above these were dumped deposits dating to the 19th c which were probably part of the land consolidation of Bromley Marshes.

2 Artichoke Hill, E1 TQ 3450 8070 CGMS (Duncan Hawkins) watching brief June/July 2000 Albany Homes AEH00

The site was truncated down to the interface of the gravel terrace with the alluvial floodplain.

Commercial Road (A13), E14 TQ 3612 8118 MOLAS (Dick Bluer) watching brief Apr-June 2000 Highways Agency ADW00

Recorded in a pit directly beneath the arches of Limehouse station was a ground-raising reclamation deposit containing a small assemblage of pottery, mostly tin-glazed earthenware dating from 1630-50.

38-40 Dock Street, E1 TQ 3414 8072 PCA (Chris Pickard, Chris Jarrett) watching brief Jan-Feb 2000 Richardson Nyewood on behalf of Cable and Wireless Communications plc DOT00

Natural gravels in the E of the site were cut by two ditches dated to c. mid-13th to mid-14th c, which silted up naturally. An undated cut feature was truncated by a rubbish pit, dated to the 15th c. Two layers of gravel appear to have been part of a yard, and a drainage gully which crossed the site is dated to the 18th c. Another possible rubbish pit was recorded, infilled during the 17th or early 18th c, and sealed by a layer of alluvium. Above lay dumped demolition material. A probable 19th-c brick floor was recorded, also sealed by demolition material.

35-41 Folgate Street, E1 TQ 3357 8199 MOLAS (Malcolm Mackenzie) watching brief May-June 2000 Murphy Philips/Windsor Securities Ltd FGTO0

Natural brickearth was observed during augering. The two N piles showed the brickearth to be significantly higher here than elsewhere, possibly indicating the survival of a bank of brick-earth forming the E boundary of the precinct of the medieval Priory and Hospital of St Mary-without-Bishopsgate. Otherwise, backfill deposits of 18th- to 19th-c date or later cellars were identified, as well as some post-medieval deposits which may be fills of cut features.

Monteith Estate, Gunmakers Lane, Old Ford Road, E3 TQ 3650 8360 PCA (Ashley Pooley, Ruth Duckworth) evaluation Dec 2000 Willmott Dixon Housing GKSO

Above the natural gravels were the remains of mid-late 19th-c warehouses and workshops connected with the London Small Arms Company which, by 1958, had become the Empire Works of Dependable Furniture Ltd. The remains of a dock, added to the Hertford Union Canal to the NW of the site between 1847 and 1888, were also recorded. The dock is likely to have been infilled after 1958. A concrete surface and ramp were probably connected to the post-1958 use of the canal bank. Recently dumped deposits resulting from the demolition of the 19th-c buildings sealed the site.

Arrowhead Quay, Marsh Wall, E14 TQ 3735 7991 MOLAS (Dave Lakin) evaluation May 2000 Ballymore Properties Ltd MHWO

Alluvial silts above natural gravels were sealed by clay, possibly derived from the excavation of the adjacent West India Dock basin. Above lay a cobbled surface of probable 19th-c date, with a thick deposit dumped on top, probably in the post-war period.

41 Millharbour, E14 TQ 3770 7980 PCA (Timothy Bradley) evaluation Dec 2000 CgMs Consulting MBRO

The earliest identified deposit was alluvial clay, undated, which was cut by two stanchion bases of probable late 19th-c date. The stanchions are likely to have been related to the industrial activity in the area during this period, such as dockside activities on the W side of Millwall Inner Dock. Later deposits raised the ground before further 20th-c development.

122-123 Pennington Street, E1 TQ 3449 8019 PCA (Derek Roberts) evaluation Jan-Feb 2000 Bisley Properties SA PESOO

The natural gravels in the N of the site were cut by a palaeochannel but in the S had been truncated by the construction of 19th-c domestic buildings.

57-60 Royal Mint Street, E1 TQ 3485 8085 SAS (Jeff Perry) evaluation Aug 2000 Phoenix Logistics Ltd RMT00

A large, late 17th- to 18th-c extraction pit cutting into the natural gravel was succeeded by the remains of 19th-c houses, with modern infill above.

Eden House, Spital Square, E1 TQ 3345 8183 MOLAS (Chris Thomas) watching brief Dec 2000 - Jan 2001 Scottish Life Assurance Company SQROO

Observations confirmed results of an evaluation in 1991 (LA 6, no. 15 (1992), 4.22 (SP191)) with the relocation of a medieval wall on the N side of the site. Medieval cut features and the W wall of a 16th-c principle tenement were recorded.

