

Fieldwork Round-up 2001

Cath Maloney

FIELDWORK PROJECTS are listed alphabetically by street name within boroughs. The site name and address 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 2002, and WMC that it may continue. The abbreviation SAM stands for Scheduled Ancient Monument.

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BARKING AND DAGENHAM

Odeon, Longbridge Road, Barking TQ 4451 8437 MOLAS (David Jamieson) evaluation May 2001 Hollybrook Ltd LGG01

Natural gravels were cut by a series of pits of probable 19th and 20th c date. They were sealed by modern made ground.

Movers Lane (junction of A13), River Road, Barking TQ 4525 8335 WA (Vaughan Birbeck) excavation Aug-Oct 2001 RMG (A13) Construction JV RIR01

Two broad phases of prehistoric activity were identified, the earlier consisting of a few truncated pits and a single cremation burial of possible Neolithic date. They were confined to the terrace gravels which probably formed a headland between two converging river channels (the River Roding and the Mayes Brook), and were sealed by flood or marshland deposits. A scatter of Mesolithic, Neolithic and Early Bronze Age flintwork, Middle and Late Bronze Age pottery and burnt flint was identified at the top of this deposit. The flood/marshland deposits were cut by a few Middle-Late Bronze Age features. Large palaeochannels were located at the extreme E and W ends of the excavation areas; within them were two simple trackways, three possible stake-built structures, a root system, possibly utilised as a platform, and artefact scatters, datable to the Late Bronze Age. The main alluvium sealing the entire sequence in both areas indicates inundation in a partially woodland landscape, the partial woodland probably representing the remainder within the region after Bronze Age, or later clearances. Open grassland is present on site, with brackish water creeks.

BARNET

Mill Hill Gas Works (former), Bittacy Hill, NW7 TQ 2390 9130 HAT (Nick Crank, Rhodri Gardner) evaluation July 2001 Crest Nicholson Residential (Eastern) Ltd BYL01

Two heavily truncated brick features, either wall foundations or pathways of 18th- or early 19th-c date, were recorded above the natural clay.

Ashmole School, Burleigh Gardens, N14 TQ 2930 9410 PCA (Adam Lord) evaluation Jan-Feb 2001 CgMs Consulting Ltd on behalf of Barratt North London AHM01

Natural brickearth was overlaid by modern plough- and subsoils.

Canons Corner, Edgware TQ 1830 9290 OA (Alex Smith, David Wilkinson) Mar-July 2001 National Grid CNC01

A section of the Roman road, Watling Street, and its eastern ditch, together with associated ditches, gullies and postholes, were revealed. Some of these ditches may have served as drainage channels, while others could represent enclosure boundaries. The evidence indicates activity of a non-domestic nature, commencing in the later part of the 2nd c AD, when the pottery industry on the upper slopes of Brockley Hill had largely ceased. Most of the pottery was probably dumped from other sites during the later Roman period. The location of the road section to the E of the modern A5 suggests that it swung over from the W towards the bottom of the hill, although it is quite possible that this part represents a widening of the road in the 3-4th c AD.

The Crown Hotel (land adjacent), 142-150 Cricklewood Broadway, NW2 TQ 2389 8569 ASC (J Hunn) evaluation July 2001 The Moran Group CKB01

The remains of 19th-c terrace buildings were located above London Clay.

1263-1275 High Road, Whetstone, N20 TQ 2638 9397 TVAS and HADAS (Graham Hull) excavation May 2001 Boots Properties plc HGW01

A substantial medieval ditch cut the natural clay and flanked the road not far from the modern frontage. A contemporary garden soil survived over part of the centre of the area. Several phases of possibly 18th- and mainly 19th-c construction were traced towards the rear of the site, interpreted as mainly minor outbuildings. Most features, including two wells and several soakaways, were of 19th- or 20th-c date; modern cellars had truncated much of the site along the High Road frontage.

72 High Street and corner of Tapster Street, Barnet TQ 2460 9660 PCA (Lorraine Darton) watching brief Nov 2001 Mr Gili-Ross, Architects Corporation HGN01

Natural gravel was, in the N of the excavated area, overlaid by a late 16th- to early 17th-c demolition layer, most of which had been truncated by an 18th-c brick building and its vaulted cellars. The building had been repaired with stock bricks and in the cellar internal partition walls appear to have been erected in the 19th c.

26 King's Road, Barnet TQ 2337 9663 TVAS (Andy Taylor) evaluation Dec 2001 Mr M Jacobs KSD01

London Clay was overlaid by topsoil; one modern drain was recorded.

Hasmonean Primary School, 8 Shirehall Lane, NW4 TQ 2370 8855 MOLAS (Andrew Westman) standing building survey Feb 2001 Jewish Secondary Schools Movement SLL01

A Grade II listed building was recorded before demolition. Oak posts and beams in the S half of the building represented a two-storeyed timber-framed building, probably of 17th- or 18th-c date. An addition to its rear, comprising two rooms on the ground and 1st floors with a brick chimney stack to one side of a hipped roof, is documented by 1796. The decoration of the upper room included symmetrical doors, both reused and one of them now false. The first building was then largely dismantled and replaced by a range of rooms on two floors partly enclosing the previous 18th-c addition, with two more brick chimney stacks, internal walls of brick-infilled studding, a staircase, and a low hipped roof behind a parapet on a fine brick front. This semi-rural villa is documented by 1828. Except for the addition of an iron loggia on the front, documented by 1862, associated with full-length 1st-floor windows, few changes were made until c. 1922, when a doctor's surgery moved in. A wing was added to the N c. 1930 in International Modern Style, containing another staircase. It was constructed of steel, concrete and brick, with a flat roof and an external recess to accommodate a vine growing on the loggia. The rear and side walls of the existing building were rebuilt in similar materials, with steel-framed windows. Soon after 1960 the loggia was partially dismantled and a canted bay window added to the ground-floor front. The adjacent school acquired the building c. 1970; ground floor rooms were joined to form classrooms, their internal walls being rebuilt with concrete blocks and the 1st floor being reinforced with steel joists. In 1997 the original staircase was removed from the ground floor and the 1st floor vacated; the classrooms were last used in 2000.

Tapster Street, Moon Lane (junction), Barnet TQ 2460 9660 PCA (Roddy Mattinson) watching brief Apr-July 2001 Laing Homes North London TTR01

A probable linear cut was revealed in the natural gravels in the W of the site, sealed beneath 19th-c deposits. Other 19th- to 20th-c features, including a brick drain, garden soils and the remains of 20th-c buildings, were recorded.

61 Wood Street, Barnet TQ 2411 9639 HAT (Tom McDonald) watching brief Oct-Dec 2001 Charles Church Ltd WTB01
Nineteenth-century overburden, building foundations and floors overlay soil deposits.

BEXLEY

Crossness Sewage Treatment Works, Belvedere Road, Abbey Wood, SE2 TQ 4875 8075 LHA (Mike Lang Hall) May-July 2001 Thames Water Utilities BVR01

Made ground, resulting from the levelling up of the site during the 1950s, was recorded. Continuous technical modifications since that time has led to most of the site being disturbed. Natural strata were not exposed.

Land at Rose Bruford College, Lamorbey Park, Burnt Oak Lane, Sidcup TQ 4650 7324 PCA (Mark Bagwell) evaluation Sept 2001 BSN01 CgMs Consulting Ltd BSN01

Recorded above the natural clay in the W of the site were a chalk foundation, a pit and the brick foundations of a building, all dated to the 19th c.

Corinthian Quay (former British Gypsum site), Church Manor Way, Erith TQ 505 790 MOLAS (Graham Spurr) geoarchaeological evaluation July 2001 Burks Green Engineers and Architects CQA01

Burnt flint, suggestive of local human activity, was found within deposits that accumulated between c. 5640- 4830 BP. These deposit appear to represent tidal sand- and mud flats that may have been used by Mesolithic foragers as temporary bases from which to exploit the wetland resources. Above them were peat deposits, dated to the Neolithic period, which represent dense woodland, dominated by oak, yew and alder. By the Bronze Age large expanses of sedge fen had developed within the woodland.

Corinthian Quay, Church Manor Way, Erith TQ 5077 7888 PCA (Roddy Mattinson) watching brief Aug 2001 Burks Green CMY01

Alluvial clay was found to overlie peat. Above was a possible deposit of 19th- to 20th-c cess, sealed by a probable foundation for a 19th or 20th-c structure.

North Bexley Drainage Improvements: Phases 2 & 3, Eastern Way; Picardy Manorway; Anderson Way, Belvedere TQ 4955 7975 CA (Geoff Potter) watching brief Feb 2001 Thames Water Utilities Ltd EWY01

Groundworks for a new E-W pipeline have been monitored over a distance of some 1.25 km. The route crosses open land forming part of the historic Erith Marsh. A sequence of alluvial deposits was recorded above natural sands and gravels, the alluvium containing peat horizons and evidence of several ancient channels or creeks intercutting areas of relatively higher marshy ground. WC

Belvedere Football Club Ground (former), Lower Road, Belvedere TQ 4964 7912 MOLAS (Elaine Eastbury) watching brief Oct-Dec 2001 B& Q LWD01

The made ground of the football pitch overlay alluvial clay and peat deposits which sealed the natural gravels.

Howbury Moated Site, Moat Lane, Slade Green, Erith TQ 5250 7650 MOLAS (Duncan Lees) topographic survey Sept 2001 Trustees of Russell Stoneham Estate HBM01

A three-dimensional topographic survey of the SW and SE walls of the moat was undertaken and rectified photography was carried out on the curtain walls. A digital terrain model of the moat and surrounding area was also produced.

Palm Avenue, Maidstone Road (corner), Sidcup TQ 4777 7078 ASE (Simon Stevens) evaluation May 2001 Bovis Homes PAA01

Overlying the natural gravel in one of two trenches, was a substantial layer of peat containing fire-cracked flint; in the other trench a palaeochannel was recorded. Modern deposits, relating to the use of the site as part of a farm and later factory, were recorded.

1-31 Palm Avenue, Sidcup TQ 4777 7077 MOLAS (Jane Corcoran) geoarchaeological evaluation May 2001 Bovis Homes South East Region Ltd PMF01

Burnt flints were recovered from peat deposits, in particular the uppermost part of the peat, and in an overlying deposit – possibly a soil deposit. Radiocarbon dating of the peat showed that it accumulated between about 7,500 BC and 300 BC (Mesolithic – Iron Age). At this time the site was relatively dry, being situated on the lower valley side of the River Cray, which today lies within the floodplain. The burnt flints may be the result of deliberate burning of the woodland (particularly in the Mesolithic period) to promote the growth of hazel, which pollen analysis has shown to dominate the on-site vegetation at this time. Later in the prehistoric period a thicker cover of elm, lime and oak woodland developed, but it was still likely to have been a more open and easily exploited environment than the dense wet alder forest that probably covered the valley floor at this time. The deposit above the peat was gradually buried by flood-silts as a result of seasonal inundation of the floodplain, leading to the development of an accretionary soil, probably from the Roman period onwards. This will have raised the valley floor to the level of the site, bringing it into the ‘floodplain’ of the river.

Parkdale Road Sewer Scheme, Lakedale Road (N end), SE18 TQ 4526 7846 CA (Geoff Potter) watching brief Jan-Feb 2001 Thames Water Utilities Ltd LED01

Groundworks for a new flood alleviation scheme were monitored. Above the natural sands and gravels were the remains of a soil deposit, but this had been extensively disturbed in recent times.

112 and rear of 114-116 Park View Road, Welling TQ 472 758 SELAU (Brian Philp) May 2001 Moat Housing Group

Five features were located above the natural subsoil: an E-W ditch cut by a pit at its W end and another at its E end; a pit or ditch to the S and a pit in the centre of the site. These all seem to have been dated to the 18th-20th c, except the E-W ditch which may have been a 17th-c boundary or field ditch. Two 20th-c pits or soakaways were noted.

Welling United Football Club Ground, Park View Road, Welling TQ 472 756 SELAU (Brian Philp) evaluation Sept 2001 Welling United Football Club

Three features were excavated above the natural clays: an E-W ditch dating to no earlier than the 16th c, a hollow containing 17th- to 18th-c material and a ditch aligned N-S containing 18th- to 19th-c pottery. The earlier ditch follows the same alignment as the adjacent road and both ditches probably represent farm or field boundaries.

BRENT

Century Tavern (former), Forty Avenue, Wembley TQ 1892 8657 HAT (Jon Murray) evaluation Apr 2001 Crest Nicholson Residential (Eastern) Ltd FYA01

The site had been truncated down to the London Clay, probably during the construction of the public house and car park in the 1920s. A shallow alluvial clay associated with the Wealdstone Brook was recorded in the extreme W part of the site.

Former Wasps Rugby Ground, Repton Avenue, Sudbury TQ 1710 8575 LPA (Guy Hunt) watching brief Oct 2000 – Jan 2001 Alfred McAlpine Homes London RPN01

Natural clay was overlaid by ploughsoil and topsoil dated to the 19th-20th c. Two lithics were recovered from the topsoil: a flake of Neolithic or Mesolithic date and a flake (or possible core flake re-used as a hammer) of Neolithic or Bronze Age date.

BROMLEY

Shortlands Junction, 31 Downs Hill, Beckenham TQ 3895 6964 PCA (Simon Deeves) evaluation June 2001 Railtrack plc DOH01 Natural clay was overlaid by topsoil.

16 Fairfield Road (land at), 117-133 High Street (rear), Beckenham TQ 3735 6940 CA (Geoff Potter) evaluation Feb 2001 CgMs Consulting Ltd on behalf of G E Capital FFD01

The natural sand was cut by features containing Late Saxon pottery and three large ceramic weights dated to the 10th-11th c. They were sealed by a soil deposit, with modern made ground above.

16 Fairfield Road, rear of 117-133 High Street, Beckenham TQ 3729 6938 MOLAS (Chiz Harward) excavation May 2001 GE Corporate Estates Ltd FFL01

Excavations followed an evaluation by Compass Archaeology (FFD01). They revealed Saxo-Norman occupation above the natural sand, represented by three possible loom pits and a sand extraction pit, dated to the 10th to mid 12th c. Three unusual ceramic discs, probably a variant type of loomweight, were recovered from the extraction pit. The site seems to have been abandoned early in the medieval period and not re-occupied until the late 17th c, when it became part of the gardens of houses fronting the High Street. It continued to be used for the extraction of sand, for the siting of wells and for rubbish disposal until the mid 19th c.

Woodlands Farm, Hawstead Lane, Chelsfield TQ 4905 6435 LPA (Guy Hunt) watching brief Feb-Mar 2001 Ward Homes Ltd HWS01 Subsoil or hill wash above the chalk bedrock was overlaid by ploughsoil. Lithics recovered from the ploughsoil were of possible Mid-Late Bronze Age date. Made ground sealed the site.

77-83 High Street, Orpington TQ 4650 6613 SAS (Jeff Perry) Jan-July 2001 evaluation Warrens Stores (Holdings) Ltd HGP01

Natural gravels were overlaid by 19th- or 20th-c brick and tile.

CAMDEN

St Paul's Hospital, 24 Endell Street, WC2 TQ 3023 8122 AOC (Les Capon) watching brief Apr-Sept 2001 Griffiths McGee EDL98

Following an evaluation in 1998 (*LA 9*, supp. 1 (1999) 3), a watching brief took place. The earliest recorded features were six pits and two probable field boundaries, which probably dated to the 17th and 18th c, when the site was part of St Giles' Fields. There was also residual evidence of probable Saxon occupation. The pits and ditches were succeeded by foundations, domestic pits and a soil deposit which all relate to the expansion of the city northwards during the 17th and 18th c. The final phase of activity consisted of demolition, levelling and foundation deposits relating to St Paul's hospital building.

Hotel Curve, Kings Cross Underground Station, Euston Road, NW1 TQ 3021 8298 MOLAS (Raoul Bull) watching brief Oct-Dec 2001 Costain Taylor Woodrow KXS01

Two trenches were monitored, one between The Great Northern Hotel and the taxi ramp of the station and the other within the station. Natural clay was sealed by 19th-c or later rubble and clay, above which was modern made ground or paving.

University College London Hospital, Gower Street, WC1 and NW1 TQ 2934 8230 MOLAS (Mike Morley, Jane Corcoran) watching brief Apr-July 2001 Building Construction Joint Venture (BCJV) GWT01

One possible Palaeolithic flake was recovered from the natural gravels.

6-10 Kirby Street, 119-124 Saffron Hill, EC1 TQ 3145 8180 MOLAS (Simon Davis, Raoul Bull) watching brief Aug-Sept 2001 Bee Bee Developments KIY00

In the S and W of the site, 19th-c brick tanks were recorded beneath a basement. They were constructed of a single course of black "bull-nosed" bricks bonded onto rendered red-brick walls set on a concrete platform above the London Clay. Natural gravels above London Clay were sealed by modern make-up.

St Pancras Railway Station, Pancras Road, Midland Road, Brill Place and Ossulston Street, N1 TQ 3000 8300 MOLAS (Andrew Westman) standing building survey Oct-Dec 2001 Channel Tunnel Rail Link PNC01

St Pancras Station was constructed in 1863-8 for the Midland Railway, and Somers Town Goods Depot, to its W, in 1878. The station train shed, vaults and concourse are listed Grade I and other parts Grade II. Construction of the London terminus of the Channel Tunnel Rail Link will entail the demolition and partial reconstruction of platform-level buildings to the W of the train shed and N of a canopied cab stop. The brick vaults facing Midland Road and Pancras Road to the W and N of the train shed, the shop fronts on Pancras Road and to the E, and a brick retaining wall around the edge of the former goods station will also be demolished. These structures are being surveyed before demolition. WC

60 Parker Street, WC2 TQ 3054 8140 PCA (Sam Whitehead) watching brief May-June 2001 CgMs Consulting Ltd on behalf of GMS Estates Ltd PKC01

A section of a 17th-c brick wall, a contemporary brick-lined well and a large pit, possibly of the same date, were revealed above the natural gravels. Walls relating to the 18th- and 19th-c redevelopment of the site were also recorded.

Channel Tunnel Rail Link, St Pancras Terminus and King's Cross Lands, York Way, NW1 TQ 2990 8340 GAP/PCA (Simon Blatherwick, Alistair Douglas) watching brief Nov-Dec 2001 Union Railways (North) Limited YKW01

Alluvium of the River Fleet was overlaid by 19th-c deposits. WC

CITY OF LONDON

12 Arthur Street, EC4 TQ 3277 8076 MOLAS (Dan Swift) excavation, watching brief Oct-Dec 2001 Shieldpoint AUT01

Roman timber waterfront structures and wells and buildings constructed of stone and tile masonry were revealed above foreshore

deposits. Some of the buildings had hypocaust systems and mosaic floors and, within one of the wells, were found the remnants of a wooden bucket-chain water-lifting device (*halysis*). Medieval pits, dumped deposits and masonry features succeeded the Roman sequence. WC

39A Bartholomew Close, EC1 TQ 3205 8170 GL (Peter Chowne) watching brief Feb-Mar 2001 Waterfields Ltd BMW01

In one area the surface of the natural brickearth contained pockets of garden soil, possibly part of the gardens of St Bartholomew's Priory. Elsewhere modern features and fill were recorded.

Blossom's Inn, 20-30 Gresham Street, 20-23 Lawrence Lane, 3-6 Trump Street, 1-10 Milk Street & Mumford Court, EC1 TQ 3241 8125 MOLAS/AOC (Ian Blair, Diccon Hart, Karl Hulka, Jez Taylor, Bruce Watson) excavation Jan-Dec 2001 Land Securities plc GHT00

Excavations in 2000 continued throughout the following year (*LA 9*, supp. 3 (2000) 70-71). In the SW of the site Late Neolithic material was found in the brickearth subsoil around a palaeochannel; silting in this channel created a marsh which lasted until the 1st c AD. Initial Roman activity consisted of quarrying brickearth and gravel, and the burial of a neonatal child (two more burials were found during 2001). The largest quarry pit was backfilled by c. AD 70 and from it was recovered the life-sized left hand and forearm of a gilded, cast bronze statue. Roads were laid out as part of the Neronian reconstruction after the Boudican revolt of AD 60-61, and buildings constructed along them. Fragments of two late-1st- or early-2nd-c houses with stone foundations (and possibly timber framed superstructures) were excavated. The larger house (along the Milk Street frontage) contained at least nine rooms, with *opus signinum* and cement floors; one room possessed a large mosaic, which was removed in antiquity. Adjoining the smaller house was a circular clay oven. Large areas of the site were used to dump soil and rubbish, the latter including iron- and glass-working debris and painted wall plaster, the deposition of which is dated AD 120-160. The painted wall plaster, presumably derived from a nearby building, depicts portions of one, or possibly two, scenes of top quality figurative art. The Hadrianic Fire of c. AD 120-130 was represented by scattered dumps of destruction debris. As much of the S area of the site had been truncated to a low level by modern basements, only isolated cut features survived there. The largest of them contained two massive plank-lined Roman wells and a third shallower tank or cistern. The wells were made of oak and the construction of the earlier one is dated by dendrochronology to AD63. In the bottom of this earlier well a softwood half cask was found which might have functioned as a silt trap. From the cask a number of parts of a wooden and iron bucket chain were recovered. The parts included twelve hollowed-out rectangular water boxes, a number of associated iron rivets or linking pins, and a wooden roller from a possible lantern gear mechanism. This well was gradually backfilled in AD 70-100. The second, larger well is dated to the early 2nd c, and contained several large semi-articulated parts of a second bucket chain, the mechanism of which was made largely of wrought iron, forming a heavy double chain with oak buckets alternating between pairs of cranked iron links. All of the water containers had been heavily burnt, indicating that the overlying well house had been destroyed by fire. The well contents are dated to AD 150-200 and were largely domestic. The third, shallower, of the timber-lined features is likely to have been an intermediate holding tank or cistern. This and the adjoining well may have functioned together as part of a unified system of water extraction and storage. Five smaller domestic timber-lined wells were also found. For the late Roman period isolated pits and external soil dumps were recorded, as well as a small square-stone lined subterranean room with a complex series of plastered brickearth shelves or alcoves at its W end. This is provisionally interpreted as a shrine room, presumably attached to a temple.

Saxo-Norman remains consisted of numerous cess- and rubbish-pits, many of which were wattle-lined, and several timber sunken-floored

structures, one showing evidence of stave-built walls. A plank-lined well is provisionally dated to this period. The medieval period was represented by chalk rubble cellar foundations of 12th- to 16th-c date along all the street frontages (including Mumford Court), with stone-lined cesspits and wells situated in the gardens or yards behind. There were a number of barrel-lined soakaways or wells, two of which contained several 12th and 13th-c jugs. Along the Milk Street frontage a 13th-c subterranean Jewish ritual bath or *mikveh* was discovered. It consisted of seven stone steps leading down into a small apsidal bath, lined with greensand ashlar. This *mikveh* has been dismantled with a view to rebuilding it. Along the Lawrence Lane frontage was a brick barrel-vaulted icehouse and a brick culvert, both of 17th-c date. Some of the medieval wells were partly re-lined in brick and one was backfilled with debris from the Great Fire, while another was backfilled in the 18th c. Along Mumford Court the remains of various 19th- and early 20th-c buildings survived to indicate how it had been successively widened; along the centre of the court was a 19th-c brick culvert.

45-48 Bow Lane, EC4 TQ 3241 8109 MOLAS (David Jamieson) watching brief May 2001 Lionbrook Property Partnerships BWN01

Fragments of medieval, post-medieval or later chalk foundations or cellar walls survived in part of the trial pit; all other material was modern. Natural strata were not observed.

Rolls House, Arnold House, 4-8 Bream's Buildings, EC4 TQ 3125 8132 PCA (Dominic McLennan) watching brief Sept 2001 Delancy Arnold Co RLH01

An 18th-c cellar was revealed, its infill containing some modern rubble. Natural strata were not observed.

100 Cannon Street, EC4 TQ 3274 8087 MOLAS (Nicholas Elsdon) evaluation Nov 2001 – Jan 2002 The Property Merchant Group CNQ01

Archaeological deposits within the SAM of the Roman 'Governor's Palace', which lies in the W half of the site, were cleaned and left *in situ*. Natural gravels and Roman remains associated with timber-framed buildings, a gravel surface, pits and a well were recorded. The gravel surface was succeeded by the truncated remains of a Late Saxon, or later, pit. Two pits were of 12th-c or later date, and a chalk-lined well could be of medieval, or early post-medieval, date. A group of wells, cess pits, and a chalk and brick wall foundation, of 16th- or 17th-c to 19th-c date, have been left *in situ*.

The Rolls Estate (former Public Record Office), Chancery Lane, WC2 TQ 3120 8128 MOLAS (Kieron Tyler) watching brief June 2000 - May 2001 Gaunt Francis Associates CEY99

A watching brief followed an evaluation in 1999 (*LA 9*, supp. 2 (2000) 38). The site was truncated down to natural gravels.

8-10 Coopers Row, EC3 TQ 3358 8085 AOC (Diccon Hart) excavation June-Aug 2000 Jan-Apr 2001 Grange Hotels Ltd CPW99

Excavations followed an evaluation in 1999 (*LA 9*, supp. 2 (2000) 38) when the standing remains of the Roman and medieval city wall were recorded in the N part of the site. Its foundations were composed of ragstone and poured mortar, capped by a single course of dressed ragstone blocks that provided the bedding for the superstructure, of which a course of dressed sandstone and a single course of squared ragstone blocks survived. Immediately to the W were the remnants of the internal bank associated with the wall. To the S was a series of intercutting ditches; they are likely to be a continuation of those identified in 1985 (TRT85). Domestic activity of Roman date included large gravel extraction pits and extensive demolition and levelling deposits, the latter containing much building material, such as *opus signinum*, *tesserae* and *tegulae*, obviously derived from high-status masonry structures in the area. Medieval activity on the site was characterized by a high degree of pitting, some seemingly representing gravel extraction others, rubbish pits. A substantial layer of dumped garden soil was observed over much of the site, some of which sealed the pit sequences and others of which were cut by pits and seemed to be more characteristic of post-Roman dark earth deposits.

