

Fieldwork Round-up 2003

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 2004.

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BARKING & DAGENHAM

Abbey Road, Lindsell Road, Barking TQ 4412 8358 SAS (Jeff Perry) evaluation Mar 2003 Furlong Homes plc AYA03

The site had been heavily truncated in modern times, with only infill deposits recorded over the natural clay.

Abbey Road, Barking TQ 4410 8365 SAS (Jeff Perry) evaluation Apr–May 2003 Furlong Homes plc AER03

Alluvial deposits associated with the River Roding and a small channel, draining into the river, were revealed in the N of the site. In the channel were sherds of Roman and medieval pottery. Above was modern made ground. In the S of the site, a 19th-c clay built dam with a ditch in front was recorded. The area in front of the dam had been filled with 19th- to 20th-c deposits, covered by a concrete slab.

Broadway Theatre, Broadway, Barking TQ 442 839 AOC (Les Capon) excavation Jan 2003 London Borough of Barking and Dagenham BBN02

In one of a number of trenches a sequence of 18th-c floor surfaces was found overlying a pit. In another trench a mid-16th-c pit containing high-status pottery was exposed, whilst other trenches revealed extensive 18th-c pits. Much of the site was truncated by post-war development and services.

Bromhall Road, Dagenham TQ 4685 8453 ECCFAU (Mike Roy) evaluation Nov 2003 Higgins Homes Ltd BMB03

A gully containing a single sherd of Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age pottery was revealed above the natural gravels; it was probably a boundary marker.

Castle Green, Gale Street, Dagenham TQ 4725 8370 PCA (Stuart Holden) evaluation Aug–Sept 2003 Bouygués Education CGG03

Above the natural gravels subsoil and topsoil dating to the late 19th and early 20th c was recorded. A single sherd of prehistoric pottery was recovered, probably dating to the late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age, and possible fragments of Roman pottery were also retrieved. The sherds were abraded, indicating that they may have been ploughed out of their original features or have arrived on the site through manuring.

Former Icon Warne Works, Gascoigne Road, Barking TQ 4452 8341 MoLAS (Paul Thrale) evaluation, excavation May 2003 Michael Spakes Associates GCB03

A scatter of burnt flint and clay and a large pit represents prehistoric activity above alluvial clay. The land surface itself is likely to span the Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age periods; it was overlaid by 20th-c overburden.

15–17 Glebe Road, Dagenham TQ 4984 8460 ASL (Nicholas Crank) evaluation Oct 2003 Mr Pabila GBR03

Clean natural gravel was recorded below modern made ground and demolition debris. A substantial deep intrusion – probably a former basement – of 20th-c date was also located.

Heathway, Dagenham TQ 4905 8610 PCA (Fiona Keith-Lucas) evaluation Apr 2003 CgMs Consulting on behalf of Bellway Homes (Essex) DMH03

Above the natural sand was found a substantial quantity of daub, which is interpreted as the E entrance of a Late Bronze Age or Iron Age roundhouse. A large ditch may have been an enclosure ditch surrounding an area of occupation, possibly central to the site. Pottery recovered during machining, however, shows activity to have extended to the N of the site. Many other smaller linear features were uncovered and may indicate a field system, presumably contemporary with the prehistoric occupation. A ditch, probably Saxon, but possibly of Roman date, was revealed. Post-medieval activity was found in the form of ditches and ploughsoil, evident across the whole site and in keeping with the historical evidence for arable farming in the area.

Gascoigne Estate, St Ann's Road, Barking TQ 4435 8377 PCA (Fiona Keith-Lucas) evaluation May 2003 Countryside in Partnership SGG03

Three probable prehistoric features were revealed above the natural gravels, the fills of which included struck flint and a very small quantity of daub. A possible tree-throw hollow contained prehistoric pottery and burnt flint. Residual Saxon pottery dating to the 7th c was recovered and may have been associated with known Saxon activity in the area. Evidence of 18th- and 19th-c activity was recorded, some of which was associated with the Bifrons Estate, laid out in the 18th c. A linear cut, backfilled with material dated to the mid-19th c, probably represents part of the estate boundary marked on the 1864 OS map. Bricks dating from the 18th c were recovered from one of the trenches. Dumped 19th-c make-up appears to have covered the site, though some of the site may have been truncated by levelling for the construction of 19th-c terraced housing and 1960's high-rise flats.

71–93 Tanner Street, Barking TQ 4415 8575 PCA (Alexis Haslam) evaluation Sept 2003 CgMs Consulting Ltd on behalf of Persimmon Homes (Essex) Ltd TNB03

Riverine silt was overlaid by organic alluvial deposits which contained burnt flint. This was sealed by 19th-c made ground.

BARNET

Load of Hay Public House, 9 Brent Street, Hendon, NW4 TQ 237 886 OA (Andrew Holmes) evaluation Sept 2003 CgMs Consulting on behalf of Laing Homes North Thames BHJ03

The bases of 17th- to 18th-c boundary ditches were revealed in the London Clay. They were possibly tenement ditches that had been set out in a grid pattern parallel to the line of the present day Brent Street. The upper strata of the site had been heavily truncated and/or disturbed during the construction of the recent car park.

Avenue House, 17 East End Road, Finchley, N3 TQ 2512 9023 HADAS (Don Cooper) evaluation and training excavation Sept 2003 HADAS EER03

An excavation was undertaken in what is purported to have been a Victorian rose garden at the rear of this large detached Victorian residence (which is where the society is based). London Clay was reached below the topsoil, with little trace of deep disturbance, even from gardening. A mixture of material was recovered from the topsoil, mostly modern, but also including pottery dated mid-16th to 18th and 19th c, as well as 19th-c clay pipes, glass and an ammonite.

Land to the rear of 128–140 High Street, Barnet TQ 2454 9683 ASL (Matt Sutherland) evaluation Mar 2003 Mr Mason HBA03

Modern made ground, a drain and a wall foundation were recorded above the natural silty clay.

13 Hillside Gardens, Barnet TQ 242 960 OA (Steven Weaver) evaluation Mar 2003 Banner Homes HDG03

The site was found to have been extensively landscaped above the natural gravels.

Belle Vue Cinema Car Park, 26–28 Manor Crescent, Edgware TQ 1933 9191 FA (Clare King) evaluation Mar 2003 CgMs Consulting on behalf of Wilcon Homes North London MPE03

The site appeared to have been stripped down to the natural clay.

Land adjacent to 3–5 Salisbury Road, Barnet TQ 2446 9663 MoLAS (Adrian Miles) evaluation July 2003 Andy Ptohides SLD03

The site had been truncated down to the natural gravels.

76 Stonegrove, Edgware TQ 5817 1923 PCA (Stuart Holden) evaluation and watching brief June 2003 CgMs Consulting Ltd on behalf of Barratt North London SNG03

The site had been extensively truncated to the natural clay in modern times. A butt-ended ditch containing predominantly 18th-c pottery, and a 19th-c brick-lined well, survived in the W corner of the site.

BEXLEY

Bourne Industrial Estate, Bourne Road, Crayford TQ 511 746 OA (Richard Brown) evaluation Apr 2003 CgMs Consulting on behalf of Revelon Group BUI03

Alluvial deposits indicated that the area was previously part of the floodplain of the River Cray. The alluvial sequence included peat and is Holocene in date. Above it were 19th-c deposits, a modern stone-built culvert and extensive industrial disturbance.

Hall Place, Bourne Road, Bexley TQ 5014 7363 GAP/NA/PCA (Sean Steadman, Ian Fisher, Stuart Holden) evaluation May–Aug 2003 Bexley Heritage Trust HPB03

Documentary evidence for Hall Place, a Grade 1 Listed Building and a Scheduled Monument, suggests that there were at least two manorial houses prior to construction of the existing house in the mid-16th c and the subsequent addition of the S wing in the mid-17th c. A geophysical survey on the lawned areas of the formal gardens indicated the possible presence of former garden features, including steps, flowerbeds and paths. The line of a wall, possibly relating to a demolished wing of the 16th-c house, was detected. Testpits in the central courtyard exposed traces of a possible beaten earth floor. Above it was a deposit of brick and mortar fragments of 17th-c date which may represent a foundation layer for an earlier courtyard surface. Some building material pre-dating 1700 was

recovered from later dumped deposits. Make-up deposits and construction debris was possibly associated with refurbishment of the house in the late 19th c or the bricking-up of the courtyard cloisters in the early 20th c. The make-up was cut by trenches for drains, some of which are likely to relate to refurbishment of the house in the 1870s.

Gunn's International Transport, Bronze Age Way, Erith TQ 5030 7909 PCA (Karl Hulka) excavation Dec 2003 Cameron Windows and Property Maintenance Ltd GBZ03

The earliest deposit recorded was a layer of peat which, towards its bottom, contained tree trunks; it is considered to be of Bronze Age date. Above it, a thin layer of clay probably represents the turf of playing fields prior to the construction of the road.

IPE Site, Corinthian Quay (former British Gypsum Site), Church Manorway, Erith TQ 5069 7897 MoLAS (Mike Morley) geo-archaeological evaluation June 2003 ENVIRON UK on behalf of IPE Properties Ltd IPE03

The monitoring of boreholes and results of samples indicates that during the Mesolithic period a channel crossed the W part of the site, possibly depositing sands along its margins. As water levels fell the sands became colonised with vegetation, and peat begun to form above them. A sample of this peat is dated to 5425–5240 BC. Later the site became wetter, perhaps related to a rise in relative sea level, and thick deposits of organic silts covered most of the site. This occurred in the later Mesolithic period. The site would have been swampy, with sluggish water flowing within the channel at this time. By the Early Neolithic period peat began to develop across the entire site; this is dated to 4300–4000 BC. It represents floodplain woodland which is found throughout the Lower Thames area during the Neolithic and Bronze Ages. The peat was buried by alluvium, likely to be of Iron Age and later date, and probably representing estuarine environments: mudflats and salt marsh, or seasonal over-bank flooding. Modern made ground sealed the alluvial sequence.

Danson House, Danson Park, Welling TQ 4727 7517 CA (Geoff Potter) evaluation Mar 2003 Bexley Heritage Trust DNN03

The evaluation took place in the garden of Danson House, a Grade I listed building of c. 1762, on the site of a backfilled ha-ha and a 19th-c orangery. The ha-ha was found to be over 165m in length and some 2m wide by 1m deep. On its N side was a partly demolished brick retaining wall, originally built with a battered outer face but extensively slumped and, in one area, entirely rebuilt. Investigation of the orangery revealed brick foundations for the S face of the building. There was no evidence for earlier activity, and the underlying natural consisted of weathered London Clay.

Wheelock Close, Northumberland Heath, Erith TQ 4982 7713 MoLAS (Gary Evans) watching brief Aug–Sept 2003 Matthew Homes Ltd WCK03

Evidence of 20th-c activity, mostly relating to the former Erith Secondary School, was recorded above the natural sands and gravels. Four undated features were recorded in section.

BRENT

Abbeyfields, Park Royal, NW10 TQ 1925 8295 AOC (Tim Stevens) evaluation Apr 2003 Willmott Dixon Ltd ABF03

Natural clay was overlaid by a soil deposit with evidence of some late-19th- or 20th-c activity.

75 Kilburn Lane, W10 TQ 2388 8291 MoLAS (Adrian Miles) evaluation May 2003 Megstone KBL03

Two 19th to 20th-c yard surfaces were revealed.

Central Middlesex Hospital, Park Royal, NW10 TQ 2020 8275 MoLAS (Craig Halsey) watching brief July 2003 Bouygues UK CMX03

In the area of the former hospital buildings the ground appears to have been truncated to the level of the London Clay. In the area of the car park two alluvial deposits were recorded, probably representing flooding of agricultural drainage ditches at a time when

the area was open farmland in the 19th c. Walled structures and deposits, probably of late 19th-c date, were also recorded.

BROMLEY

3 Bellefield Road, Orpington TQ 4673 6757 PCA (Elliott Wragg) evaluation Apr 2003 Major Run Ltd BFI03

Subsoil above the natural brickearth, and a post-medieval ploughsoil which extended across the site was found to contain struck flint typical of the Mesolithic period. The ploughsoil also contained Iron Age and Roman material. Cut into this were postholes, pits, a donkey burial and a pond, some of which contained residual burnt and struck flint and Roman pottery. These features were probably associated with a period in the 19th c when the use of the site changed from agricultural to that of allotments.

Former Coates Site, Cray Avenue, St Mary Cray TQ 4685 6780 PCA (Stuart Holden) evaluation Mar 2003 The Big Yellow Property Company Ltd CYY03

Ploughsoil and made ground were recorded above the natural strata. They contained Roman and 18th- to 19th-c material. Two struck flints, characteristic of the Mesolithic-Early Neolithic period, a flint flake of Mesolithic to Bronze Age date, and a small quantity of burnt flint were also recovered, probably close to where they were originally discarded.

Former AEI Site, Cray Avenue, St Mary Cray TQ 4683 6756 PCA (Stuart Holden) evaluation Apr 2003 Denvale Trade Centres (Orpington) Ltd CYM03

Terracing during the 1950s had partially truncated the natural brickearth, although a ploughsoil deposit survived in the E of the site. Residual flint flakes, burnt flints, Roman tile, post-medieval tile dated 16th to 19th c, and 19th-c pottery were recovered from modern overburden.

Bromley Hospital, Cromwell Avenue, Bromley TQ 4065 6843 PCA (Fiona Keith-Lucas) evaluation and excavation Sept–Oct 2003 Barratt Homes BCM03

Most of the site had been truncated to the natural sand, though intact deposits survived in the N of the site where a ditch containing Bronze Age pottery and burnt flint was revealed. This probable boundary ditch had been cut by other prehistoric features containing burnt flint. A substantial quantity of daub suggested structural remains in the vicinity. Small pits, post throws or tree bowls were also recorded but do not appear to indicate any structural form. Two small pits containing burnt bone and flint may represent cremations. A series of pits dated to the medieval period was recorded; it was aligned with a layer which together may represent the remains of a structure. Remains of a building known as *Sparkes Cottage* were revealed. This was originally a 15th-c timber-framed farmhouse, shown in paintings and 19th-c photographs. The building comprised a central two-bay open hall with two-storey wings at either end. A series of postholes appear to indicate the S extent of the original construction. Several pits and postholes were recorded that appear to have been contemporary. Evidence of an extension of the W wing in the 16th to 18th c was found, including a pitched tile hearth, later rebuilt with brick. To the rear of the building, linear features are interpreted as garden bedding trenches dating from the late 17th c. Further alterations to the building were recorded, including flint walls and floor surfaces of pitched tile and brickearth. Contemporary with them was a well, lined with flint cobble at the top and with chalk at the bottom. A fire pit, cut into a floor surface, showed successive firing and dumping. A cobbled surface dated to the early 18th c was probably associated with other buildings that historically fronted onto nearby Masons Hill. Various repairs were undertaken on both brickearth floors later in the 18th c, and the imprints of a joisted structure found on them suggest wooden floors. In the back garden of the house, a second well was constructed of brick; it was later covered over and converted into a soakaway, still open and functioning at the time of the excavation. A spread of tiles that had

evidently slid off the roof during the demolition of the Cottage in 1877, was found. All these deposits were covered by levelling for the construction of hospital buildings.

Rat and Parrot Public House, 155–157 High Street, Beckenham TQ 3720 6927 MoLAS (Jez Taylor) evaluation Jan 2003 Buxton Homes HIK03

Formerly the *Three Tuns*, this public house existed from at least 1662 and is mentioned in all available 19th-c trade directories. Above the natural gravels was found a brick soakaway, modified from an earlier brick pit (probably a cesspit), and dated to the 19th c. Both structures are likely to have been associated with the public house. Elsewhere an undated ditch – possibly a boundary ditch – and an unknown feature were recorded, as well as a ditch or pit dated mid-late 19th c. Garden soils were also recorded. These features and soils probably relate to domestic activity to the rear of buildings which are depicted on a map of 1838.

Land to rear of 35–57 High Street, Orpington TQ 4654 6663 PCA (Alexis Haslam) evaluation Aug 2003 CgMs Consulting on behalf of GK Properties & Developments HPG03

Made ground of late-19th- and early-20th-c date was recorded above the natural gravels. It was sealed by a modern ground deposit.

Down House, Luxted Road, Downe TQ 4314 6115 PCA (Elliott Wragg) evaluation Feb 2003 English Heritage DON02

An evaluation followed a watching brief in 2002 (*LA 10*, supp. 2 (2003), 35) at the residence of Charles Darwin (from 1842 to his death in 1896). The foundations of two 19th-c structures to the NE of the kitchen garden wall were revealed above the natural clay. The concrete tennis court surface was shown to be original. The well shaft and well house were located within the mound to the SW of the present tea patio, and seem to have been constructed from bricks dated to the 18th to early 19th c. The well house extended out from the shaft and had a brick and clay floor laid on top of a levelling chalk layer which had been extracted from the shaft. During the mid 20th-c a brick bell, topped with a concrete slab, sealed the well and earth was dumped to conceal the present mound.

Quilter Gardens, Tintagel Road, Ramsden, Orpington TQ 474 661 SELAU (Brian Philp) evaluation, excavation June, Aug 2003 Broomleigh Housing Trust RMR03

Evidence of a previously unknown prehistoric settlement was found in the SE corner of the site, consisting of three pits which contained pottery, struck flints, many fire-cracked flints and fragments of quern stone. These are dated to the Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age. Nearby were two large shafts cut into the natural brickearth. One of them was at least 5m deep, and both are likely to have been some 5–20m in depth when originally dug. Silt in the shafts contained small amounts of material derived from the adjacent settlement area. Ritual or mining functions seem likely.

CAMDEN

St George's Church, Bloomsbury Way, WC1 TQ 302 816 OA (Angela Boyle) watching brief May–June 2003 The Parochial Church Council of St George's Church BBM03

Restoration work of this 18th-c church, designed by Nicholas Hawksmoor, necessitated the clearance from the crypt – with a commercial company – of 781 coffins dating to 1804–1856. The burial population represents the wealthy professional classes resident in the parish of Bloomsbury, including lawyers, medical doctors, army and naval officers, imperial administrators, librarians of the British Museum, and their families. Each of the seven side vaults of the crypt was stacked with coffins, up to six deep. All were triple coffins, constructed of lead with an inner and outer wooden coffin. The upholstery and metal coffin fittings on the outer wooden coffins were well preserved. From the coffin (*departum*) plates, it was possible to identify the name, age-at-death and date-of-death of over 80% of those interred. The skeletons were examined for pathologies, and a number of cases of syphilis, tuberculosis, metastatic cancers,

infection, arthritis and trauma were observed. The teeth of many individuals showed high rates of caries, tooth loss and abscesses. Many also showed evidence of early dental treatments, such as fillings, filing of crowns, artificial crowns, and examples of bridges and dentures made of human and porcelain teeth riveted onto gold and ivory plates.

The Roundhouse, Chalk Farm Road, NW1 TQ 2825 8432 PCA (Chris Mayo) evaluation (Ken Sabel) building survey Sept 2003 The Roundhouse Trust RCF03

The lower build of the Roundhouse superstructure, dating from 1846–47, was observed. Walls were revealed abutting the shed superstructure. They were part of a chamber located below an external toilet marked on a plan of 1848 and were on an alignment that radiated from the centre of the Roundhouse. External to the building were ground-raising and consolidation deposits, with railway tracks above, the latter marked on the plan of 1848. There was evidence of landscaping to the W of the Roundhouse and further ground consolidation and railway tracks that were laid – according to cartographic evidence – before 1870. Areas of heavy 20th-c disturbance had removed evidence of the railway entrance to the structure. A building survey of the exterior (John McAslan & Partners) and undercroft of the Roundhouse was undertaken to identify areas for further monitoring and recording. Preliminary work in both areas has revealed both original and later elements of the main structure.

Crown Place, 247–265 Kentish Town Road, NW5 TQ 2896 8495 ASL (Wesley Keir) evaluation July 2003 Forestwalk Developments Ltd CPL03

The evaluation revealed evidence that the site had been used as the backyards for houses facing the main road during the 19th c. Two probable 19th-c pits suggest quarrying and waste disposal in the back plots of Kentish Town Road. Recent demolition material, probably from a garage block known to have been erected on the site prior to 1952, overlay the natural gravels.

Waterlow Park Centre, Dartmouth Park Hill, N19 TQ 2881 8713 MoLAS (Portia Askew) watching brief Oct 2003 FM Modern Design WLP03

Modern rubble was found to overlie natural sandy clay.

Kings Cross Underground Station Redevelopment, Phase 2 Works, Euston Road, NW1 TQ 3019 8306 MoLAS (Alison Telfer, Paul Thrale) standing building recording, watching brief Mar–Apr, July 2003 London Underground Ltd KXS01

The completion of the investigation on the site of the new Northern Ticket Hall (see *LA 10*, supp. 2 (2003), 35) has established that the icehouse post-dated the *Great Northern Hotel*, rather than pre-dated it, as was first thought. Brick samples taken from the icehouse during this phase of the investigation date the structure to the 1860s, due to the presence of stamped letters on the bricks. The remains of a second icehouse were also recorded, and it was clear that the small tunnel between the first icehouse and the hotel kitchen had curved to accommodate it. Only the bottom 2m of the second icehouse was seen during the investigation and it is possible that it was never completed. In addition, it had been truncated by the Hotel Curve Tunnel, an underground connection constructed in 1863 to run local trains to Farringdon. Bricks from the second icehouse, also dated to the 1860s, suggest an almost immediate abandonment of the structure, probably due to its unfortunate position. The complete icehouse, only 3m away to the N, was likely to have been its replacement. The icehouse and tunnel were completely backfilled in the second half of the 20th c. A well or soakaway, uncovered during the construction of a new Western Ticket Hall, was also recorded; it is dated to the 1860s.