Quebec and Crown Wharf, 14 Thomas Road, E14 TQ 3698 8138 AOC (Giles Dawkes) evaluation Feb 2000 PRC Fewster Engineering TRDOO

A thin alluvial layer above the natural gravels was overlaid by sand and gravel make-up, dated to the 19th c, and late 19th-c domestic rubbish dumps. Cut into these dumps were two parallel brick walls and associated floor surfaces, probably representing the ground floor of a documented late 19th-c building adjacent to the Limehouse Cut Canal. Above this was the demolition material of the Quebec and Crown Wharf.

Tower Hill (west), EC3 TQ 3345 8064 KHC (Graham Keevill) watching brief May-June 2000 Marsh McLennan and Sept-Oct 2000 Teischmann Ltd TRLOO

Groundworks were monitored on this SAM but did not penetrate below 0.5m from current levels; therefore only 19th- to 20th-c cobble setts and tarmac surfaces and their make-up were seen.

Tower Gardens, Tower Hill, EC3 TQ 3348 8065 OAU (David Wilkinson) evaluation Dec 1999 - Jan 2000 Historic Royal Palaces TOL82

Intercutting Roman pits and a ditch, dating to the 2nd-4th c, were recorded in Tower Hill. Painted plaster, tesserae and Roman tile fragments, possibly from a hypocaust, were found and indicate that a high-status building existed nearby. They were sealed by late Roman cultivation layers, into which were cut three postholes and a rubbish pit dated to the mid-11th to early 13th c. They were covered by a thick cultivation or abandonment layer dating from the early 13th c onwards. A thick levelling deposit, thought to represent post-Great Fire landscaping, was identified. Trenches in the Tower Gardens indicated that the W gardens had been extensively landscaped during the 20th c, but the N wall was constructed earlier, in the 18th or 19th c. Post-medieval dumps and garden deposits were found in the N gardens.

The Lion Tower, Tower of London, Tower Hill, EC3 TQ 3343 8053 OAU (David Wilkinson) excavation Mar 1999 Historic Royal Palaces TOL80

The excavation took place at the W end of the W moat causeway, on the paved area to the E of Anthony Salvin's pump house, a Grade II listed 19th-c pump engine house with 20th-c alterations. The work was designed to be as non-intrusive as possible, removing only post-1840s backfill deposits to expose the surviving masonry. The excavation identified a section of the outer wall, an embrasure with internal floors and internal structural elements of the Lion Tower. A late 13th-c date is suggested for its construction. The Lion Tower housed the Royal Menagerie (London's first zoo), which historical evidence suggests was established by 1338 or even during the reign of King John (1199-1216) when lion keepers were employed. Henry I is recorded as having three leopards, a lion and possibly a polar bear which fished in the Thames. The menagerie continued until the early 19th c.

The Wharf, Tower of London, Tower Hill, EC3 TQ 3345 8049 OAU (David Wilkinson) watching brief Sept-Oct 2000 Historic Royal Palaces TOL83

The watching brief took place on pipe trenching, cable ducting and resurfacing. Natural strata were not exposed. Details of earlier phases of surfacing and landscaping, mostly from the 19th and 20th c, as well as details of a previously documented crane base, were recorded. The crane base possibly dates back to the construction of the Grand Storehouse from the late 18th c to the mid-19th c, when it was destroyed by fire. A rectangular cane tip was found close to the concrete flood barrier.

Tower of London, Tower Hill, EC3 TQ 3347 8061 KHC (Graham Keevill) watching brief Oct-Nov 2000 Tower Environs Scheme (Historic Royal Palaces) TOL84

In the NW segment of the Moat Gardens, London Clay was recorded in the base of the medieval moat, overlaid by possible moat fills which may be of late medieval date. Made ground was recorded above, probably dating from the 17th c onwards (i.e. post-dating Bernard de Gomme's 1670s revetment wall around the outer edge of the moat). The upper half at least of the sequence is likely to date to the late 18th and 19th c and may reflect major alterations to the townscape around the Tower of London. Trial pits in the NW and W Moat Gardens revealed 19th-c deposits and pits, some of which continued westwards onto Tower Hill. A sequence of deposits and structures was investigated in the Tower moat. Trial work took place in the basements of the Tower's West Gate shop, the S basement being part of Anthony Salvin's original structure, a pump-house built in 1863, the N basement being a 1930s addition. The trial work indicated that the building had been provided with a massive

foundation raft which, in the S basement, comprised compacted gravel and rubble; in the N basement the raft had been used as the base for a sequence of concrete and brick foundations. A similar sequence was evident in the courtyard area to the N, where the made ground was over 4m deep. This made ground may have been 17th and 18th-c infill of the moat surrounding Edward I's Lion Tower, above which the pump-house had been built; it is therefore possible that Salvin had the infill replaced with the better load-bearing gravel raft. In Tower Hill (west) a substantial brick-walled and concrete-floored duct, probably a 20th-c service duct running SE wards, was located.

