

Fieldwork Round-up 2006

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 organization carrying out the work, type and dates of work, the source of funding and the site code. WC indicates that work continues into 2007.

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BARKING & DAGENHAM

Public Car Park at Axe Street, Barking TQ 4430 8389 AOC (Daniel Eddisford) evaluation, excavation Sept 2006 Galliford Try Partnerships AXB06

Cut features dating between the 13th and 15th c were revealed in two trenches above the natural gravels; they are associated with the medieval occupation of Barking. Other pits dating to the 17th or 18th c and to the late 19th c were also found, together with

the foundations of a 19th-c building, a small undated pit and a larger modern pit. A third trench had been extensively truncated in the 19th c.

Beam Washlands Reservoir, Dagenham TQ 502 836 OA (Ben Ford) excavation July–Aug, Oct–Nov 2006 Halcrow Group Ltd BMV05
A first phase of excavations in 2005 (*LA 11*, supp. 2 (2006), 25) was followed by a second phase to the SE. Alluvial deposits alongside the Wantz stream yielded worked flints of Early Mesolithic date. This alluvium lay sandwiched between a layer of peat and the natural silty clays. Enclosure ditches in the far SE of the area may represent field boundaries related to the Roman settlement identified to the NW in 2005. A Roman cremation cemetery was identified, comprising 13 cremation burials of both urned and unurned type. Several of them contained copper alloy or iron items, possibly including brooches. The previously identified post-medieval ditch defining the edge of the stream was revealed along the W and S extent of the site. Many pits and postholes were uncovered, but are undated. Near the SE corner of the excavation area, the N edge of an earlier, probably Pleistocene, channel was identified. Also recorded were pits associated with the landscaping of grounds of the modern hospital along the N edge of the excavation area.

Dagenham Docks Pumping Works, Choats Manor Way, Chequers Lane, Dagenham TQ 4905 8272, TQ 4896 8252, TQ 4856 8258 MoLAS (Mark Ingram) watching brief Jan–Mar 2006 Capita Symonds DPW05

A watching brief in 2005 (*LA 11* supp. 2 (2006), 25) continued with the monitoring of drainage pipe trenches for evidence of ancient peat deposits. Samples of peat were taken for analysis.

Abacus Park, Choats Road, Barking TQ 4845 8252 MoLAS (Anthony Mackinder, Graham Spurr) evaluation Mar 2006 Abacus Park Property Ltd Partnership ACU06
Sandy clay above gravel was sealed by a thick deposit of peat, overlaid by silty clay. A reconstruction of the buried landscape was produced via geoarchaeological modelling. This showed that during the Mesolithic period the site lay on an island of higher ground, encircled by stream channels and wetland areas; by the later Mesolithic period peat was developing across the entire site which had become part of an expanding floodplain forest. The characteristics of this forest may have differed across the floodplain, reflecting the underlying topography and proximity to river channels. The peat was radiocarbon dated to 4700–4440 BC (Late Mesolithic) at the base and 800–520 BC (Neolithic to Bronze Age) at the top.

Allotments to the north of Darcy Gardens and 60, 62 Coombes Road, Dagenham TQ 4898 8396 AOC (Chris Clarke) evaluation July 2006 Jackson Construction Ltd CDX06

Features were recorded above the natural gravels in the majority of trenches excavated, most of which were attributed to natural processes or modern activity whilst the land was in use as an allotment. A possible ditch and a posthole were observed.

Former Transport Depot, Eastbrook Avenue, Dagenham TQ 5026 8583 MoLAS (Aaron Birchenough) evaluation June 2006 Castle Heights Ltd FTB06

A possible pit and three ditches of uncertain date were recorded above the natural gravels. One ditch in the S of the site may represent a post-medieval field boundary, but no firm dating evidence was recovered. Modern made ground and the gravel surface of the depot yard lay above.

York House, Frizlands Lane, Dagenham TQ 4953 8586 AOC (Andy Leonard) evaluation June 2006 DWA Architects FZL06

A single undated linear feature overlaid by an alluvial deposit was found cutting the natural gravels, suggesting that it was probably a palaeo-channel.