The City Literary Institute, Keeley House, Keeley Street, WC2 TQ 3054 8123 MoLAS (Bruce Watson) excavation, watching brief July–Aug, Nov 2003 The City Literary Institute KEL00

Excavations followed an evaluation in 2000 (*LA 9*, supp. 3 (2001), 69). Features of probable Middle Saxon date were found, consisting of a wattle-lined well, cess and rubbish pits, and a large ditch or stream channel. There was also structural evidence for a timber building, as well as shallow postholes. Two superimposed areas of gravel yard metalling and external dumps of daub-rich, organic rubbish were also revealed. Saxon finds include fragments of loom weights and lava quern stones. In the medieval period the site was a field, activity represented by a thick build up of topsoil. In 1630 a large residence known as *Wild House* was built on the W portion of the site, while in the E portion of the site (where the excavations were carried out) formal gardens were laid out. It is likely that the garden was represented by later topsoil deposits. In the 18th c *Wild House* was replaced by rows of small, brick-celled houses which remained in use until the late 19th c. Their cellar walls and internal features including one well, several drains and various brick-lined cesspits and soakaways, were well preserved. Finds from these features included domestic pottery and a gold finger ring.

The Great Hall, Lincoln's Inn, Lincoln's Inn Fields, WC2 TQ 3092 8140 MoLAS (Andrew Westman) building survey Aug 2003 The Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn NHL03

The Great (or New) Hall and the Library of Lincoln's Inn, listed Grade II*, were built in 1842 to a design by P Hardwick, and the Library was extended in 1871 by G G Scott. Alterations to the ground-floor kitchens and mezzanine service rooms, directly under the hall, as well as to the screen at the S end of the hall, were monitored and the original fabric of the building was recorded where newly exposed. An original service staircase at the N side of the kitchens was uncovered and recorded, together with details of other staircases in the SW tower. WC.

Water Feature, New Square Gardens, Lincoln's Inn, WC2 TQ 3098 8132 MoLAS (Emily Burton) watching brief June–July 2003 Caws and Morris on behalf of The Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn NSQ03 Garden soils and domestic rubbish dumps of the 17th to 19th c were recorded. The domestic rubbish may have been the fill of brickearth extraction pits and could have been reworked a number of times.

Channel Tunnel Rail Link, St Pancras Terminus and King's Cross Lands, York Way, Euston Road, NW1 TQ 3010 8360 GAP/PCA (Phillip Emery, Kevin Wooldridge, Duncan Sayer, Stephen Murphy, Hanne Rendall) watching brief Jan–Dec 2003 Union Railways (North) Ltd YKW01

Monitoring of exhumation works within the extension to the burial ground of St Pancras Old Church (in use between 1793 and 1854) was resumed (*LA 10*, supp. 2 (2003), 35). This investigation brought the total number of burials recorded to over 1300, and that of individuals recovered for osteological analysis to 780. In addition, over 1100 items of metal coffin furniture, including 167 breastplates, were recorded. A number of French émigrés who had fled the Revolution – including Arthur Richard Dillon (1721–1806, Archbishop of Narbonne and Primate of Languedoc) – were identified from coffin-plate inscriptions. Across the remainder of the site were observed clay and alluvial deposits exposed by deep excavations and pile augering in Midland Road, recording of a 19th-c vehicle ramp adjacent to York Way, further recording of three small engine turntables and cellars within the undercroft of St Pancras Station that was used for warehousing Burton beer, monitoring of ground reduction and the excavation of new service trenches in the undercroft and investigation of two sections of the 19th-c Fleet Sewer on the line of Pancras Road.

Star Wharf and Pratt Wharf, 38, 40 St Pancras Way, NW1 TQ 2942 8397 MoLAS (Andrew Westman) building survey Dec 2003, Feb 2004 Great Capital Ventures BV SRF03

The first buildings on the site, probably of brick and timber, are documented as having been constructed around the mid-19th c as warehouses and offices on wharves next to the Regent's Canal, which was opened in 1820. These buildings were later entirely

replaced by the existing buildings on the site. Rebuilding of a bridge carrying St Pancras Way (formerly King's Road) over the canal, in 1897, truncated the N end of the site; in the 20th c the canal bank was rebuilt and straightened. On the street frontage to the S, at Star Wharf, a two-storey range in brick with a slate roof, containing a carriage entrance through to a granite-cobbled canal-side yard beyond, was constructed c. 1900. The high quality of its materials and finishes may be attributed to its documented occupation by a firm of specialist builders, J Knowles and Co, for whom it would have acted as an advertisement. To its N, at Pratt Wharf, a brick building was then constructed gable-end to the street, in the 1920s. Various modifications and additions were made to the rear and N of these buildings, the latest in the 1980s.

ABC Cinema, South End Green, Hampstead, NW3 TQ 273 854 AOC (Tim Stevens) evaluation Apr 2003 GHP Group Ltd ACM03

The site had apparently been levelled in the past, resulting in the truncation of the natural brickearth. Evidence was found for 19th-c construction, possibly associated with the known Hereford House, and also for the 20th-c construction of the cinema itself.

CITY OF LONDON

Guildhall Library (West Entrance), Aldermanbury, EC2 TQ 3249 8139 MoLAS (Carrie Cowan), watching brief Feb 2003 Corporation of London, Department of Technical Services ANY03

Holes dug as part of the construction for a new entrance did not have an impact upon archaeological deposits.

'Street Scene', Aldermanbury, Gresham Street, EC2 TQ 3243 8133 MoLAS (Paul Thrane) watching brief Nov 2003 Corporation of London, Department of Planning and Transportation AMN03

The excavation of four tree pits was monitored. A 19th- to 20th-c culvert was recorded; otherwise modern services were revealed. Natural strata were not observed.

Royex House, Aldermanbury Square, EC2 TQ 3239 8153 MoLAS (Robin Wroe-Brown) evaluation Mar–Apr 2003 Scottish Widows AMQ03

The basement slab directly overlay natural brickearth and gravels. Possible archaeological material was found in an exterior borehole adjacent to the building in Aldermanbury Square.

35 Basinghall Street, EC2 TQ 3255 8148 MoLAS (Natasha Powers) evaluation July 2003 Stanhope plc BEI02

A second phase of evaluation (*LA 10*, supp. 2 (2003), 36) located large inter-cutting medieval rubbish pits and early post-medieval cellars.

128–150 Bishopsgate, 1–17 Devonshire Row, Stone House, Staple Hall, Stone House Court and Cavendish Court, EC2, EC3 TQ 3328 8150 MoLAS (Dave Harris) evaluation Nov 2003 Kohn Pederson Fox BDV03

Above the natural brickearth, garden soil and a surface, possibly relating to the *Dolphin Inn* known to have been built here in the 15th c, were revealed. In another area a possible ditch of unknown date was found.

Cable Trench, Beech Street, Gresham Street, EC2 TQ 3245 8127 to TQ 3239 8193 MoLAS (Jon Sygrave) watching brief Jan–June 2003 Seven Utility Services Ltd GHA03

The cable trench ran from the E end of Beech Street to Gresham Street and Mumford Court. A single ashlar stone block was recorded in Gresham Street.

6 Broad Street Place, EC2 TQ 3300 8165 MoLAS (Chiz Harward) evaluation Apr–May 2003, excavation Nov–Dec 2003 Corporation of London, Department of Technical Services BDC03

Natural gravels in the centre of the site were overlaid by brickearth; elsewhere the brickearth had been eroded by the Walbrook stream which here is formed of two main branches: that in the N of the site near the Eldon Street frontage was at least 4m wide, whilst to the S

were several shallow streams. An isolated flint tool was the only evidence for prehistoric activity. The channel system appears to have been rationalised during the Roman period, with the smaller channels infilled and those in the S revetted. The N part of the site became a cemetery, probably from the late 1st c AD. At least ten burials were excavated, including two from a previous watching brief (BSP91). Several were in wooden coffins, with one placed on a reused hurdle bier. Several graves had been partially eroded by the N stream, a process that would have been visible during the life of the cemetery. Disarticulated human remains were recovered from stream fills; they may have been associated with the eroded burials, or indicate that originally there were more. A series of semi-articulated human remains will be excavated in early 2004. The channel in the S part of the site was infilled and a series of consolidation dumps prepared the ground for a metallised surface, probably in the early 2nd c. This extended across the site and may be related to, or part of, a Roman road observed to the W. In the 3rd c the area was used for rubbish disposal. It is not clear at what date burial in the cemetery ceased. A marsh developed across the site in the late Roman period, and the stream in the N of the site silted up. No material later than the 4th c was recovered. WC

35–37 Cock Lane, EC1 TQ 3171 8153 MoLAS (Adrian Miles) watching brief Feb 2003 United House CKC02

More of the chalk wall foundation revealed in the evaluation (*LA 10*, supp. 2 (2003), 36) was recorded. No evidence was recovered to suggest a date for its construction, though it was probably medieval or early post-medieval, and no evidence was found to suggest the nature of the structure. The wall did not continue under Cock Lane, but no evidence for a return or returns was present.

12–14 Coopers Row, EC4 TQ 3375 8075 LPA (Diccon Hart) evaluation July 2003 Grange Hotels CPQ03

Evidence for medieval and post-medieval activity on the site was found.

Drapers' Gardens, 12 Throgmorton Avenue, EC2 TQ 3282 8140 MoLAS (Chiz Harward) evaluation May–Oct 2003 Royal Bank of Scotland Property Services DPG03

The site lies across the course of two major tributaries of the Walbrook stream. These tributaries, of Holocene date, had eroded the terrace gravels, so that a series of alluvial deposits was found to overlie the London Clay. Some peaty deposits were also noted within the alluvial deposits. Sealing the stream channels was a series of Roman deposits, dating from the mid-1st c AD. These deposits gradually infilled the channels, although it appears that there were problems with flooding. Structural timbers were observed on the projected line of a culvert found to the N (*LA 9*, supp. 2 (2000), 42). Deposits dating from the mid-3rd c were also recorded.

41 Eastcheap, EC3 TQ 3310 8083 MoLAS (Ken Pitt) excavation May–Oct 2003 Store Property Investments Ltd EAE01

Excavations followed an evaluation in 2001 (*LA 10* supp. 1 (2002), 5). Natural brickearth was cut by a series of early Roman brickearth extraction pits and timber buildings, the latter represented by large robbed beam-slots. Sealing these buildings was a layer of fire debris, probably *in situ*; scorched brickearth floors were found, and raked-over levelling material. In the centre of the site a masonry building was built over this levelled fire debris. It incorporated a masonry cellar with a mortar floor and rendered walls. A tile-floored slightly sunken corridor was also observed in section to the W of this cellar. To the S and N of this building, and also constructed over the fire debris, were clay and timber buildings. The buildings to the N appeared to front onto a road conjectured to run under the present day Rood Lane. Evidence was found for the demolition of the masonry building, with destruction horizons sealing the tile floor, and the infilling of the cellar with similar material; the foundations were also robbed of any reusable stone. The clay and timber buildings were sealed by another layer of fire debris, which also marked the level of horizontal truncation on the site. Later periods

were only represented by cut features, including pits dating to the late Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods. Medieval chalk foundations were also found, mainly in the form of pier bases, although a chalk-lined cellar was revealed to the S of the site. This cellar was later dug through and re-used as a cess and rubbish pit. To the N of the cellar a large chalk-lined cesspit was also found, probably located at the back of a property fronting onto Rood Lane.

18–31 Eldon Street, 16–18 Finsbury Circus, EC2 TQ 3294 8166 MoLAS (Paul Thrale) evaluation Dec 2003 – Jan 2004 Mills Whipp Partnership on behalf of the Prudential Portfolio Managers Ltd ENS03

Tributaries of the Walbrook stream were revealed above the natural gravels in a number of trenches. To the S of the site, a channel had partially silted up and was then infilled in the Roman period with clay and gravel deposits, probably for land reclamation. A single human bone was recovered from the fill of one of these channels, possibly deriving from the known Roman cemetery in this area. Roman deposits of clay and gravel, probably for reclamation, were also revealed in another of the trenches. In another area of the site a secondary channel had been inserted through the silt of its predecessor; the secondary channel then silted up and was sealed by a consolidated gravel surface. The W and the N of the site also contained natural stream channels which had silted up. In some areas these silts were covered by a series of humic deposits associated with the post-Roman Moorfields Marsh.

Britannic House, 1 Finsbury Circus, Broadgate, EC2 TQ 3277 8165 PCA (Elliott Wragg) watching brief Mar 2003 Campbell Reith Hill BFY03

Made ground, dated to the 19th c, was observed above a series of undated peat and alluvial deposits.

7–15 Fleet Street, Hare Court, EC4 TQ 3105 8105 OA (Jonathan Hiller) watching brief Aug 2003 The Honourable Society of the Middle Temple FSC03

Excavation of a footing for a new flight of external steps at the rear of Hare Court revealed a succession of layers of made ground, all dating between the mid-18th and late-19th c. A 19th-c brick culvert and associated soakaway were also exposed, but no earlier archaeological features were observed.

Hulton House, 161–166 Fleet Street, EC4 TQ 3134 8120 MoLAS (Jo Lyon) watching brief Jan 2003 CgMs Consulting on behalf of Second London Wall Project Management FSR03

Truncated London Clay was observed beneath the basement slab.

5 King's Bench Walk, Temple, EC4 TQ 3132 8102 PCA (Riley Thorne) watching brief Mar–Apr 2003 Honourable Society of the Inner Temple KBC03

Underpinning works beneath an internal wall showed the wall to have been constructed on early-17th-c dumps, and that the wall had been undermined by floor reduction in the 19th c.

St Mary Somerset Garden, Lambeth Hill, EC4 TQ 3216 8088 MoLAS (Jez Taylor) watching brief Jan 2003 Stanhope plc SYO03

Natural strata were not observed. Structural remains that appeared to be Roman in origin, and a post-medieval wall, were revealed. The wall mostly consisted of chalk and is possibly late 17th to early 18th c in date. Dumped disarticulated human bone was recorded in two separate locations, and was collected for reburial within the church grounds. The bones derived from graves destroyed during the construction of the Victorian warehouses in the late 19th c.

21 Lime Street, EC3 TQ 3306 8098 MoLAS (Lesley Dunwoodie) excavation Aug 2002 – Apr 2003 Churchill Securities LME01

Excavations continued from 2002 (*LA 10*, supp. 2 (2003), 38), concentrated along the N perimeter of the site and at the E end. The site lies over the E wing of the second Roman forum, dating to the early 2nd c. As much as possible of the forum was preserved, and only those areas where new foundations were essential were excavated. There was further evidence of Roman clay and timber buildings of 1st-c date, including demolition material apparently

originating from mud-brick buildings destroyed by fire. Part of a tile and mortar channel revealed on the S limit of the excavation was possibly part of a hypocaust or flue belonging to a building pre-dating the second forum. Substantial foundations and floor surfaces belonging to the second forum were also recorded, including masonry foundations of the outer wall and associated robbing cuts. Cross walls were identified within the central ranges of the E wing, giving some indication of the internal arrangement of rooms. One shallower, robbed E–W foundation which originally rested on a series of deep timber piles may have been a later addition or modification to the forum structure. Further sequences of floor surfaces were recorded within the outer portico. On the opposite side of the road – bounding the E side of the forum – a deep masonry feature, possibly late Roman in date, was recorded. It consisted of a tile and flint superstructure above a substantial chalk foundation with evidence of timber lacing; the N face of the superstructure was rendered with mortar. Severely slumped mortar surfaces immediately to the N may have been associated with this masonry, the precise form of which is not entirely clear. Post-Roman survival was in the form of medieval pits and robber cuts, a brick-lined cesspit which appears to be of 17th- to 18th-c date, backfilled in the 19th c, and a brick-lined well, the backfills of which contained pottery of 17th-c date.

6 Martin Lane, EC4 TQ 3276 8079 MoLAS (Raoul Bull) watching brief Sept 2003 Land and Equity Holdings Ltd MNA03

Monitoring of piling work indicated that natural gravels were overlaid by deposits which are likely to represent a sequence of dumps and levelling – possibly interspersed with alluvial sediments – on the N slope of the Thames. It is undated.

1 Mitre Court Buildings, Inner Temple, EC4 TQ 3130 8108 PCA (Riley Thorne, Ken Bazley) watching brief Feb–Aug 2003 Honourable Society of the Inner Temple MCU03

Above the natural gravels a brick wall foundation dated to the mid-late 18th c was revealed. A stone slab of Kentish ragstone, probably dating to the 1830 construction of Mitre Court, was recorded, above which was backfill that obscured brickwork likely to have been the original Mitre Court wall prior to damage during WWII.

Shield House, 16 New Street, EC2 TQ 3334 8155 MoLAS (Mark Burch) evaluation Aug 2003 Peabody Shield House Ltd Partnership NEE02

Following an evaluation in 2002 (*LA 10*, supp. 2 (2003), 39), a further evaluation was conducted in the open courtyard at the front of the site. The standing building is a Grade II Listed Victorian warehouse, part of the Cutlers Gardens complex. In the E half of the courtyard natural brickearth was truncated by probable Roman quarrying activity. This was sealed by redeposited brickearth containing Roman ceramic building material, as well as a few disarticulated human bones. Close to the W end of the courtyard, natural gravels were recorded and late 17th-c deposits, possibly a truncated brick wall, whilst to the W were two brick rubble filled cuts, apparently part of consolidation of the area which was probably built over by the mid-18th c.

Plasterers' Hall Garden, Noble Street, EC2 TQ 3222 8148 MoLAS (Andrew Westman, Tony Mackinder) evaluation Mar 2003 Corporation of London NOL03

A N–S section was recorded at the S end of the E edge of the garden, which had been left unrecorded when the site was landscaped and the street widened in the 1960s and 70s. At a level corresponding to ground level inside the Roman Cripplegate fort, redeposited natural brickearth to the S formed part of a bank behind the S wall of the fort (projecting the line of the latter to the E of its surviving masonry fragments in the garden, excavated by W F Grimes in 1949–50). To the N the brickearth was interlensed with gravel deposits, interpreted as two or more phases of the outer edge of an intramural road, as seen further to the N in 1973 (NOB73). These features were overlaid by dumps of brickearth and building debris which were truncated by construction of a brick-lined well,

possibly 18th-c, and the foundations and cellars of 18th- and 19th-c buildings on the W side of the street. WC

7–10 Old Bailey, EC4 TQ 3178 8123 MoLAS (Portia Askew) evaluation Dec 2003 Marylebone Warwick Balfour Management Ltd ODY03

The medieval city ditch and fills were located on the S side of the site. In the SW corner, above the natural gravels, was a cess deposit which may have been either a medieval ditch fill or the fill of a cesspit cutting through the ditch. No finds were recovered from it. Above it was a deposit representing either a ditch fill or a levelling dump indicating the final infilling of the ditch. No finds were recovered though it is considered to be post-medieval in date. Cutting through the dump was a late 19th to early 20th-c ceramic drain within a brick built casement.

Pindar Street to Great Tower Street Cable Trench, EC2 TQ 3317 8193 to 3321 8143 MoLAS (Bruce Watson) watching brief Jan–Mar 2003 McNicholas Construction Services Ltd JCW03

Archaeological features were recorded only in the base of the cable trench, in two locations. At the junction of Appold Street and Pindar Street (TQ 33170 81935) a truncated rubbish pit of medieval or later date was discovered. Along the E side of Bishopsgate near the junction with Camomile Street (TQ 33230 81464 S to 33216 81438), fragments of buildings predating the late 18th c and 19th c widenings of the E side of Bishopsgate were found. The medieval remains consisted of one stone-built fragment of pier base and two lengths of wall foundation, one of which contained a relieving arch constructed of late-15th-c 'large bricks' locally made at Moorfields. This wall had been partly rebuilt in brick in the 18th or early 19th c. Other remains consisted of an isolated brick foundation of 18th- or early 19th-c date. The cable trench crossed the line of the Roman and medieval city wall at the junction of Bishopsgate and Camomile Street, just to the E of the site of the medieval gate house (demolished 1760), but no trace of either monument was seen.

Salvation Army International Headquarters, 99–101 Queen Victoria Street, EC4 TQ 3210 8091 PCA (Tim Bradley) excavation, watching brief Nov 2002 – June 2003 Abstract Securities Ltd QUV01

Following excavations in 2002 (*LA 10*, supp. 2 (2003), 39), further work was undertaken, particularly in the area of Booth Lane to the S of the site. Evidence of Roman 1st-c waterfront activity and subsequent ground consolidation was recorded. It seems to precede initial construction as observed here in 1961–2. Further evidence of the initial building complex recorded in 1961–2, included two parallel E-W walls and an almost complete apsidal structure with an internal niche which survived to ceiling level. A possible further apse, also interpreted as part of this initial development, was recorded at the extreme E of the site, its construction is dated by dendrochronology to c. AD 165 – the first dating evidence for this complex. Evidence of a further phase of development in the early 3rd c was also recorded. Massive masonry foundations, built on chalk and timber pile foundations, were recorded immediately to the S of the Salvation Army Headquarters' basement; they represent part of the second building complex, dated by dendrochronology to AD 294. Evidence of this complex has been recorded nearby; it appears to represent a massive public building. Domestic occupation in the 4th c suggests the end of the public function of this complex. Two ditches and associated pits dated to the 11th c were recorded, and represent the earliest evidence of post-Roman activity on the site. The ditches may have been roadside drainage ditches associated with routes along the alignment of Lambeth Hill and Thames Street. By the 13th c these routes had been established, with metalled road surfaces and associated kerb stones being recorded. Later phases of medieval and post-medieval road surfaces were recorded. Remains of a brick building, burnt down in the Great Fire, and redevelopment in the early 18th c, were recorded. The insertion of a sewer along the line of Thames Street and Lambeth Hill in the 19th c caused localised but severe truncation.