Former Brushwood House, Uamvar Street, B14 TQ 3785 8188 MOLAS (Alex Brett) evaluation Dec 2000 Baily Garner/East Thames Housing Group UAMOO

Demolition rubble, either from Brushwood House or the wharf and tenement buildings that preceded, overlay the natural sand or infilled brick basements.

Winkley's Wharf, off Westferry Road, B14 TQ 3730 7880 PCA (Kevin Wooldridge) evaluation and excavation Feb-Mar 2000 Redrow Homes (South East) Ltd WRY99

The evaluation and excavation followed an earlier watching brief (LA9, supp. 2 (2000), 61). Several layers of natural clay, peat and alluvial deposits were recorded, above which were a number of blackthorn or plum tree stumps *in situ*, interpreted as a possible riverside orchard. Truncating the fruit trees was a revetted channel which, after its disuse, was backfilled with a series of dump deposits that formed a mound over it; pottery wasters from the lowest levels consisted of tin-glazed earthenware, biscuit ware, kiln furniture and smoke-damaged or under-fired glazed wares dating to the late 17th-18th c. On top of the mound a brick octagonal windmill base had been constructed, possibly in the mid-18th to early 19th c. About one-third of the internal area of the original octagon was taken up by a 19th-c brick foundation which had removed any evidence of original floor levels in the windmill, although it respected and incorporated the external octagon walls. In the remaining two-thirds of the internal area, a ledge on the inside face of the brick octagon appeared to be the footing for floor joists or floorboards. The brick foundation was sealed by a dump deposit dated to the early 18th c. Documentary evidence identifies these remains as a smock-mill which replaced an original post-mill on the site. A number of contemporary brick walls were recorded in the area to the S and E of the windmill base but which were not directly associated with it. Dump deposits inside the brick octagon appeared to indicate a change in function of the windmill building, probably associated with the addition of a brick steam engine base in the E third and beyond the E extreme of the original building. This extension probably dates to the late 1830s or early 1840s. Both the remains of the brick octagon and the brick extension were sealed by a roughly octagonal reinforced concrete foundation, probably of mid-20th-c date.

25 West Tenter Street, B1 TQ 3383 8105 MOLAS (Chiz Harward) watching brief Oct 2000 City North Group plc WSN00

The monitoring of probing recovered fragments of amphorae from a brickearth deposit and post-medieval or later material.

16-32 Whitechurch Lane, B1 TQ 3411 8139 SAS (Jeff Perry) evaluation July 2000 Ballymore Properties Ltd WCLOO

Natural gravels were cut by a large, late 17th to 18th-c gravel extraction pit, above which were the remains of 19th-c houses and cellars.

WALTHAM FOREST

The Stables, 7A-7B Davies Lane, B11 TQ 3950 8693 MOLAS (Andrew Westman) standing building survey June-July 2000 East Thames Housing Group Ltd DVSOO