JA Simes Factory Site, Highbridge Road, Barking TQ 4391 8378 PCA (Rebecca Lythe) evaluation, excavation, watching brief Mar–July 2006 CgMs Consulting Ltd on behalf of Wimpey Homes JFS06

A layer of alluvium containing 16th–17th-c material, sealed by a deposit of made ground dating to the 17th–18th c, was cut by various features, including a number of moorings and remains of the 18th-c water-powered flour mill and adjoining miller's house, known to have been situated on the site. A steam-powered extension was added to the building in the 19th c; this consisted of a rectangular engine house and a long, linear boiler room enlarged in the late 19th c in order to install a second boiler. To the W of the mill buildings a deposit of early 19th to mid-20th-c alluvium was observed which had a number of timber uprights driven through it. These are thought either to have formed part of a timber jetty or to have functioned as mooring posts. A wattle fence and several smaller posts and postholes also cut the alluvium to the N of the site, and are dated late 19th–early 20th c. The posts and postholes may also have represented the remains of mooring posts. A layer of 20th-c rubble sealed the foundations of the mill complex – probably debris from its demolition. A further deposit of made ground was created immediately W of the mill buildings when the remaining portion of the site was reclaimed from the River Roding in the early- to mid-20th c. This layer sealed the remains of a scuppered 19th – early 20th-c barge, which lay on the alluvium in the S of the site.

FIELDWORK ROUND-UP

Marks Warren Quarry, Whalebone Lane North, Romford TQ 4852 8965 AS (Andrew Mundin) watching brief June 2006 Brett Lafarge MWR06

Topsoil stripping in the area of proposed mineral extraction and stripping of subsoil and gravel extraction was monitored. The natural terrace gravels were located, but no archaeological remains were evident.

96 North Street, Barking TQ 4405 8432 ASE (Andrew Brown, Josh Williams, Paul Ilson) evaluation, excavation June, Oct 2006 Inner London Developments KRN06

Two pits and the recovery of residual pottery indicate that the site had been occupied during the early medieval period. The majority of features recorded were sand extraction pits, dated to the late medieval or post-medieval period. A possible occupation layer of late medieval date was found, cut by a boundary ditch or large pit which contained late-16th- or 17th-c material, as well as undated linear features. A wall foundation cut, indicative of 19th-c activity, and made ground were also recorded, both of which are likely to have been associated with occupation along the N part of the street.

BARNET

Bibsworth Manor, 80 East End Road, Finchley, N3 TQ 2550 9000 MoLAS (Robert Cowie) evaluation Aug 2006 The Manor House Trust MHF02

A watching brief in 2005 (*LA 11*, supp. 2 (2006), 26) was followed by an evaluation in which a test pit on the medieval moated manor, a Scheduled Monument, revealed a post-medieval dump containing residual medieval pottery. The dump may have filled either a garden feature or possibly a moat shown on 18th-c maps. Other test pits revealed late post-medieval and modern strata and land drains over till (boulder clay). A trench in the NE corner of the site (outside the Scheduled Monument), revealed one side of a moat shown on early maps (1727–1935) crossing the area now occupied by a caretaker's house and garden. In addition, a transect of four auger holes established the profile of a surviving section of moat near the SW side of the site.

Hendon School, Golders Rise, Hendon, NW4 TQ 235 889 UCL/HADAS/Hendon School (Gabriel Moshenska) training evaluation June 2006 Institute of Archaeology, HADAS, Hendon School HDS06

One trench in the N of the playing fields revealed a collapsed brick wall of probable 18th-c date, above the natural clay. Fragments of Roman tile were recovered from the topsoil. A trench in the S produced a large amount of smelting slag, as well as iron ore and copper ore (malachite), and a large stone grindstone, possibly used in the processing of the ores. It appears to date to the 16th or 17th c. A range of archaeological skills and techniques, including geophysics, surveying, excavation, recording and finds

processing, were taught to a group of students. WC

Land adjacent to the junction of Hale Lane and Farm Road, Edgware TQ 2014 9237 CA (Iain Bright) watching brief Sept–Dec 2006 HAJ06

Exposed deposits comprised truncated subsoil or more recent made ground from 20th-c landscaping. Deeper excavation revealed London Clay overlaid by an alluvium, the latter clearly associated with Dean's Brook, which runs just to the W of the site.