King George V Block, St Bartholomew's Hospital, West Smithfield, EC1 TQ 3196 8154 MoLAS (Andrew Daykin) watching brief Jan 2003 Barts and the London NHS Trust KGV03

Waterlaid deposits were found within a feature identified as part of the medieval city ditch. Disarticulated human remains were found in one of the testpits.

West end of St Paul's Cathedral and OBE Chapel, EC4 TQ 3197 8113 John Schofield building recording Sept–Dec 2003 Dean and Chapter of St Paul's SWG03

Several refurbishments concerning the W end of St Paul's were monitored at the same time. The W steps of 1873 were taken up, relaid, and partly replaced. This revealed the brick substructure of the steps of c. 1700, and traces on the N of Wren's original design with a curved lower side wall. The cleaning of the W front and towers was monitored and details such as graffiti photographed. Work began on stabilising the geometric stair of 1705 in the SW tower, and details of its construction were recorded. The floor of the OBE Chapel at the E end of the cathedral crypt was relaid, which meant the removal into store of a 19th-c mosaic, the tesserae of which were made by women prisoners at Reading Jail. No earlier deposits were seen. WC.

Condor House, 5–14 St Paul's Churchyard, EC4 TQ 3196 8107 MoLAS (Jez Taylor) watching brief Apr–May 2003 Coal Pension Properties Ltd SCY01

A watching brief, following an evaluation in 2001 (*LA 10*, supp. 1 (2002), 9), located intercutting brickearth and/or gravel extraction pits next to the N edge of the site, and a barrel-lined well near the W side. They are dated to the medieval period. The fill of one of the pits was cut by a cesspit, but it is undated. Construction for the modern foundation had truncated the site.

CROYDON

42 Abbots Lane, Kenley TQ 3218 5916 AOC (Sophie Adams) watching brief 2003 New Horizon Developments ABL03

Modern made ground, cut by modern drainage features and a well, was found above the natural chalk.

Old Selsdon Library site, Addington Road, Old Farleigh Road, Selsdon, South Croydon TQ 3500 6215 LAS (Geoff Tann) excavation, watching brief Mar 2003, Jan 2004 Turley Associates/Sainsbury's Supermarkets Ltd OSL03

Medieval ploughing had produced ridges and furrows across the site, cut deeply into the natural sandy clay. The ploughsoil incorporated fire-cracked flints, prehistoric worked flints and pottery fragments of Iron Age, Roman, Anglo-Saxon, medieval and later date. The furrows were overlaid by a subsoil, which may have been post-medieval. Above this was a topsoil, probably from the early 20th-c allotments, sealed by bedding for a 20th-c car park.

Croham Hurst Golf Course, Bankside, South Croydon TQ 3425 6350 PCA (Tim Bradley) watching brief Nov 2003 Manchuna Decorators Ltd CGL03

Subsoil was recorded above the natural chalk and below modern dumps and topsoil.

A23 Coulsdon Relief Road, Brighton Road, Coulsdon TQ 2962 5882 – 2994 5935 MoLAS (Tony Mackinder) evaluation Mar 2003 Atkins Heritage on behalf of Transport for London RBR03

Periglacial and post-glacial hill slope deposits were found beneath the topsoil.

Whitgift School, Brighton Road, South Croydon TQ 3231 6391 ASE (Samantha Worrall) watching brief, evaluation Jan 2004 Pelikaan Construction Ltd WFS03

Geological anomalies, tree throws and modern disturbance were recorded above the natural strata.

100 Church Street, Croydon TQ 3201 6559 MoLAS (Gary Evans) watching brief Sept–Oct 2003 Athlon Ltd CYO02

A watching brief followed an evaluation (*LA 10*, supp. 2 (2002), 39). Natural gravels were overlaid by a series of medieval and later ploughsoils and dumped material, the latter possibly for consolidation. Above these were 19th-c occupation and make-up layers, surfaces and, in the S of the site, wall foundations associated with the first known building on the site, dated to 1850. A 19th-c brick-lined well was located at the centre of the yard area to the N of the site. At the S edge of the site early gravel surfaces of Church Street were exposed in section.

Croydon Gateway Site, East Croydon Station, Dingwall Road, East Croydon TQ 327 658 AOC (Magnus Alexander) evaluation May 2003 Croydon Gateway Development Company Ltd DGW03
Natural gravels were found to have been truncated during the late 19th or early 20th c. Across the N part of the site, deep 19th-c deposits were encountered, probably the backfill of a gravel extraction pit or pits.

2 Dunheved Road South, Thornton Heath TQ 3136 6730 MoLAS (Portia Askew) evaluation July 2003 Euro Hotels (Croydon) Ltd DHV03
Two trenches revealed topsoil over natural sandy clay and gravel, a third revealed three pits, two of which were late 19th-c in date, whilst the largest was backfilled recently.

Farthing Down Common (Car Park Works), Coulsdon TQ 3000 5825 MoLAS (Elaine Eastbury) watching brief Mar–Apr 2003 Corporation of London FDC03

Groundworks involving the reinstatement of the central car park to common land, the construction of a new pathway, erection of new fencing, and gates at the keepers' cottages, revealed the natural chalk.

6 Foxley Lane, Purley TQ 3108 6183 SAS (Jeff Perry) evaluation May 2003 JTR Consulting Ltd FYL03

The natural chalk was overlaid by a colluvium layer within which was found burnt flint. Above this was redeposited chalk and topsoil containing 19th- and 20th-c material.

Valley Park Healthy Living, Franklin Way, Valley Park, Croydon TQ 3033 6653 MoLAS (Raoul Bull) evaluation June 2003 London Borough of Croydon FRW03

Several irregular features containing packed chalk cobble foundations cut the natural clay in the SE of the site. These formed a roughly rectangular structure which, although undated, is likely to be medieval and possibly agricultural in nature. The footings were cut by a ditch, interpreted as a field boundary, which is dated to c. 1840. The ditch was backfilled some time between the construction of the Waddon Fever Hospital in the late 19th c and its demolition in the 1990s. In the NW of the site, several garden features relating to the late 19th-c hospital grounds were found cutting through the subsoil. Elsewhere the site had been truncated by modern activity.

Markington Hotel, Haling Park Road, South Croydon TQ 3246 6376 SELAU (Brian Philp) evaluation June 2003 George Wimpey South London Ltd HLK03

Landscaping for the construction of the hotel at the end of the 19th c was recorded above the natural brickearth on the W side of the site and river gravel in the valley bottom on the E side.

Hayes Lane, Park Road, Kenley, Croydon TQ 3232 6015 SAS (Jeff Perry) evaluation Jan 2003 Linden Homes (South-East) Ltd HYL03
Four struck flints of Late Mesolithic – Early Neolithic date and a medieval pot sherd were found in a layer of colluvium. Above it was demolition rubble.

845–857 London Road, Thornton Heath TQ 3110 6810 AOC (Fitz) evaluation Apr 2003 Lidl UK GmbH LHT03

An 18th- to 19th-c curvilinear feature was recorded on the E side of the site, whilst a linear feature, possibly a small palaeochannel or seasonally active watercourse, was found near the site centre. At the W side of the site was an undated small sub-circular feature. Much of the site had been truncated by services and structures.

98–102 Pampisford Road, Croydon TQ 3165 6216 SAS (Jeff Perry) evaluation Jan 2003 Oakdene Homes plc PAF03

Topsoil and subsoil, overlying the natural colluvium and chalk, were recorded.

151–153, Pampisford Road, Croydon TQ 3195 6325 SAS (Jeff Perry) evaluation Jan 2003 Oakdene Homes plc PPF03

Colluvium was recorded above the natural chalk, overlaid by subsoil and topsoil.

167–169 Pampisford Road, South Croydon TQ 3190 6325 PCA (Adam Lask) evaluation Aug 2003 JP Whelan Homes PAP03
Natural strata only were recorded: chalk, overlaid by sand.

Former Gasworks, Purley Way, Croydon TQ 3124 6550 MoLAS (Portia Askew) evaluation Nov 2003 ProLogis Developments Ltd PUE03
Natural gravel, near the S perimeter of the site, was sealed by a disturbed soil horizon thought to represent the ground surface of the site before the establishment of the gasworks at the beginning of the 20th c. Above this were a series of levelling deposits in advance of the construction of railway tracks on the site in the 1920s. Other late 20th-c deposits were found associated with the remediation of the site in order to clear the contaminated ground.

27a–27b High Street, South Norwood, SE25 TQ 3403 6853 MoLAS (Paul Thrane) watching brief Nov 2003 Gardner Partnership HNO03

The earliest deposits identified above the natural clay were 19th- to 20th-c make-up layers associated with the present buildings.

Old Palace School, South Playground, Old Palace Road, Croydon TQ 3196 6535 CNHSS (Jim Davison) watching brief 2003 The Whitgift Foundation OPA03

Only made ground was encountered, with demolition rubble and finds dated to the 17th- to early 20th-c.

606 Purley Way, Croydon TQ 3111 6395 FA (Roy King) evaluation Oct 2002 CgMs Consulting on behalf of St Gobain Building Distribution PUC02

Eleven holes were recorded in the natural chalk; they may have been postholes but, in the absence of any cultural material, are rather more likely to have been of natural origin.

16 The Ridge Way, Sanderstead TQ 3336 6238 CNHSS (Jim Davison) watching brief 2003 Mr G Upton RDY03

Only made ground was recorded.

21–27 Russell Hill Road, Purley TQ 3117 6180 MoLAS (Elaine Eastbury) evaluation Nov 2003 Sunrise Senior Living Ltd RUH03

The site had been extensively truncated and remodelled during and possibly after the construction of 20th-c houses. Natural chalk was observed.

22 Valley Road, Kenley TQ 3288 5975 ASL (Nicholas Crank) watching brief May 2003 Gallagher & Richards Development Ltd VYL03

Topsoil, made ground and subsoil directly overlay the natural chalk, the site having remained undeveloped until the early 20th c.

91–93 Waddon New Road, Croydon TQ 3178 6555 PCA (Helen Clough) evaluation Apr 2003 Bourne Housing Society Ltd WDW03

A small chalk foundation, perhaps a garden or boundary wall, and a large gravel extraction pit were revealed above the natural gravels. Both dated to the late 19th or early 20th c.

EALING

Land off Carberry Avenue, W3 TQ 1922 7975 ASL (Brendon Wilkins) evaluation Nov–Dec 2003 George Wimpey West London Ltd CYV03

Natural gravels were overlaid by alluvial clay and topsoil, though significant levels of made ground were revealed, particularly in the E half of the site where the slope of the natural topography had been levelled.

Rectory Cottage, 135 Church Road, Hanwell, W7 TQ 1475 8067 CA (Robin Densem) evaluation Nov 2003 Mr and Mrs L Wallis RCC03

Subsoil above the natural gravels was found to contain late 16th- to 19th-c material. It was succeeded by dumped layers and a brick wall, both dated to the late 19th to early 20th c. These were sealed by recent topsoil.

193–197 High Street, Acton, W3 TQ 1999 8011 CA (Robin Densem) evaluation Mar 2003 Acton Housing Association Ltd HTA03

Natural gravels had been cut by a palaeochannel, and the natural ground surface had also been truncated by an erosion slope that may represent an ancient bank of the Stamford Brook. Above lay a cultivated soil deposit containing 18th- and 19th-c material and a 17th- to 18th-c pit from which a residual potsherd of mid-12th- to early-13th-c date was recovered. Concrete foundations dating to the 20th c were also revealed.

Horn Lane, Western Avenue, Gypsy Corner, W3 TQ 2050 8170 CA (Robin Densem) evaluation Nov–Dec 2003 Transport for London GPY03

Two 18th- to 19th-c brick walls, a 19th-c brick yard surface and two post-medieval pits – probably both post-1600 – were found above the London Clay. These features probably related to farm buildings that are known to have stood on the site.

Warwick House, 27–31 St Mary's Road, W5 TQ 1775 7994 CA (Robin Densem) evaluation Feb 2003 Osborn Securities Ltd WHM03

Four flint waste flakes of probable Mesolithic or later date were found, two on the surface of the natural gravel and two in the overlying brickearth. One residual potsherd of early-13th- to mid-15th-c date was also found. A gravel extraction pit was revealed, dating to the 17th c, as well as a ditch and large cut features that were not closely dated. Also located were 18th-c brick foundations and a cellar wall that probably related to houses shown on Rocque's map of 1746, and apparently continued in use until the mid-20th c.

The Church of St Mary the Virgin, Tentelow Lane, Norwood Green, Southall TQ 1349 7863 MoLAS (Robert Cowie) watching brief Aug 2003 The Church of St Mary the Virgin VNG03

Natural gravels overlaid by graveyard soil were revealed in a pit just N of the church, outside the former vestry. At least two, and possibly four, burials were partially exposed, as well as a coffin handle and studs found in close proximity.

3 Gladstone Cottages, Wimborne Avenue, Southall TQ 1310 7860 WA (Charlotte Cutland) building recording Oct 2003 Mr J Panaich GCW03

The building is rectangular in plan and apparently of 19th-c date; it first appears on an enclosure map of Horwood in 1816. Windows are brick-built; the stairwell has been reconstructed, 20th-c cement render has been stripped from the external walls and the interior of the property has been gutted. The rear (N) wall and a doorway surround or porch to the front of the building have been demolished, together with an outshot building constructed in the latter half of the 20th c.

ENFIELD

Grovelands Park, The Bourne, N21 TQ 3059 9448 MoLAS (Duncan Lees) topographical survey Mar–June 2003 London Borough of Enfield GVD03

A digital topographical survey of the park was undertaken to allow the production of a digital elevation model.

Playing Field (adjacent to Cedars Court), Church Street, Enfield, N9 TQ 3340 9400 MoLAS (Raoul Bull) evaluation July 2003 Wates Construction CDC03

The remains of 19th-c property foundations were found above the natural brickearth, including the robbed footings for a brick wall which enclosed the rear of a property formerly fronting onto Church Street. These properties are documented on the 1860s OS map. A

mid-19th-c ditch, cutting across an earlier brick drain, was also recorded.

Forty Hall, Forty Hill, Enfield TQ 336 984 EAS (Martin Dearne) watching brief July 2003 Enfield Archaeological Society for the London Borough of Enfield FHRG03

Monitoring of cuttings for a new path layout in the walled (rose, now Jubilee) garden of the Jacobean manor house identified 19th-c gravel paths, a wall subdividing the garden and a brick-built possible raised bed.

Forty Hall, Forty Hill, Enfield, Enfield TQ 336 984 EAS and MDAS (Martin Dearne) watching brief Sept–Nov 2003 Enfield Archaeological Society and Martin J Dearne Archaeological Services for Linbrook Services Ltd on behalf of the London Borough of Enfield FHFL03

Monitoring of CCTV cable trenches and implementation of a mitigation strategy immediately N of the 17th-c hall (*b.* 1629–36) recorded a probably contemporary arched brick drain relating to detached kitchens. The latter may have been located further N in 1993. Tile, oyster shell and pebble spreads relating to a possible 17th-c driveway to the hall were found, as was a possible later brick drain which may have served the hall roof gutters. A wall was located which may have been inserted through the driveway; as well as an 18th- to 19th-c gravel driveway, elements of a 17th-c brick and rammed pebble decorative terracing and path leading N from the hall (also previously encountered), buried features of a standing 1636 hall wall, foundations of Victorian servants' annex and features associated with a 1928 annex.

Forty Hall, Forty Hill, Enfield TQ 3360 9850 MoLAS (Jonathan Godfrey, Duncan Lees) standing building survey Oct–Dec 2003 Enfield Council FHY03

Three external elevations and three internal sectional elevations were recorded as part of a survey of the hall for English Heritage.

Capel Manor Agricultural College, Gilmour Close, Enfield TQ 3425 9988 EAS (Les Whitmore) excavation Nov 2002 – Oct 2003 Enfield Archaeological Society GCCM02

An exploratory trench across the projected line of Ermine Street in advance of new cultivation of waste ground found a series of pebble repairs to a possible pebble surface. The repairs yielded medieval pottery but the surface was not certainly a road and no side ditches were found. Later activity constituted a cultivation soil below probable 19th-c demolition rubble; the latter is likely to have derived from Capel Manor estate buildings.

Capel Manor Agricultural College, Gilmour Close, Enfield TQ 3427 9986 EAS (Martin Dearne) excavation Apr–June 2003 Enfield Archaeological Society GCCM03

A smaller trench, W of the above, recorded a small E-W palaeochannel in the natural gravel below natural brickearth, and a possibly medieval cultivation soil. All were truncated by a boundary wall, probably of 18th-c date, to the Capel Manor estate, the demolition rubble from which was also encountered. This is likely to date to the 19th c.

Whitewebbs Farm, Whitewebbs Road, Enfield TQ 3290 0001 ASL (Melissa Wotherspoon, Adrian Gibson, Amy Goldsmith) building assessment (Phil Weston) evaluation Oct 2003 Mr O'Brien WBB03

The present farmhouse apparently dates to the 17th c, though a house was built on or near the site in 1570. An assessment of the building found that it was probably originally an early 17th-c timber framed building, much reworked in the late 17th, 18th and 19th c, with many of the walls rebuilt in brick. Testpits revealed modern floor surfaces and a disturbed possible 18th-c brick floor, though the earlier core of the building had had two phases of cellar.

GREENWICH

St Nicholas' Church Tower, Deptford Green, Deptford, SE8 TQ 3738 7774 PCA (Karl Hulka, Ken Sabel) building recording Nov–Dec 2003 Austin Winkley Associates NHC03

The late medieval church tower of St Nicholas is being recorded as part of a programme of restoration work. WC

The Royal Arsenal (Zone 22), Plumstead Road, Woolwich, SE18 TQ 443 792 PCA (Chris Mayo) watching brief Nov-Dec 2003 IO Group RYR03

Alluvial sand, peat and clay were recorded across the site. Structural elements and industrial processes attributed to the last 200 years of the Royal Arsenal's use were revealed. The main structural elements represented in the SE are the South Boring Mill, built to house lathe beds to turn the heavy guns, and a series of smaller workshops in the SW. A number of external surfaces and services were found, the latter particularly in the SW. The remains to the W comprise brick, concrete and iron footings for buildings; some of these may have been experimental and 'secret'. A possible experimental quench tank was found and a series of four concrete pits, possibly for testing. Also recorded were the foundations of a substantial chimney linked to a number of flues. This structure is shown on the 1895 OS map. The E of the site almost entirely comprises elements of the original South Boring Mill, as depicted on the 1895 OS map, which was enlarged and extended throughout the first half of the 20th c. The extension was manifest on the site by numerous deep piles and lathe bases; some of the mechanical workings were preserved. In the N of the site the upper section of the anvil of a 35-ton steam hammer that was constructed in the 1870s was revealed. It was housed in the South Forge which apparently remained largely unaltered until 1946. Elements of this structure were found; however, although the South Forge structure remained static in plan, its use clearly changed. A series of lathe beds were recorded in the building and of similar design to those in the South Boring Mill: narrow concrete tanks that would have supported machinery above. The date of the change in use of the building from steam hammer to turnery is, at present, not clear. To the W, the foundations of the radial crane, built by 1877, which lifted gun barrels and processed them in deep quench tanks around its circumference, were recorded. The Arsenal was closed in 1967. WC

Oxleas Wood, Shooters Hill, SE18 TQ 4393 7615 SAS (Jeff Perry) watching brief Oct-Dec 2003 Thames Water Utilities Ltd OXW03

Turf and topsoil over a silty subsoil was recorded. The natural strata were not reached.

Woolwich and District War Memorial Hospital (Building 2), Shooters Hill, SE18 TQ 4345 7640 PCA (Fiona Keith-Lucas) evaluation Dec 2003 Oxleas NHS Trust WMM03

Garden soil and a levelling layer associated with the 20th-c hospital were recorded above the natural gravels. Fragments of pottery indicated that it had been worked during the 18th and 19th c.

Study Group College, Stowage, Deptford, SE8 TQ 3744 7770 MoLAS (Anies Hassan) watching brief Oct 2003 Bellerbys Educational Services Ltd CKI02

Brick foundations survived beneath the modern ground surface, generally to the N and W of the site. They most probably date from the mid-18th c to the Victorian period.

Thames Gateway, Thamesmead West (south bank of the Thames) TQ 4537 8048 OA (Andrew Holmes) watching brief Aug 2003 Scott Wilson TGD03

Test-pits exposed undisturbed peat and alluvial deposits consistent with the remains of buried landscapes, some possibly as early as the prehistoric period. The remaining test-pits revealed extensive deposits of modern made ground.

Tom Cribb Road, Woolwich, SE28 TQ 4460 7900 PCA (Elliott Wragg) evaluation Jan 2003 GLE Property Developments Ltd TCD03

Natural gravels were overlaid by 19th-c made ground. The brick foundations of a 19th-c building were located to the N of the site and the remnants of two parallel 19th- to 20th-c masonry wall foundations were recorded to the E, the latter infilled with 20th-c debris.