Seven standing buildings were identified, analysed and recorded before and during demolition. They were formerly service buildings ancillary to an adjacent small country house, which is documented as having been built in 1686-7 and was demolished in 1960 (traces of its foundations were found in the E of the site). Building 1 was of brick with timber-framed roof which included three queen-strut trusses of 17th-c type. This building could have been contemporary with the principal house; it was certainly in existence in the mid-18th c. Possibly at the end of the 18th or early in the 19th c Building 2 was added to the rear of Building 1. It had brick walls and was subdivided internally, one half containing a stone flagged floor and the other half a furnace with a copper, suggesting that this had been a wash-house. By 1821-2, according to documentary evidence, Building 4 was added to the rear of Building 2, rooms being built to either side of a central solid wall, enclosed by brick stub walls with a timber frame superstructure infilled with lath and plaster or clad with horizontal boards. Documentary evidence dated 1862 and 1863 can suggest specific functions for the various outbuildings. These included other brick buildings (Buildings 6 and 7) further to the rear, one of which, a long, narrow building with an earth floor, was called *The Vinery*. The type of bricks in these buildings were similar to walls and chimney stack in Building 1, suggesting that they were added or modified at this time; this building had originally been longer to the W and was thus shortened. A plain collar-truss roof in Building 2 may have been brought from elsewhere; it included many reused timbers, probably not part of a roof originally, and was heavily reinforced with fresh timber. According to documentary sources the estate was bought in 1876 by Agnes Cotton, a local philanthropist, who named the principal house *The Pastures*, establishing there *The Home of the Good Shepherd*, a refuge for up to 40 girls and young women, where they were taught laundering and needlework. Building 3 was then added to the W of Building 2, with brick stub walls and a timber-framed superstructure with wide casement windows and clad with boards; this formed a large uninterrupted space with non-slip tiled floor and drains, under a suspended truss roof, probably for drying washing. The Home was evacuated at the beginning of WWII, and during the war the outbuildings may have been used as a pig farm. Thereafter, until 1998, with minor alterations and extensions, the buildings housed a small factory working sheet metal.

London Rubber Company (former LRC Site), Harbet Road, B4 TQ 3640 9192 WA (Chris Ellis) evaluation May 2000 Costco UK Ltd LRF00

Alluvial clays overlay natural gravels and in some trenches formed the fills of six palaeochannels. Above the clays were modern disturbance layers, including brick rubble as well as concrete and brick underground constructions.

Essex Filter Beds, Lea Bridge Road, Lea Bridge, B5 TQ 3625 8680 OAU (Dan Poore) watching brief June 2000 Scott Wilson LGDOO

A service pipe, presumed to have related to a demolished building, was recorded above natural gravels and alluvial deposits.

WANDSWORTH

5 Church Row, Wandsworth Plain, SW13 TQ 2556 7475 PCA (Mark Beasley) evaluation Feb 2000 Monarch Music CWPOO

Natural was not observed. A series of dumped layers were recorded, which made up the ground beside of the River Wandle, presumably behind a river revetment. They were cut by the foundations of two buildings, the first of which was a brick built wall dated to the 17th or 18th c, the second was probably a late 19th-c outbuilding or industrial unit within the Church Row property.

Froebel College, Clarence Lane, SW15 TQ 2168 7434 SAS (Jeff Perry) watching brief July 1999 and Nov 2000 Froebel College CEA99

Walls and topsoil dated to the 20th c were observed above the natural gravels.

Duntshill Mill, Duntshill Road, SW18 TQ 2514 7312 AOC (Barry Taylor) watching brief Dec 2000 Solon Design DHR00

Deep riverine deposits were recorded, their lower levels containing no cultural material, their upper levels, 19th-c material. They were sealed by dumped deposits and make-up. The footings of Duntshill Mill were also recorded.

Wandsworth Workshops, 86-89 Garratt Lane, SW18 TQ 2570 7428 CA (Robin Densem) watching brief Dec 2000 Price & Myers GTN00

Alluvial deposits of the River Wandle were located during hand augering; they appeared to be a mixture of undisturbed and redeposited material.

Albion and Bridge Wharves, Hester Road, SW11 TQ 2723 7730 AOC (Alasdair Harper) watching brief Apr 2000 Albion Properties Ltd HTROO

Most recorded deposits were either alluvial or disturbed by 18th - to 19th-c and 20th-c activity.

Southfields Community College, 333 Merton Road, SW18 TQ 2538 7325 CA (Geoff Potter, Robin Densem) watching brief Apr 2000 London Borough of Wandsworth MRA00

In the W of the site, natural sand was cut by an undated ditch, possibly a field boundary, and overlaid by 19th-20th-c soil horizons. In the E, where the ground fell away, probable alluvial deposits were recorded above the natural clay. Modern made ground covered the site.

45 Moffat Road, SW17 TQ 2748 7183 SAS (Jeff Perry) evaluation Sept 2000 Stanley Brothers (1977) Ltd MOF00

The demolition debris from 19th-c houses was found above the natural clay.

Ferrier Industrial Estate, Morie Street, SW18 TQ 2580 7502 AOC (Duncan Stirk) evaluation June 2000 Newterm Ltd MO100

Prehistoric features were found cut into the natural brickearth or gravels. Five pits were recorded in the N of the site, three of which may have been part of a fence line. In the middle of the site, a shallow ditch and a cluster of three pits were found, in the S of the site, a possible shallow ditch. Two fragments of late Neolithic to early Bronze Age pottery and struck flint fragments were recovered from these features. Above lay a plough-soil containing struck flint, covered by a soil deposit of 18th- to 19th-c date. 19th and 20th-c walls and surfaces were also exposed.