41 Eastcheap, 16-18 Rood Lane, EC3 TQ 3310 8083 MOLAS (Malcolm McKenzie) evaluation Nov-Dec 2001 Store Property Investments Ltd EAE01

Above the natural gravels was a series of Roman clay-and-timber buildings of which only the brickearth floors survived and within which layers of fire debris were recorded. At least one rubbish pit, presumably within the back yard of a property, was Roman in date. The medieval period is represented by a chalk foundation wall, and some of the recorded pits could be of this date. A late 18th- to early 19th-c brick-lined rubbish pit was also located.

Plantation Place (formerly Plantation House) 31-35 Fenchurch Street, 4-16 Mincing Lane & 23 Rood Lane, 26-28 Fenchurch Street, 36-38 Fenchurch Street, 1-3 Mincing Lane and 53 Great Tower Street, EC3 TQ 3316 8088 MOLAS (Chiz Harward, Ken Pitt, Phil Treveil) watching brief, excavation July-Dec 2001 The British Land Company FER97

Following the excavation in 2000 (*LA 9*, supp. 3 (2001) 70) further work was carried out. Additional evidence for the post-Boudican military enclosure was found, as well as a military-type ditch to the N of the road. A side road, perpendicular to the main E-W road through the city, was located; it had been laid out in the early Roman period, flanked by ditches. Silting in the earliest of its ditches is dated to the mid-late 1st c. Clay and timber buildings were laid out on either side of the road, with metalled yards or side alleys. To the W of the road a sequence of brickearth floors had slumped into a disused wattle-lined well. At the S end of the road a well-constructed building was laid out over a consolidated quarry pit, and was in turn truncated by a deep well. Fragmentary remains of a burnt building, with associated industrial waste, possibly indicating a workshop, were found at the junction of the two roads. Away from the Roman roads activity was generally limited to quarry and rubbish pits. There was limited evidence for the Hadrianic fire of c. 125-130 AD. Evidence for the later Roman period had mostly been truncated, but two phases of *opus signinum* flooring recorded in section may relate to the late 3rd-c building excavated immediately to the N.

A rectangular well, dated to the Saxo-Norman period and originally timber-lined, was recorded. Medieval deposits consisted of cut features, including probable robber trenches of Roman buildings, and rubbish pits. Chalk-lined features, dating from the late 13th or early 14th c, were excavated. Amongst these were a circular soakaway N of St Margaret Patten's Church, and two cellars along Fenchurch Street, one of which was refaced in the 17th c. Other probable 17th-c features included two brick-lined cellars. WC

60-63 Fenchurch Street, EC3 TQ 3336 8098 WA (Chris Moore) evaluation Aug 2001 Frogmore Developments FNE01

Above the natural brickearth was a series of possible Roman occupation layers, the latest two of which were associated with burning. Cut features, possibly representing structural remains, were associated with some of these surfaces. They are dated mainly to the 2nd - 3rd c AD. The Roman sequence was cut by substantial features which may be of medieval or post-medieval date and are likely to represent rubbish pits associated with the industrial processing of entire carcasses for hides.

11-12 Foster Lane, 1-4 Carey Lane, EC2 TQ 3220 8133 MOLAS (Jo Lyon) excavation, watching brief Apr 2001-Feb 2002 Nightingale Estates FOT01

Natural brickearth was cut by extraction pits and overlaid by a series of floor surfaces of a Roman building; some of the floors had been laid over the backfill of the extraction pits where they had subsided. The internal walls of one clay and timber building had survived in one of the trenches and they demonstrated that the building was aligned with a known Roman road to the E, which ran S from the Cripplegate Fort. Parts of four separate rooms were identified, the floors of which had been repaired many times and there had been a succession of hearths. The building appears to have been part of a

residential property, possibly with a workshop attached, and it probably dates from the late 1st - early 2nd c. Sealing this building was a layer of Hadrianic fire debris (c. AD 125). It was succeeded by medieval pits and chalk-lined cesspits; one of the rubbish pits contained a large pottery assemblage dated to c. 1270-1300. These pits were followed by brick foundations, and a brick-lined cesspit, probably dating to the 17th-18th c.

56-59 Fenchurch Street, 18 London Street, 76 Mark Lane, EC3 TQ 3333 8096 MOLAS (David Bowsher) watching brief Nov 2000 - June 2001 Kohn Pederson Fox International FHC00

A watching brief, following an evaluation in 2000 (*LA 9*, supp. 3 (2001) 70), confirmed that the natural gravels had been truncated by basement construction, but archaeological deposits survived in section in sewer headings and on the perimeter wall. These deposits consisted of a Roman clay and timber building sequence, sealed by dark earth, and a possible gravel road, recorded on the London Street frontage; they are dated to the 1st and 2nd c AD. Pits recorded in section cut the Roman sequence or natural strata; they yielded no dating evidence but are likely to have been of medieval date.

7-15 Fleet Street, EC4 TQ 3105 8105 OA (Ben Ford) evaluation Feb 2001 Wallace Special Projects FTT01

Natural gravels were overlaid by made ground and then by the remains of 18th- to 19th-c structures comprising a short stretch of wall and a soakaway. The wall is located on a previous property boundary that may have its origins in the original property boundaries of the burgage plots established along Fleet Street in the medieval period. Evidence for the demolition of these structures was recorded. The main structural foundations of the present extant buildings completely truncated all earlier deposits.

Patent Office (former), 1 Furnival Street, EC4 TQ 3113 8145 MOLAS (Alison Telfer) evaluation Sept 2001 City and General FUV01

Natural gravel was, in the W of the site, overlaid by redeposited brickearth; this may relate to brickearth extraction in the Roman period, although no dating evidence was found. One test pit revealed plough- or garden-soil dating to the late medieval or very early post-medieval period, but the majority of the deposits consisted of 17th-c demolition and make-up dumps. There were also 18th-c walls.

10 Furnival Street, EC4 TQ 3118 8152 MOLAS (Sadie Watson) watching brief Dec 2001-Jan 2002 Sidell Gibson FUT01

Natural gravel was revealed directly below the floor slab.

15-17 Furnival Street, EC1 TQ 3117 8148 MOLAS (David Sankey) watching brief Feb 2001 City & Provincial FUN01

A brickearth extraction pit was located in one area; it is undated. Elsewhere natural brickearth was recorded above gravels.

Dr Johnson's House, 17 Gough Square, EC4 TQ 3137 8127 MOLAS (David Saxby) watching brief July 2001 Dr Johnson's House Trustees GHE01

The lowest recorded deposit is undated; it was sealed by 17th- to 18th-c deposits.

3-6 Gracechurch Street, EC3 TQ 3299 8107 MOLAS (Lesley Dunwoodie) evaluation Oct-Nov 2001 Universities Superannuation Scheme Ltd GRK01

Natural gravels were truncated but one test pit at the W end of the site revealed Roman gravel surfaces that may have belonged to an E-W street on the N side of the first forum-basilica, and it is possible that subsequent deposits related to the construction of the second basilica.

2-12 Gresham Street, EC1 TQ 3228 8133 MOLAS (Julian Ayre, Lindy Casson, James Drummond-Murray, Anthony Francis) excavation Aug 2000 - Mar 2001 Standard Life Assurance Company GSM973

An excavation followed two phases of evaluation (*LA 9*, supp. 2 (2000) 39). Two redeposited flint artefacts were recovered from Roman deposits above the natural brickearth. The brickearth was cut by curved gullies that are interpreted as foundation cuts or eaves-

drips of round houses. Hearths and floor layers were identified; two of the houses seemed to have E-facing doorways. They appeared to be contemporary with the foundations of at least two rectangular buildings and were in use within a decade of the Roman invasion of AD 43. The majority of the occupation recorded on the site dated to the 2nd c, including the two Roman roads and associated properties. A 25-m stretch of the road leading to the Cripplegate fort survived, in places over 2 m deep. Three ditches were identified on either side of the road, each of a different type with multiple phases of recutting. Narrow properties, consisting of buildings and open yards, were aligned on the fort road; other mud-brick buildings to the E seem to indicate the presence of a previously unknown road to the E of site. A further E-W road in the N of the site was very fragmentary, making its exact alignment and relationship with the fort road difficult to determine. At the S end of the site, the remains of a mud-brick and timber-framed building were recovered, one room of which had a fine mosaic floor with a square central polychrome design with a plain red tessellated border. One wall of the main room survived to a height of 0.35 m; evidence of two of the other walls was recorded at foundation level. Sealing the mosaic floor was a collapsed wall with painted wall plaster, the design including leaves and flowers or fruit. To the E of this room, at the back of the building, was a veranda with a gravel courtyard beyond. A room to the W, possibly a kitchen, was found to contain at least 18 broken pots on the floor. This building appeared to have been destroyed by fire. Extensive internal surfaces and occupation deposits were recorded across the site, as well as evidence for buildings with masonry, mud brick and timber walls. Moulded wall panels and marble fragments were also recovered, suggesting the presence of high status buildings on or close to the site. The natural depression observed at the S end of the site appears to have been utilised in the late 1st to early 2nd c for some form of water management: evidence of two embankments to the E of one of the roads suggests that they retained a pond. Parts of the site contained an extensive series of intercutting pits and accumulated soils, probably representing a period when open ground occurred on the properties; other parts lacked pits, suggesting that they were built on or functioned as thoroughfares, almost continually. Many of the buildings were sealed by fire debris, particularly the Hadrianic fire of AD 120-125.

All the post-Roman ground surfaces were truncated by later cellars and pits but in the NW of the site the massive foundations of the church tower of St Michael Wood Street, demolished at the end of the 19th c, were uncovered, their form and size suggesting that they were the remains of the tower built in 1421. Another massive foundation exposed was of a rectangular building with an additional foundation in one corner, possibly for a staircase turret. The exceptionally wide foundations were constructed in a single large trench, possibly exploiting a robber trench for the reuse of the gravel of the Roman road. As well as these foundations, many rubbish pits, cesspits and wells of both medieval and post-medieval date were uncovered. WC

Northern House, 19–29 Gresham Street, 1 Noble Street, EC2 TQ 3224 8144 MOLAS (Jo Lyon) excavation Feb-Mar 2001 Asticus (UK) Ltd NHG98

An evaluation, undertaken in 1998 (*LA 9*, supp. 1 (1999) 6), was followed by excavations. Natural brickearth was overlaid by 1st-c domestic occupation pre-dating the Roman Cripplegate Fort and consisting of clay and timber building remains, pits and dumps. The foundations of the S wall of the Cripplegate Fort, constructed in AD 90-120, were uncovered, as were the remains of an interval tower, approximately halfway between the SW corner of the fort and the southern gatehouse; they are preserved *in situ*. Other features relating to the fort were discovered: two sections of the external defensive ditch of the S wall and a wall foundation of one of the internal barrack blocks at the N end of the site, which has helped to confirm the overall dimensions of this barrack block. Clay and

timber structures and pits were found that would have been contemporary with the use of the fort from c. AD 100-200. Features directly associated with the disuse of the fort (probably early 3rd c) were located, including the disuse and sealing of its ditch. Late Roman features, dated to the 3rd-4th c, was recorded outside the fort, including ditches and a series of intercutting rubbish pits.

Activity in the medieval period appears to have been of a domestic and industrial nature. A cellared building and timber-lined pits and wells, dated to the mid-11th to mid-12th c, were revealed; backfill of the pits contained a number of vessels with evidence of residues consistent with the production of dye, and crucibles and fragments associated with metal working, in particular, silver. Late medieval masonry buildings with cellars were also recorded, reflecting continued development in this period. They were succeeded by brick-lined cesspits and brick foundations dating from the 17th c onwards; they would have belonged to various properties on the site.

8-10 Half Moon Court, EC1 TQ 3207 8172 MOLAS (Pat Miller) watching brief June-July 2001 HDG Ltd HMC01

Natural brickearth and gravels were truncated; the only surviving feature was the bottom of a probable 18th- or 19th-c well or sump.

2-12 Hosier Lane, EC1 TQ 3170 8157 MOLAS (Alison Telfer) excavation Aug-Sept 2000 watching brief June-July 2001 Luxor Developments Ltd HSN99

Excavations were carried out after an evaluation in 1999 (*LA 9*, supp. 2 (2000) 40). A further stretch of the medieval ditch considered to have been associated with Smithfield Market and to have run into the River Fleet to the W, was recorded. Most of its finds were animal bone and leather dating to the mid-12th and mid-14th c. To the S the ditch was truncated by a 14th-c barrel well. Three culverts of 18th-c date were also recorded; they had been largely truncated by Victorian and modern foundations.

Merrill Lynch Financial Centre (formerly King Edward Buildings), 2 King Edward Street, EC1 TQ 3190 8143 MOLAS (Jo Lyon) excavation Jan 2001 Merrill Lynch KEW98

Further work followed that of 1999 (*LA 9*, supp. 2 (2000) 39). Prehistoric stream channels were revealed and evidence of a channel known as the Western Stream was found. The latter appears to have been a natural channel and in existence during the Roman period for, in addition to residual prehistoric finds, Roman pottery was discovered in primary silts. The remains of Roman clay and timber buildings fronting onto the main E-W Newgate-Cheapside road to the S were recorded. These buildings, which are dated to the mid-late 1st c AD, appear to have been destroyed during the Hadrianic fire of AD 120-130, but were rebuilt. Their final disuse was marked by the construction of the city wall and its accompanying berm and ditch in c. 200 AD, the berm actually sealing the northernmost buildings and thereby indicating that the limits of the city – prior to the construction of the wall – lay further N. The gatehouse and two sections of the city wall, both Scheduled Monuments, are preserved on the site. After the construction of the wall was completed, activity on the site became less intense, and dark earth deposits indicated its abandonment in the late Roman period. Saxo-Norman occupation of the site was evidenced by the presence of lined pits and an E-W precursor to the later City ditch in 11th-12th c. Full reoccupation of the area in the medieval period was characterised by the renovation of the Roman defences. There were two phases of the City ditch, the first dated to the mid-late 12th c and the second to the 13th c, the latter probably coinciding with the addition of the bastion (B19) to the City wall. Portions of the wall and gatehouse are known to have been rebuilt during this period and evidence for the rebuilding of the gatehouse was found. Evidence of Greyfriars Friary (*f.* 1239) was located: a fragment of a rebuild dated to 1306-1327. The City ditch began to silt up in the 14th c and was revetted along its E edge before being backfilled in the 15th c. Development in the early post-medieval period was represented by the remains of cellared buildings fronting onto Giltspur Street; they were rebuilt after the

Great Fire of 1666. Foundations were recorded of Wren's post-Fire rebuild of Christ Church Greyfriars, the ruins of which are preserved as a SAM. Foundations of the Giltspur Street Compter (*b.* 1787) – part of the redevelopment of the E part of the site in the 18th c – were also recorded.

Inner Temple Garden, Inner Temple Lane, EC4 TQ 3135 8090 PCA (Mark Bagwell) watching brief May 2001 The Honourable Society of The Inner Temple INT01

Probable dumps, dated to the late 18th to early 19th c, were recorded in a test pit. Natural strata were not reached.

68 King William Street, EC4 TQ 3289 8087 MOLAS (Malcolm McKenzie) watching brief Oct-Nov 2001 ESA Planning KWM00 Further work took place after a watching brief in 2000 (*LA 9*, supp. 3 (2000) 71). Natural gravels only were recorded.

23-25 Leadenhall Market, EC3 TQ 3307 8100 MOLAS (Bruno Barber) watching brief Feb-Mar 2001 Chamberlain and Thelwell Ltd LLM01

A fragment of the core of a masonry wall foundation was recorded during monitoring of a new drainage run. It consisted of roughly-coursed ragstone and was probably part of a previously unrecorded internal partition wall within the S wing of the 2nd-c basilica. All other deposits observed were probably part of clearance preparatory to the construction of Leadenhall Market in 1880–82.

26-27 Leadenhall Market, EC3 TQ 3309 8105 MOLAS (Lesley Dunwoodie) watching brief Oct-Dec 2001 Pasquini and Barker Ltd LET01

Possible dumped deposits and/or pit fills were recorded in test pits. In the bottom of one of them was a small area of ragstone and mortar, which may have been redeposited and therefore cannot confidently be interpreted as part of a foundation of the second 2nd-c forum *in situ*. WC

21 Lime Street, EC3 TQ 3306 8098 MOLAS (Lesley Dunwoodie) evaluation Sept 2001 Churchill Securities LME01

The evaluation consisted of trench and core sample recording, excavation being generally avoided. Core sampling indicated evidence of early Roman metalled surfaces and pre-Boudican activity, followed by floor surfaces representing rebuilding after the Boudican fire (AD 60-61). Later deposits included construction activity associated with the second forum (2nd c), and structural remains of the E wing of the forum itself. The latter consisted of a fragment of wall and associated floor surfaces; core sampling indicated the presence of robbed foundations at a much lower level. Early medieval rubbish pits and robber trenches were recorded.

10-15 Lombard Street, EC3 TQ 3278 8103 MOLAS (Raoul Bull) watching brief Oct 2001 CgMs Consulting Ltd on behalf of City Office Developments Ltd LOD00

Evidence of a Roman building was revealed above the natural brickearth, consisting of floor surfaces and beam slots. Changes in alignment and re-cutting of foundations indicate rapid rebuilding and there was at least one occasion of destruction by fire. A 1st-c date appears likely for this sequence. Medieval remains were represented by 11th- to 12th-c brickearth extraction pits, backfilled with domestic rubbish. A period of make-up dumping took place, later cut into by a chalk 'cob' cellar wall of a building that would have been adjacent to the medieval church of St Mary Woolnoth. By the 16th c the cellar was used for rubbish disposal.

1 London Wall, EC1 TQ 3219 8153 MOLAS (Dick Bluer, Raoul Bull, Malcolm McKenzie, Jon Sygrave) watching briefs, evaluation, excavation (Andrew Westman) standing structure survey May 2001-Feb 2002 Sir Robert McAlpine LDN01

Natural gravels and brickearth, in the SE of the site, were cut by early Roman brickearth extraction pits that appear to have silted up with waterlaid deposits. In one area they were succeeded by a ditch before being sealed by an extensive levelling deposit. A stone-lined well with an associated gravel surface, rubbish pits and other ditches

were recorded; the ditches were aligned approximately SW-NE and seem to have silted up over time. Medieval pits, chalk-lined cesspits and a chalk-lined well were recorded cutting into natural brickearth or Roman deposits; the chalk lined well was backfilled with 16th-c material. On the E side of the site evidence was recorded of possible cuts and waterborne deposits of the City ditch. The W and E faces of the surviving City Wall were also surveyed, this being the first opportunity to record the W face.

Bastion House, 140 London Wall, EC2 TQ 3224 8160 MOLAS (Nicholas Elsdon) watching brief Oct 2001 Trillium LWN01

Ground reduction above the presumed site of the medieval City ditch was monitored. Modern material was recorded to a considerable depth.

41 Lothbury, EC2 TQ 3277 8128 MOLAS (Jon Sygrave) watching brief Sept-Oct 2001 Mills & Whipp on behalf of Royal Bank of Scotland LBU01

Waterborne deposits, probably from a channel of the Walbrook stream, were noted in a borehole located in Angel Court. Natural gravels were also observed.

Custom House, Riverside Walkway, Lower Thames Street, EC3 TQ 3315 8055 MOLAS (David Jamieson) watching brief Nov 2000-Mar 2001 WS Atkins Consultants Ltd CHW99

A series of fence holes adjacent to the waterfront was excavated after an evaluation (*LA 9* supp. 2 (2000) 41). Reclamation deposits of 19th-c date were recorded.

Middle Temple Hall kitchens, Middle Temple Lane, EC4 TQ 3117 8096 MOLAS (Andrew Westman) standing building survey Dec 2000 – Mar 2002 The Honourable Society of the Middle Temple MTN00

Rebuilding of the kitchens at greater depth was monitored, after an earlier evaluation (*LA 9*, supp. 3 (2001) 71). Natural London Clay outcropped on the riverbank, the natural slope being levelled up with dumped alluvial deposits containing refuse, including a late 15th-c token and 16th-c pottery. No other evidence for land use was found predating the construction of Middle Temple Hall, documented *c.* 1562-73. The hall, at 1st-floor level over a half-cellar terraced into the slope, is listed Grade I, while adjacent buildings are Grade II. Original brick walls along the S side and centre-line of the building were exposed, founded on roughly coursed reused Reigate and limestone blocks, of which 71 were removed. Many blocks were moulded, of either 11th- to 12th-c or 14th- to early 16th-c date, but no architectural feature could be reconstructed. To the W, the S face of the S wall was tuck-pointed and therefore originally external, and contained a doorway, later blocked, into the half-cellar under the hall. To the E traces of a splay in the internal N face suggest the possibility of a tall opening containing steps leading up to hall level, at the S end of the screens passage, corresponding to the porch at the N end. This would imply the existence of kitchens and other services nearby, some probably in the half-cellar. The underside of the hall floor, carried on oak beams, was also partially seen. Suspended stone-flagged floors were recorded in the existing Parliament Chamber, originally the Library and added S of the hall in 1822 to a design by H Hakewill. Underpinning of its SW corner revealed make-up deposits and brick-lined drains. No trace was found of buildings documented in the 17th c as being to E and S of the hall and W of Middle Temple Lane. They were replaced in 1830-3 by the Plowden Building, designed by J Savage, founded to the S on a thick concrete raft. To the N was a large kitchen, square in plan, with wide shallow fireplaces. In 1912-13 this was refurbished to designs by A Webb. Simultaneously the 16th-c wall under the centre of the hall was replaced by a corridor, the cellar floor to its N being reduced to the level of the floor to the S.

19-31 Moorgate, EC2 TQ 3265 8140 MOLAS (Jon Sygrave) watching brief, excavation Feb-Apr 2001 Moorgate Investment Partners MGA00

This phase of work followed an evaluation in 2000 (*LA 9*, supp. 3 (2001) 71). Stratified deposits only survived in the NW corner of

site; elsewhere there was extensive pitting from the Roman, medieval and post-medieval and later periods. Evidence of industrial activity in the medieval period was represented by hearths, possible metallised working areas, collapsed wattle structures and floors dating to the mid-11th to mid-12th c. Two post-medieval cellars were recorded, probably of late 16th- to early 17th-c date; they would have belonged to buildings destroyed in the Great Fire and rebuilt, since a series of later cesspits, dated to the 17th to 18th c, were also found, one of which contained an extensive assemblage of mid-17th-c apothecary vessels.

11-23 New Fetter Lane, 25 New Street Square, 11 Bartlett Court, 1, 8-9 East Harding Street, EC4 TQ 3136 8135 MOLAS (Nicholas Eلسدن) evaluation Aug Sept 2001 Land Securities Properties Ltd NFL01

Natural gravels and possible the backfill of Roman quarry pits were recorded. Undated deposits that may have been make-up or a surface were located, overlaid by cultivated soil and a pit. The cultivated soil probably represents fields or gardens of medieval and early post-medieval date. A later ditch or pit is dated to after the mid-16th c. They were sealed by make-up, possibly of 17th- to 18th-c date, which was truncated by the modern pavement sequence.

Newgate Triangle, Paternoster Square, Newgate Street, EC4 TQ 3192 8132 MOLAS (Sadie Watson) excavation, watching brief Feb-Apr 2001 McGees NGT00

Further excavations took place after the initial phase in 2000 (*LA 9*, supp. 3 (2001) 71). Amongst the earliest features were two human burials, a ditch and several large brickearth extraction pits, all of which are dated to AD 50-100. On the N side of the site was the S extremity of the main Roman road leading W from the city. It was bordered by its ditch, which had been recut several times and, during a later phase, possibly revetted. At least five clay and timber buildings, separated by narrow gravel alleyways, lay at right angles to the road. Several phases of buildings were noted, the earliest of which predated the road, indicating their existence earlier in the 1st c AD. Gravel alleyways were recorded running behind these early buildings. The entire site was then covered by a burnt horizon, which possibly represents the Boudican Fire of AD 60-61. Recovered from these deposits were large pieces of burnt clay with visible indentations from timber struts, and burnt timbers and stakes *in situ*. The medieval period was represented by chalk block foundations and several cesspits. They were succeeded by cesspits and/or cellars of 17th- to 19th-c date, one of which contained a large assemblage of fine Ming porcelain dating to 1760-1870, thought to relate to a 'male drinking club', and another of which contained a delftware phallic drinking cup, dating to 1690-1710, that may have related to a bawdy house or tavern situated at the W end of the site. Other cut features included 18th-c brick wells and pits.

Charterhouse Building, Paternoster Square, EC4 TQ 3192 8132 MOLAS (Kieron Heard) excavation Mar-June 2001 Griffiths McGee PNS01

Evidence for at least two clay-and-timber buildings, dated to the 1st c AD, was found above the natural brickearth. One contained a hearth, oven or kiln, with an adjacent working hollow, which suggests an industrial function. Other early Roman structures or buildings were indicated by groups of stakeholes and large postholes. Also of 1st-c date were a possible boundary ditch and at least one very deep pit or well. In the late 1st c the earlier structures were demolished and a N-S road (located in the 1960s) constructed. On both sides of the road were sequences of 2nd-c clay-and-timber buildings, one of which on the W side was particularly well preserved, with evidence for plastered walls and a small oven in one of its rooms. It was separated from a neighbouring building by a narrow metallised alley. A building on the E side of the road had at least one room with a mortar floor; later buildings in the same area had brickearth floors with associated tile-built hearths. Rubbish pits and large quarry pits were located in open areas behind these

buildings. The latest Roman building, probably of 3rd-c date, had tessellated floors, although they only survived as fragments; this building is likely to have been broadly contemporary with a mosaic floor found immediately to the S of the site in the 19th c. The road appears to have been still in use at this time. Following the demolition of the later Roman building, extensive deposits of soil covered the site, indicating that much of the area was open ground. In the 4th c five inhumations, including one infant, were buried in graves that were dug into the surface of the Roman road, and therefore at least part of the road had gone out of use. The burials were presumably Christian, oriented E-W, and were closely grouped in what might have been a family cemetery. One of the burials was laid on a bed of ceramic tile fragments.

Post-Roman activity was represented by chalk and mortar foundations on the N side of the site which are assumed to have belonged to properties that fronted on medieval Paternoster Row. Along the S side of the site were the remains of a lead pipe, believed to be part of the medieval Great Conduit (London's first public water supply) installed in the mid 13th c.