Safeway Store Extension, Twin Tumps Way, Thamesmead, SE28 TQ 4618 8082 MoLAS (David Sankey, Graham Spurr) watching brief, geo-archaeological survey June-July 2003 Safeway Stores plc TUM03

The site appears to have been largely subject to erosion during the latter half of the Holocene (in contrast to other sites in the area), until possible clearance activity during the Iron Age released sediment and caused deposition. Possible flood deposits dating to the medieval and later periods were recorded and could relate to the building of a river wall. The fragmentary remains of this wall were revealed, crossing the site diagonally from W to E. With hard ragstone blocks on the river side, chalk rubble fill and wooden stakes anchoring it on the S side, it is consistent with a river wall constructed in the medieval or early post-medieval period. A likely historical context is that of the draining and development of Plumstead marshes by Lesnes Abbey. A second wall foundation, trench-built and of rough hewn chalk blocks, could have been associated with *Tripcott House* – recorded in the 16th c – or a neighbouring structure. The house may have been sited in this location because of the river wall, which allowed river craft to unload their cargoes and thereby made this a desirable place for settlement, despite its landward isolation and likelihood of flooding.

White Hart Triangle, White Hart Road, Thamesmead, SE18 TQ 4575 7901 MoLSS (Graham Spurr) geo-archaeological evaluation L-P Archaeology Apr 2003 WNG03

Analysis of samples taken through a transection found peat dating from c. 3000 – 200 BC (mid-Neolithic – Iron Age) which overlay gravels and was sealed by inorganic clays. Pollen analysis found evidence of woodland clearance and cereal production that is likely to have taken place in the immediate area, though not on the site itself. Diatom analysis provided clear indications of the changing riparian environment, including sea level changes over time.

HACKNEY

86-90 Curtain Road, 3-15 New Inn Yard, EC2 TQ 3329 8238 MoLAS (Julian Bowsher) evaluation, watching brief Mar-July 2003 Child Graddon Lewis (Architects & Designers) CNU02

Following an initial watching brief (*LA* 10, supp. 2 (2003), 42), a chalk foundation was revealed above the natural gravels; this, almost certainly, was the base of the perimeter wall of *Holywell Priory* (f. 12th c). Another foundation was probably associated with the Great Barn, an integral part of the priory, whilst other foundations may have been associated with the Elizabethan playhouse known as the *Theater*. There was further evidence for the redevelopment of the site in the late-17th and mid-18th c.

The Derby Houses, 9-11 Garden Walk, EC2 TQ 3317 8247 SAS (Jeff Perry) evaluation Mar 2003 evaluation Telford Homes plc DYE03

Infill deposits above the natural clay were exposed below the concrete slab.

14-20 New Inn Broadway, 17-25 New Inn Yard, Shoreditch, EC2 TQ 3336 8240 PCA (Chris Mayo) watching brief Sept 2003 Cluttons Project and Building Consultancy on behalf of Amnesty International UK NIY03

Above the natural gravels, make-up layers containing possible Roman material were recorded. They were overlaid by a medieval deposit containing pottery dated to the mid-14th to 16th c. A patch of mortar above this layer could represent structural or demolition activity, possibly associated with the 12th-c *Holywell Priory*, within whose precincts the site lay. Basement foundations and made ground of 20th-c date were recorded.

East London Line project (Northern Extension), Bishopsgate Goods Yard, Shoreditch High Street, EC2 (west end) to Brick Lane, E1 (east end) TQ 3350 8226 to 3387 8233 MoLAS (Paul Thrall) watching brief Oct 2003 The Strategic Rail Authority in association with London Underground Ltd BGY03

Prior to demolition of the structures immediately to the N of the Grade II listed Braithwaite Viaduct of 1840, a series of testpits were

excavated along its N edge which revealed the S edge of the later goods yard structures built between 1878–81. These structures were keyed onto the N edge of the earlier Braithwaite Viaduct. Sealing the later structure was a waterproofing bitumen membrane followed by a layer of compact gravel. The waterproofing and gravel layer were contemporary with the 1878–81 construction. Overlying this was a modern levelling layer and demolition rubble for a tarmac surface. No structural elements of the 1840 viaduct were revealed. It is likely that these lie beneath the remodelled upper part of the Braithwaite Viaduct which took place when it was incorporated into the more extensive Goods Yard of 1878–81.

HAMMERSMITH AND FULHAM

Bishops Avenue, Fulham, SW6 TQ 2415 7640 PCA (Stella Bickelmann) evaluation Feb–July 2003 London Borough of Fulham and Hammersmith BHP03

The insertion of two bollards was observed. Due to the limited depth of the works, modern topsoil only was revealed during the insertion of two bollards.

Fulham Palace Moated Site (Phase 1), Bishops Avenue, Fulham, SW6 TQ 2420 7635 PCA (Karl Hulka) evaluation May–June 2003 London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham FLB03

Medieval deposits were recorded above the natural gravels in a number of trenches; these are dated mid-11th to mid-14th c and possibly represent agriculturally disturbed ground outside the homestead moat. To the N was an E–W ditch, considered to be medieval in date and possibly associated with the homestead moat. Tudor masonry was recorded across the site supporting the existing Georgian structures. In the SW corner of the E court and immediately outside Bishop Sherlock's drawing room, Tudor walls appear to indicate a cellared room, whilst to the N it was possibly associated with the original medieval bridge over the moat. To the E, masonry formed the footings for the Georgian palace walls, apparently retaining walls for the cellars. At the SW corner of an outbuilding or barn-annex a shallow linear cut was recorded; this is dated to the 18th c and may have related to landscaping of the palace grounds. Masonry floors dating to the 18th and 19th c were located across the site. To the N, a Victorian limestone façade on the S side of the bridge was recorded. The E bank of the moat was exposed, together with the capping of the revetment wall. Also to the N was recorded a brick floor inside the 19th-c tithe barn which appears to have been timber-framed. The SW corner of the E courtyard had been heavily truncated by 19th-c structures, including a small brick retaining wall and a tile floor. The tiles are dated to the 17th to 18th c. The fills of the moat were partly excavated and found to contain builders' rubble, predominantly of 18th-c material, but dumped in 1921–24 and possibly later. Across the whole site, 20th-c activity comprised services and make-up for the paving and lawns around and within the palace.

81–88 Fulham High Street, SW6 TQ 3429 7605 MoLAS (Chiz Harward) evaluation Apr 2003 The Southern Properties Group FHI03

Natural gravels were found to slope down to the W, probably to the postulated Fulham stream. Its channel was gradually infilled by a sequence of alluvial deposits, in which were found a prehistoric flint, Roman ceramics and, from the latest deposits, medieval ceramics. The ground across the site would have been boggy by comparison to the higher and more freely draining ground to both E and W. Much of the site lies in an area of manorial waste throughout the medieval period, and would probably have been used for rubbish dumping and possibly agricultural activities; excavated soil horizons may relate to such activities. A ditch on the E side of the site is probably identified with a large ditch draining the High Street. Medieval activity at the S end of the site was represented by a gravel surface and a brickearth and peg tile feature. In the S of the site were a 17th-c drain, and pits relating to 18th-c properties on Church Gate. A pit for the extraction of the alluvium was also recorded.

St Vincent's House, 49 Queen Caroline Street, W6 TQ 2340 7835 PCA (Alexis Haslam) evaluation Aug 2003 Care UK QCL03

Early- to mid-20th-c made ground was recorded above the natural brickearth in all trenches apart from one, where a bomb explosion during an air raid in 1940 had removed the brickearth. The bomb crater had been backfilled with demolition debris.

Ravenscourt Park Preparatory School, 16 Ravenscourt Avenue, W6 TQ 2239 7872 PCA (Justin Wiles) watching brief June–July 2003 Chartered Practice Architects Ltd RVP03

Above the natural brickearth a layer of buried topsoil was recorded, dated to 1640–1660. It was overlaid by several dumped deposits of Victorian building waste, probably the result of the construction of the train line to the north. They were succeeded by 20th-c make-up.

Former Congregational Church, 392–398 Uxbridge Road, W12 TQ 2250 8012 MoLAS (David Sankey) watching brief Mar 2003 Rydon Construction CUX03

Brickearth was exposed beneath a thin layer modern made ground. An undated buried silt may have been the fill of a roadside quarry.

HARINGEY

Land behind 1–13 Hillfield Avenue, N8 TQ 3060 8927 MoLAS (Jez Taylor) evaluation Oct 2003 Family Housing Association HFV03

Undisturbed natural clay was observed immediately below modern material.

HARROW

Brockley Hill (land at), Stanmore TQ 1790 9310 OA (Steven Weaver) evaluation Sept–Nov 2003 Laing Homes LBK03

A sequence of ditches, pits and pond (or well) was recorded. These features date from the early to late Roman period and may have had associations with industrial activity. Remains of gravel surfaces were also present. All of this evidence is suggestive of activity beside the known Roman road, Watling Street.

The King's Head Hotel, High Street, Harrow-on-the-Hill TQ 1513 8705 ASL (Lee Prosser, Melissa Wotherspoon, Adrian Gibson, Amy Goldsmith) building recording (Nick Crank) evaluation Aug 2003 Macleod Fairbriar Homes KGH03

The *King's Head Hotel* was once the most prominent coaching inn and hostelry in Harrow, but closed in 1992 after a period of decline. The buildings represent a long period of piecemeal development centred on a building of probable early- to mid-17th-c date. The earliest building survives in outline, consisting of two bays, but originally it may have been larger, extending to the NE and SW. A separate house was constructed to the SW in the last years of the 18th c, later incorporated into the complex as a tap-room. During the early- to mid-19th c a new accommodation block and main entrance was constructed, whilst a large assembly hall and stables were built in 1888 to replace a range of smaller buildings to the SW. Between 1895 and 1900 the façade was completed with a new, central range of rooms. A trial trench in the rear garden and yard areas of the hotel revealed topsoil, hard surfaces and recent made ground directly above the London Clay.

Former Tennis Club, Whitworth Gardens, Edgware TQ 186 915 PCA (Karl Hulka) evaluation July 2003 Banner Homes Ltd EWG03

The truncated surface of the natural clay was found to contain fragments of medieval and later peg tile. Above it was 20th-c make-up, turf and drainage features for the tennis court and lawns. All are likely to post-date 1947.

Canons Park, Whitchurch Lane, Edgware TQ 1800 9200 OA (Steven Weaver) evaluation, topographic, building survey July 2003 London Borough of Harrow CPZ03

Detailed information regarding the survival, construction and development of the parkland landscape from the early 18th c onwards was recorded.

HAVERING

Abbs Cross School, Abbs Cross Lane, Hornchurch TQ 5330 8610 ASL (Matt Sutherland, Stephen Turner) evaluation Feb 2003 Abbs Cross School ABX03

Shallow topsoil directly overlay natural gravels, supporting the cartographic evidence which indicates that the area had been largely agricultural until the 20th c.

St Mary Magdalene Church, Church Lane, North Ockendon TQ 5874 8487 ASL (Nicholas Crank) watching brief Jan-July 2003 Parochial Church Council MMG03

Monitoring of ground works revealed topsoil and graveyard soil to the N and W of the church, sealing the natural clay. Parts of three burials were recorded in the E part of the main churchyard.

Rainham Creek, Ferry Lane, Rainham TQ 5190 8120 ECCFAU (Ben Barker) watching brief Jan 2003 Union Railways (North) Ltd LMS03

A watching brief was carried out on the excavation of three pile caps near the 2002 evaluation trench. Part of a channel observed in the evaluation was recorded in one of the pile caps; finds from the fill suggested that the channel started to silt up in the last 200 years before it was deliberately infilled. A peat layer was recorded in another pile cap; this did not produce any dating evidence.

Hall Lane, Upminster TQ 562 895 OA (Andrew Holmes) evaluation Feb 2003 Bryant Homes (Eastern) Ltd HLU03

Subsoil was recorded above the London Clay, below modern topsoil.

Gobions School Site, Havering Road North, Chase Cross, Collier Row TQ 5095 9080 ASL (Nick Crank, Matt Sutherland) evaluation Oct 2003 London Borough of Havering (Regeneration & Partnership) HVN03

Evidence of the former 20th-c *Chase Cross Farm*, including brick wall foundations, drainage runs and a brick-lined culvert, was revealed above London Clay. These buildings had been demolished and the ground levelled in the mid-20th c, before the creation of the playing fields of the former school.

69 Main Road, Gidea Park, Romford TQ 5237 8983 ECCFAU (Mike Roy) evaluation Apr 2003 BCNW MNF03

An evaluation was carried out at the rear of a standing building, close to the line of the Roman road between London and Colchester. A single, undated, possible boundary ditch, running at right angles to Main Road, was visible in the E end of the evaluation trench. No remains associated with the Roman road or contemporary activity were located and it is likely that the course of this thoroughfare lies outside the development area, though it is also possible that it may have been destroyed during the construction of a residence in the S end of the site in the late 19th c.

Market Place, Romford TQ 5132 8899 MoLAS (Emily Burton) watching brief July 2003 London Borough of Havering RFM03

A metalled road or trackway of unknown date was revealed above the natural gravels.

77 Maybank Avenue, Hornchurch TQ 5328 8517 MoLAS (Rosalind Aitken) evaluation June 2003 Unicoil Homes plc MYK03

Remnants of a ploughsoil of indeterminate date were recorded above the natural brickearth.

The Dolphin Centre, Mercury Gardens, Romford TQ 5515 1890 AOC (Les Capon) evaluation Apr 2003 The Mall Corporation Ltd MCY03

Natural brickearth had been truncated by 19th- or 20th-c basements. Remnants of a subsoil, likely to date to the 19th c, were identified.

Lil's Diner, New Road, Rainham TQ 532 823 ECCFAU (Andy Robertson) evaluation Sept 2003 Landview Homes Ltd NEM03

Modern disturbed ground was recorded above the natural clay.

29 Oldchurch Road (former Brightblades factory), Romford TQ 512 881 ECCFAU (Mark Peachey) evaluation Mar 2003 Higgins Homes Ltd OCF03

A gravel and sand subsoil was found to directly underlie mixed topsoil and modern demolition rubble.

Former Panasonic Depot, Spring Gardens, Romford TQ 5018 8852 AOC (Sophie Adams) evaluation Aug 2003 DWA Architects Ltd SGF03

Natural clay was overlaid by subsoil containing abraded Roman material. This suggests that the subsoil may represent cultivated soil and the site of Roman fields. The subsoil was cut by 19th-c features and foundations of the former depot.

Fountains, Theydon Gardens, Hornchurch TQ 5164 8406 ECCFAU (Mark Peachey) evaluation Mar 2003 DWA Architects Ltd TYD03

The natural gravel and sand subsoil was overlaid by a modern silt deposit and topsoil.

St Helen and St Giles Church, Upminster Road South, Broadway, Rainham TQ 5210 8219 CA (Adam Single) watching brief Mar–May 2003 London Borough of Havering HGC03

The excavation of shallow pits and trenches in the churchyard to install floodlighting was monitored. Deposits containing 19th-c material as well as fragments of disturbed human bone were recorded; the latter were reburied on site. One of the pits broke through the roof of a brick vault of probable 19th-c date, and another revealed a probable collapsed and infilled vault. Displaced stone grave markers were recorded on the N side of the churchyard where they may have been buried during levelling works in the 1920s.

South Hall Farm (Phases 7 and 8), off Wennington Road, Rainham TQ 535 818 JSAC/AOC (Sophie Adams) watching brief Aug–Oct 2003 Bretts Aggregates SFM02

Further monitoring took place at this gravel extraction site (*LA 10*, supp. 2 (2003), 44). Features of prehistoric date were recorded, as well as tree-throws and two boundary ditches of 19th-c or later date. As with the previous phases of work to the immediate W, although features were recorded, their distribution was low, possibly because this part of the site was on the periphery of any settlement – the greater concentration of features has so far been down-slope, along the line of the stream.

128-152 Wennington Road, Rainham TQ 5265 8190 PCA (Stuart Holden) evaluation Nov 2003 Brian St Pierre WNN03

Above the natural gravels a reworked subsoil was recorded which contained a single residual sherd of Saxon pottery dated c. 400–750, but which is dated to the late 13th to mid-14th c. It was overlaid or cut by 19th- to 20th-c made ground or cut features, sealed by topsoil.

Wiltshire Avenue, Hornchurch TQ 5500 8920 PCA (Alexis Haslam) evaluation Sept 2003 CgMs on behalf of Fairview New Homes Ltd WHV03

Modern made ground was observed above London Clay.

HILLINGDON

White Hart public house, Bath Road, Cranford TQ 0988 7696 TVAS (Sian Anthony) evaluation Feb 2003 Scottish and Newcastle Retail WRC03

Modern truncation or a layer of demolition rubble was revealed; otherwise the site consisted of topsoil above the natural brickearth.

Bedfont Court, Heathrow TQ 044 758 FRA (Fraser Brown) evaluation Sept 2002 – May 2003 BAA plc BCU02

The site is located in the valley of the River Colne. Isolated features, such as tree-throws, pits and postholes, field system ditches and a possible posthole structure were revealed. Dating of the features is not conclusive, but many of the ditches are likely to be continuations of the Bronze Age and medieval and/or later field systems identified to the E within the Heathrow Terminal 5 area. The site of a probable Bronze Age settlement was identified at the N of the site, with an activity area of a similar date occurring in the S. A palaeochannel complex crossed the site from NE to SW and contained a sequence of silts, tufa and peat laid down from the Mesolithic to Iron Age. Waterlogged wooden artefacts, including a wattle hurdle,

radiocarbon dated to 790 – 390 BC, were recovered from the channel sequence.

Royal Oak Public House, Church Road, Hayes TQ 0969 8086 MoLAS (Isca Howell) evaluation Sept–Oct 2003 Catalyst Housing Group Ltd RLC03

Natural brickearth was disturbed and overlaid by post-medieval ploughsoil.

Hales Yard, Springwell Lane, Rickmansworth TQ 0433 9300 ASL (Josh Williams, Rob Scaife) geo-archaeological evaluation Nov 2003 Linden Homes HYS03

A borehole survey of this Colne valley site yielded two sediment profiles found in basal depressions on different parts of the site. One was possibly middle to late Holocene (Atlantic/Neolithic period) in date, and the other was of probable medieval date. Pollen preservation was poor, but the middle to late Holocene sequence indicated a woodland environment dominated by lime, oak and hazel on the interfluvies, and alder on the wetter floodplain. Another borehole suggested that in medieval times there was an open habitat with few trees, possibly grassland, with some evidence of cereal cultivation.

Grass Area 13, Heathrow Airport TQ 0835 7553 FRA (Ken Walsh) watching brief Dec 2003 BAA plc HEW03

The overburden associated with previous airport development was recorded, but the underlying natural gravels were not exposed.

‘Larchmont’, Ladygate Lane, Ruislip TQ 0875 8800 AOC (Jenny Giddins) watching brief Jan–Mar 2003 Bellway Homes LYG03

Modern make-up was found to overlie remnants of topsoil, which in turn overlay natural clay.

Terminal 5, Perryoaks Sludgeworks, Heathrow, Hounslow TQ 053 753 FA (Nick Wells, Catriona Gibson, Emma Noyce, Annie Bingham, Jim Chapman et al) Apr–Dec 2002 BAA plc PSH02

A total of around 45 hectares was investigated. The area was inhabited from at least the middle of the Mesolithic (*c.* 6500 BC) to the present day. The earliest activity is represented by a series of cooking pits and by flint tools found in later features, the residue of hunting in a predominantly wooded landscape. Clearance of this wooded landscape began during the Neolithic and preceded the construction of a number of large ritual monuments. The foremost of these was the Stanwell Cursus, running for 3 km from Stanwell N to the River Colne. This monument, part of which has been investigated in the current excavations, consisted of a central mound flanked by two ditches. The cursus linked a number of earlier ritual sites and was part of a tradition of ceremonial and ritual activity stretching back through the generations. Woodland clearance was largely complete by the Middle Bronze Age and the excavations have revealed a complex landscape of fields with small, probably seasonally occupied settlements, connected by trackways. Occupation of this agricultural landscape continued through the Iron Age and into the early Roman period with minimal alteration to the layout of the fields, although the location of settlements gradually shifted over time. It was only in the later Roman period that parts of the Bronze Age field system were destroyed and overlaid by a new alignment of fields. Evidence for later farming of the landscape takes the form of an enclosure system to the E of the cursus – probably attached to a small farmstead or manor. The medieval ditches follow part of the Bronze Age system, suggesting that, in places, the prehistoric landscape survived for over 3000 years.

Shepiston Lane, Heathrow TQ 0773 7860 PCA (Helen Clough) evaluation Feb 2003 Scottish and Newcastle Retail Ltd SLP03

Natural brickearth contained burnt and struck flints, especially from trenches to the S of the site. It was cut by ploughmarks containing 20th-c material and sealed by modern make-up.

Springwell to Batchworth water main pipeline, Rickmansworth TQ 0416 9258 – TQ 0584 9346 AA (Christopher Thatcher, Ian Beswick) watching brief Nov–Dec 2003 Veolia Water Partnership SGB03

The pipeline route between Harefield Road and Springwell Lane was monitored. The underlying natural stratum was not reached. Plough scars, probably of 19th- to 20th-c date were observed, cut into the deposits underlying the topsoil.

Red Lion Public House, Uxbridge Road, Hillingdon TQ 0680 8287 MoLAS (Isca Howell) evaluation Jan, May 2003 watching brief Oct 2003 Fuller, Smith & Turner plc RLU02

Natural gravels were exposed in two trenches. Two features of unknown function were identified in one trench and a subsoil in the second; one of the features and the subsoil contained 17th- and 18th-c material. A single fragment of burnt flint was noted in the subsoil. Both the subsoil and the features were overlaid by garden soil. To the rear of the public house the ground was found to have been extensively truncated for the existing cellar and the frontage wall, probably in the 19th c.