225-229 Putney Bridge Road, SW15 TQ 2455 7524 CGMS (Anne Upson) standing structure recording Feb 2000 Thirleston Homes PYB00

Building recording was undertaken at *Moulinere House*, a brick built mansion of c. 1700 date and demolished in c. 1935.

225 Putney Bridge Road, SW15 TQ 2455 7524 PCA (Alistair Douglas) excavation Mar 2000 CgMs Ltd PNB00

In the NW of the site the natural gravel was overlaid by a possible agricultural soil which pre-dated the construction of *Mouliniere House* in c. 1700. Foundations, possibly of the SW corner of this house, were located. Another wall associated with them may represent the N wall of a single storey outshot to the main part of the house; rebuilt in later times, this would probably have been a small ancillary room. To the rear of the building was a probable garden soil which accumulated throughout the 18th c. The extension was rebuilt, probably in the mid-late 18th-c. In the 19th c the SW corner of the outshot appears to have been rebuilt and a drain installed. To the N of the late 18th-

c rebuild, a brick-lined pit was constructed; it was internally rendered with mortar and therefore may have been a water tank. Backfilled with masonry rubble, this brick tank was not excavated. To its N and probably contemporary with it was the arched roof of a brick sewer. A wall foundation, built against the water tank and over the brick sewer, may represent the enclosure of the water tank within the building, effectively extending the outshot to the N. These alterations appear to date to the early and mid-19th c. The external face of one of the outshot's rebuilt walls was resurfaced, probably in the first half of the 20th c, and to the N a Yorkstone paving slab was probably the remains of the back yard surface at the time of demolition of *Mouliniere House*.

8-20 Upper Richmond Road, SW15 TQ 2491 7462 MOLAS (Tom Wilson) evaluation Aug 2000 Goldcrest Homes plc URM00

Levelling deposits overlay the natural gravels.

74-80 Upper Tooting Road, SW17 TQ 2780 7215 PCA (Tim Carew) evaluation Mar 2000 Berkley Homes (West London) Ltd UTTOO

A series of medieval features were cut into the natural silt and clay in the S of the site. These were mostly intercutting pits with one or more linear features; their fills contained high proportions of cress, and are dated to the 13th to 16th c. Two 17th to 18th-c ditches were also recorded.

WESTMINSTER

8 Barton Street, SW1 TQ 301 793 OAU (Greg Pugh) watching brief May 2000 Train and Kemp WSP00

Natural strata were not reached. A thick silt deposit, dating to the 17th c, was recorded and interpreted as a reclaimed marsh. It was cut by a possible sewer, considered to have been part of the original construction of the early 20th-c building on the site.

1-10 Conduit Mews, W2 TQ 2670 8110 CGMS (Duncan Hawkins) watching brief June/July 2000 St George North London CNM00

The site had been truncated down to the natural gravels.

10 Downing Street, SW1 TQ 3000 7990 MOLAS (Carrie Cowan) watching brief watching brief Nov 2000 Cabinet Office DWNOO

During excavations in the gardens, several Tudor brick wall foundations were uncovered. They may have been part of the palace of Whitehall built by Henry VIII in 1531, although conversions and rebuilding took place under James I and, in particular, after the restoration of Charles II. Clay pipes dated to 1660-80 would seem to indicate that the walls belonged to Charles II's period of rebuilding and therefore that the bricks were reused, possibly for stables or garden features. Much of the palace was destroyed in a fire in 1698. The wall foundations are preserved.

Strand Palace Hotel Annexe (former), Exeter Street, 20 Tavistock Street, WC2 TQ 3047 8084 CA (Robin Densem) excavation Feb 2000 Artesian Property Partnership EXS00

Above the natural brickearth was a prehistoric occupation surface, sealed by a layer which contained struck flint and a sherd of Iron Age pottery. Within this were found 26 stakeholes truncated by a pit of middle Saxon date, which was overlaid by a hearth and occupation layers of the same date. The sequence was truncated by a modern cellar floor.