Paternoster Square (former Works Department ramp), EC4 TQ 3192 8132 MOLAS (Nick Holder) excavation, watching brief Feb-June 2001 John Doyles PSU99

Excavations followed an evaluation in 1999 (*LA 9*, supp. 2 (2000) 42). Natural brickearth was cut by Roman brickearth extraction pits, probably dating to the second half of the 1st c. Several small rubbish pits dating to 70-160 AD were found and suggest domestic occupation close by. The presence of iron slag in one pit may indicate small-scale craft activity in the vicinity. In the medieval period the site was part of the precinct of St Paul's Cathedral and this was represented by cesspits, including a large timber-lined cesspit dated to 1240-1270, a smaller one dated to 1290-1350 and a chalk-lined cesspit dated to 1480-1600, with 17th-c backfill.

45 Quality Court, EC4 TQ 3113 8146 MOLAS (David Sankey) evaluation, watching brief Oct 2001 Sidell Gibson Architects QLY01 Late medieval and/or late 17th- to early 18th-c extraction pits were recorded, backfilled with domestic rubbish.

Walker House, 87-95 Queen Victoria Street, EC4 TQ 3217 8090 MOLAS (David Sankey) watching brief Jan 2001 Legal and General QVR00

Following an evaluation in 2000 (*LA 9*, supp. 3 (2001) 72) a watching brief on groundworks throughout the site was required. No archaeological remains have been observed. WC

Salvation Army International Headquarters, 101 Queen Victoria Street, EC4 TQ 3210 8091 PCA (Jonathan Butler) evaluation May-July 2001 Abstract Securities Ltd QUV01

London Clay was recorded, its surface significantly deeper in the S of the site, suggesting either a very steep gradient or the presence of a stream channel, dock or waterfront. Two timbers aligned E-W and recovered from boreholes to the S of the site may have been part of a Roman revetment. A substantial E-W aligned Roman wall was revealed in the S of the site. It was constructed of faced ragstone blocks and tile bonding courses with a rough ragstone core; its foundation was offset to the N and the remains of timber plank shuttering were visible. A culvert, originally arched, was recorded running through the wall. This wall is identified as that found in 1961-62, thought to be part of a building complex of 3rd-c date. It had partially collapsed in antiquity to the S leaving a large void to the N. In the N of the site a wall of similar construction were revealed. Ten timber chocks to the N of these walls were found, possibly representing supports for a large timber buttress to brace collapsing walls to the N. A similar wall was revealed to the W which may, with the substantial one to the N, represent a continuation of two parallel walls seen across the E part of the site in 1961-1962. The void caused by the collapse of the wall was filled and levelled with clay and building debris in preparation for the construction of the second building complex. A series of oak piles

driven into the London Clay was observed across the site. They represent support for the lower chalk terrace, part of a second building complex recorded on a number of occasions. An E-W wall constructed with large fragments of Roman building debris was revealed immediately to the N of the ragstone wall. It may have been part of this second building complex or a previously unrecognised phase of building activity. The southernmost Roman ragstone wall and one to the E were sealed by building material dumps, possibly medieval in date. Cut through the Roman deposits was a circular chalk-lined well resting on a timber base plate; it was backfilled in the 16th-17th c. A series of 18th- and 19th-c foundations and a possible fireplace and associated floor were noted to the S.

St Andrew's Church, Holborn Viaduct, EC1 TQ 3147 8152
MOLAS (Adrian Miles) watching brief Nov 2001 The Guild Church of St Andrew's Church Holborn HUD01

All coffins and articulated skeletons within the crypt are being recorded during clearance work. WC

St Bartholomew's Hospital, (west wing), West Smithfield, EC1 TQ 3190 8152
MOLAS (Malcolm McKenzie) evaluation July-Aug 2001 Royal Hospitals NHS Trust WTM01

Natural gravel were cut by 17th- to 18th-c pits, some of which could have been associated with the construction of the west wing in 1774-52.

St Dunstan in the West, 186A Fleet Street, EC4 TQ 3123 8119
MOLAS (Alison Telfer) watching brief Aug 2001 Keith Harrison & Associates FTC01

Human remains were found during contractor's excavations immediately below the surface of a courtyard to the rear of St Dunstan's Church. They are consistent with the re-deposition of material derived from the church burial ground during or after the rebuilding of the church in 1831-3. The original date of the burials was unknown. They were returned to the church for re-interment.

St Ethelburga the Virgin, Bishopsgate, EC2 TQ 3318 8136
MOLAS (Andrew Westman, Sadie Watson) standing building survey Sept 2001 London Diocesan Fund and Trustees of St Ethelburga's Centre for Reconciliation and Peace SEC98

This medieval church was badly damaged by a bomb explosion in 1993. The remains were surveyed and their incorporation in a new building monitored, following a previous evaluation (*LA 9*, supp. 1 (1999) 4). Natural brickearth was found by augering, its disturbed surface directly overlaid by possible dark earth or graveyard soils, except to the E where there were intermediate deposits of mortar, probably Roman. The church is documented as having been completely rebuilt in 1387-1446, and no intact fabric of definitely earlier date was seen. To the NW deep chalk and ragstone foundations, running roughly W-E, were continuous with the present N wall, which was of chalk faced with rubble ragstone, with a chamfered plinth on the exterior. The E wall, stripped of render, contained stressed quoins of limestone at the NE and SE corners, Reigate jambs of an earlier E window, the sill later raised above an infill of chalk and flint, and a door to the S, later blocked with brick. In the S wall a 14th-c doorway was replaced, possibly in the 17th c, and then sealed up. In the S aisle putlog holes and pegs may have been associated with construction of a gallery, documented in the early 17th c. A small, square hole, later blocked with brick, may have been an internal window between the aisle and the 1st floor of a secular building adjoining to the S. In the 18th c the upper part of the E wall was rebuilt in brick, and the E end of the aisle wholly rebuilt, with a door. The sill of the E window, like the side windows, was raised further (*LA 5*, 2 (1985) 50). When the nave roof was rebuilt in 1835 to a design by W Grellier, it was raised above a brick clerestory. In the 18th or early 19th c a brick burial vault was constructed immediately outside and parallel to the E wall, possibly a documented 'Great Vault' (*LA 7*, 8 (1994) 200). Two stacked lead coffins, the later inscribed '1838', were uncovered under the S aisle. No other burials were found intact, at least within 0.5 m of the floor,

the level of which was probably reduced during refurbishment in 1912-14, to designs by N Comper. In 1902-04 a brick vestry was built against the external face of the E wall, with a concrete floor suspended on steel joists above the existing brick vault. A deep brick-lined pit originally for a boiler, to the SE in the former churchyard, was connected to radiators in the church and vestry.

The Baltic House Site, St Mary Axe, EC3 TQ 3321 8125
MOLAS (Nicholas Elsdon) watching brief Sept 2000 – Apr 2001 Skanska Construction UK Ltd on behalf of Swiss Re BAX95

A watching brief followed excavations in 1995-96 (*LA 8*, supp. 2 (1997) 38). Some of the 1st- early 2nd-c AD brickearth and gravel pits were found to have been backfilled with domestic refuse, and other pits which cut make-up dumps may have been rubbish pits. The backfill of one of the extraction pits contained fire debris, including burnt painted wall plaster and the corner of a block of decorated limestone, which probably came from a Roman building. The Roman deposits were cut by rubbish pits likely to be of medieval date, and the only structural feature was an undated, heavily disturbed, chalk foundation.

St Pancras Churchyard, Pancras Lane, EC4 TQ 3250 8109
MOLAS (Nathalie Cohen) survey Oct 2001 Corporation of London PNN01

The N, W and S walls of the churchyard were photographed and a topographic survey was carried out.

Juxon House, St Paul's Churchyard, EC2 TQ 3193 8118
MOLAS (Bruno Barber) excavation June-Sept 2001 The Standard Life Assurance Company SLY00

Natural brickearth was overlaid by a layer of reworked brickearth which, in one area, contained quantities of fire-cracked flint. In the W of the site lay a fragmentary clay floor, three wells and a gravel yard surface, all of Roman date. The yard was cut by refuse and small quarry pits. In the central area, a pit was sealed by a Roman N-S road, a continuation of that observed in 1961-2. On the E side of the road there was evidence for at least three phases of building, mostly clay and timber, but with one possibly of masonry with a foundation of pitched tile and brick kiln waste. A Roman well cut the centre of the road, indicating its disuse. In the E area of the site, two large brickearth extraction pits were sealed by several phases of clay and timber buildings, one of which was destroyed by fire. Roman deposits in the W of the site were truncated by a large N-S ditch or channel, apparently of early medieval date. It is identified as the 'Western Stream', which seems to have been at least 6 m deep, more than 22 m wide and to have initially contained fairly fast flowing water before silting up and being backfilled, possibly in the 11th or 12th c. The evidence also suggests that it was a ditch originating in the Late Saxon or early medieval period, either as part of the *vallum* of St Paul's precinct, or related to the post-Conquest re-fortification of the city. Elsewhere, no medieval ground surfaces survived, but refuse pits were recorded in the centre and E of the site. Several inhumation graves indicate the use of the E part of the site as a cemetery, although it is notable that refuse pits disturbed graves while the cemetery was still in use. Little evidence for later medieval activity survived. Cut into the backfilled ditch, an isolated pier-base foundation may indicate the position of a gate into one of the enclosures within the St Paul's precinct. An isolated chalk-lined cesspit, containing a copper alloy candle stick in its primary fill, must relate to a building within the precinct, while foundations at the E of the site may be part of the Bishop's palace complex. The chalk-lined cesspit was finally infilled in the later 16th or early 17th c. The only post-medieval features to survive were one brick lined cesspit, a drain and a small refuse pit.

Condor House, 5-14 St Paul's Churchyard, EC4 TQ 3196 8107
MOLAS (Tony Mackinder) evaluation June 2001 Mills Whipp Partnership on behalf of Coal Pensions Property Ltd SCY01

The site was truncated by basement construction down to the natural gravels.

The London Millennium Bridge Foreshore, St Paul's Vista, EC4 TQ 3207 8078 MOLAS (Robin Wroe-Brown) foreshore surveys June-Aug 2001 Mayor and Burgesses MBC98

The survey followed excavations in 1999 (*LA* 9, supp. 2 (2000) 42) and stretched from the City of London Boys School (TQ 3198 8080) to Brook's Wharf (TQ 3220 8078). Numerous structures, which revealed intense use of the foreshore, particularly during the past two centuries, were recorded.

St Sepulchre Church (north churchyard), Snow Hill Court, Holborn Viaduct, EC1 TQ 3178 8148 MOLAS (Adrian Miles) evaluation Oct 2001 London Diocesan Fund SCU01

Burials were recorded in three trial pits.

4 Snow Hill, EC1 TQ 3174 8149 MOLAS (David Jamieson, Julian Bowsher) watching brief May 2001 Buckley Gray Architects SNO01

A number of Roman deposits and features were identified above the natural gravels, including a domestic rubbish pit and a large ditch.

Merchant Taylors Hall, 30 Threadneedle Street, EC2 TQ 3296 8118 MOLAS (David Saxby) watching brief July-Aug 2001 The Merchant Taylors' Company MTY99

A deposit of likely medieval date was recorded. Natural strata were not observed.

40-53 Threadneedle Street, 1-18 Old Broad Street, EC2 TQ 3329 8812 MOLAS (Malcolm McKenzie) excavation July 2000 – July 2001 Lionheart Properties TEA98

Natural brickearth was recorded. A few redeposited worked flints were found, suggesting a transitory prehistoric presence. Roman activity on the site was represented by the fragmentary remains of a clay-and-timber building, associated with a gravelled road leading N from the main E-W road to the S of the site; it is likely to be late 1st-early 2nd-c in date. This was burnt down, possibly in the Hadrianic fire in c. AD 120-125, and replaced in the later 2nd c by a masonry building with a tessellated floor. The latest Roman structure was a very large building, possibly dating to the late 3rd-early 4th c, which had mostly been robbed, perhaps in the early medieval period. Roman pits, mainly for brickearth extraction, were recorded in parts of the site; they had been backfilled with domestic, and possibly, some industrial waste. Medieval activity was represented by a fragment of a wall, found beneath Adams Court, and quarry, cess and rubbish pits. The chalk footings of a possible dovecote, associated with a chalk-lined pit to collect the waste were recorded. Post-medieval activity was represented by brick-lined cesspits of probable 17th- to early 18th-c date.

6-8 Tokenhouse Yard, EC2 TQ 3376 8132 PCA (Peter Boyer) evaluation Nov-Dec 2001 Manhattan Loft Corporation Ltd THY01
Dumped deposits and the remains of a timber structure, possibly a drain or revetment, were revealed above London Clay and are dated to the Roman period. In the N of the site there was evidence to suggest copper working in the near vicinity, though its dating is not clear at present. Medieval cut features survived, including a cess pit and a pit or ditch.

19 Tokenhouse Yard, EC2 TQ 3257 8130 AOC (Ron Humphrey) watching brief Oct 2001 Rolfe Judd TKY01

The cores from boreholes from proposed pile locations were examined. Above the London Clay were probable fluvial deposits of the Walbrook river, followed by organic sediments containing probable Roman material. These sediments are also likely to have been associated with the Walbrook river. Above them were Victorian and modern concrete or made ground.

Queensbridge House, Upper Thames Street, EC4 TQ 3227 8085 MOLAS (Robin Wroe-Brown) evaluation Mar 2001 Corporation of London UPH01

Evaluation trenches were carefully located on both sides of the road because of the presence of Huggin Hill and Queenhithe scheduled monuments. Modern truncation was noted on the N side of Upper

Thames Street. On the S side a 17th-c cobbled surface was found, overlaid by debris related to the Great Fire.

CROYDON

All Saints' Church, Addington Road, Sanderstead TQ 3415 6149 ASE (Richard James) watching brief Jan, Apr 2001 Thomas Ford & Partners AIT01

A trench in the middle of the nave floor revealed a layer of mortar which may have been an earlier floor, possibly medieval in date, although no dating evidence was recovered.

Addington Village Farm, Addington Village, Croydon TQ 3725 6405 LPA (Chris Constable) watching brief Feb-Mar 2001 Ward Homes Ltd ADF01

In the SW of the site a probable ploughsoil survived above natural gravels; it is dated to the medieval period but it contained residual lithics of Middle-Late Bronze Age date. Elsewhere, the site appeared to have been landscaped in the 19th or 20th c, thus removing any remains of post-medieval farm outbuildings that may have existed in the W and N of the site.

556-558 Brighton Road, South Croydon TQ 3248 6312 HAT (Wesley Keir, Sarah Ralph) watching brief Dec 2001 Milford Homes Ltd BGC01

An undated chalk layer was found below the existing ground level.

10-12 Bulganak Road, Thornton Heath TQ 3222 6849 MOLAS (Richard Hewett) watching brief Aug 2001 Wandle Housing Association BKN01

Modern truncation had removed almost all levels down to the natural clay.

22 Haling Park Road, South Croydon TQ 3229 6376 MOLAS (Raoul Bull) watching brief Sept 2001 Skillcrown Homes Ltd HPD01

Chalk bedrock at the S end of the site appeared to have been truncated by terracing for the recently demolished house. Where not truncated, it was overlaid by a subsoil that may have been re-worked or redeposited in the recent past, and the modern topsoil. Three cut features were recorded, the earliest of which was a large chalk quarry pit, probably of late 18th- to 19th-c date. It was succeeded by two similar pits of 19th- to 20th-c date.

Land between 21-23 Highfield Road, Purley TQ 3097 6231 SAS (Jeff Perry) evaluation Sept 2001 Windsor Homes plc HIP01

Topsoil was recorded above the natural chalk.

Gilroy Court Hotel, 591-595 London Road, Thornton Heath TQ 3145 6735 AOC (Les Capon) evaluation July 2001 Gerry Rogerson Architect LDE01

Natural brickearth was overlaid by topsoil and cut by 20th-c intrusions.

New Ward Block, Mayday Hospital, Mayday Road, Croydon TQ 3155 6735 MOLAS (David Jamieson) evaluation Jan 2001 Mayday NHS Healthcare Trust MYD01

Modern made ground was recorded above natural gravels.

5-9 Mint Walk, Croydon TQ 3236 6533 CA (Geoff Potter) evaluation Jan-Feb 2001 Jee Estate Management Ltd MIK01

One trial pit revealed a series of deposits dated to the mid-17th c and filling a substantial cut which may represent a gravel extraction pit. In two other trial pits garden soil and made ground sealed earlier cut features: these sequences may relate to land use documented for the mid-19th c.

8-14 Park Road, Kenley TQ 3225 6020 LPA (Stuart Eve) watching brief Dec 2000 Barratt South London PKY01

Subsoil and topsoil were recorded above the natural chalk.

2 The Ridge Way, Sanderstead TQ 3324 6248 CNHSS (Jim Davison) watching brief Sept 2001 Mr M Hutchings RDW01

Five pieces of struck flint of Bronze Age date and one sherd of post-medieval pottery were recovered from the topsoil.

Thomas More School, Russell Hill, Purley TQ 3100 6225 MOLAS (Raoul Bull) evaluation Aug 2001 Thomas More School RHL01

Three cut features were recorded above the natural chalk, two of which may form part of a penannular ditch c. 10-11 m in diameter and one of which may be part of a central burial pit. No dating evidence was recovered, so that it may be interpreted in two ways: either a Bronze Age barrow (the size of the feature is comparable to known barrows dating to the Early Bronze Age and Bronze Age finds, especially a hoard of metalwork, are known in the vicinity) or an Anglo-Saxon burial structure since the site lies to the E of a large Anglo-Saxon cemetery. In the latter case, the penannular ditch could represent the remains of a burial tumulus, though it would be unusually large.

38 Selbourne Road, Croydon TQ 3361 6506 SAS (Jeff Perry) watching brief Oct 2001 Hartwell Developments Ltd SBO01

Topsoil, containing burnt flint fragments, overlay natural gravels.

Croydon Centrale, Tamworth Road, land between Church Path and North End, Croydon TQ 3219 6584 MOLAS (Robert Cowie) evaluation, (Andrew Westman) standing building survey Mar 2001, (Robert Cowie) excavation June 2001 St Martins International Property Investment TMH01

The natural slope of the ground in the N and E of the site appears to have been truncated by terracing for the modern buildings. In the SE of the site (next to Church Path) a soil survived above the natural gravels from which was recovered a prehistoric struck flint. It was cut by 19th-c features: a chalk wall, pits and bedding trenches. Part of a late 19th-c building was recorded in the basement of No. 95 North End.

202-216 Thornton Road, 5-9, 11, 20-24 Peall Road, Croydon TQ 3082 6720 MOLAS (David Sankey) evaluation Dec 2001 The Big Yellow Storage Co TON01

A palaeosol, reworked in recent times towards the Thornton Road frontage, and undisturbed towards Peall Road, was recorded above the natural gravels. A single burnt flint and oyster shell were recovered from the margin of the disturbed zone.

EALING

17-21 High Street, W5 TQ 1774 8057 TVAS (Steve Ford) evaluation Apr 2001 Roseberry Homes Ltd HHA01

Extensive 20th-c truncation, including gravel extraction, had removed all deposits down to the natural gravels.

Horsenden Hill, Horsenden Lane North, Greenford TQ 1620 8450 MOLAS (Jez Taylor) watching brief Dec 2001 Ealing Parks and Countryside Service HLH01

Modern make-up was noted.

18-27 Pierrepoint Road, W3 TQ 1986 8086 AOC (Darryl Palmer, Barry Taylor) watching brief Mar 2001 Michael Shanley Homes PRP01

Monitoring of the ground reduction revealed natural gravels heavily contaminated and disturbed by modern activities.

80-84 St Margaret's Road (rear), W7 TQ 1529 7955 CA (Geoff Potter, Robin Densem) evaluation Mar 2001 Henley Homes Ltd SGD01

Natural gravels and subsoil were overlaid by soil deposits containing 19th-c material. Above them were 20th-c dumps associated with the use of the site as a yard.

ENFIELD

Edmonton Green Shopping Centre, The Broadway, Edmonton Green, N9 TQ 3450 9350 MOLAS (Jon Sygrave) watching brief Sept 2001 Modwen Developments Ltd EGS01

The present ground surface directly overlay natural clay.

80 Church Street (rear), N9 TQ 3406 9352 HAT (Nick Crank) evaluation July 2001 Ray Fawehimi Ltd CDM01

Made ground of 20th-c date was recorded.

Enfield Data Centre, 59 Lockfield Avenue, Brimsdown TQ 3650 9749 CA (Robin Densem, Geoff Potter) watching brief Apr 2001 Construction Design and Solutions Ltd LCK01

Above the natural brickearth a soil deposit of 19th or 20th-c date was recorded. WC

Enfield Town Centre Redevelopment, London Road Car Park, Enfield TQ 3285 9635 GAP/PCA (Simon Blatherwick, Rebecca Lythe) evaluation June 2001 Laing Property Development Ltd LOT01

Natural gravel and brickearth were recorded

Innova Park (former Rammey Marsh Sewage Treatment Works), Mollison Avenue, Enfield TQ 3690 9895 WA (Kev Ritchie) excavation Nov-Dec 2001 Kennet Properties RMA97

The final phase of excavations, begun in 1997 (*LA 8*, supp. 3 (1998) 84), took place. Previous excavations to the N and S identified considerable Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman and Saxon activity. This excavation was located close to the centre of the former Sewage Treatment Works. Bronze Age features were recorded, consisting of a large pit, a small pit alignment, a gully, possible field boundary ditches and a driveway. In the NE corner of the site an Iron Age roundhouse and associated pits and postholes were revealed within a ditched enclosure. In the NW corner of the site 'Lazy Beds', visible as shadows and possibly of Iron Age date, were recorded. Along the E side of the site Roman ditches were located; these may have been field boundaries which also had water management and, with associated pits, industrial uses.

Deephams Sewage Treatment Works, Pickett's Lock Lane, Ardra Road, N9 TQ 3580 9300 TVAS (Jo Pine, Graham Hull, Steve Ford) watching brief Jan-Mar 2001 evaluation May-July 2001 Kennet Properties PLK01

Natural gravels were overlain by alternating deposits of clays and peat. The peat appears to have formed in the Boreal conditions of the Mesolithic period; radiocarbon dates from the peat and from a waterlogged, birch root *in situ* confirms a date of 6th and 7th millennia BC. A further date from the upper surface of the peat seems to reflect more plant growth towards the end of the 3rd millennium. Above this sequence lay a considerable depth of made ground and concrete, dating to the 19th c or later. Evidence of deep stream channels crossing the site during the early post-glacial period was also forthcoming. WC

Enfield Town Centre Redevelopment, Sydney Road Car Park, Enfield TQ 3282 9647 GAP/PCA (Simon Blatherwick, Rebecca Lythe) evaluation June 2001 Laing Property Development Ltd SDY01

Natural gravel brickearth were observed with the natural topography sloping gradually from south to the north.

31-55 Victoria Road (rear), N18 TQ 3398 9268 CA (Geoff Potter) evaluation Feb 2001 The Christian Action Housing Association VTA01
Soil deposits overlay natural brickearth which, in one of the trenches, was cut by a linear feature, probably representing one side of an adjacent and now-culverted stream. Its fills are dated to the mid - late 19th c.

10-14 Village Road, Enfield TQ 3314 9689 HAT (Peter Boyer) evaluation Jan 2001 McClean Homes VLG01

This evaluation followed a watching brief in 2000 (*LA 9*, supp. 3 (2001) 74). Topsoil containing demolition rubble overlay subsoil formed on natural gravels. One cesspit, probably of 20th-c date, and the foundations of a 20th-c building were recorded.

Wades Mews, Winchmore Hill, N21 TQ 3141 9456 HAT (Rhodri Gardner) watching brief May 2001 Regalfame Home Ltd WDE00

Evidence of recent levelling to reduce the slope of the site was recorded above London Clay; it was probably associated with the construction of a dairy known to have occupied the site.

GREENWICH

Borthwick Street, Gonson Street, Albury Street (cable trenches), SE8 TQ 3734 7799 – TQ 3755 7765 / TQ 3732 7759 MOLAS

(Elaine Eastbury) watching brief Oct-Dec 2001 24seven Utility Services Ltd BWI01

Foundations of several, probably domestic buildings of 17th- to 19th-c date were recorded above alluvial silts.

Greenwich Park School (former), Catherine Grove, 23-33 Blackheath Road, SE10 TQ 3765 7690 PCA (Hanne Rendall Wooldridge) evaluation May 2001 CEG01

Natural gravels were sealed by a levelling layer dated to the 18th-19th c. It was cut by a probable pit of similar date before being covered by modern make-up.

Thamesmead Town Residential Site, Central Way, SE28 TQ 4603 8048 MOLAS (Tony Mackinder) evaluation Jan 2001 Calmont (Weald) Ltd CWY01

Peat deposits were sealed by alluvial silts and clays of presumed prehistoric age. In some of the test pits were dumps of brick rubble and iron pipes of probable 20th-c date; they are likely to have related to the former use of the area as part of the Royal Arsenal. In the SW of the site were recent landfill deposits.

173-185 Greenwich High Road, SE10 TQ 3803 7731 MOLAS (Julian Bowsher) evaluation May 2001 Accor UK Ltd GWH01

In two trenches natural gravels were overlaid by subsoil which, in one, contained 17th-c material. Pits of 18th- or 19th-c date were also found in what would have been open ground. In another trench the cellar of a house was revealed; this was formerly No.175, possibly dating to the early 19th c and destroyed in 1944. Also recorded were brick foundations associated with the Greenwich Railway Terminus of 1840 and a late 19th-c pit that may have been associated with a nearby public house.

Anchor Iron Wharf, Lassell Street, Hoskins Street, SE10 TQ 3893 7822 MOLAS (Julian Bowsher) evaluation Mar-Apr 2001 Berkeley Homes (City & East London) Ltd LAS01

Alluvial silts were cut by 17th and 18th-c features. Structural remains dating to the 16th to 20th c were also located, the earliest of which is likely to have been associated with the "Hobby Stables" of 1532-1533.

17 Newmarket Green, Middle Park, SE9 TQ 4150 7350 PCA (Lorraine Darton) evaluation Aug 2001 Sunrise Supermarkets NMG01
The earliest recorded deposit, a clay layer, was overlaid by topsoil, with 20th-c made ground above.