HOUNSLOW

Cranford Bridge to Rectory Farm Pipeline, Bath Road, Hounslow TQ 0997 7705 – TQ 1049 7756 – TQ 1142 7647 MoLAS (Isca Howell, Raoul Bull, Robert Cowie) watching brief July–Sept 2003 Thames Water SWF03

Work on a new sewer trench was monitored during the topsoil stripping. Scattered features, including gullies and pits, were observed cutting the top of the underlying natural brickearth. There was a density of such features containing Middle Iron Age pottery at the N end of Avenue Park. This is interpreted as evidence for settlement in that period.

56–57 Brentford High Street, Brentford TQ 1798 7755 PCA (James Taylor) evaluation Sept 2003 Graham Markwell Associates HGB03

Alluvial clays were overlaid by mid-18th c consolidation dumps. At this time timber boxes were constructed and appear to have remained open into the 19th c although their function is unclear. Evidence of late-18th- to early-19th-c brick buildings and external yards was revealed; they may all represent one structure. Stabling activity is reflected in the recovery of fragments of leather horse harness, carriage fittings and the top of a carriage lantern.

Queen’s Arms Public House, 223 Hanworth Road, Hounslow TQ 1358 7518 MoLAS / MoLSS (Gary Evans) evaluation Nov 2003 Transport for London Group Property and Facilities QAH03

During the early post-medieval period the site was under cultivation. In the mid-19th c the *Isleworth Pottery* was established on the E side of the site. A large gravel extraction pit was revealed in the NE corner of the site, infilled some time before 1865 with a limited range but large quantity of combed slipware, Isleworth porcelain wasters and kiln furniture, as well as slag and bone ash cupels. No evidence for the structural remains of the pottery works was found, possibly because the main buildings were located to the NE of the present site, as suggested by cartographic evidence. A brick wall was found in the W half of the site; this may be the remains of a building documented in a survey of 1840. A series of brick walls and a brick-lined soakaway are likely to have been related to a row of cottages built on the site in the 1860s. Drains and cellars, possibly associated with the *Queen’s Arms* public house, truncated much of the S and W ends of the site.

Kew Bridge Road, Brentford TQ 1885 7790 PCA (Helen Clough) evaluation Mar 2003 St George West London KWB03

In the S of the site the natural brickearth was cut by medieval ditches; they probably related to 12th- and 13th-c field systems. Two pieces of worked flint, probably of Bronze Age date, were recovered from them. The brickearth was overlaid by post-medieval garden and agricultural soils which were being reworked into the 18th and 19th c. Above these, extensive levelling and dumping had taken place across the site, particularly to the S. A number of brick structures was recorded, the earliest of them being a malthouse which appears on 18th- and 19th-c maps. The malthouse was

extended during the 19th c and other later structures or extensions were constructed across most of the site.

Lampton School, Lampton Avenue, Hounslow TQ 1343 7646 CA (Geoff Potter) evaluation Dec 2003 – Jan 2004 London Borough of Hounslow LPA03

The natural brickearth was overlaid by a deposit, yielding mainly 18th- to 20th-c material, which probably represents cultivated soil.

Viking House, Lampton Road, Hounslow TQ 1358 7578 ASL (Nicholas Crank) evaluation Apr 2003 Gold's Gym Health & Fitness Clubs LPN03

The natural gravel was sealed by modern tarmac, brick rubble hardcore, and a disturbed and slightly contaminated remnant subsoil.

455 London Road, Isleworth TQ 1580 7640 PCA (Elliott Wragg) evaluation Mar 2003 CgMs Consulting Ltd on behalf of Barratt West London LRI03

One piece of burnt flint, one struck flint flake and one very abraded prehistoric potsherd were recovered residually from a post-medieval field boundary ditch, indicating Neolithic or Bronze Age activity on the site. The natural brickearth was cut by a drainage ditch or field boundary dating to the 16th to 17th c. Shortly after the ditch had fallen out of use, the gravels and brickearth seem to have been heavily truncated. In the NE of the site were found the remains of a cellar of a substantial building, together with associated floor surfaces, internal walls, a hearth, a drain and evidence for stairs. It is dated to the late 17th to early 18th c, and may be identified with a large building depicted on a map of 1746. Further cut features associated with this building and dating to the 18th to 19th c were recorded and probably represent garden features. By 1865 it would appear that the cellar had been demolished and was replaced by a larger edifice. The cellar was backfilled with late-19th- to 20th-c rubble. A series of ancillary features dating to this period were recorded to the W of the building; they were interpreted as garden features, although one brick-lined pit may have been a coal hole. To the W, a number of features were identified as planting beds, and a field boundary or drainage ditch dating to this period was recorded in the SE. To the N was the made ground and tarmac for a set of tennis courts. The W area of the site was heavily truncated by features associated with a known soap factory.

Page Road, East Bedfont TQ 0897 7394 CA (Geoff Potter) watching brief Apr 2003 London Borough of Hounslow PGE03

Natural gravels and subsoil were overlaid by a soil deposit which clearly related to previous agricultural land use, but was not closely dated. It was sealed by recent made ground.

Former Art Centre, Syon Park, Park Road, Isleworth TQ 1720 7685 MoLAS (Robert Cowie, Andrew Westman) evaluation, building survey Sept 2003 Syon Park Ltd SYK03

In a yard bounded to the S and W by an early 19th-c cow house and piggery (latterly an Art Centre), the truncated surface of natural clay – possibly brickearth – covered with 19th-c make-up layers and dumps for yard surfaces was revealed. The footings of the S range of the Art Centre were partially exposed, the bottom six courses of masonry mainly comprising re-used bricks provisionally dated to the 16th or 17th c, although a few were of 19th-c date. The upper part of the foundation and the superstructure were entirely of 19th-c brick.

240 Vicarage Farm Road, Heston TQ 1245 7740 AOC (Catherine Edwards) evaluation, watching brief June 2003 Bellway Homes VGF03

Evidence was found for late-18th- to early-19th-c outbuildings – possibly associated with *Heston House* to the S – and other associated activity, including a rubbish pit containing an assemblage of contemporary pottery. Sporadic 19th-c activity was also identified. The outbuildings appear to have been demolished and partially robbed out in the early 20th c, after which date the modern Territorial Army Centre and associated development took place. The site had apparently been levelled in the past, resulting in the truncation of the natural brickearth across the site.

Former Hounslow Public Order Training Centre, Vickers Way, Hounslow TQ 1250 7460 ASL (Nicholas Crank, Brendon Wilkins) evaluation Oct 2003 George Wimpey West London Ltd

Demolition rubble and/or topsoil sealed the natural gravels.

ISLINGTON

Delivery Office, Almeida Street, N1 TQ 3162 8396 MoLAS (Paul Thrale) watching brief June–Aug 2003 Faber Maunsell AMD03

An 18th- to 19th-c rubbish pit or dump was recorded in the NE corner of the site, while re-deposited gravel deposits of 19th- to 20th-c date were present to the E above the natural gravels. The centre of the site had been heavily truncated by basements relating to the Post Office buildings.

27–31 Clerkenwell Close, EC1 TQ 3144 8228 MoLAS (David Sankey) watching brief June 2003 Workspace CLL03

A deposit containing lime mortar with coal ash was found above the natural gravels. It is dated to the mid-17th to 19th c, and was possibly a quarry fill. It was overlaid by Caen stone which may have been either *in situ*, or may have been part of the overlying modern cellar fill (too small an exposure to determine).

Alliance Club and China Inland Mission, Newington Green, N16 TQ 3285 8545 AOC (Jenny Giddins) evaluation Jan 2003 Walter Llewellyn & Sons Ltd NGG03

Evidence was found for probable 18th- or 19th-c garden features, and 20th-c construction above the natural brickearth.

392 St John Street (formerly Owen's School), EC1 TQ 3150 8301 MoLAS (Andrew Westman, Robert Cowie, Terence Smith) building survey May, Sept 2003 Andrews Sherlock & Partners on behalf of the Dame Alice Owen Foundation SJI03

A brick-lined well, disused and backfilled, was revealed; it was probably constructed at the rear of two 18th-c terraced houses (formerly 159 and 160 St John Street Road), the first buildings documented on the site. A boys' school occupied these two houses in the late 19th c, the main school buildings being to the NE, and playing fields to the E of the site. Soon after 1879, the school built a shelter at the W edge of the playing fields, to which a shallow pedimented brick wall on the E of the site originally belonged. In 1903–4 the school demolished the houses (the rest of the terrace remains to the S of the site) and constructed a new building. The latter (at 392 St John Street, the street being renamed and renumbered) was entered only from the rear, opposite the main school. The walls were of brick, faced externally with fine red brick; the timber floors were supported by rolled steel beams, brick piers and a cast-iron column; the tall windows had pivoting upper casements, and adjustable ventilators went through the walls. The roof was timber-framed and slated. The ground and 1st floors each contained a single large classroom, presumably heated by hot-water radiators, since removed; a teacher's room was equipped with a fireplace. Existing coal cellars under the pavement were largely retained. Unroofed ground-floor WCs were attached to the SE. In 1936–7 the shelter was demolished and replaced by a two-storey building with its own entrances to N and E, containing a single room on each floor, used for art classes. Subsequently, the two buildings were connected directly on the 1st floor, and 1st-floor female WCs were installed in the older building. These may be dated to post-WWII sharing of the buildings by a companion girls school, whose own buildings to the S had been bombed. The school vacated the site in 1976; the older building was demolished in 2003, while the later building was to be retained and refurbished.

KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA

Vicarage Gate House, Vicarage Gate, Kensington, W8 TQ 2565 8010 PCA (Elliott Wragg) evaluation Sept 2003 excavation Nov–Dec 2003 Vicarage Gate Ltd VGH03

The natural strata consisted of colluvially deposited silty clay which was cut by field boundary ditches containing prehistoric pottery,

struck and burnt flints and, from the latest, a large quantity of daub. They are dated to the Middle–Late Bronze Age to Early–Late Iron Age, and suggest land use over a considerable part of the prehistoric period. The ditches were overlaid by 18th- to 19th-c made ground before being cut by field boundary ditches, a posthole and a number of tree-throw hollows of 18th- and 19th-c date, which would appear to be linked with agricultural practices. They were sealed by a layer of 19th-c ploughsoil. An episode of 19th-c brickearth extraction was recorded in the centre of the site, possibly relating to the brickworks located to the N. Two features to the W have been tentatively associated with the construction or demolition of the first church in London built of corrugated galvanised iron (completed 1855). A substantial number of features and deposits associated with the subsequent brick church, St Paul's, constructed in 1887, were recorded, including levelling deposits, the garden to the S, external and internal wall foundations, ducts for ventilation, floor supports, and the concrete floor itself.

Former tennis court, York House Place, Kensington Church Street, W8 TQ 2563 7990 CA (Robin Densem) evaluation Oct 2003 York House Developments Ltd YHP03

A series of gravel extraction pits, probably dating to the 18th c, were found cut into the natural gravels. These, and a possible gravel path, were sealed by 19th-c dump deposits.

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES

Rushett Farm, Leatherhead Road, Chessington TQ 1737 6008 WA (Rob Armour-Chelu) evaluation May 2003 LS3 Consultancy LTD03

A modern ditch was the only feature recorded and all finds recovered from the topsoil were modern.

26–28 London Road, Kingston-upon-Thames TQ 1840 6932 PCA (Chris Mayo) evaluation, excavation Mar–May 2003 Tide End Developments Ltd LTP03

In the S of the site, above the natural gravel, evidence of medieval activity was revealed; it consisted of a ditch dated to 1170–1350 and contemporary pits beside it, as well as a gully on the same alignment. Evidence for later medieval activity included truncated ditches that may have formed boundary demarcations. A sequence of pits was recorded, represented by three large brickearth extraction pits and numerous smaller pits which contained large pottery assemblages of Surrey Whiteware wasters and tile fragments that were used as kiln spacers. The primary fill is dated to 1230–1300. One pit also contained a large animal bone assemblage – probably domestic waste. A piece of possible Bronze Age struck flint was also recovered from a pit. Other medieval features included isolated postholes, stake-holes and gullies. Bedding trenches and a possible shed were noted for the 17th c, with the remains of a brick building in the NW corner of the site dating to the late 17th to 18th c. This included an original internal floor and a main room. To the E of this building a sequence of external activity was recorded, including garden soil, a brick floor and a drain. In the SW, structural changes to the brick building were made in the 18th c; a layer of garden soil in the S suggests that this area was open. In the NE of the site, an 18th- to 19th-c structure was recorded, apparently associated with a rammed gravel yard surface. The S extent of the properties was defined by a boundary, possibly succeeded in the 19th c by a ditch. Drainage features and wells of this date were also noted.

164–178 London Road and 1–5 Coombe Road, Kingston upon Thames TQ 1908 6955 TVAS (Clare Challis) evaluation May 2003 George Wimpey LDS03

A gully and three small pits (or gully terminals) dating to the medieval period were found cutting into natural clay. Another gully and a pit were probably 17th-c in date.

Turk's Boatyard, Thameside, Kingston-upon-Thames TQ 1781 6953 WA (Phil Andrews) excavation May 2003 CgMS Consulting on behalf of UA Developments TAD03

The excavation revealed six phases of timber revetments relating to two properties; these have been linked to sequences recorded in earlier investigations (TUK90, TUR95). The revetments spanned the 13th to 17th/18th c and demonstrated various construction techniques. No certain evidence for re-used boat timbers was found, although the majority of the revetments were not well preserved. Dumps of consolidation material behind the five medieval/late medieval revetments contained small quantities of pottery, which increased to the S nearer the town, but few other finds. Other medieval features included two shallow drainage ditches. The insubstantial nature of the medieval revetments and their isolation from any landward structures suggest that they had been constructed to reinforce the riverbank to prevent erosion and flooding, rather than as quays. Various deposits and a few features mostly pre-dated the Turk's Boatyard use of the site that began in 1777. A single, late 18th to early 19th c revetment was recorded, as were a sequence of levelling deposits, at least one pit, a drainage ditch, several postholes marking a property boundary, and a dump of pot wasters (probably brought to the site from London as ballast).

Malden Parochial Primary School, Church Road, Worcester Park, Malden TQ 2125 6625 AOC (Jenny Giddins) watching brief Mar–Apr 2003 Ellmer Homes Ltd MDP03

The remains of foundations and a brick well, associated with the former Victorian school, were revealed. They were covered by demolition deposits and a presumed topsoil.

LAMBETH

The London Women's Hospital, Clapham Common South Side, Clapham, SW4 TQ 289 783 OA (Andrew Holmes) evaluation Mar 2003 Tesco Store Ltd CZS03

Above the natural gravels, a series of brick walls and paths were located which probably relate to property boundaries and garden features predating the construction of the hospital building. Overlying these walls made ground was encountered, representing the landscaping of the former hospital grounds.

342–344 Clapham Road, 4-14 Union Road, Clapham, SW4 TQ 7610 3025 ASL (Matt Sutherland) evaluation Sept 2003 Rialto Homes plc CJA03

A large cut feature, possibly the edge of a ditch, was located in the NW part of the site; it contained 19th-c and later material. Elsewhere, the natural gravel was overlaid by building debris covered with topsoil and tarmac.

Henry Thornton School, Elms Road, SW4 TQ 2930 7480 PCA (James Taylor) evaluation Feb 2003 Cundall, Johnson and Partners on behalf of Church Schools EMS02

An evaluation followed a watching brief (*LA 10*, supp. 2 (2003), 27). Large 18th- to 19th-c brickearth extraction pits were located in the centre of the site; elsewhere a drainage system was recorded.

St Matthew's Estate, St Matthews Road, Brixton, SW2 TQ 3092 7477 CA (Robin Densem) watching brief Nov 2003 London & Quadrant Housing Trust; Presentation Housing Association; Tower Homes BXW03

The surface of the underlying natural clay produced a fragment of brick dated mid-15th to mid-17th c, but much of the site appeared to have been truncated by 1960's construction. Modern building foundations and a 19th- to 20th-c deposit were also recorded.

North of Jubilee Gardens (Electric Storm), South Bank, SE1 TQ 3070 8010 MoLAS (Jane Corcoran) geo-archaeological evaluation Sept 2003 ARUPS JBD03

This was a community project. The deposits excavated in two geotechnical boreholes, drilled in advance of the construction of a wind tower mast on the South Bank, were described and sampled. Historic maps showed that the site lay above a wharf dated to the 18th c or earlier. Analysis of the samples is expected to produce results about the water quality of the Thames in the post-medieval period. Nothing is yet known of the salinity of the Thames in central

London at this time or of the impact of the developing city on water quality and the environment, although documentary evidence suggests that by the 17th c conditions were poor.

Savoy Laundry, 17–19 Union Road, Clapham, SW4 TQ 3015
7605 Moxley Architects Ltd building recording 2002 UON02

A photographic record of the laundry garden was made. The garden was part of the early 20th-c laundry which served the Savoy Hotel. It contained a series of pools connected by a rill running the length of the garden on descending levels, its centrepiece a rectangular pool with irises, lilies and 250 goldfish. The garden has been retained although the laundry vacated the site in 2000.

Vauxhall Cross Bondway, SE11 TQ 3030 7785 AOC (Fitz) watching brief Dec 2002 – Mar 2003 Norwest Holst VXC02

A layer of possible garden soils containing 17th- to 18th-c material, was all that survived truncation on the site.

549, 551 Wandsworth Road, 51 Netherford Road, SW8 TQ 2931
7619 CA (Geoff Potter) evaluation Sept 2003 Saracen Property Developments Ltd WNO03

Recent made ground was found to overlie natural gravels. A small brick-lined drain which was probably contemporary with the mid-19th-c villas that once stood on the site, was recorded.

LEWISHAM

Kender Estate (Phase IIa), Barlborough Street, New Cross, SE14 TQ 3560 7725 PCA (Stuart Holden) evaluation Apr 2003 Osbourne Housing CPI03

The natural brickearth was cut by two features of late-18th- to 19th-c date and sealed by a thick layer of 19th- to 20th-c dumped material. This was cut by a service trench.

Christ the King Sixth Form College, Belmont Grove, SE13 TQ 3880 7587 MoLAS (Paul Thrale) evaluation May 2003 Graham Rivers Architects for Christ the King Sixth Form College CSX03
Modern levelling deposits sealed undated subsoil layers and a posthole of probable post-medieval or later date.

Bonfield Road, SE13 TQ 3842 7534 MoLAS (Isca Howell, Bruce Watson) watching brief Mar 2003 St Pier Ltd BFW03

The monitoring of geo-technical investigations revealed typical garden soil profiles.

Deals Gateway (former Deptford Pumping Station), Brookmill Road, Deptford, SE8 TQ 3750 7680 TVAS (Sean Wallis) evaluation Aug 2003 St James Homes DPS03

A single struck flint from a deposit of burnt flint, sandstone and charcoal was revealed in an alluvial deposit. It is possible that this represents the edge of a burnt mound, but it was not examined in detail. All trenches revealed alluvium above natural gravels, sealed by substantial made ground. A possible buried topsoil above the alluvium was also located but does not appear to be of any great antiquity.

Land adjacent to Crofters Court, Croft Street, SE8 TQ 3609
7867 MoLAS (Bruce Watson) watching brief Apr–May 2003 Green Acre Homes (South-East) Ltd CFC03

A considerable build up of Quaternary gravels, resulting from periods of high river level when the site was flooded for prolonged periods, and more recent sediments, were recorded.

7 Deptford Broadway, SE8 TQ 3725 7700 AOC (Darryl Palmer) excavation Feb 2003 Horizon Housing Group DDB03

A Roman ditch, originally found in 1989 and 1992, was re-located above the natural gravels, its date confirmed and its extent increased. The earlier excavations had revealed two Anglo-Saxon burials but no further graves were discovered this time, suggesting that any cemetery probably lies to the N and/or E, or that burial density was lower than indicated in 1992. Post-medieval features and finds were recorded and are consistent with the known development of Deptford as a commercial centre in the 17th c.

176 Deptford High Street, SE8 TQ 3715 7750 ASL (Nicholas Crank) watching brief Dec 2003 – Jan 2004 Aspects Ltd DFH03

Observations in the E part of the site revealed deposits which indicated that the area had been relatively undisturbed until the 20th c when the ground level had been substantially raised. In the W part of the site, closer to the street frontage, the ground had also been considerably raised but here the ground also appears to have been truncated before its modern landscaping.

Elm Lane Sports Ground, Elm Lane, SE6 TQ 3690 7283 MoLAS (Bruce Watson) evaluation June 2003 London Borough of Lewisham ELG02

An evaluation, following a watching brief (*LA 10*, supp. 2 (2003), 47), recorded brickearth type deposits overlaid by topsoil containing one sherd of residual early Roman pottery and 18th- and 19th-c material. The site of a large bonfire was located.

Sundermead Estate, Elmira Street, Lewisham, SE13 TQ 3800
7565 AOC (Magnus Alexander) evaluation June 2003 John Laing Partnership EMA03

The evaluation was conducted on the W and the E sides of the River Ravensbourne. On the W side of the river redeposited brickearth above the natural gravels was overlaid by mid-20th-c demolition rubble and building remains of late-19th- or early-20th-c buildings. Below this was redeposited brickearth over natural river terrace gravels. Alluvial deposits were observed to the north. On the E side of the river, large pits of probable early 20th-c date were recorded in the area close to the river. Above these, and recorded elsewhere sealing the natural brickearth, were deposits that had been disturbed during demolition.