45-47 Floral Street, 51-54 Long Acre, WC2 TQ 3031 8104 AOC (Ron Humphrey) excavation June-Sept 2000 Salmon Developments FLR00

Evidence of middle Saxon occupation was revealed above the natural gravels, including the first Saxon cemetery found in central London. Six graves dated to the 7th-9th c were recorded; they were orientated approximately E-W, suggesting Christian burial. One burial was accompanied by a rare ornate brooch, the

first of its type to be found in London (see *LA 9*, no. 8 (2001)). Three glass beads and some twisted silver wire rings were also found with the brooch. Another burial was accompanied by a small iron knife. In the S part of the site were found dumps of brickearth and gravel, possibly material for construction work and demolition debris, including burnt daub. A dog skeleton was found within the brickearth dumps and there were several pits, the latter possibly originally for brickearth and gravel extraction but later for rubbish disposal. In the SW corner of the site were the remains of a sunken building, consisting of two postholes, the shallow sunken area and extensive burnt daub deposits, perhaps the demolished walls of the building. Several clay loom weights were found within it. Other postholes were recorded which could be either the remains of another building or perhaps a fence line. Gravel yard or track surfaces were also identified. In the medieval period the site lay within the garden of the convent of St. Peter's, Westminster but no features of this date were recorded. Pits of 17th-c date were found, which is consistent with the documented development of the Covent Garden piazza and surrounding streets. Most of the site had been truncated by the 18th- to 19th-c basements of the current buildings (with the exception of one area, which is being preserved *in situ*). In the most truncated areas were post-medieval rubbish pits, wells, soakaways and culverts.

1-6, Gillingham Mews, SW1 TQ 2909 788I MOLAS (Alison Telfer) watching brief Mar 2000 Point Ventures Ltd WLD00

The earliest recorded deposit was a waterlaid silt which may represent flooding associated either with the Chelsea Waterworks Canal, dating to the first half of the 18th c, or with the use of the site for osier beds, which appear to have been present on the site until the mid-19th c. Above lay modern make-up, service pipes and brick rubble backfill.

Government Offices, Great George Street, SW1 TQ 3004 7974 MOLAS (Jo Lyon) evaluation July 2000 Bovis Land Lease GGG00

Above the natural gravels in the central courtyard were a series of waterlaid deposits which probably represent the remains of an ancient watercourse, or palaeochannel. They were truncated during the construction of 17th or 18th-c cellars. The cellar and its Victorian backfill were sealed by levelling for the construction of the Treasury building.

Panton House, 25-26 Haymarket, 39-40 Panton Street, SW1 TQ 2972 806I MOLAS (Alison Telfer) evaluation May 2000 Wilmar Estates HMK00

Construction of the existing basement had truncated the site down to the natural brickearth.

28-30 James Street, WC2 TQ 3030 8100 PCA (Jim O'Leary) watching brief Jan-May 2000 Gartmore Property Asset Management JES99

The watching brief followed an evaluation (*LA 9*, supp. 2 (2000), 62). Natural brickearth was cut by a pit which contained re-deposited brickearth and may represent prehistoric activity. Cutting the subsoil was an E-W adult inhumation which had been interred with a possible iron spearhead and buckle. Other burials from this area have been dated to the mid-late 7th c. Also cutting the subsoil were many truncated stakeholes, postholes and a curving gully which indicate the first phase of building activity for the Saxon period. This was succeeded by a metalled road that had been resurfaced at least five times and was bordered by a N-S drainage ditch along its E edge. It was truncated to the W by a probable circular cesspit, the cess having been covered from time to time with thick bands of gravel. Overlying and slumping into the pit was a series of brickearth surfaces and associated structures, identified as the internal floors of a building(s) that had been continually patched and resurfaced. Lines of stakeholes cutting the surfaces may be

evidence of internal partitions. Thick layers of burnt daub overlying two of the surfaces probably represent walls collapsed *in situ* after burning episodes; daub with wattle impressions have been recovered. Pits were recorded throughout the site and suggest both domestic occupation and craft activity. One pit was filled with much iron slag and a crucible containing some copper residue. Lead waste products associated with casting were also recovered from a later context. Some large pits had been lined with clay, one in particular with puddled London Clay, suggesting a tanning or cloth dyeing function. They were finally filled with domestic debris, one of them containing over 30 burnt loom weights, possibly the residue of a house fire. This occupation sequence was sealed by dark earth, suggesting that activity ceased and the site remained open ground until the early 17th c when two pits were dug. By the late 17th and 18th c the streets and piazza had been constructed and property development was represented by brick-lined cesspits and three wells, all of which were backfilled in the Victorian period. Four stamped wig curlers were recovered from deposits above the dark earth, which may represent bedding layers for a mortar floor.