Trinity Hospital, Old Woolwich Road, SE10 TQ 3888 7805 MOLAS (Julian Bowsher) evaluations Feb-Mar 2001, June 2001 The Mercers' Company OWR01

Natural gravels were overlaid by subsoils which, in one test pit, contained Roman and medieval material; medieval or post-medieval stonework was visible within another, below the footings of the late 18th-c boundary wall (documented in the 16th c). At the S end of the site the upper levels contained 17th- to 20th-c material. Brick walls of possible 17th- to 18th-c date were located at the NW end of the site; a large rectangular 19th-c pit was also recorded.

BT and Gas Trenches, Former Royal Naval College, Romney Road, SE10 TQ 3850 7793 MOLAS (Julian Bowsher) watching brief Jan-Dec 2001 The Greenwich Foundation for the Royal Naval College RNY01

Most of the trenches contained recent made ground deposits. but brick foundations near the King Charles Quarter may be of 17th- to 18th-c date. Culverts dating to the 19th c were also present. WC

National Maritime Museum (closed circuit TV cable trenches), Romney Road, SE10 TQ 3868 7776 MOLAS (Julian Bowsher) watching brief Oct-Nov 2001 National Maritime Museum NMU01

A surface of possible Tudor date and two walls associated with the rebuilding of the Greenwich tiltyard, dating to 1635, were recorded. Traces of the easternmost gate lodge and mooring chains from the training block ship *Fame*, are amongst the 19th-c remains revealed. Natural strata were not observed.

Woolwich Church Street, Ruston Road, SE18 TQ 4230 7908 MOLAS (Rosemary Joynson) watching brief July-Aug 2001 Countryside Properties WCS01

The foundation walls of the Royal Dockyard buildings were revealed above fluvial deposits and peat. The buildings included the Engine House and Lathe Shop, the Iron Foundry, the Boiler Makers' building, the Punching and Pattern Shop and the Shop for Marine Engine. Tunnels that bisected the site were also located.

Sir Walter Raleigh statue base, former Royal Naval College, Romney Road, SE10 TQ 3837 7789 MOLAS (Julian Bowsher) watching brief Nov 2001 English Heritage, London Regional Projects RNR01

A dumped demolition layer containing late 17th- to early 19th-c material (and one Roman pottery sherd) was recorded beneath the topsoil. The remains of a possibly early 19th-c brick wall and a 19th- or 20th-c ceramic drain heading were also recorded.

Tunnel Avenue, Peterboat Close, SE10 TQ 3935 7888 MOLAS (Julian Bowsher) watching brief June 2001 Bride Hall Group Ltd TLA01

Made ground deposits of late 19th and 20th-c date were revealed; underlying alluvium or peat deposits were not exposed.

Well Hall Pleasaunce, Well Hall Road, SE9 TQ 424 751 OA (Ben Ford) watching brief May 2001 – June 2002 London Borough of Greenwich WEG01

Gardens and recreation facilities were created on this site in the inter-war period; they incorporated many existing Tudor buildings, including a barn, moat and walled garden, the construction of which led to the demolition of a substantial Georgian house, once occupied by the author E Nesbitt who wrote *The Railway Children* whilst living there. Structural remains from a possible medieval manor house on the moat island, elements of demolished Tudor buildings and parts of the Georgian house were revealed.

HACKNEY

152-154 Curtain Road, EC2 TQ 3329 8263 MOLAS (Chiz Harward) evaluation June 2001 DB Trading Ltd CIA01

Natural brickearth was overlaid by a garden soil dated to late 17th to early 18th c. Above was levelling for an 18th-c building, part of the walls of which survived.

7-27 Drysdale Street, N1 TQ 3334 8273 MOLAS (Dan Swift) evaluation July-Aug 2001 City Loft Developments Ltd DYLO1

Natural brickearth had been truncated by large-scale gravel and brickearth extraction, and by refuse pits, predominantly in the 17th c. Two parallel ditches may represent the remains of the late 16th-early 17th-c rural landscape.

Northgate House, Hearn Street, EC2 TQ 3330 8210 PCA (Dominic McLellan) watching brief Apr 2001 CgMs Consulting on behalf of MEPC (UK) Ltd HES01

Masonry structures belonging to an 18th-c gasworks were recorded, as well as 18th- and 19th-c deposits within the yard.

14-15 Hoxton Square, N1 TQ 3315 8278 MOLAS (David Sankey) evaluation Apr 2001 St George North London Ltd HXT01

Natural gravels were truncated in the 17th c, probably through brickearth extraction. A 17th- to 18th-c well, cesspit and other rubbish pits were recorded, truncated by modern foundations.

St Joseph's Hospice, Mare Street, E8 TQ 3485 8383 PCA (Will Valentine) watching brief Apr 2001 Foundation and Exploration Services MEH01

Natural brickearth had been truncated during modern construction.

Hackney Empire, Mare Street, E8 TQ 3492 8475 CA (Robin Densem, Geoff Potter) watching brief Jul-Nov 2001 Hackney Empire Ltd MSK01

Recorded above the natural brickearth were 18th- and 19th-c brick-lined drains, cesspits and possible wells.

Raines Dairy, Northwold Road, N16 TQ 3380 8666 PCA (Barry Bishop) excavation Feb 2001 CgMs Consulting Ltd on behalf of Peabody Trust NOD01

Above natural gravels, alluvial or colluvial deposits were recorded, the latter deeper in the S of the site and those in the N of the site containing Mesolithic to Early Neolithic worked flints. This sequence is interpreted as an approximately E-W aligned palaeochannel, historically known as the Hackney Brook. The sequence was sealed by deposits of 19th-c building rubble and soils representing infill of the channel in advance of urban expansion.

196 Shoreditch High Street, EC2 TQ 3346 8226 MOLAS (Andrew Westman) standing building survey Oct-Dec 2001 Strategic Rail Authority and London Underground Ltd SDC01

Adjacent construction of a new railway bridge for the East London railway has prompted a precautionary survey of the building. It is built of brick and comprises a cellar and five storeys above ground; originally it was probably two properties built early in the 18th c that were later joined together. Although it is listed Grade II, the interior and roof appear to have been radically altered since a condition survey of 1993. WC

HAMMERSMITH AND FULHAM

Queen Charlotte's Hospital, Goldhawk Road, W12 TQ 2215 7900 HAT (Peter Boyer) evaluation Feb 2001 Crest Nicholson Residential (Eastern) Ltd GHW01

Levelling deposits, associated with the construction of the former hospital, lay directly above the natural clay.

Fulham Island, Vanston Place, SW6 TQ 2525 7730 PCA (Chris Pickard) watching brief Feb-Mar 2001 Manhattan Loft Corporation Ltd VAC01

Natural brickearth was cut by ditches, all on the same alignment. The most substantial of them may have been a field boundary which appears to have been infilled in the 17th c. The others probably had an agricultural or horticultural use. Medieval pottery was retrieved from a soil deposit. Sealing the ditches was a garden soil, dated to the 18th c, which, in the S of the site, was cut by boundary ditches dated to the late 18th-early 19th c. Contemporary with the ditches in the N of the site were pits and possible structural remains, including two postholes. Stoneware pottery wasters were identified in 19th-c dumped deposits.

Hammersmith Embankment, Winslow Road, W6 TQ 3233 7790 MOLAS (David Jamieson) excavation Nov-Dec 2001 EPR Architects HWR99

Excavations, following an evaluation in 1999 (*LA 9*, supp. 2 (2000) 47), revealed pits containing prehistoric pottery and worked flint, including a leaf-shaped arrowhead. An early Saxon sunken-featured building identified to the NE of site contained an assemblage of pottery, including imported ware, lead weights, Roman copper alloy coins, glass beads and worked bone. To the S of this building substantial posthole alignments, dated to the early Saxon period, were identified; they may define a timber hall. Also found were a number of early Saxon rubbish pits and, possibly related to this period of activity, five undated hearths or ovens. A brick cellar dated to the 18th c was recorded, infilled with glass working waste and kiln fragments. A brick-built structure was also identified and has been interpreted as part of a glass kiln for the production of glass beads in the late 18th or early 19th c. Linear features, which may relate to the 18th-c formal gardens on the site, were identified.

Hammersmith Embankment, Winslow Road, W6 TQ 3233 7790 MOLAS (David Jamieson) evaluation Nov-Dec 2001 EPR Architects WIO01

Evidence for a medieval or earlier palaeochannel (Parr's Ditch) was found in the E of the site, overlaid by brick foundations of 18th-c date. An undated gully, lined with posts, was uncovered in another area. Elsewhere substantial deposits of made-ground indicated that the site had been severely truncated in the 19th c. WC

HARINGEY

Athenaeum Place, Muswell Hill, N10 TQ 2860 8954 MOLAS (Adrian Miles) evaluation Nov 2001 J Sainsbury ATP01

Post-medieval ploughsoil overlay natural clay.

Fryatt Road, N17 TQ 3282 9129 HAT (Matt Sutherland) evaluation Oct 2001 Ujima Housing Association FYT01

Recent overburden directly overlay the natural brickearth or London Clay. A single 19th-c gully was recorded.

HARROW

45-61 Church Road and Green Circle, Pynacles Close, Stanmore TQ 1675 9225 OA (Andrew Norton) evaluation Sept 2001 Wilcon Homes, North London CUP01

Above the London Clay, undated soil deposits were recorded which appear to relate to the landscaping of the existing gardens of the 1940s houses. A single 20th-c ditch, probably a property boundary or drainage channel, was identified.

Brooks Hall, Old Redding, Harrow Weald, Harrow TQ 1475 9250 AOC (Angus Stephenson) evaluation Mar 2001 Banner Homes Group plc ORE01

In the N area of the site beside Old Redding, the gravel subsoil was recorded below the surface of the modern car park. In the S part of the site, several cut features representing gardening and landscaping features were associated with a mansion built here in the 19th c.

Chandaria Residence, Priory Drive, Stanmore TQ 1560 9345 PCA (Elliott Wragg) evaluation Oct 2001 Munkenback & Marshall PDE01

Cut into the natural brickearth was a feature interpreted as a tree throw hole. It was sealed by redeposited subsoil associated with late 18th- to early 19th-c landscaping of the site, or its subsequent levelling in the early 20th c. This deposit was truncated and covered by topsoil in modern times.

HAVERING

Havering College of Further Education, Ardleigh Green Campus, Ardleigh Green Road, Romford TQ 5416 8925 HAT (Rhodri Gardner) evaluation May 2001 Havering College of Further Education and Hornglade Projects Ltd AGG01

Natural brickearth deposits were sealed by shallow topsoil.

Berwick Ponds Farm, Berwick Pond Road, Gerpins Lane, Rainham TQ 5550 8385 HAT (Nick Crank, Dan Hounsell) evaluation June 2001 RJD Ltd BPD99

An evaluation in 1999 (*LA 9*, supp. 2 (2000) 48) was followed by a further evaluation. Middle and Late Iron Age features were recorded across parts of the site, and a larger number of Roman features, probably associated with a farmstead settlement of the mid-late 1st to mid 2nd c. Occupation possibly extended further down the hill in the later Roman period.

Land at Havering Drive, Romford TQ 5118 8954 HAT (Dan Hounsell) evaluation Sep 2001 Capital Development HVG01

Topsoil overlay subsoil and a small, shallow feature, but no dated finds were identified.

Harold Court, Harold Court Road, Romford TQ 5610 9110 ECCFAU (Joanne Archer) field walking Dec 2001 Forest Enterprise, Thames Chase HCD01

Prehistoric activity was indicated by the presence of two distinct concentrations of burnt flint above the London Clay, one in the SW and the other in the W of the site. Single flakes of worked flint were associated with each concentration. Roman and medieval material was also recovered, though in small quantities; larger quantities of post-medieval pottery and roof tile were recovered, but not in such concentrations to suggest occupation.

14, 16, 22, 24 and 42 High Street, Hornchurch TQ 5358 8719 HAT (Peter Boyer) evaluation July 2001 Stephenson Partnership Ltd HTC01

A large, re-cut medieval ditch or pit dating to the late 13th or early 14th c was recorded, as well as a late medieval or early post-medieval feature.

Roneo Corner, Hornchurch Road, Romford TQ 5158 8752 AOC (Angus Stephenson) evaluation May-June 2001 CPM Environmental Planning HHM01

On the E part of the site, natural gravels were exposed immediately under the modern concrete slab. To the N and W was a sequence of alluvial and peat deposits associated with a marsh environment formed by the periodic flooding of the River Rom. Parts of the site were heavily disturbed by 19th- and 20th-c factory foundations.

Former Ford of Dagenham Plant, Manor Way, Consul Avenue, Hornchurch Marshes, Dagenham TQ 5110 8240 CA (Robin Densem) evaluation, excavation Feb 2001 CgMs Consulting Ltd for London Development Agency MOY00

Further work took place after an evaluation in 2000 (*LA 9*, supp. 3 (2001) 78). Above the natural gravels were deposits of alluvium and peat which have been dated by radiocarbon to the Neolithic period. They were sealed by modern deposits.

111-113 New Road, Rainham TQ 5093 8289 CA (Robin Densem) evaluation Feb 2001 Ridgemont Homes Ltd NRR01

Natural gravel and brickearth were, in one trench, cut by a ditch from which a prehistoric struck flint was recovered. The ditch was sealed by an 18th- to 19th-c agricultural or horticultural deposit, its surface cut by a 20th-c pit and overlaid by modern dumps.

Oldchurch Hospital, Oldchurch Road, Romford TQ 5095 8803 MOLAS (Raoul Bull) watching brief Nov 2001 Barking, Havering & Redbridge Hospitals ODC01

Truncated natural gravels were recorded below the demolished Victorian hospital.

One Oak, Orange Tree Hill, Havering-atte-Bower TQ 5106 9300 CA (Geoff Potter) watching brief Sep 2001 Mrs P Gill OTH01

The site lay just to the SW of the main site of Havering Palace, a medieval and Tudor palace which fell into disrepair during the 17th c and had disappeared by the early 19th c. In some of the test pits the natural sand or clay was either truncated – probably during levelling – or overlaid by soil deposits. In other test pits made-ground was followed by the foundation of the recently demolished modern residential house.

Great Barn, off Pike Lane, west of M25, Cranham, Upminster TQ 5850 8650 ECCFAU (Mark Peachey) field walking June 2001 Forest Enterprise, Thames Chase GBC01

A possible prehistoric site, represented by a large amount of burnt flint concentrated in the W half of the study area, was recorded. A small concentration of slag in the E side of the area may indicate iron smithing. Small quantities of Roman, medieval and post-medieval pottery were also recovered. The subsoil is London Clay.

Hole Farm, Folkes Lane, Cranham, Upminster TQ 5750 8950 ECCFAU (Andy Letch, Mark Peachey) field walking May 2001 Forest Enterprise, Thames Chase HFA00

The survey of the remaining field of farmland (*LA 9*, supp. 3 (2001) 77) identified another possible prehistoric site, again represented by burnt flint, but also by a small concentration of flint flakes. A concentration of medieval and post-medieval pottery was found close to the site of the medieval and later Beredens Manor, which was demolished during the construction of the M25. The subsoil is London Clay.

2-6 Junction Road, Romford TQ 5162 8920 ECCFAU (Mark Peachey) evaluation Apr 2001 Destinyhomes Ltd JCN01

Subsoil above natural clay was overlaid by garden soil or brick rubble.

Wykeham Hall, Market Place, Romford TQ 5120 8895 ECCFAU (Steve Hickling) watching brief July 2001 Trustees of the Wykeham Centre WYH01

Foundation trenches for an extension to Wykeham Hall (*f.* 1909) were monitored. A large pit was revealed, the lower part of which contained 16th- to 17th-c pottery and leather fragments, including several worn shoes. Also uncovered were a charnel pit and 8 burials belonging to the graveyard of the church of St Edward the Confessor over which part of Wykeham Hall was built. The present church, dated to the mid-19th c, is built on the site of a medieval chapel of ease and graveyard, consecrated in 1410.

Belhus Country Park, Romford Road, Upminster TQ 5675 8240 ECCFAU (Robert Wardill) survey Jan 2001 Essex County Council Country Parks THBM 01

A magnetometer survey was carried out to determine the source of a scatter of brick and tile apparent on the field surface. The main anomaly located was a NE-SW band characteristic of a spread of brick and tile rubble, probably associated with a trackway that is identifiable on early Ordnance Survey maps. It is likely that the rubble is a result of dispersal by ploughing. Other anomalies were present, but all were indicative of modern or natural features.

Pages Farm, Shepherds Hill, Romford TQ 5550 8950 ECCFAU (Mark Peachey) field walking June-July 2001 Forest Enterprise, Thames Chase PGF01

The survey identified a scattering of medieval pottery and a small concentration of post-medieval pottery, close to Hall Lane, together with large concentrations of post-medieval tile. The subsoil is London Clay.

Warley Hill, Warley Road, Great Warley TQ 5715 9050 ECCFAU (Robert Wardill) survey Jan 2001 Forest Enterprise, Thames Chase WRH01

A magnetic susceptibility survey was carried out on farmland and although several zones of increased magnetic susceptibility were detected across the study area, none is believed to be indicative of the presence of an archaeological site.

HILLINGDON

184 Bury Street, Ruislip TQ 0860 8860 MOLAS (David Jamieson) evaluation Jan 2001 KMC Mason & Sons Ltd BYP01

Natural clay only was recorded.

15-17 Corwell Lane (rear), Uxbridge TQ 0820 8147 ASC (Jonathan Hunn) Dec 2000 WE Black Ltd CWX00

Garden soils were recorded above natural clay.

Dawley Park, Kestrel Way, Hayes TQ 0890 7960 TVAS (Steve Ford) evaluation Apr 2001 Black Country Properties DWP01

Natural brickearth was generally sealed by made ground, though a possible soil deposit was recorded in places. Channels or hollows were located and a single struck flint core and a pottery sherd – probably Neolithic or Bronze Age in date – were found in the upper part of the brickearth.

Little London Nurseries, Harlington Road, Hillingdon TQ 0785 8170 FA (Clare King) evaluation July 2001 McLean Homes South West Ltd HLG01

The evidence indicates that the site was stripped to natural brickearth and that some levelling occurred across parts of the site. It was then built up with modern debris before a layer of topsoil was deposited for the nursery.

Iver South Sewage works, Hatch Lane (east and west of), Harmondsworth, West Drayton TQ 050 774 – TQ 062 770 FA (Tracy Michaels) watching brief, excavation May-June 2001 Thames Water HTL01

The natural brickearth was cut by three ditches, two gullies and a pit. One ditch appeared to be of Neolithic date while the other two and the pit were of 12th- to 13th-c date. Both gullies could be of Roman or a later date.

Lyon Industrial Estate, High Road, West Drayton TQ 0556 8104 AOC (Darryl Palmer) evaluation Dec 2000 – Jan 2001, Apr 2001 watching brief May 2001 Stargas Nominees Ltd HWY00

Most trenches revealed natural brickearth and gravels. In two of the trenches, organic deposits appeared to be the fills of a channel, from which were recovered worked flint and pottery. The flint is not abraded, suggesting that it had not travelled far from its place of deposition and may be knapped somewhere near the site. The pottery is dated to the Bronze Age; the flint dates from the Neolithic period to the Bronze Age. The channel may date to the Mesolithic period and was still active during the Bronze Age. In the centre of the site an archaeological horizon, with no visible cut features, was located and retained *in situ*. A watching brief was also carried out on excavations for pad foundations but in the event they were not deep enough to affect the archaeological horizon.

114 High Street, Uxbridge TQ 0536 8451 MOLAS (Isca Howell) evaluation Sept 2001 George Wimpey Central London Ltd HUX01 Alluvial deposits were overlaid by a probable 19th-c soil and brick garden wall; otherwise the site had been truncated.

477-499 High Street (rear), Harlington TQ 0889 7706 PCA (Lorraine Darton) evaluation Jan-Feb 2001 Barratt Homes HEH01 A prehistoric stakehole was cut into the natural brickearth in the W of the site and, to its W, a pit was found containing Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age pottery. Material of this date was recovered from a ditch cutting the brickearth in the E of the site. They were all sealed with brickearth redeposited in the 19th c.

Home Farm, Holloway Lane, Harmondsworth, West Drayton TQ 0663 7870 MOLAS (Stewart Hoad) excavation, watching brief Mar-July, Sept-Oct 2001 SITA HOM98

This phase of work followed that of 1999 (*LA 9*, supp. 3 (2000) 49) and consisted of the stripping of ploughsoil around areas which had previously been found to have features of archaeological interest. It revealed a prehistoric trackway above the natural brickearth, aligned NW-SE, and the remains of an associated field system, comprising of a series of enclosures, boundary and drainage ditches, and livestock control features. Associated with this were the remains of probable temporary shelters, cooking pits, and a water hole (or quarry pit). Two cremations were also excavated. An enclosure, thought to be Roman in date, and ditches and features of possible Saxon, medieval and post-medieval date, have also been uncovered. These may represent a continuation of use of the area for agricultural purposes from the prehistoric period to 18th c. Possible WWII features include large pits that may have held anti-glider posts.

99 New Road, Hayes TQ 0840 7700 SAS (Jeff Perry) Jan to Feb 2001 evaluation Marwin Securities Ltd NED01

Four prehistoric pits were found cutting the natural brickearth; they contained burnt flint, a fragment of pot and a broken Neolithic arrowhead. Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age pottery was recovered from the interface between the brickearth and the overlying subsoil. Above were 19th- to 20th-c features, mainly pits, brick walls and a brick well.

The Cottage Hotel, Royal Lane, Uxbridge & West Drayton TQ 0682 8287 HAT (Lee Prosser) standing building recording June 2001 Cliff Walsingham and Co RYL01

This recording follows a watching brief in 1998 (*LA 9*, supp. 1 (1999) 14). The cottage comprises a complex of buildings and piecemeal additions extending W from the street frontage. The earliest building appears to have been a lobby-entrance house with architectural features suggesting a construction date in the early 17th c. Unusually, the main hall and parlour rooms of the building display a carpentry technique known as cellular marking, recently identified on a number of 17th-c buildings in central Essex. Visible architectural features suggest that the building underwent a number of extensions within a short period after the initial construction. It was refurbished in the 18th c and a large wing was later added at the end of the 18th or beginning of the 19th c, which may initially have formed a carriage house. Additions to the building in the 20th c included the subdivision of a number of rooms and most recently, the addition of a new wing to the SW.

Lansdowne House, St Peter's Way, Harlington TQ 0875 7818 CA (Robin Densem) evaluation Aug 2001 Harlington Hospice Association PTW01

Natural brickearth was cut by two features: a pit, probably of pre-18th-c date, and a ditch of 19th- or 20th-c date from which one sherd of medieval pottery was recovered. They were sealed by a re-worked subsoil that contained a residual sherd of 6th or 7th-c Saxon pottery.

Imperial College Sports Ground (Phase 6), Sipson Lane, Sipson TQ 0825 7765 WA (David Godden) excavation Apr-Oct 2001 Henry Streeter Ltd IMC96

A further phase of excavations took place after that of 1997 (*LA 8*, supp. 3 (1998) 87). A group of four Early Bronze Age cremation burials was found, associated with two pairs of small double postholes. Most of the features were of Middle Bronze Age date and included field boundary ditches, ditches marking a 5 m wide curving trackway and ditches possibly delineating a farmstead. The field system had a general orientation of approximately NW-SE. Late Bronze Age activity was recorded, represented by two cremation burials and a quarry pit. Traces of Roman activity were limited to 7 small truncated pits in the N of the site, near the projected line of the Roman trackway found in earlier work, small truncated pits represent traces of Roman activity. In the W of the site was located a small *grubenhaus* structure that included two postholes; its fill contained burnt flint and daub. A discrete irregular area of brickearth was found to contain pieces of burnt and struck flint and pot of prehistoric to Saxon date; it was respected by one of the Middle Bronze Age field boundary ditches. In the NW corner of the site a line of cart tracks was recorded which are dated to the 19th c when the area was used as a tip.

International Business Training Centre (proposed), Sipson Road, Sipson TQ 0733 7802 WA (Rachel Every) evaluation Dec 2001 - Jan 2002 Lewdown Holdings Ltd SPP01

Natural brickearth in the NW of the site was cut by a linear feature dating to the Late Bronze Age and a second, undated linear feature further to the S. In the S of the site were a few postholes and linear features dating to the 19th-20th c; here truncation due to 19th-c terracing had also occurred.

The Old Vicarage, 191 Station Road, West Drayton TQ 0644 7955 ASC (Jonathan Hunn) May 2001 WE Black SIY01

Garden soil, from which Roman pottery was recovered, was recorded above natural clay.

Perry Oak Cottages, off Wessex Road, Heathrow Airport TQ 061 760 FRA (Ken Welsh) excavation February 2001 BAA WXR01 Elements of Bronze Age field systems were revealed.

Mount Vernon Hospital, New Cyclotron Building, White Hill, Northwood TQ 0760 9180 MOLAS (David Jamieson) evaluation Apr 2001 Paul Strickland Scanner Centre MVH01

Natural clay and gravels were recorded.

HOUNSLOW

South Point (TNT Building), Bedfont Road, West Bedfont TQ 0730 7395 AOC (Angus Stephenson) watching brief Dec 2000 - Jan 2001 BAA Lynton plc SUP01

In the E of the site, natural gravels were found below the modern ground; in the W of the site waterlaid deposits were recorded, probably in a geological anomaly.

The Island Site, Brentford Lock, Commerce Road, Brentford TQ 1736 7745 PCA (Simon Deeves) evaluation Mar 2001 Charles Church Developments Ltd ISB01

The 'Island' was created by the cutting of the Grand Canal in 1794 across a bow in the River Brent. All deposits below modern make-up consisted of alluvium and reworked alluvial deposits.

West Bank Site (Shingle End), Brentford Lock, Commerce Road, Brentford TQ 1730 7730 PCA (Lorraine Darton) evaluation

July 2001 CgMs Consulting Ltd on behalf of St George West London CCB01

Deep layers of 19th-c made ground overlay natural gravels.

St George's Church, Castle Way, Hanworth TQ 1123 7119 MOLAS (Isca Howell) watching brief Sept 2001 Hawkes, Edwards & Cave CWG01

A silt deposit, recorded in one of the groundwork trenches, may be evidence for a postulated medieval boundary ditch.

The Cottage, Chiswick Mall, W4 TQ 2178 7810 MOLAS (Tom Wilson) watching brief Nov 2001 The Manser Practice CKM01

Evidence of a substantial brick-celled domestic building, probably dating from the 18th c, with associated wells, garden soil and a pit were recorded above the natural brickearth.