Firhill Road Sports Ground, Firhill Road, SE6 TQ 3716 7219
PCA (Elliott Wragg) excavation June–July 2003 Birkbeck College, University of London FHG03

Natural gravels were recorded in the S of the site and alluvium in the N. A number of pieces of struck flint, including a small adze axe core-tool, were recovered residually from the site and are dated to the Mesolithic – Early Neolithic period. Other struck flint fragments, also recovered residually, seem to represent Bronze Age activity. These assemblages suggest short-term visitation to the site, rather than sustained occupation. Three intercutting postholes were found cutting the natural strata; they are undated but were sealed by a colluvial layer containing predominantly Roman material indicative of structural activity. This was cut by pits, ditches and one posthole containing late Roman material and Saxon sherds dated to the 5th – 7th c. The ditches were parallel and suggest a walkway or driveway, possibly fenced, between fields. The substantial quantity of Roman building material recovered indicates the presence of a building in the vicinity. A number of 19th- and 20th-c agricultural features containing a small amount of residual late medieval pottery were recorded across the site, which was sealed by topsoil.

Hales Street, Deptford, SE8 TQ 3725 7714 MoLAS (Isca Howell, Bruce Watson) watching brief Mar 2003 DSDHA HAE03

Alluvial clay capped with gravel had been truncated by the construction of terraced houses in the 19th c. These had been destroyed as a result of WWII bomb damage, after which the site was a car park.

New Arts College, Goldsmiths' College, Laurie Grove, New Cross, SE14 TQ 3634 7693 MoLAS (Dave Harris) evaluation Aug 2003 Goldsmiths' College GOC03

In one of two trenches post-medieval industrial waste was found; in the other trench modern backfill and levelling deposits overlay the natural gravels.

Morden College Homes, Lloyd's Place, Blackheath, SE3 TQ 3934 7620 AOC (Catherine Edwards) watching brief Aug–Oct 2003 Dannatt Johnson Architects LLY03

Topsoil and modern make up layers were found to overlie garden soil and associated features dated mid-17th c or later. Part of the site

revealed a deep layering of garden soils and made ground, which contained finds dating from the 16th to 21st c, illustrating the usage of this area as gardens or cultivated plots during this period. It is probable that there may have been walled gardens and paths of 19th- and 20th-c date. In another area of the site a 19th-c soakaway was recorded within a gravel deposit below modern make-up; it may have been associated with Lindsay House to the N or the boiler house to the S.

140–149 Mayow Road, Sydenham, SE26 TQ 3579 7151 CA (Mick Miles, Geoff Potter) watching brief Dec 2003 SG Smith Motors Ltd MYW03

Made ground dating between the 1870s and 1950s was recorded above natural clay. A T-shaped block of poor quality concrete, apparently a WWII searchlight base, was allegedly removed during earlier groundworks.

2A Morley Road, SE13 TQ 3825 7517 PCA (Alexis Haslam) evaluation Sept 2003 Greenow Ltd T/A Hambridge Homes MYR03
A sub-soil above the natural sand was sealed by 20th-c made ground.

Bellingham Recreation Centre, Randlesdown Road, Bellingham, SE6 TQ 3775 7221 PCA (Stuart Holden) evaluation Feb 2003 Bellfingher Berger UK Ltd RDE03

A single struck flint blade was found in the subsoil and probably dates to the Mesolithic period. Cut features were revealed in the natural sand, one, a modern water main and the second containing 19th-c material.

1 Wemyss Road, Blackheath, SE3 TQ 3960 7611 MOLAS (Robert Cowie) evaluation May 2003 Wyberton Homes WYS02

This evaluation followed a watching brief in 2002 (*LA 10*, supp. 2 (2003), 48). It revealed the truncated surface of the natural strata which had been cut by a large feature, probably landscaping or terracing of early- to mid-19th-c date. A 19th-c dump layer covered it and was cut by walls almost certainly belonging to a dairy bottling plant built on the site in the late 19th-c.

Wilshaw Street, Tanner's Hill, Pearson's Avenue, Deptford, SE14 TQ 3713 7691 MoLAS (Jez Taylor) watching brief Feb 2003 Bowmann Associates WWS03

Alluvial silts were overlaid by made ground, which probably was associated with the redevelopment of the site in the late 19th or early 20th c.

MERTON

Hall Place, 5 Church Road, Mitcham TQ 2630 6860 PCA (Eliot Wragg) evaluation Feb 2003 Adminland Ltd CCF03

A modern linear feature, probably associated with garden activity, was observed above the natural brickearth.

The Bull Public House, 32 Church Road, Mitcham TQ 2361 7224 CA (Geoff Potter) evaluation Aug 2003 Kingscastle Ltd BUP03

A cultivated soil containing 18th-c and residual 11th- to 13th-c material was recorded above the natural gravels. It was overlaid by mid-19th-c made ground. An apparently complete millstone, 0.86m in diameter, was also revealed.

7 The Downs, Wimbledon, SW20 TQ 2357 7019 MoLAS (Raoul Bull) evaluation Sept 2003 Goldcrest Homes DWW03

A posthole and a shallow linear feature – both undated – were found cutting into the natural gravels, as well as a later butt-ended ditch. Two pieces of prehistoric worked flint were recovered from a deposit associated with the earliest phase of soil formation on the site. Elsewhere, a cultivated soil deposit, probably associated with late 18th-c development in the area, was recorded.

395–397 London Road, Mitcham TQ 2727 6815 SAS (Jeff Perry) evaluation Sept 2003 Creegan Properties Ltd LDM03

Modern demolition rubble overlay the natural gravels.

Merton–2CW (Merton Priory), bounded by Bennett's Ditch, River Wandle, Merantun Way, SW19 TQ 2644 6972 MoLAS (David Saxby) evaluation Nov 2003 Cophthorn Homes MMY99

A further evaluation (*LA 10*, supp. 1 (2002), 20) revealed more of the monastic mill of Merton Priory (*f.* 1117) to the S of the main church and cloisters. The mill complex measured over 25m in length by 11m wide, with walls of chalk dated to 12th to 13th c. It contained an oven and possible drying room. By the end of the medieval period a large stone-lined tank had been inserted within the walls of the building. A 3m-wide head-race was formed by a stone and tile abutment located either side of the mill leat. From the 16th c the mill had been rebuilt in brick.

Parkside Hospital, 53 Parkside, Wimbledon, SW19 TQ 2361 7224 CA (Geoff Potter) evaluation July–Aug 2003 Aspen Healthcare Ltd PKW03

The natural clay had been truncated and heavily disturbed by a service trench and inspection chamber. Mid- to late-20th-c levelling and evidence of construction was recorded above.

NEWHAM

Cumberland School, Alexandra Street, Canning Town, E16 TQ 4000 8190 PCA (Helen Clough) evaluation July 2003 London Borough of Newham AXA03

Prehistoric activity was indicated by two Mesolithic or Early Neolithic worked flints recovered from a natural channel or possible ditch cut into the brickearth. Relatively close to the channel was a prehistoric or Roman cremation of an adult. Two Roman ditches were dug for drainage or as field boundaries. These were sealed by alluvium, above which was a layer of 19th- to 20th-c material that probably relates to the Victorian terraces present until the 20th c.

Docklands Light Railway City Airport Extension, Canning Town to North Woolwich, Silvertown, E16 TQ 4135 8010 MoLAS (Mike Morley) geo-archaeological evaluation, watching brief Mar–May 2003 Docklands Light Railway and AMEC DLA03

A deposit model was produced of the natural and made-ground surface topography through North Woolwich. Analysis of the borehole core samples should provide dating for the sequence.

1 Dorset Place, Stratford, E15 TQ 3870 8495 ASL (Nicholas Crank) evaluation Oct 2003 Gowlain Building Group Contractors Ltd DRP03

A probable 19th-c gravel extraction pit was recorded, cut into the natural gravels. It contained a piece of residual late Iron Age pottery.

Maryland Point (phase 2), 14–20 Leytonstone Road, E15 TQ 3924 8505 MoLAS (David Jamieson) evaluation Mar 2003 Galliford Hodgson Ltd MYH03

Above the natural brickearth two late 19th-c amorphous features were recorded and have been interpreted as garden features.

211–215 Romford Road, Stratford, E15 TQ 4003 8489 MoLAS (Ken Pitt) evaluation Feb–Mar 2003 Galliford Hodgson Ltd for Toynbee Housing Association and Boleyn and Forest Housing Association RRE03

Brickearth extraction pits were the earliest features found on the site; however these are undated. Cutting these was a 17th- or 18th-c field boundary system consisting of small ditches; a later field boundary ditch was also found. These deposits were limited to the S part of the site; elsewhere natural brickearth and gravel deposits were sealed by probable ploughsoils.

East Ham Memorial Hospital, Shrewsbury Road, E7 TQ 4173 8428 MoLAS (Isca Howell, Jeremy Taylor) evaluation Feb, Apr–May 2003 Balfour Beatty Construction Ltd EHM03

Numerous small features were cut into the natural brickearth, some of natural origin and others provisionally interpreted as pits or postholes. Saxon pottery was recovered from the fill of a feature of natural origin. Burnt flint fragments of possible prehistoric date were observed in a thin layer which appeared to overlie the features. It was sealed by a post-medieval ploughsoil.

Silvertown Quay, E16 TQ 4120 8025 OA (Callum Mitchell) watching brief Oct–Nov 2003 Soil Mechanics on behalf of Ove Arup SQY03

Extensive areas of made ground relating to the construction, use and recent partial demolition of the Royal Victoria Docks and associated structures, were revealed. Peat and alluvial deposits were encountered, the latter deposited during marine transgressions and regressions from the early Holocene and possibly dating into the medieval period when the estuarine marshes were first reclaimed for agriculture.

Thames Gateway, Beckton (north bank) TQ 4537 8048 and TQ 4300 8300 OA (Andrew Holmes) watching brief Aug 2003 Scott Wilson TGD03

Testpits revealed extensive deposits of modern made ground.

Bridport Site, Three Mills, Three Mill Lane, Bromley-by-Bow, E3 TQ 3825 8280 PCA (Stuart Holden) evaluation Mar 2003 Cophthorn Homes TMI03

Alluvial deposits were recorded, one of which contained a single sherd of pottery dating to the 15th or early 16th c. Further alluvial layers from the 18th and 19th c were covered with made ground from the 19th to 20th c. The site had been disturbed by the insertion of a sewer, the construction of the river wall and some fuel storage tanks.

Woodside School, Woodside Road, Plaistow, E13 TQ 4125 8225 PCA (Stuart Holden) evaluation Sept 2003 Wates Construction WOS03

Natural gravels or sand were recorded in the NW of the site. They were sealed by modern make-up from which two sherds of Roman pottery were recovered, the latter probably related to activity associated with the presumed Roman road to the E. Late 19th-c material was also recovered from this make-up. The site was heavily truncated in the 1950s and 1970s.

10 Vicarage Lane, Stratford, E15 TQ 3945 8446 MoLAS (Dave Harris) evaluation Aug 2003 Balfour Beatty Construction Ltd VLS03

The site appears to have been truncated to the natural brickearth. A brick-lined feature, possibly a well or soakaway, and a shallow, undated feature survived.

REDBRIDGE

Aldborough Hall Farm, Aldborough Road North, Aldborough Hatch, Ilford TQ 4650 8950 JSAC (Simon Johnson) field walking Feb, Nov 2000 and Apr 2001 Voaden Sandbrook Ltd AHL02

Worked flint and post-medieval slag, pottery and ceramic building material were recovered. The distribution and variation of both the pottery and ceramic building materials suggest a common origin within the recent past. No scatters of material were identified that may reflect the presence of significant remains.

Fairlop Quarry, Aldborough Hall Farm, Aldborough Road North, Aldborough Hatch, Ilford TQ 4650 8950 ASL (Steve Turner, Phil Weston) watching brief June 2003 Brett Lafarge Ltd AHF03

Ditches and pits of 18th- and 19th-c date were cut into the natural gravels and overlaid by topsoil. Residual struck flint was recorded.

Mill Road, Ilford TQ 4330 8630 SAS (Jeff Perry) evaluation Mar–Apr 2003 Rydon Construction Ltd MIF03

Modern fill was recorded over the natural clay.

RICHMOND-UPON-THAMES

Thames Water Barnes tank overflow, Barnes foreshore, SW13 TQ 2212 7788 MoLAS (Robert Cowie) watching brief, foreshore survey Sept 2003 – Jan 2004 Lang Hall Archaeology FRM20

A series of foreshore deposits was recorded, the earliest comprising undulating flood plain gravel, the highest areas probably representing point bars. Above this was a bed of organic silt, the base of which is dated by radiocarbon to 4220–3980 BC, the top 1500–1130 BC. The latest foreshore deposits were generally 17th- to 18th-c or modern in date. The adjacent river wall comprised an

embankment of successive dumps of pebbly clay (possibly dredged alluvium) and sandy gravel, which was faced with granite blocks along the river frontage.

4 Church Street, Twickenham TQ 1650 7345 AOC (Sophie Adams) evaluation June 2003 David Brown and Partners CWI03

Natural gravels were cut by a large pit containing 16th- to 17th-pottery and overlaid by made ground of probable 19th- and 20th-c date. They were also two modern walls and a service trench.

St Anne's Church, Kew Green, Kew TQ 1896 7749 CA (Geoff Potter) watching brief Aug 2003 Parochial Church Council ACK03

Examination of paving at the NW corner of the church produced several reused grave slabs (two dated to 1767 and 1807–9) and other pieces of architectural masonry. Subsequent excavation revealed recent made ground, whilst a new soakaway just outside the churchyard exposed a truncated subsoil overlying natural gravels.

17 King Street, Richmond TQ 1768 7481 AOC (Sophie Adams) watching brief May 2003 Lattimore Associates KNR03

A sequence of remains, mostly likely associated with the current house (Grade II listed), was revealed. It included walls and a drainage culvert, as well as several phases of re-landscaping. WC 'Moiravale', **26 Lower Teddington Road, Hampton Wick** TQ 1770 6995 ASL (Phil Weston) watching brief Oct 2003 Beechcroft Developments MTD03

The topsoil was found to directly overlie the natural gravels; no archaeological features or finds were revealed.

1 Old Palace Place, Richmond TQ 1766 7483 AOC (Chris Clarke) evaluation Aug 2003 John Rich Architects ODP03

The evaluation took place next to the rear flank wall of the property. The full extent and complexity of the property's earlier 17th-c foundations and lower wall, and the many elements which comprised this part of the structure, were revealed above the alluvial sand. Several phases of activity were recorded, including two phases of brick drain and conduit construction and a possible outbuilding.

Old Essex House, Station Road, Barnes, SW13 TQ 2177 7636 MoLAS (Portia Askew) evaluation Mar 2003 Dennison Drain Architects Ltd SNF03

Natural brickearth was sealed by a thick layer of brick rubble into which a galvanized tank had been set. This is interpreted as a pond, probably dating to and associated with the 19th-c kitchen garden originally on this part of the site.

Brunel University, Twickenham Campus, 300 St Margaret's Road, Twickenham TQ 1672 7516 MoLAS (Raoul Bull, Robert Cowie) evaluation, watching brief Aug, Nov 2003 Octagon Developments Ltd BUV03

Numerous 18th- and 19th-c features were revealed, cutting into the natural gravels. Most were pits, some of which were filled with brick and mortar rubble. Others included a ditch and rows of bedding trenches which were probably associated with the second *St Margaret's House* (b. 1823) or the third (b. 1851). The few structural features included a small area of brick walling, provisionally identified as part of *Lacy House*, the 18th-c home of Mr James Lacy (partner of David Garrick at Drury Lane Theatre) and later Sir Edward Walpole (son of Sir Robert Walpole). A rubble-filled feature next to the wall was probably associated with the demolition of *Lacy House* in the late 1820s. Brick footings which formed the foundations of *St Margaret's House* were exposed, as well as five brick foundations which may relate to a summerhouse or garden building associated with either Lacy or *St Margaret's House*. A terrace wall was identified as the S boundary of a rectangular garden on the S side of the third *St Margaret's House*.

Royal Mid-Surrey Golf Course, Twickenham Road, Richmond TQ 176 757 PCA (Justin Wiles) watching brief Jan 2003 The Royal Mid-Surrey Golf Club TNM03

Topsoil was found directly overlying the natural gravels.

SOUTHWARK

St George the Martyr, Borough High Street, Long Lane (junction of), SE1 TQ 325 798 OA (Paul Booth) evaluation Oct 2003 The Parochial Church Council GMY03

Evidence was revealed of the construction in 1734–5 of the existing structure. Deposits associated with an earlier church were also uncovered, including three cut features, burials *in situ* and a brick barrel vault. The deposits cut by these burials were probably medieval in origin and deposits of potentially earlier date were also revealed. Evidence of a palaeochannel was noted.

Blow's Yard, 15 Winchester Walk, SE1 TQ 3255 8034 MoLAS (David Jamieson, David Sankey, Bruce Watson) evaluation, excavation, watching brief Jan, Aug–Dec 2003 Blows Yard and Fisherking Developments Ltd BYI03

Above the natural gravel was recorded a prehistoric land surface buried by prehistoric flood deposits. On top of this was found one leg of a disarticulated adult skeleton, apparently washed up here. The area was reclaimed during the early Roman period and the ground level raised by massive dumping. On this a masonry building was constructed which had traces of *opus signinum* flooring. It was extensively robbed out during the Saxo-Norman period. Roman finds included two bronze oil lamp hooks. During the medieval period the site formed part of the kitchen gardens of the Bishop of Winchester's Palace and part of the masonry foundations of the 13th-c W range of the palace were discovered. A later extension to the rear of this W range was represented by a substantial chalk and ragstone rubble, trench-built foundation. The date of this extension cannot be precisely established, but it contained reused Flemish brick and floor tiles of 14th- to 15th-c date. The palace was sold in 1649 and the site was used for industrial purposes. A hearth was installed, metal working carried out, and three brick-lined cesspits and soakaways were constructed. These pits were backfilled during the 19th c with domestic rubbish. During the 18th c the site was extensively cellared.

The George Public House (former), George Row, Bermondsey, SE16 TQ 3415 7964 GAP/PCA (Sean Steadman, Tim Bradley) evaluation Nov 2003 The Amos Partnership GPB03

A sequence of naturally-laid deposits above former bars and eyots and in former natural channels was recorded. One of these deposits was a band of peat dating to the Neolithic period and the Iron Age. The sequence was sealed by a ground consolidation dump, dating to the 19th c.

168–169 Grange Road, SE1 TQ 3355 7915 MoLAS (Kevin Appleton) evaluation Jan 2003 Vision Homes GNS03

Above the natural gravels were two post-medieval brick cellar walls, a brick-lined well, a possible ditch, and a pit containing horn cores. The latter may have been waste produce from the local leather industry. The pit was overlaid by a gravel surface which was covered on one side by garden soil and on the other by a cobble surface.

170–176 Grange Road, SE1 TQ 3355 7915 PCA (Tim Carew) watching brief Feb 2003 Blackfriars Land Company Ltd GGW03
Made ground dating to the 19th or 20th c overlay the natural gravels.

57–59 Great Suffolk Street, SE1 TQ 3186 8012 ASL (Josh Williams) evaluation Dec 2003 Buxton Homes South East Ltd GFK03

A shallow natural channel or depression was found cutting alluvial clays, possibly part of a tidal mudflat suggested by previous excavations. The channel was cut by a brick-lined well probably dated to the 18th c. A 19th-c brick wall was also located. Recent overburden covered the deposits.

Former Hartley's Jam Factory, Green Walk, SE1 TQ 3303 7926 MoLAS (Robert Cowie) evaluation June 2003 Mansell Construction Services Ltd GEN00

Watching briefs were followed by an evaluation to the immediate SE of the area (*LA* 10, supp. 1 (2002), 23), where a channel, already

located, was recorded in detail. The fills appear to represent shallow flowing water across most of the channel, which subsequently became more sluggish. A marshy fen developed within the channel and the water may have episodically dried out closer to the eyot in the N. By the Bronze Age the fen had dried out towards the NE margins of the channel and a peaty land surface developed, which is radiocarbon dated to between c. 1390 and 410 BC. The channel continued to dry out so that by the mid-Iron Age seasonally flooded meadowland is indicated by clays sealing the peat. In the deepest part of the former channel, evidence for flowing water dating to the late Iron Age – early Roman period was found, which included a bed of organic material dated by radiocarbon to 100 BC – AD 140. This indicates a reactivation of the watercourse in this period. Environmental evidence further suggests that the flowing water was fresh (i.e. not part of the tidal Thames), and therefore that the watercourse on the site was not directly connected to the Thames in the vicinity of the site. Topographically this implies that a neck of higher ground must have existed to the NW of the site, cutting the channel off from the channels of the Thames to the N and linking the Bermondsey Eyot to the mainland, throughout the prehistoric and into the Roman period. It would appear that human activity might have been causing considerable landscape disturbance in the locality in the late Iron Age and Roman period. By the late Roman or medieval period wet meadowland, subject to seasonal flooding, had extended across the entire former channel. The only datable objects recovered from the floodplain deposits were three sherds of Roman pottery. A soil deposit containing 17th-c material sealed the uppermost channel fill, and may have accumulated through the addition of nightsoil and other material to the alluvial soil/subsoil. It may have been used for cultivation or market gardening. Three 19th-c features, including a brick-lined well or soakaway and a clay-lined tanning pit containing two timber tanks, cut the soil.

23 Lant Street, SE1 TQ 3221 7977 MoLAS (Robert Cowie) watching brief June 2003 RFM Project Management Ltd LSR03

An undated silt deposit was observed above natural silts in the N of the site. In another area of the site, a silt deposit was found to have been successively reworked; this is dated 16th c or later. Above lay 18th- to 19th-c made ground.