107 Jermyn Street, SW1 TQ 2948 8050 MOLAS (Andrew Westman) standing building survey Feb-July 2000 City Centre Concepts on behalf of Melide Investment Corporation JEM00

This building was a terraced town house documented as having been built in 1670 when the street was first laid out. The house retained its original brick double cellar under the street, its brick party walls and some other brick walls. The house conformed in plan to a type of London town house that became very common in the 18th c: a main room on each floor in the front half of the house, and in the back half a staircase on one side and a second, smaller room on the other side, leading in turn to a very small room or closet in a projecting wing to the rear. Traces of a closet wing were visible to the rear, next to the house originally adjoining to the east. Two chimneystacks were apparently shared with this neighbouring house. The staircase was of a style not current before about 1700, which suggests either that the original staircase was quickly replaced, or possibly the building was not fitted up and lived in for some 30 years after its construction. Rooms on the upper floors contained 18th and 19th-c features but the roof had been rebuilt between about 1700 and 1850. According to documentary sources the ground floor housed a shop early in the 19th c but thereafter the building functioned as a lodging house. Ancillary service buildings to the rear of the house, documented as existing in 1908 and probably much older, gave onto Apple Tree Yard (laid out at the same time as Jermyn Street) and housed stables, coaches and servants. Substantial redevelopment occurred in (according to documentary sources) 1923, when the front and rear walls and the ground floor of the house were rebuilt in order to accommodate a car showroom on the ground floor and offices above. The ancillary buildings to the rear were also entirely rebuilt at this time, containing office and living accommodation, directly connected with the main building in front. It may have been at this time, if not before, that the front of the building was faced with red brick and contained four windows on each floor, reflecting the subdivision of the rooms directly behind. Later, probably in the mid-1930s, the front was refaced in concrete to provide windows spanning the width of the building on each floor in International Modern style. During and shortly after WWII, the ground floor housed a post office, and during the War the basement was reinforced to form an ARP refuge. From the 1950s a succession of shops occupied the ground floor, with offices above.

Middle Bastion, Kensington Gardens, W2 TQ 2705 8030 AOC (Karl Hulka) evaluation Nov 2000 The Royal Parks KGN00

One of the aims of the evaluation was to determine the state of preservation of the middle bastion; the brickwork was found to be of good quality. It is assumed that the bricks date to the 18th c, though the pointing was considerably more recent. In a second test pit natural gravels were cut by a tree bole and overlaid by a buried topsoil. Above this was a buried 'woodland floor' deposit, thought likely to immediately predate the widening of West Carriage Drive to the East. It was overlaid by a sequence of dumps associated with the widening of the road.

Mount Mound Path, Kensington Gardens, w2 TQ 2668 7986 AOC (Ron Humphrey) watching brief May 2000 The Royal Parks KSN00

The earliest recorded deposit was a dump which seems to form the bulk of the 'mound'. It is probable that at least the upper part of the mound was created in the 19th c as part of path creation or landscaping. It was sealed by a buried topsoil with modern topsoil above.

40-42 King Street, wc2 TQ 3026 8092 MOLAS (Alison Telfer) watching brief Mar-June 2000 Scottish Widows Fund and Life Assurance Society KNE00

Two Saxon cess or rubbish pits were found, cutting the natural brickearth in the W area of the site. One of them had been truncated by a post-medieval brick cesspit. The construction of the Victorian basement of the existing building and later modernizing subsequently truncated the site.

Royal Geographical Society, 1 Kensington Gore, sw7 TQ 2670 7960 MOLAS (Pat Miller) watching brief June-July 2000 Royal Geographical Society/Institute of British Geographers KTG00

Natural gravel was cut by two probable pits that may represent the remains of boundaries, garden features or gravel extraction. These would have been situated in the open ground of either fields or gardens associated with the S side of Kensington Gore indicated on early 18th - late 19th-c maps. They were sealed by 19th and 20th-c landscaping deposits associated Lowther Lodge, a building designed in 1874 by Norman Shaw.

8-9 Long Acre, 16 Garrick Street, wc2 TQ 3011 8088 MOLAS (Simon Davis) evaluation Nov 2000 H Smiths Development LG000

Natural gravels were cut by two pits and truncated by the construction of the modern basement walls and concrete floor slab.