Ferry Lane, Brentford TQ 1800 7740 MOLAS (Ken Pitt, David Saxby) watching brief, excavation June 2000 – Sept 2001 Rialto Homes plc FRY98

During the 2000 and 2001 phases of work, following an evaluation in 1998 (*LA 9*, supp. 1 (1999) 15), the brick foundation walls of buildings belonging to the Soap Works, which were situated on this site from the early 19th c, were recorded. There appear to have been at least three phases of building work, or re-adapting of the initial buildings, and individual rooms have been identified from documentary evidence.

Quintin Hogg Memorial Ground, Hartington Road, W4 TQ 2048 7672 AOC (Alys Vaughan-Williams) watching brief Apr 2001 University of Westminster Estates Service HTN01

Limited ground reduction exposed only topsoil.

Western International Market, Hayes Road, Southall TQ 1075 7850 GAP/PCA (Simon Blatherwick, Jim Leary, Ruth Duckworth) watching brief Feb-May 2001 Laing Property Development Ltd HYA01

A steeply inclined interface between the natural gravel and the overlying brickearth recorded in one test pit is tentatively interpreted as part of a palaeochannel. A single struck flint, Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age in date, and three pieces of fire-cracked flint were recovered. Post-medieval make-up deposits were also recorded.

Magnolia Park (former William Dye Works), Hibernia Road, Clarence Terrace, Hounslow TQ 1355 7532 MOLAS (Portia Askew) excavation May 2001 Wimpey Homes Holdings Ltd HID00

Excavations, following an evaluation in 2000 (*LA 9*, supp. 3 (2001) 79), found natural brickearth overlain by 19th-c cultivated soil, probably that of a documented market garden. In the NE corner of the site a brickearth extraction pit, documented in 1850, was exposed, its infill consisting of a limited range but large quantity of pottery wasters, possible seconds, and kiln furniture. This showed that the Isleworth Pottery, which had re-located in the early 19th c to the E part of the site in a strip adjacent to Clarence Terrace, was making slipware bowls and redware flowerpots only. No evidence for pottery works structures was found; these may have been to the S of the site. The pottery works was replaced by the row of houses called Thompson Terrace, of which only brick walls and wells survived truncation. A number of late-19th-c brickearth extraction pits were found in the S of the site; they were filled with large amounts of pottery (marmalade jars, ointment jars) and glass (bottles and window pane). Modern truncation from decontamination excavations indicated evidence for the former William Dye Works.

Park Tavern, 107 London Road, Isleworth TQ 1710 7720 PCA (Mark Bagwell) excavation Dec 2001 CgMs Consulting Ltd on behalf of Barratt West London LRB01

Neolithic activity was indicated by the recovery of struck flint blades and a leaf-shaped arrowhead from the top of the natural brickearth. Above this there was evidence of Roman activity, the earliest and latest being 1st-4th c in date and represented by field boundary ditches. A second phase of activity is dated to the late 1st and 2nd c, and consisted of post-built building/s, a hearth, and a

cremation burial. They were sealed by a gravel yard surface. The structures probably formed part of a Roman roadside ribbon development at the W edge of the Roman settlement of Brentford. They were sealed by medieval and 18th- to 19th-c ploughsoil deposits, and 18th- and 19th-c features associated with the former Angel Inn public house.

641-647 London Road, Isleworth TQ 1500 7615 MOLAS (Tony Mackinder) evaluation Dec 2001 Pegasus Retirement Homes Ltd LDI01

A brickearth deposit, disturbed in the 19th c and possibly related to a nursery known to have existed on the site, was found in one trench, whilst an undated waterlaid deposit was noted in another. Other features located were brick walls and a 20th-c concrete culvert.

Syon House, Syon Park, Brentford TQ 1726 7675 MOLAS (Robert Cowie) evaluation July-Aug 2001 (Robert Cowie, Terence Smith, Andrew Westman) standing building survey Oct 2001 Syon Park Ltd PKD01

Excavations to the NW of Syon House revealed natural brickearth cut by a series of features, including gullies and postholes. One gully was undated, but the other features were probably contemporaneous with Syon Abbey, a Bridgettine house that moved from its original site in Twickenham in 1431. Dumps of domestic rubbish and building rubble, dated to the mid-14th to 15th c, were evidently associated with the occupation of the abbey; a slightly later dump, possibly associated with the demolition of the abbey, produced similar material. Part of a probable path or road is likely to have been associated with the abbey. Syon House was built on the site of the abbey after the Dissolution. A possible robber trench for the N wall of a late 16th-c range that once formed part of Syon House was located. From it was recovered a fragment of Reigate stone moulding which almost certainly came from the abbey. Post-Dissolution dumps were recorded, one of which contained fragments of Bath stone, possibly dating to the work on Syon House in the 1820s. The standing building survey provided information about structures in and around Syon House that might be remnants of the abbey; these included a vaulted undercroft in the W range of Syon House (previously identified as part of the abbey), a doorway in the so-called 'abbey barn' and a Tudor archway in a brick wall abutting Laundry Cottages.

Holme Court, Twickenham Road, Isleworth TQ 161 755 OA (Julian Munby, Ben Jeffs) standing structure survey Oct 2001 Peter Taylor Associates TW101

Holme Court is a Grade II* Listed Building, an early Georgian mansion containing a number of later buildings within its curtilage; it was these buildings that were recorded, some of which were being demolished or substantially altered. Among them were a piggery, a school building and several structures relating to 20th-c honey processing. Vincent van Gogh taught briefly at the former school on the site in 1876.

ISLINGTON

New River Head Pumping Station, Amwell Street, EC1 TQ 3130 8279 TVAS (Graham Hull) evaluation June 2001 St James Homes Ltd ASF99

Following an earlier evaluation (*LA 9*, supp. 3 (2000) 50), further trenches were excavated. Above natural clay was a substantial deposit of made ground containing mainly 17th- to 18th-c material, with 20th-c made ground above. In one trench a thin garden soil overlay natural gravels and in another a wooden water pipe was found in a thick clay deposit; it comprised of two refitted halves of a split, hollowed-out trunk. This pipe was probably associated with the construction of 'Upper Pond' at Claremont Square and a windmill at the New River Head in the early years of the 18th c, rather than from the first phase of the New River Scheme in the early 17th c.

Oliver House, 51-53 City Road, EC1 TQ 3280 8229 MOLAS (Alison Telfer) evaluation July 2001 Willerby Properties CIO01

A number of pits, dating to the early 17th c and containing residual Roman and medieval pottery, were recorded beneath modern building foundations and services. Natural strata were not reached.

1-2 Finsbury Square, EC2 TQ 3278 8193 MOLAS (Sadie Watson) evaluation Dec 2001-Jan 2002 Mills Whipp Partnership on behalf of Royal Bank of Scotland FBY01

Overlying the natural brickearth was a series of dumps, possibly relating to medieval land reclamation. It was cut by a ditch which appeared to have held water and was subsequently backfilled and possibly recut to the W. A late medieval brick-lined drain, parallel with the earlier ditch, had been inserted into the overlying make-up dumps. Above were more dumped deposits.

24 Gaskin Street, N1 TQ 3175 8375 MOLAS (David Jamieson) watching brief May 2001 Groveworld GIS01

Made ground of 19th and 20th-c date was recorded.

Therese House, 29-30 Glasshouse Yard, EC1 TQ 3204 8205 MOLAS (Bruno Barber) watching brief Oct 2001 CgMs Consulting Ltd on behalf of HDG Mansur Investments Inc GLY01

Natural gravel was overlaid by a deposit of reworked brickearth containing abraded Roman material. It was cut by a grave for a W-E, supine, human inhumation, and an unknown cut. The grave is probably medieval – either part of the West Smithfield Black Death cemetery or a burial within the garden of a cell in the London Charterhouse. A cellar floor of red brick was located in one test pit, sealed by material indicating that the building had gone out of use by the late 17th or early 18th c.

150-164 Goswell Road, 2-14 Seward Street, EC1 TQ 3195 8275 PCA (Sam Whitehead) watching brief Apr-Aug 2001 Barratt Homes GSL01

The earliest recorded deposits were dumped layers dating to the late medieval period. They formed the surface of an 18th- to 19th-c burial ground, used for the interment of unclaimed bodies from St Bartholomew's Hospital. Four phases of burial were recorded, as well as part of the cemetery's W boundary wall. The first phase consisted of three mass burial pits, superseded by rows of burials identified with stone markers. The third phase was represented by a small group of graves each containing a number of burials and/or charnel remains. Possibly contemporary with this was a final phase of burials broadly on the same alignment as the primary rows of burials. This phase was marked by many burials (550) densely packed together, both horizontally and vertically, and showing obvious signs of slumping; clearly the burial ground was overcrowded at this stage. Evidence of post-mortem activity was found on a number of the skeletons.

3-7 Herbal Hill, EC1 TQ 3130 8212 AOC (Ron Humphrey) evaluation Nov 2001 Trento Holdings Ltd HBH01

The edge of a probable former channel of the River Fleet was located in the N of the site; cartographic evidence suggests it ran NW-SE across the site until the late 18th c. No channel was identified in the S, suggesting that it ran quite acutely NW-SE across the site. Deep deposits of made-ground overlay the channel silt in the N and the natural clay in the S of the site; they are dated to 17-18th c and probably related to the initial development and construction on the site, evidenced by substantial deposits of construction debris, truncated by 19th-c basements.

18-30 Leonard Street, EC2 TQ 3286 8235 AOC (Darryl Palmer) evaluation Feb 2001 Colebrook Estates LNE00

This work succeeded an initial watching brief in 2000 (*LA* 9, supp. 3 (2000) 80). One of two trenches revealed substantial deposits of post-medieval and possibly medieval dumped material overlying redeposited or disturbed brickearth. The second trench and the earlier watching brief however indicated that later intrusions had truncated the archaeological deposits to varying degrees.

Charles Rowan House, Margery Street, WC1 TQ 3120 8276 MOL (Mike Webber) excavation Dec 2001 CRH Residents Association MGY01

Excavations and research were undertaken by residents as part of their courtyard refurbishment. Walls were found, identified through documentary evidence as 18th- and 19th-c cellars, and an early 19th-c pit with an assemblage of working class, domestic artefacts.

13 Rawstorne Place, N1 TQ 3160 8282 MOLAS (Andrew Westman) evaluation Mar, July 2001 Baynes and Mitchell, on behalf of Bennett Associates RTP01

Fills of a pond or waterlogged deposits were revealed in the E of the site; a pond here may have been for watering livestock being driven to Smithfield along the route now taken by St John Street to the W of the site. Above the fills were the remains of a brick path, and a wall, both probably of late 18th or early 19th c date and relating to buildings documented in the late 18th c. They may have been contemporary with The Barn, a three-storey brick building with some timber framing and a slate roof, apparently documented as existing in 1790 and still standing in the centre of the site. A brick-lined drain was laid across the brick path, at the same time as the ground was raised with extensive dumps, inside as well as outside The Barn. The wall was superseded by an open area and later, probably late in the 19th c and in the 20th c, new floors were laid and other commercial and light industrial buildings added to The Barn, infilling an area to the rear of terraced houses situated to the W and S. The Barn, which is statutorily listed Grade II, is to be retained and refurbished in the new development.

47-48 St John's Square, EC1 TQ 3166 8215 MOLAS (Sadie Watson) standing building recording and excavation Dec 2001 McCann Erickson STQ01

The building is statutorily listed Grade II. Below-ground structural remains consisted of three brick vaults forming the cellar roof, the bricks dating from the Tudor period. The interior of the cellars was recorded photographically.

1 Waterloo Terrace, N1 TQ 3153 8410 PCA (Roddy Mattinson) watching brief Oct 2001 Laing Homes WAZ01

Probable 19th-c remains and 19th- and 20th-c ground make-up, including residual 17th-c material, were recorded. Natural strata were not observed.

Albion Foundry, 32 York Way, N1 TQ 3042 8335 AOC (Giles Dawkes) evaluation June 2001 P&O Landholdings YKY01

Cultivation soils and dumped deposits of 18th-c date overlay the natural gravels. Above this were the remains of structures relating to the 19th-c foundry, including brick machinery bases, flues, floors and internal partitions.

KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA

2-4 Old Church Street, SW3 TQ 2708 7765 MOLAS (Robert Cowie) excavation May-Aug, Oct-Nov 2000 FL Estates Ltd OCU00 Excavations, following an evaluation (*LA* 9, supp. 3 (2001) 80) found that a soil deposit above the natural gravels had begun to form by the Roman period, but that most of its formation (or disturbance) appears to have been in the medieval period. Amongst the earliest features were two pits, possibly of prehistoric date, one of which contained a Mesolithic burin. Other flakes were recovered from later contexts. A few Roman features, including pits and ditches, indicate the presence of a rural settlement. Two parallel slots, apparently dated to the Roman period, may have been part of a rectilinear timber building.

The earliest medieval activity was represented by residual pottery dated to c. mid 11th to mid 12th c, and then a ditch and a number of pits dated mainly to the 13th and 14th c. A fragment of moulded Reigate stone was recovered: it may have come from the parish church of All Saints (later St Luke's or Old Church, Chelsea), which once stood on the S side of the site. Pits, brick wells, soakaways and cesspits of 16th to 19th c date were recorded in the N half of the site; they would have been located in the back gardens of houses fronting onto the street. The presence of crucibles in one of the pits suggests that there may have been small-scale fine metal-working in the area.

The remains of two houses were found closer to the street frontage. The churchyard of Chelsea Old Church (St Luke's) occupied the southern part of the site. Here were found late-17th-c gravel extraction pits succeeded by the burial ground; 288 burials (two with foetuses) were recorded, dating from the end of the 17th to mid-19th c. Most of the coffins were of wood, although a few were lead-lined. Nineteen individuals have been identified from coffin plates, including two members of the Hand family who ran the famous Chelsea Bun House. Three brick-built burial vaults and at least one brick-built tomb were found.

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES

The Bittoms, Kingston Hall Road, Kingston-upon-Thames TQ 1795 6895 OA (Andrew Norton, Granville Laws) evaluation, excavation Oct-Nov 2001 Kingston College KHR01

Excavations were located on the E edge of what was once a sand island within the Thames floodplain. Traces of prehistoric activity were found, comprising residual Neolithic or Bronze Age lithics and isolated pits containing Bronze Age pottery. Further isolated pits indicate that the area was marginal in the early to middle Saxon period. Evidence for gravel extraction and possibly cultivation was found for the medieval period, although environmental analysis also suggests periods of disuse. Evidence was recovered for cultivation trenches of 16th to 19th-c date. During the 18th-c buildings were constructed along the W side of the site facing the river; a brick cellar associated with one of them had been partly constructed from re-used worked stone of medieval date. Large warehouses were later built on the site.

Coombe Martin, Coombewood Road, Kingston Hill TQ 2040 7130 PCA (Jim Leary) evaluation Apr 2001 CgMs Consulting Ltd on behalf of Grenville Homes CEO01

In the southernmost trench the natural gravel was cut by two parallel linear features containing a small quantity of burnt flint. In the same trench a quantity of burnt flint and a fragment of 17th-c pottery was recovered from a pit, possibly dug for gravel extraction. Three more linear features were recorded to the E of the trench; these contained burnt flint and a fragment of 11th-13th-c pottery and one of them yielded Late Iron Age pottery, suggesting prehistoric activity in the vicinity. The size and nature of these features are indicative of 18th-19th-c horticultural or bedding trenches which are commonly found in the area.

Four Acres, George Road, Kingston-upon-Thames TQ 1945 7027 AOC (Karl Hulka) evaluation Oct 2001 Architon Group Practice GGD01

A trench to the N of the house exposed the foundations of the outbuilding of an earlier house, Fairview, which was erected towards the end of the 19th c and demolished c. 1920. It was founded on natural gravels the surface of which, to the E of the house, was rutted, probably from the use of machinery during gravel extraction in the 19th c. Gravel extraction had considerably reduced the ground surface in the N and W of the site; elsewhere the gravels had been truncated or disturbed by landscaping and tree root action.

Hornbeam House, Kingston Hill TQ 201 713 KUTAS (Pat Nicolaysen) watching brief Mar 2001 KIH01

River terrace gravels below garden soil were observed in foundation trenches for a conservatory.

21-23 London Road, Kingston-upon-Thames TQ 1832 6926 PCA (Lorraine Darton) excavation Nov 2001 – Jan 2002 Anglo Holt Construction Ltd LDK01

A deep linear feature containing burnt flint and a fragment of Bronze Age pottery was found above the natural brickearth in the N part of the site. Medieval features were also revealed, including a well, rubbish pits and a ditch. The latter was recorded in the centre of the site and may have continued to the SW where a similar ditch on the same alignment was recorded. One stretch of ditch was overlaid by a gravel yard surface above which lay a deposit containing much 13th-

to 14th-c pottery, cut by a probable well. In the N of the site a 14th-c pottery kiln and its associated features were located. Five phases were recorded, marked by a separate floor within the original walls. The earliest kiln, sub-rectangular in shape, was represented by its walls, tile floor and an internal pedestal, formed out of two parallel raised tile platforms. It may have been used for tile production. The walls were modified during subsequent phases by rounding the corners so that the latest kiln was circular in shape. This kiln had two flues and associated stoke pits; the base of the northernmost flue was lined with pitched tiles and the southern flue was associated with a firebox, backfilled with charcoal. Areas of intercutting pits were found to contain much 14th-c pottery within charcoal fills. Recorded in the centre of the site were a shallow linear feature, possibly a beam slot, several postholes, a horse burial of 18th-c date and the remains of buildings of late 18th- to 19th-c date.

41 London Road, Kingston-upon-Thames TQ 183 693 KUTAS (Jim Leary, Pat Nicolaysen) watching brief LOK01

Three post-medieval pits and a 19th- to 20th-c drain were revealed, from which a glass linen smoother was recovered, the first example known in Kingston.

Land at Skerne Road (former gasworks), Kingston-upon-Thames TQ 1810 6970 PCA (Tim Bradley) evaluation Dec 2001 St George Developments Ltd SCN01

Two channels, one at least of which was natural, were identified in the natural clay. Towards the SW of the site a pit was recorded which appears to have been of Roman date; it was succeeded by one containing a significant amount of Roman building material and pottery. The building material consists predominantly of large fragments of box flue tile dating to 1st-2nd c AD; this and the large quantity of unbraided Roman pottery indicate the presence of a Roman building within the immediate vicinity. Another Roman pit was recorded; further evidence for Roman occupation. To the SW postholes dated to the 18th- to 19th-c had cut through the fill of the earlier channels. A 19th-c ditch or service trench was also recorded.

Skerne Road Car Park, Kingston-upon-Thames TQ 1810 6970 PCA (Tim Bradley) excavation Dec 2001 St George Developments Ltd SKD01

Two prehistoric pits were identified in the natural brickearth in the N of the site. A significant amount of residual burnt and struck flint was also found within the fills of later features. Two large Roman pits were revealed, one of which contained much Roman roof and box flue tile, dated to the mid-1st to late 2nd c AD and suggesting the location of a significant Roman building in the area. A number of 18th and 19th-c post holes and small pits, associated with the horticultural or agricultural land use, were also recorded. WC

LAMBETH

9 Albert Embankment, 87 Black Prince Road, 5 Salamanca Street, SE1 TQ 3056 7866 MOLAS (Kieron Tyler) evaluation June-July 2001 excavation Jan-Mar 2002 Berkeley Homes (City & East London) Ltd AEB01

Ploughsoil above natural gravels had been cut by cesspits, postholes and gravel extraction pits, the fills of which are dated to the late 18th c. One of the backfills contained a late-18th-c tin-glazed ware, J. Singleton ointment pot, manufactured in Lambeth. Features associated with Doulton's pot manufactory, known at the site from c. 1890-1923, were uncovered. Five pottery kilns were recorded, with two phases of use: two early kilns were replaced by a final three. All the kilns had circular bases and were of the downdraft type, with an exit flue leading out towards a chimney. Two chimney bases survived. The flues were backfilled with a mixture of whole pots (mainly stoneware bottles), kiln shelves, kiln furniture, refractory bricks (mainly made by Cowen, of the type used in the kiln construction) and other debris, including unfired clay and glaze. The kiln shelves bore splashes of glaze (as did the kilns and walls of the flues) and circular shadows left after the removal of the product being fired. The shadows corresponded exactly to the size of

stoneware bottles recovered from the site and the splashes of glaze were the same as that coating the bottles. A series of flues linked to a chimney were recorded in the S of the site; the deposit within the flues suggested that this was a colour preparation area. The site was sold in 1923.

LEWISHAM

79b Adelaide Avenue, SE4 TQ 3751 7510 PCA (Kevin Wooldridge) evaluation May 2001 Mr and Mrs E O'Hara ADE01
London Clay was overlaid by modern made ground dating from the late 19th c.

The Nook, 10 Brangwyn Crescent, SW19 TQ 4725 7955 PCA (Jonathan Butler) evaluation Sept 2001 F J Balloch Construction BNN01

Overlying the natural gravels were dumps, which raised the ground level in what was a waterlogged area and which may have been make-up for building construction since a building in the area of the site is first documented on a map of 1847. Above them was a demolition dump that may have been associated with a varnish factory situated immediately E of the site during the later 20th c.

Bronze Street (Molesworth Street-Creek Road cable trenches), SE8 and SE13 TQ 3811 7544 - 3753 7764 watching brief MOLAS (Julian Bowsher, Simon Davis) Aug 2001 24 Seven Utility Services Ltd CKP01
Modern made ground was recorded.

Harold Wharf, 6 Creekside, SE8 TQ 3755 7718 CP (Christopher Phillpotts) watching brief Sept 2001 Art in Perpetuity Trust CEP01
Above the natural gravels 19th- to 20th-c dumps and the boundary walls and outbuildings of a 19th-c chemical works were recorded.

River Wall, Creekside, SE8 TQ 3750 7700 MOLAS (Duncan Lees) topographic survey May, Sept 2001 Environment Agency CEK01
A topographic survey of the revetment on the W side of Deptford Creek was undertaken, as well as a plan of a crane base rail.

44-45 Deptford Broadway, SE8 TQ 3725 7691 MOLAS (David Sankey) evaluation July 2001 JNI Property Developments DEB99
Following an evaluation in 1999 (*LA 9*, supp. 2 (2000) 53), a second phase took place. A large culvert, broadly perpendicular to Deptford Broadway and used between the mid-17th c and the 19th c, was exposed. Natural was not observed.

Deepway, 85 Evelyn Street, SE8 TQ 3626 7846 MOLAS (Alison Telfer) evaluation July 2001 Higgins Construction plc EVL01

A series of fluvial deposits, possibly representing a period of transgression by the Thames in the Saxon period, was recorded. In the E of the site was a plough- or garden soil, dated to the 19th c, which had been truncated by a stock brick wall. Victorian and modern rubbish pits were also recorded.

Blundell House, Goodwood Road, SE14 TQ 3622 7717 MOLAS (David Sankey) watching brief June-July 2001 Mansell Construction Services Ltd GDW01

Quarry pits of c. 17th- to 18th-c date were recorded; these were probably the result of brickearth extraction for brick-making, being broadly contemporary with a brick clamp excavated nearby (*LA 8*, supp. 2 (1997) 51 (NRO96)).

Pepys Estate, Grove Street, SE8 TQ 3670 7860 PCA (Roddy Mattinson) watching brief Oct-Nov 2001 Rydon Construction Ltd GVT01

Natural gravel was overlaid by 20th-c garden soils and demolition layers associated with the closure of the Royal Naval victualling yards.

Hatcham Park Mews, New Cross Gate, SE14 TQ 3592 7693 CA (Robin Densem) evaluation Oct 2001 Greater London Enterprise HPM01

The natural gravel was cut by a posthole that contained a late-15th to mid-17th-c potsherd. It was overlaid by a 19th-c re-worked soil containing two residual Roman sherds.

Lewisham Police Station, Lewisham High Street, SE13 TQ 3840 7560 PCA (Simon Deeves) evaluation July 2001 Laing Ltd LWH01
Modern made ground, surface and topsoil was recorded above the natural gravels.

179-183 Sydenham Road, SE26 TQ 3617 7164 OA (James Mumford) watching brief Dec 2001 Greenacre Homes Ltd SYA01
An undated soil deposit above London Clay was observed in one location. The site appears to have been truncated during construction of the now demolished 19th-c building.

MERTON

Abbotsbury First School, 220 Abbotsbury Road, Morden TQ 2557 6775 CA (Geoff Potter) evaluation June 2001 London Borough of Merton AOY01

The natural clay was, in one area, cut by a ditch of late-18th-c date. Elsewhere 20th-c dumps or subsoil overlay the clay.

Tooting and Mitcham Football Club, former NAAFI sports ground, Bishopsford Road, Morden TQ 273 675 FA (Clare King) evaluation Apr 2001 Cranbourne Ltd BPF01

Two medieval ditches and a small, undated linear feature, probably a drainage channel, were revealed. Roman and early post-medieval pottery was recovered from unstratified deposits. Three channels were identified as well as post-medieval and modern drainage pipes.

Haslemere First School, Brooklands Court, Haslemere Avenue, Mitcham TQ 2674 6922 MOLAS (Jez Taylor) watching brief Sept 2001 London Borough of Merton HME01

Dumped modern material was noted beneath topsoil; natural strata were not reached.

CIPD House, 35 Camp Road, SW19 TQ 2257 7103 MOLAS (David Sankey) evaluation Dec 2001 Chartered Institute of Personal Development CPB01

Topsoil was found to overlie natural gravels.

Penfold's Nursery, 181 Central Road, Morden TQ 2561 6761 PAA (Gef Parsons) evaluation Mar 2001 PFN01

Overlying the natural brickearth was a layer of medieval ploughsoil which contained residual lithics, including a Mesolithic core. Above the ploughsoil was 19th- to 20th-c overburden.

Garfield School, Garfield Road, SW1 TQ 2534 7096 SAS (Jeff Perry) Aug 2001 evaluation London Borough of Merton GFR01

A 19th- to 20th-c wall was recorded above a deposit of similar date, which overlay natural clay.

25A High Street, Homefield Road, SW19 TQ 2398 7103 SAS (Jeff Perry) May 2001 evaluation Pelham Properties Ltd HWN01

Most of the site had been truncated by modern development, but a medieval pit was found, cut into the natural gravel.