52–56 Lant Street, Borough, SE1 TQ 3115 6808 AOC (Fitz) watching brief Feb 2003 Forge Architects LTU03

Natural gravels were overlaid by alluvium or marshy deposits, within which was found evidence of possible Roman activity. Land reclamation occurred above this, dated to the 17th to 18th c. Evidence of 19th- and 20th-c activity was represented by an infilled basement and make-up layer.

217–219 Long Lane, SE1 TQ 3307 7946 MoLAS (David Saxby) evaluation, excavation Feb–Mar 2003 The Buxton Group LLW03
Natural sand was observed. The earliest artefacts recovered were struck and burnt flints dating to the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods, which provide limited evidence for prehistoric activity in the area. Pits and a ditch dating from the 12th to 14th c were revealed, indicating small-scale rural settlement along the original line of Long Lane. Deposited within the fills of some of the features were domestic objects, including a small rotary key, fragments of lava quernstone, a knife, a barrel padlock and a padlock key. Four smashed Kingston-type ware cooking pots and one nearly complete Kingston Ware jug were also found. Many 19th-c timber-lined tanning tanks were recorded, from one of which were recovered two unusual slate mouldings. Also recovered were unusual 'nuts', possibly cocoa beans.

67–77 Marlborough Grove, SE1 TQ 3422 7825 ASL (Jon Murray, Rob Scaife) evaluation June 2003 Horizon Housing Association MGW03

Deep alluvial deposits of the former prehistoric marshland of this area were revealed, including peat deposits up to 1.6m thick. A programme of palaeoenvironmental sampling was undertaken.

Former Leisure Centre, McKerral Road, Hanover Park, Peckham, SE15 TQ 3441 7663 MoLAS (Tony Mackinder) evaluation May 2003 Purelake New Homes Ltd HVK03

Eight small postholes representing a fence line, and two soil deposits, all of 18th- or 19th-c date, were revealed in one of two trenches. In the other trench a large pit contained burnt debris from local brick making, dated to the late-18th to early-19th c. This was cut by a brick-lined drain and a small ditch. There were also several square or rectangular postholes below ground raising dumps. The latest feature was a brick well lined with concrete.

Gin Palace Public House (former), 205–209 Old Kent Road, SE1 TQ 3335 7859 MoLAS (David Sankey) watching brief Mar 2003 Vision Homes (UK) Ltd ODR03

A Roman soil deposit was located above the natural gravels, its surface reworked by digging over to eliminate 18th-c ash and nightsoil. It also incorporated glass from the documented *Castle Inn*. It was succeeded by 19th-c dumping.

St James Road, Bermondsey, SE16 TQ 3433 7934 PCA (Stuart Holden) evaluation and community excavation July 2003 London Borough of Southwark SJW03

Evaluation of this site was integrated into a community excavation involving local school children. Ploughsoil containing 18th-c and possibly 19th-c material was revealed above the natural brickearth. It was overlaid by made ground, probably for the construction of houses built in 1858.

55 Southwark Bridge Road, SE1 TQ 3223 8000 PCA (Helen Clough) watching brief Dec 2003 – Jan 2004 LB Southwark SBK03

Overlying the natural sand was a Roman dumped deposit in the SW of the site. The next occupation phase was represented by 17th-c layers which may have been the backfill of a large cut feature. Thick 18th- and 19th-c layers indicate subsequent occupation and a demolition layer suggests that a building was demolished to make way for the 19th-c library.

St Christopher House, Southwark Street, SE1 TQ 3200 8030 MoLAS (Isca Howell) evaluation Jan–Apr 2003 Land Securities Properties Ltd SCH03

Alluvial deposits of the Bankside channel, overlaid by 18th- and 19th-c make-up deposits and walls, were revealed.

Stamford House, 1 Stamford Street, SE1 TQ 3161 8045 WA (Chris Ellis) evaluation Sept 2003 Stanhope plc SFO03

Alluvial deposits were found to overlie the natural sands and gravels. Environmental analysis indicates that the deposits changed from humic to mineral sediments, probably due to a rising relative sea level which caused ponding and final brackish water inundation. This occurred in the Middle Bronze Age, as dated from a radiocarbon sample from an alder twig at the bottom of the humic sequence, at 1520–1260 BC. Pottery dated to the 16th to 18th c was found in the upper sediments. A section of brick wall of 18th- to 19th-c date was recorded above the sediments, sealed by backfill.

Victor Wharf Service Connection, Stoney Street, Clink Street, SE1 TQ 3255 8038 MoLAS (Julian Bowsher, Bruce Watson) watching brief Oct 2003 – Feb 2004 Stoney Street Developments Ltd and EDF VWS03

A foundation wall composed of Roman tiles, two fragments of the masonry foundations of the kitchen range of the 13th-c Bishop of Winchester's great hall, and the brick foundations of a 19th-c flourmill were recorded. WC

1–3 Stuart Road, Nunhead, SE15 TQ 3530 7510 TVAS (Stephen Hammond) evaluation Dec 2003 Jeffery Osborne Construction SUO03

Topsoil overlay made-ground and/or the subsoil.

Tabard Square, 34–70 Long Lane, 31–47 Tabard Street, SE1 TQ 3264 7968 PCA (Douglas Killock) excavation Jan–July 2003 Berkeley Homes LLS02

Excavations in 2002 continued (*LA 10*, supp. 2 (2003), 53); it now appears that there was a Roman temple complex consisting of two temples flanking a courtyard with a villa-like building at one end and a column and two possible altars at the other end. The inscription found last year was recovered from a pit which can now be seen to lie at the heart of the complex. In the S of the site a drain was located which respected the S side of the temple complex and may have defined it. The drain, which may originally have been lined with timber, contained a great many artefacts, including whole pots, a bronze bowl or bucket, the life-sized foot of a bronze statue (possibly wearing a sock under the sandal) and a bronze pot which contained ointment. Finger imprints were still visible on the surface of the ointment.

53–65 Tanner Street, SE1 TQ 3355 7965 PCA (Jim Leary) evaluation, excavation Oct–Nov 2003 Buxton Homes TNN03

The site was located on the sand deposits of the S shore of the Horselydown eyot. The earliest recorded activity dates from the Early Neolithic period, represented by a pit, a ditch and a tree throw. Relatively large quantities of pottery and struck flint were recovered from the tree-throw, possibly suggesting that it had been used either as a domestic shelter or for the deliberate deposition of objects. Fragments of burnt daub may indicate the presence of buildings nearby. The next phase of activity dates to the Early – Middle Bronze Age when a stake fence was installed, probably to corral or direct animals towards the river's edge. The site was then sealed by a deposit which contained Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age material, as well as considerable quantities of burnt flint, possibly having derived from a disturbed burnt mound. This soil horizon most likely formed as a result of a combination of extensive animal farming, disturbance from frequent flooding episodes and from agricultural activities, the latter indicated by ard marks recorded to the N of the site. Cutting this soil horizon was a large ditch and associated bank which may have been to manage ever more frequent floods. To the N of this ditch was a stake fence, possibly the remains of an animal pen. A layer of colluvium overlying these features indicates that the area eventually went out of use and was abandoned some time in the later prehistoric period. Peat deposits and then alluvium testify to the area becoming first marshy and eventually entirely inundated by the river, demonstrating that sea levels continued to rise. A sherd of Roman pottery as well as a Roman tile signifies that this process was ongoing throughout the Roman period. Re-occupation of the site in the 17th c was evidenced by a cesspit, backfilled in the mid-late 17th c. The backfill contained horn cores, suggesting that it may have been associated with a 17th-c tanning workshop recorded nearby. Some of the horns had holes punched through them, the result of hanging skins still attached to the skull as part of the leather preparation.

St John's Churchyard, Tower Bridge Road, SE1 TQ 3345 7988 PCA (Justin Wiles) watching brief Oct 2003 L & J Gibbons on behalf of The CIT Group SJY03

Disarticulated human remains and fragments of gravestones were recorded in service trenches and tree pits. The graveyard soil contained material dated to the 18th to 19th c. A rubble layer to the N, dated to the 19th c, may represent the remains of buildings noted on the 1915 OS map. Towards the S was a brick wall on the same alignment as the church's boundary wall on an OS map of 1950; the wall appears to have been demolished during the construction of Druid Street.

169 Tower Bridge Road (former Sarson's Vinegar factory), SE1 TQ 3345 7975 PCA (Chris Pickard) watching brief, evaluation, excavation Aug–Sept 2003 Sunlight Projects Ltd TBA03, TBB03 and TWG00

Evidence for the earliest activity above the natural sand was of an anthropogenic nature and appears to date to the Neolithic period. A prehistoric channel was partially sealed by a land surface tha contained burnt and struck flint dated to the Mesolithic – Iron Age, as

well as prehistoric pottery. Also recorded were another channel or cut feature, numerous stakeholes and a small cut feature, all of prehistoric date. After the channel had silted up it was re-cut by two small channels, dated to the Roman period, which were sealed by waterlaid deposits, also of Roman date. Thereafter alluvial deposits built up until the early post-medieval period when they were cut by tanning pits. Evidence for these consisted of four large rectangular pits associated with twelve regularly-placed beam slots. Timber beams in these slots spanned the pits on frames set into the pits, probably to provide access for the tanners. A later phase of tanning was also observed, associated with at least two phases of 18th- to 19th-c buildings that fronted onto Roper Lane (formerly Church Street). Documentary evidence suggests that companies engaged in the tanning industry occupied buildings on the site until 1814, when a vinegar works was established.

27–29 Union Street, SE1 TQ 3244 8000 MoLAS (Ian Blair) evaluation, watching brief, excavation Apr–Aug 2003 Mr Stephen Litchfield UNE03

The earliest features were a series of plough or ard marks cutting into the surface of the natural sand. They were sealed by an alluvial layer, indicating a period of inundation across the site prior to Roman occupation in the 1st and 2nd c. The evidence indicated the remains of robbed structural features, such as walls or beam slots; a small pier base of bonding tile was the only feature to survive. Few internal surfaces were found, with the exception of an area of a degraded gravel or mortar floor, on the surface of which were approximately 800 glass tesserae. They were predominantly translucent dark and light blue, but opaque green, turquoise and 19 other colours were also present. Other finds of note included a number of fragmentary water pipes, fragments of exotic marble veneers, and two complete oil lamps. A single inhumation burial – of a child – was also found, cut into or deliberately placed in the upper fill of a ditch. The Roman sequence was sealed by dark earth and then a series of cultivated soil deposits, the latter cut by rows of bedding trenches. Partly defined along the E side of the excavation was a massive N–S ditch that was later canalised within a brick culvert during the 19th c. This feature closely reflected an earlier Roman ditch and a natural channel. It is likely that this ditch is a continuation of that found immediately to the N (USA88) and which formed the parish boundary in the medieval and later periods. Post-medieval structural features on site included a brick well, containing large fragments of glass working crucible and waste bottle fragments, and a massive brick ice well with a vaulted roof. The latest features to be recorded included the full ground plan of *Union Hall*, a courthouse built for the justices of the County of Surrey in 1782. The retained façade of this building retains little of the original structure, with the exception of a single ground floor window at the E end of the elevation.

33 Union Street, SE1 TQ 3242 8000 PCA (Karl Hulka) evaluation Feb–Mar 2003 Vincent Pilatio Associates USS03

Evidence was found for prehistoric ploughing, represented by ard marks cutting into the natural sand surface of an eyot. Boundary ditches dating to the Roman period were also revealed, and the recovery of Roman roof tile may suggest the presence of buildings nearby. Later Roman activity was represented by dumps. It was followed by a levelling layer and a cesspit, dated to the mid-16th to 17th c. Further dumps, including residual Roman roof tile, were cut by another pit exclusively containing residual Roman material: glass, pottery, roof tile and tesserae. All this Roman material may attest to a substantial building in the vicinity. Above this sequence were 16th to 17th c or later deposits. In the E and W of the site, against the party walls, truncation down to the sand had taken place in the 20th and 21st c.

114 Walworth Road, SE17 TQ 3210 7873 MoLAS (Andrew Daykin) watching brief Mar 2003 Mansell Construction Services Ltd WWH03

Remains of 18th- to 19th-c walls and levelling deposits were observed above the natural brickearth.

The Tennis Court Site, New Hibernia House, Winchester Walk, SE1 TQ 3260 8033 MoLAS (Ken Pitt) watching brief Mar–Apr 2003 Fisherking Developments WIE02

Further work, carried out after a watching brief (*LA* 10, supp, 2 (2003), 54), recorded 18th-c and later deposits and brick walls.

SUTTON

Land to the east of Beddington Farm Road and south of Stirling Way, Croydon TQ 3024 6663 CA (Geoff Potter) evaluation Aug 2003 Croydon Land Ltd BFO03

Limited evidence for prehistoric activity in the SE of the site, including two linear features, was recorded above the natural gravels. The fills and adjacent soil deposits produced a small assemblage of struck flint of probable Mesolithic to Bronze Age date. Above these were reworked soil deposits of probable 19th- to mid-20th-c date.

Beddington Farm, 79–81 Beddington Lane, Beddington TQ 2975 6646 SAS (Jeff Perry) watching brief May–June 2003 Country Skip Hire Ltd BDB03

Infill deposits over the natural gravels were noted.

Beddington Sewage Treatment Works, Beddington Lane, Beddington TQ 2975 6625 SAS (Jeff Perry) watching brief Dec 2003 Thames Water Utilities Ltd BWG03

A fragment of Roman tile was recovered from the modern made ground which overlay natural gravel.

Holy Trinity Church of England Junior School, Bute Road, Wallington TQ 2915 6483 ASL (Brendon Wilkins) watching brief Aug 2003 Holy Trinity C.E. Junior School HTY03

Modern made ground or subsoil and topsoil was found to overlie the natural chalk.

St Mary's Cottage, Church Hill, Carshalton TQ 2794 6494 SAS (Jeff Perry) evaluation May 2003 David Irwin SCO03

Subsoil above the natural sand was found to contain a number of struck flints of Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age date, as well as two sherds of Saxon pottery. Above lay turf and topsoil.

The Barn, Carew Manor, Church Road, Beddington TQ 2960 6545 SAS (Jeff Perry) watching brief Aug 2003 Mr M Harding CBO03

Trenches for new partition walls in the barn were monitored. Evidence dating to the 19th c was found. Outside the barn, in the proposed garden area, an 18th-c brick drain or culvert was exposed, cut into an earlier, possibly 17th-c, chalk and rubble deposit. Covering the drain was an 18th-c infill deposit. The drain was possibly built during the second garden phase at Carew Manor, dated between 1707 and 1727, and during which a number of similar culverts were constructed.

Sewage Treatment Works, Green Lane, Worcester Park TQ 2300 6650 TVAS (Clare Challis) evaluation Aug–Oct 2003 St James Homes GNN03

A single flint flake and two fragments of prehistoric pottery were found on the surface of the London Clay. Much of the area had been deeply truncated, presumably during construction of the Works.

'Brandries', Guy Road, Beddington Lane, Wallington TQ 2998 6511 PCA (Aidan Turner) watching brief Sept 2003 Jeremy Taylor GYB03

Several cut features were recorded cutting into the natural sands; they contained possible prehistoric or early Saxon pottery and medieval pottery dated mid-12th to mid-14th c. These features were often poorly defined and some may represent the remnants of a single reworked layer of cultivated soil. Above them and above a soil layer, were the remains of a brick wall and a brick and tile drain of late-18th- and 19th-c date, which seem to have been

contemporary with a brick wall bounding the W perimeter of the site.

24 Hillcrest Road, Purley, Wallington TQ 3085 6245 SAS (Jeff Perry) evaluation July 2003 Mr Handley HCS03

Topsoil and made ground deposits were noted above the natural chalk.

2, 4 Riverside Close, Wallington TQ 2865 6520 SAS (Jeff Perry) watching brief Nov 2003 Kender Properties Ltd RVC03

In the S part of the site, an 18th-c brick culvert was found below the topsoil and cut into the subsoil. In the N part of the site, below the topsoil, a stream channel was found running parallel to the River Wandle. Within the channel were struck and burnt flints of the Neolithic and Bronze Age, as well as a sherd of 19th-c pottery.

48 Throwley Way, Sutton TQ 2592 6454 MoLAS (Isca Howell) evaluation Mar 2003 Horizon Housing Group TWY03

A fragment of struck flint was recovered from colluvium in the N of the site; in the S of the site the natural gravels were truncated. Some irregular cut features were identified; they were probably of natural origin, despite containing pottery and a piece of struck flint. A chalk wall footing, dating to the 16th or 17th c, was located in the NW of the site.

56–69 William Street, 1 Waterloo Place, 7 Kings Parade, Carshalton TQ 2749 6518 SAS (Jeff Perry) evaluation May–Aug 2003 SAF Developments Ltd WWG03

Modern made ground was found below the concrete and above the natural sand.

TOWER HAMLETS

New Providence Wharf, Blackwall Way, E14 TQ 3855 8050 AOC (Les Capon) evaluation Dec 2003 Ballymore Properties Ltd BKW99

Further work was undertaken after an initial evaluation (*LA 9*, supp. 2 (2000), 59) and revealed substantial, well-preserved timbers of two dock structures. To the N of the site was a wall of the Wet Dock which had been modified and repaired until its closure in the mid-19th c. The wall was constructed of oak, pine and teak. To the S of the site was revealed planking and working debris of a slipway constructed in 1860 and closed in 1877, when a new central dock (Poplar Dock) was constructed. Much of the slipway appears to have been removed at its closure, but what remained was built of oak. Working debris associated with ship construction was found upon the surviving slipway. WC

208 Cable Street, E1 TQ 3471 8088 CoLAS (Alan Thompson) excavation June 2003 LAARC CDW03

A small oval brick-lined cesspit containing domestic material of 19th-c date was excavated in the rear garden.

The former Sir John Falstaff Public House, Cannon Street Road, E1 TQ 3462 8097 MoLAS (David Sankey) watching brief Apr 2003 Galliford Hodgson Ltd JFC03

An 18th-c ashy nightsoil deposit, considered to be the fill of a large quarry pit, was recorded. The upper deposits had been reworked in the 19th c.

Christ Church, Commercial Street, Spitalfields, E1 TQ 3377 8178 MoLAS (Adrian Miles) excavation Jan–Feb, May 2003 The Rector and the Parochial Church Council of Christ Church Spitalfields and the Christ Church Spitalfields Restoration Trust 2003 CSM03

Three small vaults at the E end of the crypt of the church contained 78 burials, of which 23 were in lead coffins and 22 individuals were identifiable from coffin plates. The condition of the bone in the vaults was extremely poor and none was retained for analysis. An external vault at the E end of the church was recorded. It was constructed of mainly red bricks, with some yellow stocks, and originally covered with a low vaulted roof, but this had been removed during the installation of drains at some time in the past.

Access to the vault was from the E, where a series of four steps was located; the floor was brick. Within the vault were seven coffined burials in three layers, consisting of six adults and one infant. Each burial was in a lead shell, the wooden outer coffin having decayed to traces only. Only two of the coffins had had plates on the outer shell. Some infant bones were found within the vault.

Crown Wharf Ironworks (former), Dace Road, E3 TQ 3729 8391 AOC (Magnus Alexander) evaluation, excavation Sept 2003 London Green Development Ltd DAC03

The site is located on the N bank of the River Lea. Almost 40 timber piles and the remains of two very large posts resting on substantial plank baseplates were discovered. They were on a NW–SE alignment, and formed part of either a bridge or jetty, provisionally dated to the Roman period. They were succeeded by alluvial deposits until industrial activity was established on the site in post-medieval times. Timber-lined tanks and several timber conduits were exposed; one of the tanks had re-used sections of barge in its lining which are likely to date to the 18th c. They were followed by 19th-c brick footings, conduits and made ground.

Bromley Hall, 43 Gillender Street, E14 TQ 3817 8191 MoLAS (Andrew Westman), standing building survey, evaluation July–Aug, Nov 2003 Leaside Regeneration Ltd BTI02

Further work was undertaken following a survey in 2002 (*LA 10*, supp. 2 (2003), 55). Opening-up works took place in advance of refurbishment of this listed Grade II* building, originally a late 15th-c tower-house, remodelled in c. 1700 as a country house, and latterly a clinic, garage and carpet shop (*LA 10*, supp. 2 (2003), 55). In the SW corner of the tower-house, a stone-lined cellar may have belonged to a previous, medieval, building on the site. This cellar was built up further in brick, and the brick foundations for the W wall of the tower-house were arched over it, so the cellar led out of the building. A brick floor was later laid in the cellar. Later, perhaps c. 1700, a brick wall was inserted to block the outer part of the cellar, and then, in the 18th c, the cellar was backfilled. A stone-quoined doorway in the S wall was uncovered at 1st-floor level, implying that the building had originally extended further in this direction, probably accommodating service quarters. The floor of a ground-floor passage was uncovered, originally tiled. Facing this passage, a moulded oak doorframe was re-exposed in the central partition wall of the tower-house. The spandrels of the arched head of this frame are carved with a greyhound chasing a hind. Similar door jambs on the 1st floor, missing the arched head, had been among the timbers sampled in 2002 for dendrochronology but could not be dated; the jambs probably came from the same tree (floor joists are dated to 1482–95). Timber floors were inserted on the ground floor, probably by c. 1700, reusing moulded oak joists from the upper floors. These reused joists later suffered flood damage, and in the late-19th or early-20th c brick sleeper walls were inserted in the entrance hall to make a suspended floor. Moulded and painted oak timbers reused elsewhere may have come originally from panelled ceilings. The tower-house may have been constructed by a courtier to be within reach of Greenwich Palace, itself documented as rebuilt by Henry VII from c. 1491. The earliest documented occupant of the tower-house, in 1509, was probably Sir John Blount, a rich courtier and father of Elizabeth Blount, Henry VIII's mistress and mother of his acknowledged illegitimate son, Henry Fitzroy, born 1519. WC.