Buckingham Palace (Queen's Gallery), The Mall, sw1 TQ 2900 7970 OAU (David Wilkinson) watching brief Sept 1999 - Jan 2000 The Royal Household PMA99

One of two foundation pits revealed part of a stone block structure which could be the remains of a boundary or garden feature. Most of the ground removed appeared to be backfill and make-up deposits relating to the construction of the adjacent cellar and buildings of the palace.

Tate, Millbank Pier, Millbank, sw1 TQ 3028 7866 AOC (Martin Bates) watching brief Nov 2000 Becket Rankine Partnership MBN00

Core samples from two boreholes produced foreshore deposits overlaid by inter-tidal or sub-tidal sediments.

Dolcis House, New Bond Street, w1 TQ 2857 8120 AOC (Duncan Stirk) watching brief Apr 2000 Sears Group Properties Ltd NWB00

Natural gravels were generally truncated by the basements of the existing 19th-c buildings. In two test pits earlier floor sequences, probably of 18th and 19th-c cellars, were recorded.

Palace of Westminster, Old Palace Yard, sw1 TQ 3019 7945 MOLAS (Robert Cowie) watching brief Aug-Sept 2000 Parliamentary Works Directorate OCY00

Brick vaulted cellars of probable 18th or 19th-c date and a possible cesspit were recorded during monitoring of intrusive groundworks.

Former Paddington Goods Yard, London Street, w2 TQ 2633 8160 MOLAS (Mark Ingram) watching brief Sept-Oct 2000 Development Securities (Projects) Ltd PYD00

Above a layer of gravel, some masonry and brick walls were recorded, probably part of the mid-20th-c goods yard infrastructure. Otherwise, the site was truncated above the natural clay.

The Royal Academy of Arts Courtyard, Burlington House, Piccadilly, w1 TQ 2922 8055 AOC (Ron Humphrey) watching brief Mar 2000 The Royal Academy RLA00

The excavation of the trenches for pipework revealed Victorian brickwork, a culvert and remnants of a granite sett surface, suggesting that the Front Courtyard area had been disturbed, probably when the Learned Academies were being constructed in c. 1869-73.

28-29 St James' Square, sw1 TQ 2960 8032 GAP (Marion White) watching brief Apr-May 2000 John Laing Property Ltd SQA00

Natural sands and silts were truncated and overlaid by 17th and 18th-c deposits associated with fragmentary brick foundations. These latter may have been connected with the construction of St James's Square which, built in 1663, was the first of the post-Reformation West End squares. wc

110-116 Strand, wc2 TQ 3057 8078 MOLAS (Jo Lyon) evaluation July 2000 Rushmere Properties SARL SDW00

The site appears to have been truncated down to the natural clay during 20th-c development.

Treasury Green, sw1 TQ 3009 7994 MOLAS (Lindy Casson) watching brief Dec 1999 - Jan 2000 Cabinet Office TRG99

A watching brief on the replacement of a wall in the car park of Treasury Green revealed a section through part of the yard and outbuildings of Tudor Whitehall Palace.

60 Vauxhall Bridge Road, sw1 TQ 2969 7851 MOLAS (Carrie Cowan) evaluation Feb-Mar 2000 Charles Church Developments Ltd VXL00

Natural sand in one of the test pits was overlaid by alluvium, representing an area subject to episodic flooding, probably from a former course of the Tachbrook stream. The higher part of what would have been an eyot was in the N of the site where it had been used for cultivation in the 17th-18th c. Above the alluvium were dumped deposits dating to the late 18th to first half of the 19th c, from which were recovered two late tinned ointment pots with an external green glaze, one stencilled in black with the legend *Gervais Chardin O Paris*. Gervais was a perfumer in Paris in 1841 and subsequently formed a partnership with Alfred Chardin, who is assumed to be the London agent. The pots may have been French-made or made locally at Glasshouse Street in Vauxhall (the last source of tinned pottery in Britain).

47 Vincent Street, sw1 TQ 2990 7860 PCA (Alan Rae) watching brief Mar 2000 Alburn Ltd VTS00

Natural peaty silt and alluvium was recorded above gravels. At the NE and E sides of the site were dumps of 18th-19th-c rubbish, elsewhere foundations of late 19th and 20th-c gasometers and buildings were present.

42-48 Wigmore Street, 2-3 Welbeck Way, w1 TQ 2867 8140 AOC (Paul Fitz) watching brief Mar-Aug 2000 Minerva plc WGM00

Rubble levelling and make-up overlay natural gravels. In one underpinning pit a post-medieval or later red brick floor was revealed immediately below the slab.