176-188 London Road, Mitcham TQ 2790 6952 PCA (Jim Leary) evaluation Apr-May 2001 Kitewood Estates LMH01

Evidence of a 10th- to 12th-c roadside ditch was found cutting the natural gravels. It was succeeded by a possible 10th- to 12th-c wall foundation consisting of a plinth of large flint nodules with green sandstone blocks above; it probably represented building activity along London Road. Cutting through the wall was a large domestic rubbish pit dated to the 13th to 14th c. Two other pits, one dated to the late 16th to 17th c, succeeded by the other dated to the mid-18th to late 19th c, relate to rubbish disposal in the rear of properties fronting London Road. A brick drain was recorded to the N of the site; it is dated to 18th-19th c and may have been associated with the Swan Inn public house. Some 19th-c brick wall foundations were recorded; also a possible WWII air raid shelter in the N of the site.

Morden First School, London Road, Morden TQ 2514 6750 SAS (Jeff Perry) July 2001 evaluation London Borough of Merton LDA01

A deposit of flints in the upper part of the natural clay was found to contain one prehistoric flint core. Above were features related to 19th-c houses that once occupied the site.

Merton Priory, land bounded by Bennett's Ditch, River Wandle and Merantum Way, SW19 TQ 2652 6984 MOLAS (David Saxby) evaluation Sept-Dec 2001 Countryside Commercial plc MMY99

Previous work on the site between 1986-1990 uncovered the main church, chapter house and infirmary complex of Merton Priory (*f.* 1117). A survey in 1999 (*LA 9*, supp. 2 (2000) 53) was followed by this evaluation, both being undertaken in the S part of the monastic complex. It revealed foundation walls of buildings associated with the infirmary. Another foundation wall, close to the historic course of the River Wandle, appears to have been part of the medieval priory mill. During the Tudor period the chalk walls of the mill were rebuilt in brick. Close to the mill building was the mill pond; the head race for the 17th-c mill was revealed above the partly backfilled medieval mill pond. It comprised two stone-lined abutments, each constructed from large re-used medieval Reigate stone blocks around a central core of flint. Recovered from the mill pond were two Tudor wooden 'starts' (small pieces of wood which connect the floats or blades to the main wheel). Evidence of a calico mill built by John Leach in 1802, was also revealed, consisting of the walls of the brick wheel pit, the gear pits and a number of internal structures, including a possible brick water tank and furnace mount. By 1820 this mill was in the hands of Leach's son-in-law, Thomas Bennett, for the production of colourful handkerchiefs. A small millstone, which may have been used for the grinding of dye stuffs, was found on the floor of the mill.

52-54 Morden Road, Mitcham TQ 2690 6830 LPA (Stuart Eve) evaluation July 2001 Travis Perkins MDC01

Deposits dated to the 20th c were recorded above the natural gravels.

Mitcham/Liongata Enterprise Park (former CMA site), Morden Road, Mitcham TQ 2690 6830 LPA (Stuart Robertson) watching brief Apr 2001 Chestergate Estates (Mitcham) MDM01

Modern gravel extraction had truncated much of the site and only modern drainage trenches and sewage pipes, probably associated with a railway line, were located, confirming the assertion that the limits of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery was located nearby in 1919.

Rutlish Road, Merton Park, SW19 TQ 2520 6980 AOC (Angus Stephenson) evaluation Feb 2001 Crest Nicholson Residential (South) Ltd RUD01

Natural gravels were found to have been heavily disturbed by 20th-c house foundations in the N part of the site and groundworks associated with the 19th-c Tooting and Merton branch railway line in the S part of the site.

St Mary's Church Hall, St Mary's Road, SW19 TQ 2450 7145 AOC (Giles Dawkes) watching brief Mar 2001 St Mary's Parochial Church Council SYW01

A sequence of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural gravels was recorded.

96, 98 Wimbledon Hill Road, SW19 TQ 2441 7090 HAT (Rhodri Gardner) evaluation May 2001 Michael Shanly Homes Ltd WMB01

Evidence of recent levelling to reduce the slope of the site was recorded above London Clay; it was probably associated with the construction of the properties. Truncation was recorded to the rear of No. 96, where a sunken garden had been created. Levelling deposits overlay the subsoil in some parts of the site.

Deen City Farm, 39 Windsor Avenue, SW19 TQ 2636 6946 SAS (Jeff Perry) watching brief Jan 2001 Deen City Farm WIA01

Levelling deposits were overlaid by topsoil containing a burnt flint. Natural strata were not reached.

NEWHAM

145-155 Albert Road, E16 TQ 4325 7990 MOLAS/MoLSS (Graham Spurr, Rob Scaife, Nigel Cameron, Jane Corcoran) geoarchaeological evaluation Nov 2000 Hollybrook Ltd AET01
Core samples taken from a single borehole indicated peat interbedded with organic clays, overlying gravels and capped by

inorganic clays. Radiocarbon dates the accumulation of peat and clay to c. 6000-3000 BP (Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age). Palynological analysis found evidence of elm and lime declines, together with associated woodland clearance and cereal production nearby. Brick fragments at the peat/organic clay interface at the top of the peat may relate to medieval occupation and documented floods and abandonment of the area in the early 15th c.

Halling Wharf (former), Burford Road, E15 TQ 3880 8385 MOLAS (Raoul Bull, Dick Bluer) watching brief May-Aug 2001 English Partnerships BUA00

This work followed an earlier phase in 2000 (*LA 9*, supp. 3 (2001) 84). A chalk-lined channel to the S of Wharf Road and a series of ditches in the area N of Wharf Road indicated post-medieval land and water management of the site. No dating evidence was retrieved from the deposits. The channels N of Wharf Road were filled and later sealed by garden soils. All areas showed significant removal of deposits by 19th-c and later construction work.

2-62, 49-85 Cedars Road, E15 TQ 3940 8475 AOC (Angus Stephenson) evaluation Jan 2001 Toynbee Housing Association Ltd CDA01

Natural silt and brickearth deposits over gravels were recorded in all parts of the site and were severely truncated by 19th and 20th-c basemementing and industrial activity in many areas. Where subsoil survived this was found to contain 19th-c material, consistent with its modern usage as gardens and orchards.

All Saints Church, Church Street, E15 TQ 3940 8385 MOLAS (Adrian Miles) watching brief Apr-Nov 2001 Purcell Miller Tritton on behalf of the Parochial Church Council VIE00

Work continued after an evaluation in 2000 (*LA 9*, supp. 3 (2001) 84). The watching brief consisted of three phases of work, of which the first was the monitoring of excavation for an access road from Church Street to the vestry: 22 headstones and three brick burial structures were revealed. During the second phase the excavation and recording took place of burials and burial structures which were to be disturbed after the demolition of the vestry to the S of the church. The third phase, inside the church, revealed 32 memorial slabs hidden beneath the floor, and four burial vaults.

Cumberland Road Playing Fields, Cumberland Road, E13 TQ 4080 8220 PCA (Timothy Bradley) evaluation Mar 2001 London Borough of Newham CDD01

A modern ground levelling deposit was identified above the natural brickearth.

A13 Prince Regent Lane Improvements: Prince Regent Lane, Freemasons Road Underpass, E16 TQ 4062 8170 GAP/PCA (Ken Whittaker, Mark Beasley, A Douglas) excavation, watching brief Oct-Nov 2001 RMG (A13) Construction JV/TfL FRU01

The site lies on the edge of terrace gravel deposits where a low density but extensive prehistoric landscape has been recorded. In the Freemasons Road Underpass site, the natural terrace gravels, having undergone successive fluvial re-working, were cut by a gully, pits and post-and stake holes of possible Neolithic date. An E-W post-built structure more than 15 m long was recorded, consisting of a double row of large oak piles, radiocarbon dated to the Middle Bronze Age (1780-1540 BC). It is possible that these piles supported a plank walkway into the Thames-side marshes, or a platform at the terrace edge. Debris representing craft and food waste, together with the remains of domestic dogs, were found to the S of the structure. The environmental evidence suggests a freshwater wetland environment dominated by willow and alder and that barley was grown on the drier gravel terrace immediately to the N. To the N of the post structure were contemporary pits, ditches and postholes, suggesting more intensive settlement activity closer to the drier ground. These deposits and the structure were overlaid by a sequence of rapidly formed peat layers, the top of which is dated by radiocarbon to 3280 ± 50 or 1680-1440 BC. Evidence for utilisation of the marshland was represented by a section of curving ditch with

a terminus to the north, and by a spread of timbers probably laid to stabilise the marsh surface. These layers were, in turn, covered by mid to late Holocene alluvial deposits (4500-1000 BC).

108-110 The Grove, E15 TQ 3905 8451 PCA (Jim Leary) evaluation, excavation Mar, Apr 2001 Imperial Developments GVE01

Two medieval domestic rubbish pits, dated to the late 13th to 14th c, were recorded cutting the natural gravel to the E of the site. They may mark the rear property boundary of a building fronting The Grove. Three contemporary pits also cut the natural gravels; they are dated to the mid-16th to 17th c and indicate the continuity of the earlier boundaries, which may have also been extended further back from The Grove frontage at this time. An increase in activity by the late 17th c is represented by rubbish pits, a number of which contained large quantities of late 17th- and early 18th-c pottery, the assemblages dominated by material normally associated with an apothecary, possibly reflecting a change in the use of the building. Two large pits, infilled in the late 18th and early 19th c, may have been for gravel extraction; in one corner of both pits they appear to have been stepped down twice, possibly steps to facilitate access. A brick-lined cesspit provided evidence of some domestic activity and two wall foundations suggest extensions to the building which, by the end of the 19th c, occupied the entire site.

137-141 High Street North, E6 TQ 4237 8402 CA (Geoff Potter) evaluation, watching brief Jun-July, Dec 2001 Auriga Group Holdings Ltd HEE01

An Early Iron Age pit cut into the natural brickearth was revealed. There was also one apparently early though undated cut feature. The overlying subsoil contained a single potsherd of Late Iron Age - medieval date. A possible linear feature was also recorded, dated to the late 16th to 17th c. Other features related to the late 19th c and subsequent 20th-c development of the site, including a backfilled cellar. WC

The Green Man Public House, 196 High Street, E16 TQ 3848 8382 TVAS (Helen Moore) evaluation Sept 2001 London Inn Hotels Ltd HTD01

A sequence of alluvial deposits overlay the natural gravels and was sealed by 18th- to 19th-c dumps. Above were 20th-c made ground and a brick surface.

241-263 High Street, E15 TQ 3851 8375 MOLAS (David Jamieson) evaluation Apr 2001 Galliford Hodgson Ltd HGD01

A palaeochannel of probable post-medieval date was recorded on the W side of the site, cutting through a waterlaid deposit; it suggests that the topography was relatively flat and may have contained tributaries or braided channels relating to the Channelsea river. To the N a boundary or ditch was located, sealed by topsoil of medieval or post-medieval date; the latter had been truncated by modern baseminting.

The Nursery Site, Mark Street, E15 TQ 3911 8423 CA (Geoff Potter) evaluation July 2001 NEWTEC MKS01

The robbed out and backfilled basements of late 19th-c and 20th-c buildings were recorded above the natural gravels.

2-6 New Mount Street, E15 TQ 3879 8406 MOLAS (Raoul Bull) evaluation July 2001 Higgins Homes Ltd NMS01

Natural gravels in the N of the site were cut by a ditch and sealed by what appear to have been reclamation deposits of c. mid-16th- to mid-17th-c date. Elsewhere natural brickearth was cut by ditches, one of which is dated to the mid-late 4th c AD, and the others to the 17th c. A pit, possibly structural, was also revealed and is broadly dated to the late 16th to late 19th c. Victorian foundations and features – including a brick soakaway, rubbish pit and drains – truncated much of the site, which was covered by modern made ground.

ETAP Hotel (former Silvertown Goods Yard), North Woolwich Road, E16 TQ 4171 8011 MOLAS/MoLSS (Graham Spurr, Craig

Halsey, Jane Corcoran) geoarchaeological survey May 2001 Construction Team Services NWH01

From a transect of auger holes, the surface of natural gravel was found to slope down from W-E and was overlaid by a deposit probably representing increasingly sluggish water flow and silting up of Late Glacial braided river channels during the early Holocene period (c. 10,000 BP). As river levels fell still further during the early Holocene, woody plant growth took root in the river muds, leading to the accumulation of peat. The base of the peat is dated to 5350-5210 ± 110 BP and is likely to represent a wet, marshy woodland environment, which appears to have continued to exist on the site until c. 2110 ± 70 BP. Towards the W of the site, large timbers were located, either naturally fallen trees or a man-made structure. The peat was overlaid by silty clay, representing the transition from wet woodland to river mud – possibly sedge fen or mudflats – associated with the rising river levels of the historic period. It might also represent seasonally inundated pasture. The evidence also suggests that a creek or channel flowed close to the eastern part of the site in the prehistoric period.

Three Rabbits Public House, 833 Romford Road, E12 TQ 4245 8578 MOLAS (Jon Sygrave) evaluation Jan-Feb 2001 Galliford Hodgson Ltd RFD01

Above the natural brickearth a cesspit, a well and a wall were recorded, all of which were probably associated with the early 17th-c inn.

Royal Albert Dock, Royal Albert Way, E16 TQ 4220 8073 CA (Robin Densem) watching brief Mar 2001 Mills Whipp Projects on behalf of Development Securities plc RAK01

Deep deposits of 19th-c made ground were recorded. Natural strata were not observed.

Star Lane, E16 TQ 3965 8202 TVAS (Andy Taylor) watching brief Nov 2001 West Ham and Plaistow New Deal for Families SAE01

Above the natural gravel were clay deposits, overlaid by modern made-ground and concrete.

Twelvetrees Crescent, E3 TQ 3850 8225 MOLAS (Jane Corcoran, Graham Spurr) watching brief Jan 2001 ProLogis Developments Ltd TWC01

Natural gravels were sealed by alluvium. The surface of the gravels, on which the Holocene alluvium accumulated, was found to have been very irregular, and its morphology is likely to have determined the environment of the floodplain in the early to middle Holocene period (c. 10,000 - 4,500/1000 BC). Above the alluvium was make-up associated with the former gasworks.

2-22 Well Street, E15 TQ 3908 8496 MOLAS (Alex Brett) watching brief Apr 2001 Galliford Hodgson Ltd WLT01

Natural brickearth was overlaid by 20th-c deposits.

REDBRIDGE

Land bounded by Aldborough Road North, Roy Gardens, Oaks Lane, Newbury Park TQ 4560 8910 ECCFAU (Mark Peachey) evaluation Aug 2001 Higgins Homes Ltd ADR01

Topsoil was recorded above the gravel subsoil.

29 The Avenue, Wanstead, Ilford TQ 4092 8866 SAS (Jeff Perry) Oct-Nov 2001 evaluation Furlong Homes plc TNE01

Modern rubble deposits overlay natural clay.

Balfour Road, Ilford TQ 4360 8680 PCA (Ruth Duckworth) watching brief Sept 2001 CgMs Consulting Ltd on behalf of McCarthy and Stone BLF01

Several pieces of possibly struck flint were recovered from the surface of the natural gravels. A brick wall was revealed in section; it may have been associated with Ilford Lodge, an 18th-c estate and house, which survived until the mid 1960s.

46-50 High Street (rear), E11 TQ 4056 8834 CA (Robin Densem) watching brief Aug 2001 London Wall Properties Ltd HWA01

A gravel extraction pit of 18th-c date was recorded on the E side of the site, and a late 18th or early 19th-c boundary or garden wall was exposed on the S side. Elsewhere natural gravels had largely been truncated during the construction of basements.

The Temple, Wanstead Park, Wanstead, E12 TQ 4162 8740 CA (Robin Densem) evaluation Mar 2001 Lesley Howes Archaeological Services and the Corporation of London WND01

The Temple is part of the mid-18th-c historic park of Wanstead House (rebuilt in c. 1716). A mock-classical building, it lies behind an artificial mound which was formed at the same time and as part of the same design as the Temple. The location of the original edge of the mound was located; it is dated to the mid-18th c. Residual Roman tile fragments were also found; these may relate to Roman features recorded in the area in the 18th c.

RICHMOND UPON THAMES

Barnes Old Police Station, Barnes High Street, SW13 TQ 2165 7645 PCA (Ruth Duckworth) watching brief, evaluation June 2001 CgMs Consulting Ltd on behalf of Laing Homes BNI01

Late 18th and 19th-c domestic remains and 19th or 20th-c ground make-up were recorded above the natural brickearth.

Bushy House, National Physical Laboratory, Bushy Road, Teddington TQ 1565 7048 PCA (Chris Mayo) evaluation Nov 2001 Laing Homes BYN01

Natural gravels were overlaid by sediments of either alluvium or colluvium; they were cut by modern services. A rubble deposit, probably a loose hardcore foundation, was also recorded and is dated by one potsherd of late 17th or early 18th-c date. WC

72 Gerard Road, SW13 TQ 2169 7673 PCA (Chris Mayo) watching brief Nov 2001 Thirlston Homes Ltd GES01

Cultivation soils overlay the natural gravels.

Tapestry Court, Mortlake High Street, SW14 TQ 2077 7600 PCA (Lorraine Darton) watching brief, evaluation, excavation Aug-Oct 2001 Pierre d'Avoine MLT01

Alluvial clay in the N of the site was cut by a medieval ditch dated to the mid-12th to 13th c. Also in the N of the site was a well infilled in the late 15th c. Two properties were recorded, one in the N half of the site, which dated to the 18th c, the other in the S, which is dated to the 17th c. The properties were represented by the basements of vernacular buildings, both structures showed signs of alterations, such as the replacement of worn floors and blocking walls. The 17th-c tile and brick floored cellar of the property in the S of the site, fronting onto Mortlake High Street, consisted of two rooms, of which the southernmost was probably used as a kitchen area, on account of a hearth and chimney found in a corner of the room. The final alterations in this property date from the late 19th c, demonstrating that it remained in use for at least 150 years. The 18th-c brick floored cellar in the northern property, which fronted onto the River Thames, may also have been used as a kitchen since it contained a hearth area in the southern room. This property was demolished in the late 19th c when the extant Tapestry Court building was constructed in 1892.

Asgill House, Old Palace Lane, Trumpeters Inn and Trumpeters House, Old Palace Yard, Richmond TQ 1748 7486 RAS (Robert Cowie, Steve Dyer) geophysical survey, standing building survey Sept, Dec 2001 OPD01

The preliminary results of the resistivity survey appear to confirm the conjectured alignments of the W and N arms of the Tudor royal palace's moat, which respectively cross the gardens of Asgill House and Trumpeters Inn. Two possible walls are apparently at right angles to the S side of the northern moat. In the garden of Trumpeters House the surviving length of the S wall of the Great Orchard of Richmond Palace was found to be slightly shorter than is documented, due to a failure to distinguish between the Tudor wall and a later continuation.

38a Radnor Road, Twickenham TQ 1580 7280 TVAS (Lisa-Maree Hardy) watching brief May 2001 Morland Homes RDN01

Above the natural brickearth a soil deposit overlaid by made-ground was recorded; both contained Victorian material. A brick wall foundation was also located, apparently contemporary with the existing terraced house.

Land at Railshead Road, Isleworth TQ 1668 7535 HAT (Nick Crank) evaluation Aug 2001 Michael Shanly Homes Ltd RAL01

Modern overburden overlying alluvial deposits and London Clay was recorded in one of two trenches, the overburden probably related to the construction of the former engineering works on the site. In the second trench a concrete jetty or slipway was revealed; it had been levelled over, probably during redevelopment of the site in the 1960s.

Bamboo Garden, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew TQ 1811 7688 CA (Geoff Potter) watching brief May 2001 Royal Botanic Gardens Kew ROG01

Probable planting beds for bamboo, dating to the late 19th c, were revealed in the E and S areas of the site.

36 Station Road, Hampton TQ 1395 6964 MOLAS (Nicholas Elsdon) evaluation June 2001 MM Cox Properties Ltd SIO01

Above the natural gravels were ditches, probably associated with cultivation, boundaries or drainage, and also a cellar and another ditch, both associated with a large 19th-c property, Castle House. A wall and the cellar floor of this house were constructed from re-used 16th- to 17th-c bricks and 17th- to 18th-c floor tiles. One residual sherd, of possible 13th- or 14th-c date, was the only evidence of earlier activity in the surrounding area.

SOUTHWARK

106 and land adjacent to 108-110 Alberta Street, SE17 TQ 3168 7832 CA (Geoff Potter) evaluation Feb 2001 S G Pelling & Co Ltd ABA01

Overlying the natural silt was a soil horizon, presumably the land surface prior to development in the 1790s. This was sealed by several layers of made-ground, which relates to the development of the site as domestic gardens in the 19th and early 20th c.

Land to the rear of 1 America Street, SE1 TQ 3220 8010 AOC (Giles Dawkes) evaluation Oct 2001; excavation Dec 2001 Schrodgers Property Investment Management Ltd AMA01

Two small pits containing prehistoric pottery were found cutting the natural sand; numerous residual finds of prehistoric pottery, flint flakes and tools were also recovered. Prehistoric activity was succeeded by a Roman cemetery and so far, at least 68 Roman inhumations have been recorded. The intercutting burials were orientated both N-S and E-W, with no discernible phases of alignment, and they included neonate and juvenile burials, a possible cremation and at least four coffins packed with lime. Many of the individuals were adorned, mainly with bead necklaces, copper bracelets and rings set with *intaglio*. Other grave goods include a complete pottery vessel and the remains of a pair of hob nail boots. Later Roman, post-cemetery activity included a ditch and isolated dumps. The site was truncated in the 19th c during the construction of a warehouse. WC

The London Millennium Bridge Foreshore, Bankside, SE1 TQ 3205 8057 MOLAS (Robin Wroe-Brown) foreshore surveys June-Aug 2001 Mayor and Burgesses of the London Borough of Southwark MFB98

Following excavations in 1999 (*LA 9*, supp. 2 (2000) 55), a series of foreshore surveys and a monitoring programme were undertaken from the steps E of the Founders Arms public house to the steps adjacent to the Globe Theatre. Neolithic alluvial deposits with evidence of an alder stand growing in them, Neolithic and Iron Age erosion channels braiding across the alluvium, a possible large palaeochannel of unknown date, and the presence of numerous post-

medieval and later foreshore features such as barge-beds, revetment structures and artefact scatters, were recorded.

Riverside House and Bear Wharf, Bear Garden, SE1 TQ 3226 8048 MOLAS (Tony Mackinder) excavation Feb-Mar 2001 Chelsfield plc BAK99

Excavations followed an evaluation in 1999 (*LA 9*, supp. 3 (2000) 55) and revealed two chalk buildings of late 13th-c date and a deposit containing horse and dog bones which may relate to animal baiting that took place on Bankside from c. 1540. The remains of a brick-walled polygonal building were uncovered; they probably represent further evidence of the Hope Theatre (built 1613). Evidence of the Bear Garden pottery kiln, which produced tin-glazed pottery or delftware from 1702 to c. 1710, was found together with much biscuit-fired earthenware. The remains were recorded of several other brick buildings which were associated with the late 17th- to early 18th-c Bear Gardens glasshouse; much glass waste and crucible fragments were recovered. In the late 18th c the glasshouse was replaced by an ironworks, and it is likely that several of the recorded brick buildings and slag deposits were related to this. Other brick buildings could be the remains of warehouses associated with wharves on Bankside. Natural ground surfaces were not observed.

171-173 Bermondsey Street, SE1 TQ 3330 7953 PCA (Ashley Pooley) watching brief Nov 2001 Acorn Homes BDU01

Two short stretches of 18th-c brickwork were recorded above contemporary made ground.

116-126 Borough High Street, SE1 TQ 3250 7994 MOLAS (David Saxby) excavation Feb-Apr 2001 El Da Management Ltd BGG01

A series of probable mattocks slots, dated to the Roman period, was recorded in the natural sand. Two ditches of the same date were also revealed; both the fills contained human femurs. Above the infilled ditches there was evidence for a building, also dated to the Roman period. It consisted of a floor surface and postholes, the latter representing one side of a timber-framed building; the position of a doorway was indicated by wear on the floor surface. Many mud brick fragments and much iron working slag was recovered from the floor surface, suggesting that the building had an association with an industrial activity such as iron working. Beneath the floors of the building were a small number of large storage pots, a complete flagon and an *intaglio* with birds and a pot engraved upon its face. A second phase of postholes, placed alongside the original postholes, and a series of stakes blocking off the doorway, indicates that the building had been rebuilt or repaired. It was eventually disused and truncated by a series of medieval pits which in turn had been truncated by later activity, probably of the 16th-17th c.

1-2 Bowling Green Place, SE1 TQ 3271 7985 MOLAS (Jane Corcoran) geoarchaeological evaluation Apr 2001 Bellway Homes BLG01

A geoarchaeological evaluation found evidence to suggest that the site lay within a river channel for the majority of its history. At some time in the prehistoric period, the main flow of water appears to have migrated away from the site, and sand bars that had accumulated within it were colonized by plants and a dry land surface may thus have been created. By the Iron Age peat had begun to form, possibly as river levels rose once more, and the site remained as marshy land until at least the early Roman period. By the late Roman period the site lay in an area of deep water, probably within a tidal creek and it is likely that it remained so until the medieval period. By the post-medieval period river levels had fallen, possibly as a result of human activities closer to the Thames, regulating the flow of tidal water inland as the area became increasingly developed. In the 16th and 17th c a drainage ditch crossed the site; its infill contained many sugar-loaf moulds, which may indicate that sugar refining was being carried out nearby. The site was then covered by construction and demolition deposits of 18th- and 19th-c buildings.

Winchester Wharf, Clink Street, SE1 TQ 3255 8041 MOLAS (Carrie Cowan, David Sankey) excavation, watching brief Jan-Apr 2001 Oakmayne Properties WWF00

Excavations, continuing from the previous year (*LA 9*, supp. 3 (2001) 86), revealed wall foundations of the late 17th and early 18th c below later yard surfaces and drains in the W of the site. In the E, wall foundations of the later 18th c were found together with glass bottle fragments (cullet dump) and metal-working waste.

Coopers Road Estate, Coopers Road, SE1 TQ 3395 7830 OA (Brian Matthews) evaluation Oct 2001 The Peabody Trust CRJ01

The S edge of peat deposits (undated) was revealed: they may have been part of an extensive prehistoric lake or marsh identified in the area. A post-medieval cultivation soil was also recorded beneath modern made ground.