Site of the Former Babe Ruth Restaurant, 172–176 The Highway, Shadwell, E1 TQ 3483 8070 PCA (Alistair Douglas) excavation Jan–Feb 2003 Wimpey Homes HGA02

Following excavations in 2002 (*LA 10*, supp. 2 (2003), 56), further evidence for the group of Roman buildings was recorded.

19 Leman Street, 24–26 Buckle Street, E1 TQ 3397 8125 MoLAS (Adrian Miles) evaluation, watching brief Apr–Nov 2003 Gilmac Building Services Ltd LEB03

Recorded in the truncated natural brickearth were two features, one of which is dated to the Neolithic period and contained Fengate-type Peterborough Ware, the only example of this type of pottery found in the area. The other feature was a ditch – probably a boundary ditch – dated to the Roman period.

55–73, 75 and 99 Leman Street, Goodman’s Fields, E1 TQ 2250 8012 MoLAS (David Sankey) watching brief, evaluation Mar–Sept 2003 Royal Bank of Scotland GMF03

Goodman’s Fields were recorded as a Roman cemetery in the 18th c. Redeposited Roman material was present, as was a fragment of a large natural blue-green glass jar, consistent with a cinerary vessel. An undated square-cut feature dug into a small pocket of natural brickearth may have been Roman. Otherwise, evidence was found of gravel and brickearth extraction in the late-18th or early-19th c. The lower fills of the quarries contained redeposited Roman, medieval and Tudor finds and included significant concentrations of decorated medieval floor tile – possibly from the Abbey of St Clare (Minorities). Also recovered was a fragment of Renaissance glassware in the form of a pruned *Krautstrunk*. These fills were overlaid by a layer of consolidated gravel, above which were thick landfill dumps. The gravel is interpreted as a hard surface constructed after the quarries went out of use to enable the passage of dustcarts for depositing ash and nightsoil as landfill.

Donneybrook House, Old Ford Road, Old Ford, E3 TQ 3680 8375 PCA (Stuart Holden) evaluation Jan 2003 Willmot Dixon Housing Ltd DHO03

Cut into the natural brickearth towards the E of the site were a number of pits, dating from the 17th to early 19th c. In the S of the site, brickearth was exposed below modern ground make-up. Two linear features containing 18th-c material, and features and structures of 19th-c date, were recorded in the W.

510–518 Roman Road, Bow, E3 TQ 3661 8331 PCA (Peter Boyer) evaluation Nov 2003 Regatta Homes Ltd RBW03

Sections of a Roman road were revealed above the natural gravels, including its foundation, levelling and remnant surface layers. This road is identified as part of the Great Road from *Londinium* to *Camulodunum*, probably founded shortly after the Conquest and which has been recorded elsewhere in the locality. It was cut by two late Roman features and overlaid by a late Roman deposit. These were succeeded by a small number of late 19th-c pits and dumped deposits.

Spitalfields Market (Areas 7, 8, 9, and 14), Steward Street, E1 TQ 3353 8185 MoLAS (Rosalind Aitken, Malcolm McKenzie) excavation, watching brief Jan–Apr 2003 Spitalfields Development Group SRP98

Further work was undertaken after excavations in previous years (*LA* 10, supp. 2 (2003), 57). Evidence was found for the site being used for quarrying and as a burial ground in the Roman period. Possible grave cuts and a cremation dated to AD 120–250 were found. Segments of a ditch that may have been Roman and a small gully containing Roman pottery were also recorded, as well as residual Roman pottery and coins. In the medieval period, part of the site was covered by the Priory precinct and Hospital of St Mary Spital (founded c. 1197). One of the areas revealed more evidence of the medieval cemetery: the remains of 65 individuals, the majority of which were in graves containing multiple burials. The E precinct boundary ditch was located, and a small ditch was also revealed. In another area quarry pits were found which are dated to mid-11th to 12th c. During the post-medieval period the W part of the site was used as an artillery ground from 1538, then from c. 1682 onwards the area was developed for housing. A pond was located and identified as one that appears on a late 17th-c map of the Artillery Ground. Overlying this were timber beams and part of a brick building, possibly 18th- c in date. The late 17th- to 19th-c cellars of buildings that fronted onto Crispin Street were found, as were the remains of the Crispin Street sewer, cesspits, a barrel-well and

soakaways associated with the Crispin Street properties. Quarry pits of post-medieval date were also identified.

Tredegar Road Estate (Phase III), Tredegar Road, Bow, E3 TQ 3710 8322 PCA (Stuart Holden) evaluation May 2003 Circle 33 Projects TRP03

A single sherd of Iron Age pottery was recovered from a narrow gully towards the west of the site above the natural brickearth. A pit was also recorded in this part of the site, but is undated. It was truncated by a modern feature.

38–40 Trinity Square, EC3 TQ 3358 8078 MoLAS (James Drummond-Murray) evaluation July 2003 Land Securities TYQ03

To the E of the site, adjacent to the Roman city wall, deposits relating to the construction of the wall and the intra-mural ditch were recorded. Natural brickearth was located. The W of the site was found to be truncated by a cellar, probably of Victorian date.

319–329 Whitechapel Road, E1 TQ 3483 8189 MoLAS (Isca Howell) watching brief Apr 2003 Arup Geotechnics WCA03

Natural gravels were observed beneath 18th- to 19th-c cellars along the S frontage of the site. Elsewhere modern overburden was encountered.

Tennis Court Site, The Royal London Hospital, Whitechapel Road, E1 TQ 3475 8161 MoLAS (Alison Telfer) watching brief Jan–Feb 2003 Barts and the London NHS Trust RLO03

Backfill associated with the construction of the hospital and later services was recorded above the natural gravel in testpits in the hospital grounds. Post-medieval deposits were recorded in testpits in the two tennis courts.

WALTHAM FOREST

The Arcade redevelopment, Walthamstow, E17 TQ 3727 8921 OA (Tim Haines) evaluation Oct 2003 Henry Boot Developments Ltd WAAR03

The evaluation revealed the truncated remains of walls that are likely to be the remains of *Elm House*, a 17th-c terrace. Elsewhere the site was heavily truncated by modern development.

Acme Seals Site, Davies Lane, Leytonstone, E11 TQ 3947 8692 PCA (Helen Clough) evaluation June–July 2003 Mills Whipp Partnership on behalf of Oakwood Building Contractors Ltd ACS03

Above the natural gravel was a possible channel and a 16th- to 17th-c drainage ditch, both sealed by ploughsoil. Cut into the ploughsoil were a number of brick structures, including a 17th-c garden wall which may be that marked on a map of 1800 in the garden of a 17th-c house *The Pastures*. Later activity on the site consisted of two brick-lined drains of the late 17th or early 18th c, and late 19th-c additions to earlier walls, implying a continued use of those walls, possibly for 19th-c greenhouses. The latest building phase is evidenced by a very late 19th-c cesspit.

Downsell Infant and Junior School, 134, 136 Downsell Road, E15 TQ 3880 8582 PCA (Stuart Holden) evaluation Oct 2003 Kier London DWS03

Towards the N of the site, above the natural gravels, were the structural remains of a 19th-c house and a pit containing domestic debris. They were sealed by 20th-c material from landscaping, following the terracing of the site during the construction of the infant school.

Church Mead School, 3 Grange Road, Leyton, E10 TQ 3741 8710 PCA (Chris Pickard) evaluation Dec 2003 Kier London CMF03

The construction of the existing school and previous land use had truncated the ground into the natural gravels.

631 High Road, Leytonstone, E11 TQ 3934 8653 PCA (James Taylor) watching brief Nov 2003 NTC Management Ltd HGL03
Natural gravel was sealed by a silt deposit, cut by modern drains and the whole area covered by a concrete slab.

703–713 High Road, Leytonstone, E11 TQ 3940 8705 ASL (Wesley Keir) evaluation Apr 2003 Chelsteen Homes Ltd HLO03
A wall foundation and recent demolition layers overlay partially surviving garden soils or subsoil. Below them were natural gravels. The wall was almost certainly part of a former garage structure.
24–34 Oliver Road, Leyton, E10 TQ 3758 8670 ECCFAU (Steve Hickling) evaluation Mar 2003 Christian Action Housing Association OLV03

Above the natural gravel were three features: a gully and two pits which, although undated, appear to be considerably earlier than other features on the site. The gully was aligned perpendicular to Oliver Road, suggesting that it may have been associated with the pre-suburban development field system. These features were sealed by ploughsoil, through which several Victorian or later pits were cut.

WANDSWORTH

Amen Corner, Mitcham Road, SW17 TQ 2804 7096 MoLAS (Jez Taylor) evaluation Oct–Nov 2003 Ridgewood Investments Ltd AMM03

Modern made ground was recorded above the natural gravels.

Land to the rear of 147–149 Balham High Road, Balham, SW12 TQ 2869 7347 LAS (David Britchfield) evaluation Sept 2003 Turley Associates/Sainsbury's Supermarkets Ltd BHK03

Despite the site's close proximity to Roman Stane Street, the evaluation revealed a series of 19th- and 20th-c pits and postholes that truncated the natural gravels.

32–60 Burr Road, Wandsworth, SW18 TQ 2540 7344 SAS (Jeff Perry) evaluation Jan Pelham Properties Ltd BUJ02

Modern infill deposits were recorded above the natural sand and gravel.

PE and Dance Facility, University of Surrey, Clarence Lane, Roehampton, SW15 TQ 2184 7444 MoLAS (Isca Howell) evaluation Sept 2003 Devereux Architects PDC03

Two naturally-formed hollows or channels were revealed in the natural gravels, truncated by recent landscaping.

Whitelands College (Manresa House), Holybourne Avenue, Roehampton, SW15 TQ 2214 7364 AOC (Chris Clarke, Melissa Melikian) watching brief Apr–Dec 2003 YJL/Land Lease MHY03
Manresa House was built in 1761 by the Earl of Bessborough; in 1861 the Society of Jesus bought it as a retreat and training college. The first phase of the watching brief revealed made ground associated with the house and 19th-c or later drains. The second phase was exhumation – in conjunction with a commercial company – of the Jesuit cemetery which was in use between 1867 and 1962. A total of 108 individuals and 82 headstones were recovered and recorded and then re-buried in another area of the site. No osteological recording was undertaken (*LA* 10, no. 9 (2004) 230–3).

180 Lower Richmond Road, Putney, SW15 TQ 2325 7593 SAS (Jeff Perry) evaluation Oct 2003 The Raven Group LWP03

Only subsoil was located above the natural sand.

122–132 Putney Bridge Road, SW15 TQ 2452 7530 CA (Andrew Banyasz, Geoff Potter) watching brief Nov–Dec 2003 The Hurlingham School PBG03

The site had been largely reduced to the natural gravels, although a soil deposit and overlying dumps of 19th- to 20th-c date were recorded in section. A large intrusion with probable 19th-c fill was noted in the NE corner of the site; this may have been a gravel extraction pit, dug before the development of the site.

Old Castle Pub, Putney Bridge Road, Brewhouse Street, SW15 TQ 2420 7502 PCA (Helen Clough) watching brief Mar 2003 St George South London PBB03

In the SW of the site, the earliest identifiable deposit above the natural gravels was a demolition layer of 17th-c date, but it

contained peg tile that may indicate the demolition of an earlier building. Recorded in the centre of the site was a fill, possibly of a cellar, but more likely a large pit or naturally formed feature. It is dated to the 17th to 18th c. Overlying the demolition layer were surface layers, probably external, and dating to the 18th and 19th c. Above them were the remains of a 19th-c wall. Garden-type soils located in two of the four testpits indicate that this area was undeveloped until the 20th c.

Wandsworth Riverside Quarter (former Shell oil terminal), Thames foreshore, SW18 TQ 25251 75331 MoLAS (Nathalie Cohen) watching brief and foreshore survey Apr–Sept 2003 Jonathan Alexander Ltd and Wandsworth Riverside Quarter Ltd FWW06

Features and deposits on the foreshore were recorded during the removal of two 20th-c jetties which had been constructed as the Shell oil terminal. A series of spot-height transects were taken across the foreshore to provide the basis for a contour survey and digital terrain map. Several new features were recorded, including the very fragmentary remains of a possible fish trap; this was sampled, as were extensive peat deposits exposed at low tide. WC

Site adjacent to St Andrew's Court, Waynflete Street, SW18 TQ 262 728 AOC (Sophie Adams) evaluation Nov 2003 Woodcock Bros Ltd SDO03

Recent cultivation soils above the natural gravels were sealed by hardcore associated with the construction of garages.

WESTMINSTER

Theatre Royal Drury Lane, Catherine Street, WC2 TQ 3055 8106 MoLAS (Paul Thrane, Andrew Westman) watching brief, building recording June, Aug 2003 Detail Design on behalf of Metis UK Ltd (WB) & Darlow Smithson Productions Ltd (SBR) TDY03

A brick-lined cesspit and another possible brick-lined cesspit or soakaway were recorded under the NE corner of the modern building (listed Grade I). These two structures may have belonged to an earlier build of the theatre, or been associated with other buildings fronting on to Drury Lane. Several wall foundations, a stone slab floor and a mortar floor were also recorded. Elsewhere in the modern basement, under the front of the auditorium near the orchestra pit, a masonry wall was recorded, faced to the E (towards the stage) with squared limestone and ragstone. Large putlog holes may have held beams, perhaps for the floor of an earlier orchestra pit, or were possibly for scaffolding during construction of an earlier auditorium. The wall had a central opening and may have belonged either to the theatre documented as constructed in 1674 (designed by Wren) or to that of 1794 (designed by Henry Holland), in either case reusing material possibly from an earlier theatre on the site.

London Transport Museum, Covent Garden, WC2 TQ 3042 8085 AOC (Fitz) watching brief Mar 2003 London Transport Museum LTM03

Probable Saxon deposits were located but not excavated. They were sealed by possible evidence of 17th- to 18th-c heated floor levels of one of the "Turkish Baths" known to have existed on the site at this time.

16 Great College Street, SW1 TQ 3008 7928 MoLAS (Paul Thrane) watching brief Sept–Oct 2003 Square Foot Properties Ltd GCL03

Earliest recorded deposits dated to the 17th c, with one possibly dating to the medieval period.

Serpentine Gallery Pavilion, Kensington Gardens, W2 TQ 2678 7998 MoLAS (Elaine Eastbury, Chiz Harward) watching brief Mar–Apr 2003 Serpentine Gallery SGP03

At the S of the site a layer of clay sealed the natural gravel, or possibly filled a natural erosion hollow. It was overlaid by turfed topsoil. Elsewhere, the site may have been truncated down to the natural deposits during 19th-c landscaping. The topsoil and the surface of the gravels had been partially truncated by modern drainage cuts, service trenches, and possible tree planting holes.

Cubitts Yard, James Street, WC2 TQ 3031 8094 MoLAS (Alison Telfer) excavation, watching brief Oct 2003 – Feb 2004 Covent Garden Market Ltd Partnership CVC03

A trench in the courtyard revealed natural brickearth with a weathered living surface. Occupation deposits and cut features dating from the middle Saxon period were excavated. The earliest activity involved two inhumations, the first aligned E–W and the second N–S, the latter within a possible coffin or basket containing a probable spear, knife and shield. Overlying the burials were a series of building and occupation layers, possibly representing two properties. These were characterised by metallised surfaces, brickearth floors and occupation debris, cut by numerous stake holes. There were also at least two phases of hearth, a small ditch or gully and a possible barrel well. Sumps and drains of 18th-c date, overlaid by demolition layers and make-up, sealed the sequence below the brick floor of the Victorian courtyard. Up to three possible rows of disturbed limestone fragments were also found, some of which were worked and may have been associated with development in the area during the 17th c.

Peers' Court, Old Palace Yard (Palace of Westminster), SW1 TQ 3027 7943 MoLAS (Elaine Eastbury) watching brief Apr, July 2003 Parliamentary Works Services Directorate PCP03

Natural gravels were cut by a brick-lined well dated to the late-18th to 19th c. Residual medieval and early post-medieval pottery was recovered from the backfill of the well. Features associated with the Grade I standing buildings were recorded and included a disused coalhole and light wells. Information on the construction of the buildings was also recorded.

Marlborough House, Pall Mall, SW1 TQ 2950 8020 OA (David Wilkinson) watching brief Feb 2002 Royal Household MARH02

A brick wall dating from the Wren construction of the house in the early 18th c (1709–11) was located. It was probably part of the SW boundary of the Marlborough House formal gardens. This wall was demolished and the gardens extended westwards in 1856.

Regent Street, Block W5 (including Triumph House), 185–191 Regent Street, 13–17 New Burlington Place, W1 TQ 2910 8092 Donald Insall Associates Ltd building recording 2003 RGK03

These two buildings were recorded prior to redevelopment. They were both primarily commercial properties although the basement of the Regent Street building was in use as a night club (and apparently had connections with the Keeler/Profumo scandal of the 1960s). Built at separate times during the 20th c, the Regent Street building was constructed as part of a block which, although developed in several parts, was constructed behind a unifying elevation which stretched from Conduit Street to New Burlington Street – typical of the way the Regent Street buildings were redeveloped in the early 20th c.

Block W8, 229–247 Regent Street, W1 TQ 2900 8111 MoLAS (Paul Thrall) watching brief Sept 2003 The Crown Estate RGF03

A brick soak-away of 18th- to 19th-c date was recorded above the natural gravels at the SE corner of buildings 22–23 Princes Street.

3 Robert Street, WC2 TQ 3088 8054 PCA (Fiona Keith-Lucas) watching brief, evaluation July–Dec 2003 CIPFA RBS03

The earliest recorded deposit was alluvial clay. It was overlaid by medieval foreshore material dated to the early 13th to 14th c, and into which a chalk foundation that may have formed the original 13th-c base for *Durham House*, had been set. The chalk foundation later supported masonry for 16th-c rebuilding. The construction of the *Adelphi* in the 1770s incorporated these foundations. WC

Rochester Row, Vincent Square, SW1 TQ 2944 7885 ASL (Melissa Wotherspoon, Kathren Henry, Amy Goldsmith, Adrian

Gibson) building recording Dec 2003 Fairpoint Properties (Vincent Square) Ltd RRW03

A police complex was first built on the site in 1845 and expanded with the addition of a stable in 1867–8. A new police station, magistrates' court and accommodation block were built between 1901 and 1906, and repairs and additions after WWII bomb damage. The buildings were found to be generally in good condition, although the interiors have been reworked and modernised throughout this century. The police station and magistrates' court, designed by John Dixon Butler, are architecturally the most significant of the buildings.

King's College, Strand Lane, WC2 TQ 3086 8080 MoLAS (Andrew Westman) building survey Oct 2003 King's College, University of London KCL01

A sub-basement in the S half of the main N–S range of King's College was found to belong integrally to construction of the building in 1829–31, as designed by Robert Smirke, and to subsequent alterations, notably of 1861–4, designed by George Gilbert Scott, and a S addition, probably early 20th-c and refaced in 1931–2. No trace was found of earlier fabric representing the 16th-c E range of Somerset House or the 17th-c Denmark House and its garden, each documented on the site (*LA 10*, supp. 1 (2002), 30).

The Diana, Princess of Wales, Memorial Fountain, Hyde Park, West Carriage Road, W2 TQ 2701 8001 PCA (Tim Bradley) evaluation, excavation Mar–May 2003 The Royal Parks WTG02

Following an initial evaluation (*LA 10*, supp. 2 (2003), 60), further trenches were excavated. Evidence was found of prehistoric occupation, provided by the recovery of Late Mesolithic flints which suggests possible short-term occupation of the site at this time, and several residual sherds of Early Iron Age pottery. Two cut features are also interpreted as being prehistoric. Evidence of five phases of Roman occupation was revealed, including early - mid 2nd-c gravel extraction, late 2nd-c pits and postholes and 3rd- and 4th-c double-ditched enclosures. Whilst the majority of features produce high concentrations of material, the finds from the 4th-c enclosure ditch were particularly striking and included large quantities of unbraced roof tile. This suggests the demolition or alteration of a building in the immediate vicinity. A single pit is tentatively dated to the medieval period. A ha-ha was recorded which formed the E and N sides of the South Bastion, constructed under the direction of Charles Bridgeman and dated to 1730–31. This was part of the landscape garden feature separating Kensington Gardens from Hyde Park. The structure was highly ornate, punctuated by apsidal niches and almost certainly clad in Portland Limestone. The South Bastion and ha-ha ditch was found to correlate exactly with the Rhodes plan of the bastion from 1762; however the actual wall and ditch formed a slightly more rounded bastion than the plan depicted by Rhodes.

21 Vincent Square, SW1 TQ 2964 7872 MoLAS (Graham Spurr, Mike Morley) geo-archaeological monitoring Sept 2003 Oppidan Property Investment Development VSQ03

Holocene deposits consisted of sands overlying gravel. The sands seem likely to represent the deltaic environment between the Rivers Tyburn and Tachbrook and the Thames. The shift in size of material from coarse gravels to finer-grained sands indicates a more gentle, less rapid flowing meandering river with lateral and mid-channel bars. The flow of the Tyburn would have slowed markedly from the early Holocene, gradually becoming sluggish and marshy during the historic period around the delta area at its convergence with the Thames. The sand from this area is known to have been quarried in historic times and documentary evidence indicates the area of the site to have been infilled with dumped soil during the 18th c. This would account for ashy loam mixed with brick and cement that formed the upper layers of the ground.