Gatehouse Square, 55 Thrale Street, 20, 21 & 23 Park Street, SE1 TQ 3240 8025 MOLAS (Jane Corcoran) auger survey May 2001 Stone Eye Productions PKK01

Prehistoric to Victorian deposits were recorded.

Hartley's Jam Factory (former), Green Walk, SE1 TQ 3307 7924 MOLAS (Robert Cowie) watching brief Sept-Oct 2001 Mansell Construction Services Ltd GEN00

A further watching brief was undertaken, following work in 2000 (*LA 9*, supp. 3 (2001) 87). Fluvial deposits were located, providing further evidence of a channel round the S side of Bermondsey Eyot. They were cut by a post-medieval or later brick-lined well or cesspit and four undated pits, one of which produced a sherd of probably residual Roman pottery.

44-47 Hopton Street SE1 TQ 3185 8047 MOLAS (Andrew Westman) standing building survey June/July 2001 London Town Group plc HPT01

A group of commercial buildings at the W end of former Bankside was recorded before intended demolition. The ends of two early 19th-c brick buildings, originally extending to the E and demolished by 1957, when Bankside power station was built, were encased in a warehouse probably of mid-19th-c date. The latter was ranged N-S under a pitched roof comprising 12 king-post trusses of iron-strapped softwood, on substantial high wall plates. The E plate was doubled in places to fly over gaps in the irregularly-aligned E wall; the W plate was originally supported by timber posts, where the warehouse was open-sided on to a yard, and timber struts extended the roof partly over the yard. Further to the W the yard was enclosed by two and three-storey brick buildings, documented in 1860 as a van-builder's workshop, with dwelling and offices, and a one-storey building, partly housing stables, incorporating a brick chimney next to the warehouse. The warehouse was probably built to store timber, possibly imported mahogany, documented as unloaded on Bankside: traces of bearings on a wall and stone-edged pits in the cement floor, later infilled, suggested saw pits, perhaps steam-powered. No trace of a boiler or hearth was seen under the chimney, which is documented as serving a smithy. The W side of the warehouse was later closed with a brick wall under the roof eaves, and the building reinforced with steel girders; roof tiles were replaced by slates, and the yard was roofed with wired glass, documented by 1914. The other buildings were partly rebuilt with concrete and steel, possibly after WWII bomb damage. The steelwork was generally reused, and cut and joined to fit. Latterly the buildings were a paper warehouse.

South Bank University, Keyworth House, Keyworth Street, SE1 TQ 3190 7934 MOLAS (Alison Telfer) evaluation, watching brief Aug 2001-Jan 2002 South Bank University KYW01

Natural gravels were cut by late-16th- or early-17th-c cultivation features and 17th-c pits and a ditch; they were sealed by ploughsoil of the same date. Above the ploughsoil were 18th-c brick foundations for tenement houses, rubbish pits and wells. The wells, which probably related to the backyard area of the tenements, had been backfilled in the 19th c.

55 Lant Street, SE1 TQ 3229 7977 CA (Geoff Potter) evaluation June 2001 Damgate Ltd LTT01

Above the natural gravels was a possible ploughsoil dated to the Roman period. It was overlaid by cultivated soils of the late 17th c, a number of contemporary cut features and the remains of brick buildings of late-17th- and 18th-c date. These were sealed by substantial deposits of made ground and surfaces dating to the 19th c.

51-53 Leroy Street, SE1 TQ 3316 7905 HAT (Dan Hounsell, Wesley Keir) evaluation Nov 2001 Rialto Homes plc LYS01

Made ground of relatively recent date overlay layers of peat and alluvial clays; the peat deposits have been dated on nearby sites to the Bronze Age or earlier.

34-70 Long Lane, SE1 TQ 3263 7966 AOC (Giles Dawkes) evaluation Feb-Mar 2001 Pearl and Coutts LGS01

A channel containing alluvial deposits was revealed above the natural gravels; it is dated to at least the Late Bronze Age. Above it were extensive Roman deposits of mid-1st- to 4th-c date, including evidence for buildings, remains of a wooden structure (probably a revetment on the bank of the channel) and 3rd- to 4th-c reclamation of the channel. They were succeeded by cultivation soils, dating from the late 15th c, and buildings with backyard features, dating from the 17th c onwards and including a 17th-c wattle floor and timber-lined pit.

Southwark Cathedral, Montague Street, SE1 TQ 3270 8033 PCA (Chris Mayo) watching brief, excavation Jan-Apr 2001 The Chapter of the Church and Collegiate Church of St Saviour and St Mary Overie MTA99

The 17th- to 18th-c delfware pottery kiln, backfilled for protection 1999 (*LA* 9, supp. 2 (2000) 56), was re-excavated, stabilised and cleaned for incorporation into an archaeological display. All work on the finished display was monitored. A stone coffin, found during the 1970s, was also installed in the display.

Newent Close, SE15 TQ 3325 7748 MOLAS (Alex Brett) evaluation Apr 2001 London Borough of Southwark NTC01

Natural sandy clay had been truncated. Evidence of two demolished Victorian houses was recorded above, as was a 19th-c pit, which appeared to have been associated with an industrial process.

18-48 Newington Causeway, 69-84 Borough Road, SE1 TQ 3205 7945 MOLAS (Jez Taylor) evaluation Oct-Nov 2001 Hollybrook Ltd NEV01

A possible ploughsoil, containing medieval material, was revealed above the natural gravels. It was cut by a number of features, including a pit dated mid-11th- to 12th-c (but which appeared to be contemporary with post-medieval and later features) and a ditch dated to the 15th to 17th c which may have been constructed for defensive purposes, possibly the Civil War, or as a boundary. Evidence for 18th-19th-c activity included a substantial dump of animal bone, possibly derived from an industrial process, 19th-c brick-lined wells and a coal bunker.

Old Jamaica Road (eastern site), SE16 TQ 3419 7933 BC (Phil Emery, Phil Jefferies, Scott McCracken, Robin Densem, Mick Miles, Harvey Sheldon) evaluation and training dig June-July 2001 London Borough of Southwark OJD01

The site is situated on the N edge of Bermondsey eyot to the S; the earliest deposit was an alluvial clay, on the surface of which were found a few Roman sherds, fragments of ceramic building material, prehistoric struck flints and animal bones. These were also recovered from the lower levels of an overlying alluvial deposit; the upper part seems to have been the land surface until the late 18th or early 19th c. Two large parallel drainage ditches cut into it in the late 18th c. The first development of the site occurred before the beginning of the 19th c when houses were built fronting on to Old Jamaica Road. In the back yards of these houses various brick-lined 19th-c features such as cesspits were investigated.

Old Jamaica Road (western site), SE16 TQ 3414 7923 BC (Phil Emery, Phil Jefferies, Scott McCracken, Robin Densem, Mick Miles, Harvey Sheldon) evaluation and training dig June-July 2001 London Borough of Southwark OJF01

The site had been extensively truncated in modern times. Alluvial clays, which produced no finds, were recorded above the natural sands and gravels.

Corporation of London Technical Services Depot, 54 Park Street, SE1 TQ 3229 8042 GAP/PCA (Chris Pickard) evaluation Sept-Oct 2001 English Heritage on behalf of the Rose Theatre Trust PKU01

This site lies to the E of the site of the Rose Theatre. Deposits of alluvium were recorded, succeeded by land surfaces thought to be contemporary with the Rose Theatre and a revetted ditch thought to be the eastern boundary to the Little Rose Estate, the land on which Philip Henslowe and John Cholmley instructed John Griggs to construct the Rose in 1587. Documentary evidence indicates that not only were these "sewers" subject to constant re-embanking and re-enforcing but that "sewers" in the vicinity of the Rose remained as open ditches at least until the early 19th c. This was followed by evidence of 18th and 19th-c ditch backfilling, the construction of brick floors and walls with associated drains, and the construction of Southwark Bridge (c. 1819). The last recorded phase of activity was the construction of brick-floored rooms in the 19th c.

392 Rotherhithe Street, SE16 TQ 3695 8045 HAT (Peter Boyer) watching brief Oct 2001 Pure Lake New Homes Ltd RRH01

Alluvial deposits of the Thames floodplain were recorded below substantial modern overburden.

Rye Lane Market, 48 Rye Lane, SE15 TQ 3412 7642 HAT (Peter Boyer) evaluation Jan 2001 Pure Lake New Homes Ltd RYE01

Modern levelling overlay an earlier, though still recent, phase of demolition and levelling. This overlay subsoil formed on alluvium.

Bombay Wharf, Ceylon Wharf, East India Wharf, St Marychurch Street, 101-105 Rotherhithe Street, SE16 TQ 3510 7980 MOLAS (Kieron Heard) evaluation Dec 2001 Taylor Woodrow Capital Developments Ltd RHE01

The natural gravel of the Rotherhithe eyot was overlaid by a soil deposit containing some prehistoric pottery and fire-cracked flint. It was sealed by alluvium and ploughsoil dated to the medieval period. Above this was a sequence of soil horizons of 17th- to 19th-c date, cut by several ditches and the construction trenches for the brick foundations of a 19th-c building and garden wall. WC

5 Spa Road, SE16 TQ 3367 7914 MOLAS (Tony Mackinder) evaluation Nov 2001 DECO Design and Build Co SPX01

Nine pits were revealed, some lined with timber planks and two lined with clay. Dated to the 19th c, these were probably tanning pits associated with a tannery documented on this site. A brick floor may have been a walkway alongside some of the pits.

Southwark Business Village, Southwark Bridge Road, SE1 TQ 3232 8023 MOLAS (Mike Morley, Graham Spurr) watching brief Aug 2001 Lotta Properties Ltd SUB00

An auger hole survey was carried out after an earlier evaluation (*LA* 9, supp. 3 (2001) 88). The survey indicated that a pronounced slope existed in the Thames' foreshore at the N edge of one of the eyots. In the prehistoric period this would have been quite dramatic, especially where the ground fell sharply away into the channel on its W side; however, as a result of the deposition of tidal river mud from the Mesolithic period onwards, the land surface levelled up so that marshy soil is likely to have existed across much of the site.

The Borough Market, Stoney Street, SE1 TQ 3259 8023 MOLAS (Dick Bluer, Austin Ainsworth) watching briefs Mar 2001, Sept-Dec 2001 Trustees of the Borough Market BKT01

Evidence of a burnt Roman clay and timber structure, dated to the 1st-2nd c, was revealed. Also recorded were dark earth deposits, a

deep medieval pit and a late medieval chalk wall which runs parallel to the southern perimeter wall of Southwark Cathedral. A brick-lined cesspit was found to be backfilled with a rich assemblage of late 17th-c pottery and clay pipes. For the 18th c brick half cellars were excavated and for the 19th c, brick arched drain runs which were associated with the construction of the market during the late 19th c. WC

122-126 Tooley Street, SE1 TQ 3321 8008 CA (Geoff Potter) watching brief Dec 2001 Croft Homes TYR01

Made ground containing 17th-19th-c material overlay alluvium.

255 Tooley Street, SE1 TQ 3370 7980 MOLAS (Isca Howell) watching brief Dec 2000 – Apr 2001 Bellway Homes (South East Division) Ltd TYS00

Above natural sand and subsoils 18th-19th-c cellars were recorded.

24 Seven Cable trench: Bankside to New Cross: Tooley Street and Druid Street to Tower Bridge Road, SE1 TQ 3314 8016 MOLAS (Raoul Bull) watching brief Sept-Nov 2001 24 Seven NCB01

Excavations of cable trenches were monitored. In Tooley Street alluvial deposits dated to the late medieval period were recorded, overlaid by made-ground of 19th-20th-c date. In Druid Street, basements associated with the demolished St Olave's Union Workhouse were uncovered and, where Druid Street runs to the S of St John's Burial ground (now the gardens of the London City Mission), 19th-c redeposited soil was noted.

166 Tower Bridge Road, SE1 TQ 3346 7960 PCA (Timothy Bradley) evaluation Sept-Oct 2001 Acorn Homes TDG01

Above alluvial clay was recorded a deposit representing the primary fill of a channel dated to the mid-17th to mid-18th c and into which two large wooden stakes had been driven. The channel was covered by ground-raising dumps and a cobbled yard surface, the latter probably associated with a small Victorian yard wall running the length of the site. Overlying this surface was a series of late 19th-20th-c demolition layers.

Sarson Brewery Works (Building 2), 169 Tower Bridge Road, SE1 TQ 3345 7975 PCA (Timothy Bradley) evaluation May-June 2001 Sunlight Projects Ltd TBI01

A palaeochannel in the natural sand was located, its bottom fill containing burnt flint fragments. This channel was eventually infilled in the late 16th to 18th c, during ground reclamation. An 18th-c collared drain was recorded, presumably associated with buildings fronting onto Roper Street. Further reclamation dumping took place in the 19th c before the construction of the vinegar factory in 1814.

SUTTON

105 Beddington Lane (Beddington Sewage Farm), Beddington TQ 291 659 WA (Dave Godden) watching brief Oct-Dec 2001 Thames Waste Management BDN92

Another phase of watching brief (*LA 9*, supp. 1 (1999) 25) was undertaken to monitor topsoil stripping, mainly within a field formerly known as 'Parklands'. Eight ditches were recorded, half of them aligned SW-NE, the other half E-W. Two of the latter, which lay parallel to each other and 8 m apart, may have lined a track or driveway. Three of the ditches contained struck prehistoric flint and some burnt flint, while the rest were undated. It is probable that the ditches all belonged to a prehistoric field boundary system, possibly of Bronze Age date. Two pits were also revealed, one of which was rectangular and contained abundant burnt flint, and a sherd of Middle or Late Bronze Age pottery: it may have been used for cooking. The other pit was circular and although it contained no finds, unworked stone and flint within it appears to have been deliberately placed. A large palaeochannel was recorded, its upper fill containing a possible Mesolithic or Neolithic flint blade. Other features appeared to respect its course and the pit containing the burnt flint seems to have been deliberately sited adjacent to it. This channel has provided the best opportunity so far for a palaeo-

environmental sequence. Many tree-related features and some modern features, mainly field drains, were also surveyed.

154A Beddington Lane, Beddington TQ 2960 6695 SAS (Jeff Perry) Oct 2001 evaluation 777 Demolition & Haulage Co Ltd BEB01

Infill of a probable gravel extraction pit, dated to the 20th c, was recorded.

Vinamul Site, Butter Hill, Wallington TQ 2825 6520 PCA (Jim Leary) excavation Dec 2001 CgMs Consulting Ltd on behalf of Laing Homes BTG01

Patches of sand recorded above London Clay may represent small sandbanks of a braided river system which formed in the Late Glacial to Early Holocene period. From these deposits was recovered a large quantity of Mesolithic struck flint associated with flint production, as well as animal bone and wood fragments. These deposits were overlaid by peat containing struck flint, abraded prehistoric pottery and a fragment of a lava quern.

Sutton Police Station, Carshalton Road, Sutton TQ 2675 6400 SAS (Jeff Perry) evaluation June 2001 Laing Ltd CAF01

Overlying the natural chalk and subsoil, 19th- to 20th-c fill deposits and walls were recorded. Two small fragments of burnt flint were found in the fill.

Red Kite, Fellowes Road, Carshalton TQ 2732 6550 LPA (Guy Hunt) watching brief Jan 2001 Alfred McAlpine Homes London RKF01

A truncated and undated deposit was recorded above the natural gravels, sealed by 19th- to 20th-c topsoil.

85-105 Rochester Road, Carshalton TQ 2790 6475 PCA (Mark Bagwell) watching brief June 2001 CgMs Consulting Ltd on behalf of Laing Homes RCR01

This was the site of a former 17th-c mansion house. The natural gravels were found to have been truncated by the construction of a late 19th- to early 20th-c cottage hospital. Fragmentary remains of late medieval to early post-medieval buildings were observed.

Carshalton High School for Girls, West Street, Carshalton TQ 2749 650 SAS (Jeff Perry) Mar 2001 watching brief London Borough of Sutton WSG01

The modern surface and made ground or subsoil overlay the natural gravels.

West Street, St Nicholas's Way, Sutton TQ 2575 6434 SAS (Jeff Perry) evaluation Oct 2001 Linden Homes WUT01

Demolition deposits of 19th- and 20th-c date were found above the natural clay.

TOWER HAMLETS

14-20 Alie Street, 14-16 North Tenter Street, E1 TQ 3388 8113 MOLAS (Rosalind Aitken) watching brief Oct 2001 City North Group plc AEE01

Above the natural gravels quarry pits were recorded, cutting into what would have been pastureland. Garden deposits and a well or soakaway were located, probably associated with documented buildings. The construction of basements then truncated the site.

North Quay, Aspen Way, Canary Wharf, E14 TQ 3758 8050 PCA (Ashley Pooley) watching brief Sept 2001 Arup Geotechnics APW01

Alluvial silts, dated to the 18th c and earlier, were recorded, as well as substantial remains of 19th-c warehouses.

Montieth Estate (Phase 3b), Birdsfield Lane, Old Ford Road, E3 TQ 3665 8375 PCA (Elliott Wragg) evaluation Oct-Nov 2001 Tower Hamlets Housing Action Trust BFE01

Cut into the natural gravel was an undated pit sealed by 19th-c made ground. This was cut by a number of 19th- to 20th-c features which were succeeded by the brick and concrete walls of the Montieth Street Board School. The remains of an Anderson shelter and 20th-c services and drains truncated these features and were sealed by a concrete surface.

Charrington's Wharf (former), Blackwall Way, E14 TQ 3855
8050 AOC (Les Capon) evaluation, watching brief July-Aug 2001
Ballymore Properties Ltd BKW99

An evaluation of the site during 1999 (*LA 9*, supp. 2 (2000) 59) revealed elements of dock structures and ancillary buildings dating back to 1614. A second evaluation was carried out to the S, near the Thames river wall, which revealed the well-preserved timber elements of historic docks. As a result, two areas have been defined for preservation *in situ*. WC

The Gun Public House, 27 Coldharbour, E14 TQ 3838 7998
MOLAS (Andrew Westman) standing building survey Nov 2001,
Jan 2002 Latham Architects Ltd CBD01

A limited survey of a Grade II listed building was conducted before intended modification. A riverside tavern on this site is documented by 1722 and called The Gun since 1771. In the N half of the building were brick-lined cellars, probably 18th-c, and a 1st-floor room fronting E on to the river. This room, partly timber-framed, with ceiling coving and crude cornices, and entered by a timber spiral staircase next to a brick chimney stack, could be late 18th- or early 19th-c in date and was probably for dining: local Whitebait Suppers were highly fashionable *c.* 1720-1900. An unproven association with Lord Nelson and Lady Hamilton would imply a *terminus ante quem* of 1805, when Nelson died. This room did not coincide in plan with the ground-floor rooms below, but the order of construction could not be verified; the ground floor could have been partly rebuilt while preserving the dining room above. The riverfront was then rebuilt in brick, documented as having a ground-floor bay window and 1st-floor balcony. A two-storey block was added to the S, documented in 1875, of brick with hipped, slated roof, and containing a mahogany and mirror-furnished bar room, kitchen, separate stairs and bedrooms. Its stucco street front extended to the N, where the previous front was rebuilt, but only one storey high. In the 20th c the bay window and balcony were removed, the N wall rebuilt with an adjoining warehouse (demolished in the 1980s), another timber-framed room added on the 1st floor and ground-floor lavatories added to the S.

Providence Row, Crispin Street, Artillery Lane, E1 TQ 3355
8170 PCA (Ruth Duckworth) watching brief Manhattan Loft Corporation Ltd CPN01

Remains of a 17th-c boundary wall survived above natural brickearth in the garden or courtyard area of the site.

43-45 East Smithfield, E1 TQ 3403 8065 AOC (Angus Stephenson, Tim Stevens) evaluation July 2001 Lancsville Construction Ltd ESD01

Modern construction had truncated much of the area down to the natural gravels, although surviving features indicated that the area had been utilised for gravel extraction in the *c.* 17th c.

40-46 Fieldgate Street, E1 TQ 3435 8155 MOLAS (Nicholas Eلسدن) evaluation June 2001 Fashion Crest Ltd FIG01

Natural brickearth was truncated by the construction of a 19th or 20th-c basement. Three rubbish and cesspits, probably dating from the 18th c, survived beneath the basement. Two of the pits were aligned with the terraced buildings on Fieldgate Street, dated to 1755 and 1819.

57-83 Fairfield Road, E3 TQ 3725 8318 MOLAS (Dick Bluer) evaluation Sept 2001 Durkan Homes FAF01

On the N side of the site, above natural gravels, the remains of 19th-c buildings were recorded; the S half of the site had been truncated.

18 Folgate Street, E1 TQ 3346 8196 MOLAS (David Jamieson) excavation July-Aug 2001 Spitalfields Historic Building Preservation Trust FOG01

Earliest recorded deposits were dumps overlaid by a series of external yard surfaces, dating from the late 16th c, and a 17th-c brick-lined culvert. The ground level of the entire site was raised during the 18th c prior to the construction of the present building.

Goulston Street Baths, Goulston Street, E1 TQ 3373 8140
MOLAS (Dick Bluer) evaluation Aug 2001 London Guildhall University GOU99

Further work took place on this site after a watching brief in 1999 (*LA 9*, supp. 2 (2000) 59). Overlying the natural brickearth was a medieval deposit dating to the 14th- to 15th-c, cut by a 17th-c pit or well containing horn cores and sealed by a 17th- or 18th-c dump. Above this was evidence of house walls, drains, a cesspit or cellar and a cobbled surface. A gully lined with interlocking horn-cores suggests, together with the horn cores in the earlier pit, that slaughtering may have been carried out in the vicinity.

12-16 Greatorex Street, and land adjoining Old Montague Street, Davenant Street, E1 TQ 3425 8169 MOLAS (David Sankey) watching brief Sept 2001 RM Projects OMT01

Quarry fills of 17th- to 19th-c date were observed above the natural brickearth and, in one trial pit, a rubbish dump dated to the Tudor period.

Lefevre Walk (Phase 3), Lefevre Walk, E3 TQ 3702 8369 PCA (Chris Mayo) evaluation June 2001 Tower Hamlets Housing Action Trust LFW01

In the N of the site a range of postholes, possibly on a linear alignment, and the remains of a possible clay wall and occupation layer were revealed above the natural brickearth. These features were sealed by a deposit dated to the 1st - 2nd c AD. Two pits containing late medieval pottery, dated to the late 15th- to mid-16th c, were also recorded in the N of the site. They were sealed by redeposited brickearth. A series of channels, possibly associated with agriculture, and a number of pits, sealed by a waterlaid deposit, were located and are dated to the 18th-19th c.

South wall, former Export Dock, West India Docks, E14 TQ 3757 8012 MOLAS (Alison Telfer, Andrew Westman) standing structure survey July-Oct 2001 Heron Quays Properties Ltd (Canary Wharf Group) WDA01

The walls of the Import and Export docks in West India Docks are listed Grade I. A short length of the former S wall of the Export (middle) Dock, built *c.* 1800, was recorded in stages during demolition. To construct this wall natural gravels were excavated, timber piles were then driven in vertically to stabilise unjointed timber grillage, sloping from N down to S at an angle of about 30°. Many of the timbers were reused, including stair rails. The grillage supported the sloping base of the solid brick superstructure of the wall, which was curved in section (hence 'banana wall'), the concave face being to the N and the interior of the dock. The wall was *c.* 10 m high, backed by substantial buttresses to the S, and near the top contained recesses on the N face for timber rubbers and iron fittings. The original dock edge was higher than ground level, the inside of the wall being vaulted to the S. The dock edge was rebuilt in the 20th c in concrete, and steel bollards were anchored with chains inside the wall. The dock was infilled with sand in 1988.

25 West Tenter Street, E1 TQ 3383 8105 MOLAS (Chiz Harward) excavation Feb 2001 City North Group plc WSN00

Excavations succeeded a watching brief undertaken in 2000 (*LA 9*, supp. 3 (2001) 91), and found that above the natural brickearth Roman features survived later truncation, including the E-W burial of an adolescent which had been placed on, or under, a layer of crushed chalk within a wooden coffin. It is possibly late-1st-c AD in date and would have been part of the Roman eastern cemetery. Truncating most of the site was a large gravel extraction pit which had been backfilled with domestic and industrial waste in the mid 17th c, probably immediately post-Great Fire. It included Portuguese tin-glazed tableware. A surface formed over the site and in the early 18th c houses were laid out around Tenter Square, the wall of the property to the S surviving to a height of 1.6 m above 18th-c ground surface. The site was open and had a gravel surface at this time. Four circular brick-lined soakaways were constructed in the late 18th to early 19th c. Additional back-yard features included a square

brick structure, tanks and the probable footings of a small shed or outhouse.

Former Guardian Press Centre, Millharbour, E14 TQ 3752 7975 MOLAS (Jane Corcoran) geoarchaeological watching brief Aug-Oct 2001 CM International MHR01

The surface of the floodplain gravel (deposited *c.* 15,000 - 10,000 BC) was overlaid by a soil which developed across the NW low and the central high areas. Burnt tree stumps and wood *in situ* suggests that it supported woodland, but no artefacts or features indicating human activity were found. Owing to rising river levels, the woodland became waterlogged and, in the NW part of the site, a peat deposit accumulated above the soil. This is likely to represent the damp, swampy, 'Alder Carr' woodland typically recorded on the Late Neolithic and Bronze Age floodplain.

In the SE part of the site, despite gravel at an identical level to the NW area, clayey sediments were recorded, possibly indicating a lake, or expanse of slow flowing or standing water throughout the period that the soil and the overlying peat accumulated in the NW of the site. A series of alluvial deposits was found to overlie the peat, soil and lake sediments, which may indicate that the entire site became mudflats or saltmarsh. The upper alluvium was weathered, possibly representing a gradual accumulation from seasonal flooding, and it forms the subsoil for a more humic post-medieval soil, indicating drier conditions and, probably, the effects of increasing population and industrial activity on the surrounding landscape. It was sealed by a substantial dump of alluvium, derived from the excavation of the nearby docks in the Victorian period. Above were further dumps of modern make-up and levelling.

81-327 Morville Street, E3 TQ 3715 8329 PCA (Kevin Wooldridge) evaluation May 2001 Tower Hamlets Housing Action Trust MVL01

The site had been truncated down to natural gravels during 1960's building works.

Royal London Hospital (former Rutland School), Newark Street, E1 TQ 3484 8158 MOLAS (Nick Holder) watching brief Oct 2000 - Mar 2001 Barts and the London NHS Trust NWK01

Natural brickearth was overlaid in most of the test pits by a deposit, dated in one case to the late-18th to mid-19th c. An 18th-c quarry was observed in one test pit.

Kildare House and Tyrone House, Monteith Estate, Old Ford Road, E3 TQ 3665 8375 PCA (Lorraine Darton) evaluation Jan-Feb 2001 Willmott Dixon Housing Ltd OLA01

A possible palaeochannel cut into the natural brickearth on the E of the site, close to Tyrone House. In the S of the site a residual sherd of Roman pottery was found in a layer of redeposited brickearth. In the SW, close to the Old Ford Road, 18th- and 19th-c pits were revealed, while a trench in front of Kildare House revealed three quarry pits dating to the 19th c.

Oliver Close Estate (Phase IV), Oliver Road, Leyton, E10 TQ 3768 8658 PCA (David Divers) evaluation Jan 2001 Waltham Forest Housing Action Trust OVC01

Several small pits and postholes were recorded in the natural gravel, probably representing an extension of the Bronze Age activity recorded in earlier excavations (*LA 8*, supp. 2 (1997) 60 (LE-OC95)) to the S of the site. A sherd of possible Roman pottery was retrieved from the top of one of them. These features were overlaid by a ploughsoil through which several 19th- to 20th-c features were cut: pits, postholes and modern services trenches. A contemporary layer of garden soil overlay the ploughsoil.

21 Plumbers Row, E1 TQ 3428 8142 AOC (Tim Stevens) evaluation Oct 2001, (Les Capon) watching brief Nov 2001 Spartafeld Ltd PLR01

The earliest recorded deposits were dumps which are likely to date to 17th-18th c and were probably infill of mineral extraction pits. They were succeeded by a sequence of 20th-c demolition debris as made ground. Two sherds of residual Roman pottery were recovered

from the watching brief, suggesting that Roman deposits may have been reworked on or near this site during the 17th and 18th c. Piling showed that natural gravels existed below the dumps.

522-524 Roman Road, E3 TQ 3663 8332 AOC (Tim Stevens) evaluation Aug 2001 Golden Homes Ltd RMN01

Natural gravels were overlaid by made-ground of 19th-c date. A cut feature in the made-ground had been filled with a dump of oyster shells.

Spitalfields Market: Areas 1 and 2 (south), Spital Square, 280 Bishopsgate, E1 TQ 3348 8180 MOLAS (Chris Thomas, Rosalind Aitken, Andy Daykin, Ken Pitt, Paul Thrle) excavation, watching brief Mar-Aug 2001 Spitalfields Development Group SRP98

Further work was undertaken after excavations in 1999 (*LA 9*, supp. 2 (2000) 60) and revealed brickearth extraction pits and 14 skeletons cut into the natural brickearth. Two of the burials had grave goods, one with a copper alloy object and the other with five ceramic vessels; a further two had been laid in chalk. Early medieval activity consisted of brickearth/ gravel extraction pits. From 1235 the area formed part of the precincts of the Priory and Hospital of St Mary Spital (*f.* 1197). At the N end of the site were found at least two phases of stone and timber buildings, constructed from chalk and likely and presumably once having timber superstructures above. They had earth floors and pitched tile hearths; one building had evidence for timber floor-joists. There were also two cellars, one in chalk and another in brick, the former containing the robbed-out remains of a timber staircase which would have been the access to the cellar. A ditch was located to the S of these buildings, dividing them from the outer precinct. Here were found the remains of a timber structure and building, a chalk building, a pond, quarry pits and various other features. The area seems to have been sub-divided by ditches. At the extreme N end of the site a further 130 or so burials were excavated from the medieval cemetery. Some were in individual graves, others in mass burial pits. From 1538-1682 the site formed part of the 'Old Artillery Ground' and evidence of bedding trenches for plants and a row of posts which may have formed a covered walkway were found. In 1682 the site was sold for housing and the cellars, cesspits and wells of houses dating from this period up until the 19th c were found, fronting onto Steward Street and Fort Street.

St Botolph's Hall, Curate's House, 35 Spital Square, E1 TQ 3343 8189 MOLAS (Chiz Harward) evaluation Nov 2001 - Jan 2002 Hammerson UK Properties plc SSA01

A Roman burial was recorded above the natural brickearth; it was aligned N-S, probably a female adult, on a bed of crushed chalk in a coffin. A soil then built up over the site, probably as a result of cultivation. This site was situated within the precinct of the Priory and Hospital of St Mary Spital (*f.* 1197), a SAM, and evidence was revealed of the E wall of its southern infirmary. This was eventually demolished and the infirmary narrowed. The remains of two medieval tenements were recorded: a dwarf chalk wall and brickearth floors; one tenement had a tile floor that had been robbed prior to demolition. The tenements probably originated in the 14th or 15th c and were part of three ranges of buildings around a courtyard documented in the mid-16th c. After the Dissolution the site became known as Spittle House; it was rebuilt in the 17th c as Bolingbroke House, the London residence of the Earls of Bolingbroke. Extensive evidence was found of this house, with external and partition walls, and floors; garden soils were recorded outside the house, with metalised surfaces from Spital Yard to the S. One of its cesspits was located, built half inside and half outside the property, the main wall arching over it, presumably so that it could serve a garderobe chute internally and be emptied from the outside. The cesspit was backfilled with a large quantity of domestic refuse, including several tin-glazed drug jars, Chinese porcelain, wine glasses, 'onion' bottles, and a large collection of clay pipes, dating to the end of the 17th c. Evidence was also recorded of a rebuild of the house *c.* 1700. The present Hall was built in 1895.

Scot's Arms Public House, 1, 3 Wapping High Street, E1 TQ 3422 8022 TVAS (Helen Moore) evaluation Nov 2001 Fairbriar Homes Ltd WPN01

Alluvial clay in one of the trenches was covered by 16th- to 18th-c dumps. They were overlaid by a wooden plank floor with brick cellar walls immediately above. The walls were probably of 18th or 19th-c date, and the wooden floor possibly belonged to an earlier cellar. In another trench the alluvium was cut by two timber stakes and a brick-lined well.

The Seacon Site, Westferry Road, E14 TQ 3705 7970 AOC (Darryl Palmer) watching brief Mar 2001 Ballymore Properties Ltd WFE01

Natural gravels were overlaid by peat and clay deposits, the peat of variable thickness and potentially of prehistoric date.

Canary Riverside Development (Phases 2 & 3), Canary Wharf, Westferry Road, E14 TQ 3725 8030 PCA (Duncan Stirk, Barry Bishop) watching brief Arup Geotechnics WEF01

Substantial remains of the 19th- and 20th-c docks were found. Also recorded were alluvial silts containing timbers and possible structures which are likely to have been 18th- to 19th-c in date.

Express Wharf, 38 Westferry Road, Isle of Dogs, E14 TQ 3705 7970 TVAS (Steve Ford) evaluation Sept-Oct 2001 St James Homes WYO01

Natural gravel was, in two trenches, overlaid by a layer of peat, in one of which it filled a river channel. Here, an alluvial deposit had accumulated above the peat before it was sealed by another which apparently extended over the site. From near the bottom of the latter came three pottery sherds, two Roman, one possibly Roman or Iron Age in date. In places there were also indications of a soil horizon overlying the gravel. These deposits may relate to cartographically attested inundations which breached the late medieval flood defences, or they could be much older. Above the alluvium was made-ground, capped with brick flooring. WMC

Sedgewick Centre Phase, 27-29 Whitechapel High Street, 2-4 Colchester Street, E1 TQ 3388 8131 MOLAS (Jon Sygrave) evaluation Oct 2001 Tishman Speyer Properties WCE01

Natural brickearth had been cut by a number of pits, including a large brickearth extraction pit dated to the late 15th to early 17th c. Structural remains survived from the early post-medieval street frontage.

Blondin Works, 718-720 Wick Lane, E2 TQ 3724 8334 SAS (Jeff Perry) evaluation Dec 2001 – Jan 2002 Telford Homes WKL01

A dump of carbonised material containing a sherd of Bronze Age pottery and burnt flint was found above the natural gravels and below a silt deposit. Burnt flint was also recovered from the silt and the overlying brickearth. Elsewhere features dated to the 19th c were recorded above the natural gravels.

WALTHAM FOREST

24 Grange Road, E10 TQ 3747 8712 TVAS (Stephen Hammond) evaluation Nov 2001 Ujima Housing Association GRY01

Natural gravels were cut by three 19th-c and two 20th-c pits; 20th-c brickwork was also recorded, sealed by concrete.

19A Primrose Road, E10 TQ 3763 8709 CA (Robin Densem) evaluation Nov 2001 D Nash Esq PME01

Above the natural sand and gravel were several alluvial deposits, the lowest of which appears to have been the ancient floodplain of the River Lea, cut in one place by a small palaeochannel. The upper ones are thought to be the bed of one of two ornamental lakes, constructed during the 18th c in the grounds of Leyton Park Grange, since demolished. They were overlaid by deposits relating to 19th-c residential development.

Vestry House Museum garden, Vestry Road, E17 TQ 3776 8911 CA (Robin Densem) watching brief Nov 2001 Vestry House Museum VGM01

Above the natural gravel was a subsoil which contained a sherd of late 15th- to 16th-c pottery. It was overlaid by a late-19th- or 20th-c

soil deposit, with topsoil above. A few modern pits were found and some brick foundations were exposed in one area: these probably related to the 19th-c cottages that formerly occupied the site.

WANDSWORTH

73-79 Balham High Road, SW12 TQ 2867 7345 MOLAS (Jon Sygrave) evaluation May 2001 Goldcrest Homes plc BMI01

Late 19th- and 20th-c pits and an associated deposit of garden soil were recorded above the natural gravels. Much of the site had been truncated by modern basements.

324 Battersea Park Road, SW11 TQ 2715 7620 MOLAS (Tom Wilson) watching brief Aug-Sept 2001 Compstar Ltd BKD01

Natural brickearth was recorded, overlaid in the En part of the site by probable flood deposits from a nearby watercourse. Above lay ploughed soil containing finds of medieval and post-medieval date, indicating that the site had been agricultural up to the late 18th or early 19th c. Part of a cellar and two pits of about this date were recorded towards the Battersea Park Road frontage. Modern deposits overlay these features.

The Arndale Centre (former Green Car Park), Garratt Lane, SW18 TQ 2558 7438 MOLAS (Jane Corcoran) geoarchaeological watching brief May 2001 Bucknall Austin GLW01

A former channel of the River Wandle, which follows a S-N course across the W side of the site, was located in the surface of the floodplain gravel. The channel appears to have contained fresh, swift-flowing water prior to the Iron Age, but it became more sluggish after c. 850-520 BC. Agricultural activity on the adjacent valley sides may have caused the channel to silt up during or after the Roman period so that, by the medieval period, the floodplain had levelled-up and a marshy accretionary soil was developing, probably seasonally underwater, but suitable for summer grazing. As a result of land reclamation or falling water table or river levels, a drier soil developed on the site, probably supporting horticulture in the 17th to 18th c. This was followed by a deposit which may represent either flooding or redepositing, the latter perhaps a result of dredging or building construction works on the floodplain. Victorian and modern make-up sealed the sequence.

151 Penwith Road, SW18 TQ 2590 7315 PCA (Ashley Pooley) watching brief Nov 2001 Thirlstone Homes Ltd PWE01

Alluvial deposits, apparently from the nearby River Wandle, were recorded beneath the ground surface.

66-84 Putney Bridge Road, SW18 TQ 2528 7494 MOLAS (Isca Howell, Tom Wilson) evaluation Nov 2001 Shurgard Storage Centres UK Ltd PBD01

Natural gravels were cut by two linear features containing struck flint tools, possibly of Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date, and a fragment of medieval pottery. There was also an undated posthole. It is likely that this represented a prehistoric scatter of flints that had been disturbed and redeposited by medieval agricultural activity. The features were sealed by medieval or later ploughsoils.

Putney Wharf, Putney High Street, Brewhouse Street, SW15 TQ 2420 7558 CA (Robin Densem) excavation Jan 2001 St George (South London) Ltd PHT01

A medieval ditch and cut feature were found under ploughsoil which contained finds dating to the mid-18th c. Above the ploughsoil was a brick wall which separated the more domestic activity on the W side of the site (including 18th-c pits) from agricultural activity on the E side.

Chelsea Bridge Wharf, Queenstown Road, SW8 TQ 2865 7775 MOLAS (Tony Mackinder) evaluation May 2001 excavation Aug-Sept 2001 Berkeley Homes (Thames Valley) Ltd QST01

Two stretches of an 18th-c brick river wall, separated by wooden steps, were revealed. To their E were post and plank revetments and behind were the brick walls of a famous riverside location, the Red House tavern, which was demolished in 1850. There was also

evidence for use of the area for horticultural purposes, when it was known as Battersea Fields, and of ground raising dumps when the site was used as railway yards in the mid-19th c.

The Rookery, Queen Mary's Hospital, Roehampton Lane, SW15 TQ 2224 7442 MOLAS (Andrew Westman, Andy Chopping, Edwin Baker) standing building survey Jan-Feb 2001 South-West London Community NHS Trust ROL01

A building at the N end of the hospital site, although not statutorily listed, was recorded before being demolished for construction of a new hospital. The building was a very substantial and expensively decorated suburban villa, of three storeys and a basement, constructed of brick with stone dressings; its six very tall brick chimney stacks above a steep, slated roof with high dormer windows were prominent on the north crest of Roehampton Hill. Map evidence and the use of Japanese ornamental motifs suggest it was constructed in the 1860s. Notable features included moulded floral ceramic tiles on the front porch, a front doorcase containing painted glass showing owls catching mice, a monumental oak staircase lit by a large screen window, tall bay windows and bow windows with double chamfered mullions lighting the dining rooms and a ballroom or music room and ceramic-decorated oriel windows to several bedrooms. Ground-floor buildings, possibly conservatories, were formerly attached to the S front, since removed. Soon after construction rooms were added on each floor to the W, including a laundry and a nursery, and minor modifications were made around a service staircase. During WWII the basement was reinforced, the basement windows blocked and a blast-proof entrance added, probably for ARP firewatchers. In 1957 Queen Mary's Hospital, then to the S, took over the building and converted it into a mental health centre. Among other alterations, fire escapes were added to the upper floors and outbuildings were demolished. The building was vacated in 2000. WC

One O'Clock Centre, Siward Road, Garratt Park, SW18 TQ 2608 7240 AOC (Giles Dawkes) evaluation Wandsworth Borough Council OCO01

An alluvial sequence of gravel and clays was located and has been radiocarbon dated to the Late Saxon period, between 870 and 1040. It was overlaid by 18th and 19th-c topsoils and dump deposits.

CITY OF WESTMINSTER

The Chelsea College of Art and Design, Atterbury Street, SW1 TQ 3025 7850 AOC (Karl Hulka) watching brief Nov-Dec 2001 London Institute ATTO1

Extensive remains of the Millbank Penitentiary (*f.* 1813) were revealed: pentagonal in plan with red brick walls and floors supported on 'ring beam' type foundations of massed concrete – one of the first of their kind in the country. The remains included the below-ground rooms or cells of Pentagon Nos 5 and 6 of the prison, the areas of greatest survival being the corner towers, of which there were two in the central car park and one other on the extreme W of the site. The areas of poorest survival appeared to be the long stretches of straight wall between these corner towers; in places these walls were entirely missing and only the foundation slab remained.

Bow Street Police Station, Bow Street, WC2 TQ 3042 8108 AOC (Les Capon) evaluation June 2001 Salmon Developments BWM01

Natural gravels were cut by post-holes and overlaid by a series of possible floors of Saxon date. Dumped deposits above this were characterised by quantities of daub, indicating the presence of houses in the vicinity. The Saxon deposits were sealed by medieval and later deposits, above which were the remains of 18th-c foundations, followed largely by made ground for the current parking area. In the basement of the police station, two 18th-c foundations had been set into the natural sand.

The London Transport Museum, Covent Garden, WC2 TQ 3042 8085 AOC (Tim Stevens) evaluation Aug-Sept 2001 London Transport Museum CVG01

The evaluation took place in the W gallery of the museum where mid-19th-c deposits appear to have been infill of 18th-c basements. Practical constraints precluded investigation below these.

Mercers Site Block C, Covent Garden, WC2 TQ 3016 8101 MOLAS (Raoul Bull) evaluation Nov 2001 Kohn Pedersen Fox MCC01

In the W and N of the site, metalling of a possible Saxon yard or alley was revealed, cut by a post-medieval pit. Elsewhere natural gravel was observed beneath basements.

33 Floral Street, WC2 TQ 3023 8094 MOLAS (Jez Taylor) excavation Sept-Oct 2001 Mrs J Otnes FLL01

Above the natural brickearth was found evidence of Middle Saxon occupation, represented by stakeholes, postholes and the gravel surfaces of external courtyard areas and/or a path or road. Further occupation is dated to the late 17th c onwards and was represented by postholes, brick drains and mortar bedding for a brick floor.

Grosvenor Dock, Gatliff Road, SW1 TQ 2857 7815 TVAS (John Saunders) evaluation Mar-Apr 2001 St James Homes Ltd GFF01

Natural gravel was overlaid by several deep deposits of made-ground and concrete.

195 - 199 Knightsbridge, SW7 TQ 2760 7960 PCA (Chris Mayo) evaluation Aug 2001 CgMs Consulting Ltd on behalf of Knightsbridge Ltd KSE01

The earliest recorded deposit was a layer of redeposited brickearth. In the N of the trench it was cut by two possible small pits of 18th- or 19th-c date; they were overlaid by a silt deposit which may have been formed from standing water. A bowl from a clay tobacco pipe, recovered from the silt, has been dated to 1640-1660. To the S was another waterlaid deposit and here the brick walls of an 18th or 19th-c basement were recorded. To its S was a cobbled floor covered by fire rake-out material. Two 18th-19th-c wall foundations and other associated walls and re-builds were found in the N end of the trench, succeeded by modern backfill and truncation.

8-9 Long Acre, 16 Garrick Street, WC2 TQ 3011 8088 MOLAS (Robert Cowie) excavation Jan-Feb 2001 Liverpool Victoria Friendly Society Ltd LGC00

An Early or Middle Saxon rubbish pit, dated to the mid-5th to mid-8th c, was found above the natural gravels. Four other rubbish pits and a barrel-lined well were also revealed; they are dated to the Middle Saxon period, *c.* 650-730, and contained a loomweight fragment, a fragment of lava quernstone, a bronze object (possibly an ear-scoop) and a sandstone hone. A few sherds of residual Early Saxon pottery were also found, and provide further evidence for 5th or 6th-c settlement in the area. Three 17th-c wells, that were probably built when the area was first developed in 1630-41, were also recorded; a fourth well probably dated to the 18th c. Large pits for the extraction of sand and gravel were dug during the 19th c in the southern and central parts of the site.

50-51 Marylebone High Street, W1 TQ 2875 8185 MOLAS (Julian Bowsher) evaluation Oct 2001 Howard de Walden Management Ltd MAB01

Extensive 19th and 20th-c fill deposits overlay truncated natural gravels. Brick foundations of 18th-c date were recorded.

23 Nassau Street, W1 TQ 2923 8160 MOLAS (Andrew Westman) and MoLSS (Damian Goodburn) standing building partial survey June 2001 Stiles Harold Williams NAS01

The roof of a standing building was examined in connection with a planning application to add another storey. The building was a terraced town house, comprising basement and four storeys, constructed *c.* 1770-1780 and statutorily listed Grade II. Two separate double-pitched roofs ran parallel to each other and to the front and rear of the building. The softwood timber frames in each roof comprised simple trusses, the rafters nailed to the side of tie-beams that also acted as ceiling joists, with a ridge piece above. In materials and construction the roof frames appeared to belong to the original construction of the house. Internal additions, made later to

prevent the roofs from sagging, could have been late 19th- or 20th-c in date. The party wall at one side of the house incorporated two main chimney-stacks, one at the end of each roof. A smaller third stack, serving an original closet wing at the rear of the house, was later altered. This alteration could have been made at any time in the late 19th or 20th c, perhaps after WWII bomb damage. The roof is interpreted as suitable for a 'palace front' terrace of houses, in which the emphasis on different parts of the front was achieved by their form rather than by more expensive applied decoration; thus brick front walls were projecting or recessed, and roofs were higher or lower. Documentary evidence suggests this house would have been one of the recessed buildings to one side in the 'palace front', with an inconspicuously shallow, slated roof and, if the terrace was built c. 1770, it would have been one of the first of its kind.

St Mary's Hospital Paddington, Praed Street, South Wharf Road, W2 TQ 2686 8141 MOLAS (Andrew Westman) standing building survey Apr 2001 St Mary's Hospital Paddington NHS Trust PED01
The architectural and historic interest of 17 standing buildings between Praed Street to the S and Paddington Canal Basin to the N, was assessed before possible redevelopment as Paddington Basin Health Campus. The buildings range from converted early 19th-c brick canal-side warehouses to system-built NHS buildings of 1948-1970, and a ten-storey general hospital, built 1983-1987. Two buildings are listed Grade II. The Clarence Memorial Wing (where Fleming discovered penicillin in 1928), purpose-built in 1893-1904, has a flamboyantly galleried and turreted front on Praed Street but is severely utilitarian behind. The Mint Wing to the W, a large plain brick building ranged around a courtyard, built 1875-1877 by the Great Western Railway Company as a parcels depot and ramped multi-storey stables for 600 horses, serving Paddington Station further to the W, was converted to hospital use in the 1960s. The original charity hospital for the poor was built in 1845-1851; later in the 19th c it was extended to the W on the same lines, and with modifications forms the present Cambridge and Mary Stanford Wings. A dispensary of 1883 survives to the N, as may also parts of a medical school anatomy museum of 1854; cast-iron galleries to the W may never have been finished. Comprehensive redevelopment in a 'neo-Georgian imperial' style began with the Lindo Wing, for paying patients, built in 1933-1937, the present Imperial College Medical School, 1931-1933, and the nurses' quarters, 1936-1937. The school was completed partly in this style in 1954-1958 and partly in concrete and glass in 1968. On South Wharf Road early 20th-c offices and warehouses became the headquarters of the Acrow group of engineering companies c. 1951, and the street front was rebuilt in a demonstrative modernist style, including a show-window of blue glass in vertical prisms, and fittings such as stainless steel doors with porthole windows, chromium-plated steel hand-rails, plate glass windows, brazed and stainless steel door and window frames, and three steel roller-shutter gates. The hospital acquired these buildings for its offices in 1983. The site is also bisected by the world's first stretch of urban underground railway, opened 1863.

Rochester Row Police Station, Rochester Row, SW1 TQ 2940 7880 PCA (Mark Beasley) watching brief Sept 2001 CgMs Consulting Ltd on behalf of Barratt West London RRP01
Construction of the 19th-c foundations of the existing police station buildings has truncated the site down to the natural sand. A probable 19th-c cellar was recorded to the S of the courtyard, but the full extent and nature of this structure was not examined. A single

residual fragment of medieval tile was recovered from the lowest deposit of one test pit.

St Martin-in-the-Fields Church, St Martin's Lane, WC2 TQ 3012 8051 MOLAS (Lesley Dunwoodie) watching brief Jan 2001 St Martin-in-the-Fields SMD01

Test pits on the S side of the church revealed a Roman tile structure which may have been part of a hypocaust, tile kiln or similar structure, and a chalk foundation which probably related to the earlier medieval church. Deposits recorded in the SE of the site may have been fill of cut features.

King's College, Strand, WC2 TQ 3083 8088 MOLAS (Tony Mackinder) evaluation Sept-Oct 2001 King's College KCL01

Evidence of Late Saxon to early medieval occupation, comprising pits and postholes, was revealed. Also revealed were walls, drains and a possible oven or tank which belonged to the eastern range of Somerset House – a Renaissance palace constructed in the mid-16th c. Its demolition in 1775 was marked by a dump containing moulded stones and decorated plaster. The W part of the site was probably a garden during the 16th c, and a lead water pipe and a later brick drain recorded in this area were probably associated with it. To the S there were undated ground-raising dumps.

The City Inn, Thorney Street, SW1 TQ 3015 7880 MOLAS (Jane Corcoran) geoarchaeological evaluation and watching brief Apr, Oct-Nov 2001 First Stop Hotels Ltd TNY01

Floodplain gravel was overlaid, in the E of the site, by probable lake mud of Late Glacial or Early Holocene date. This was sealed by peat, which accumulated between 7980-7580 BC and 820-410 BC (Mesolithic - Middle Iron Age). Together, the lake mud and peat provide a sequence of deposits pre-dating any evidence previously recorded in the Westminster area. River mud above the peat was sealed by modern levelling and make-up.

The National Gallery, Trafalgar Square, WC2 TQ 3000 8050 MOLAS (Alison Telfer) evaluation Nov 2001 The National Gallery NAN01

A large E-W brick culvert, overlaid by redeposited material dating to the Middle Saxon period, were recorded in a trench in the SW light well of the National Gallery. Above this were two demolition dumps, dating to the 18th and 19th c. Natural deposits were not reached.

Trafalgar Square (North Terrace Wall), WC2 TQ 3000 8044 MOLAS (David Saxby) watching brief July-Aug 2001 Greater London Authority TFS01

Cutting the natural gravel was an 18th-c brick culvert which is likely to have been associated with buildings documented in the 18th c. A series of 19th-c demolition deposits overlay the culvert; these probably represented the demolition of a number of 18th-c buildings preparatory to the construction of Trafalgar Square in 1830.

Ministry of Defence, Whitehall, Horseguards Avenue, SW1 TQ 3028 7999 MOLAS (Nicholas Elsdon) watching brief May 2001 Skanska Whitehall WIH01

Modern disturbance was observed across the whole of the area monitored, and continued below the bottom of the trench.

Sir Walter Raleigh statue, Whitehall, SW1 TQ 3018 7995 MOLAS (Andy Daykin) watching brief Oct 2001 English Heritage, London Regional Projects WT101

Garden soil, probably of 20th-c date, was overlaid by make-up and topsoil.