Edgware Junior School, Heming Road, Edgware TQ 1947 9151 UCL/HADAS (Gabriel Moshenska) evaluation Feb 2006 University College London, Institute of Archaeology, HADAS, Edgware Junior School EJS06

A WWII air-raid shelter, located by parchmarks, soil erosion and resistivity survey beneath the school playing field was excavated, having first removed the rubble used to seal it in 1946. The shelter measured approximately 15 m long by 2 m wide and 2 m high and was found to have been constructed of prefabricated concrete blocks, with a toilet cubicle at both ends, and an escape ladder and hatch (sealed) at the end furthest from the staircase. The external roof of the shelter was located and found to have been waterproofed with tar. Objects from its primary usage as a refuge, as well as rubbish dumped inside it before it was sealed in 1946, were recovered from the interior of the shelter. The former category included electrical fittings for lights and ventilation; items relating to its use as a temporary classroom during air-raids, e.g. inkwells, benches and a lamp; as well as graffiti, including a drawing of a Viking longboat and a series of maths problems chalked on an end wall. The rubbish included large metal containers for disinfectant, car parts, tin cans, old shoes and an assortment of broken toys. Pupils from the school were involved in interpreting resistivity readings and participating in the early stages of the excavation; it was linked to the school's projects on WWII and the home front, and the now easily accessible shelter is to be used as a teaching resource for schools in the area.

36–38 High Street, High Barnet TQ 2473 9641 PCA (Jonathan Crisp) watching brief May 2006 Lal Khajuria H SZ06

Above the natural gravels in the SW of the site were four 14th–15th-c walls, which may have formed the E corner of a fairly substantial, chalk and stone medieval building. Evidence of 16th–17th-c maintenance of the structure was also recorded. These walls were truncated by a possible brick cellar dating to 17th–18th c. The site was then sealed by a 19th-c dump layer which was cut by a brick soak-away dating to the late 19th–20th-c, and a well associated with the existing shops and businesses. A layer of 20th-c garden soil covered the site.

St Paul's Church, Long Lane, N3 TQ 2560 9090 PCA (Mark Bagwell) watching brief Nov 2006 BHC Architects LLZ06

Natural clay was overlaid by 18th–19th-c subsoil which in turn was sealed by 19th-c topsoil.

St Paul's Church, The Ridgeway, Mill Hill, NW7 TQ 2253 9278 MoLAS (Victoria Donnelly) watching brief Aug 2006 Parish of St Paul PLC06

A burial vault containing two lead coffins was recorded. From the coffin plates, the burials were identified as Matthias Newmarsh (*d.* 1837) and his wife Ann (*d.* 1841), servants of William Wilberforce, the slavery abolitionist and reformer. The coffins were re-buried within the churchyard.

13 Sunningfields Road, Hendon, NW4 TQ 2295 8965 PCA (Jonathan Crisp) watching brief Apr 2006 CgMs Consulting Ltd on behalf of BMH Construction SFZ06
Subsoil of 19th-c date sealed the natural clay and was overlaid by modern garden soil.

BEXLEY

St Joseph's Church, Bridge Road, Slade Green TQ 5160 7650 PCA (Tony Baxter) watching brief Sept 2006 CgMs Consulting Ltd on behalf of PJ Mullan & Sons Ltd JBR06
Horticultural features, the result of the site having been an orchard in the late 19th–20th c, were recorded cutting into the natural brickearth, especially in the E side of the site. Topsoil of 19th–20th-c date sealed the site.

Hall Place, Bourne Lane, Bexley TQ 5014 7431 MoLAS (Aaron Birchenough, Nathalie Cohen, Simon Gannon) evaluation, watching brief, building recording Feb–Oct 2006 Giffords & Partners with Bexley Heritage Trust HPA06

A previously unknown foreshore revetment structure, likely to be contemporary with the first known phase of Hall Place (*cf.* 16th c), and a possible later phase of steps, contemporary with the 17th-c extension, were identified to the S of the main building ranges. Evidence for post-medieval industry, comprising structural remains in the area of the former mill building (the latest of which was 19th c), possible evidence of outbuildings and a brick water channel was recorded. Inside the E wing of Hall Place a possible porch structure was located. Ditches, mostly undated, were identified in the enclosed yard to the S of the Jacobean barn in an area that previously would have occupied the floodplain to the N of the River Cray. Within Hall Place details of the brick fabric of the 17th-c extension of the building were recorded, whilst on the W side of the 16th-c building, information about the construction of the timber frame and floor were noted. Alterations to the building of 18th-, 19th- and 20th-c date were also recorded. Natural gravels were observed in several trenches.

Crossness Sewage Works (Thames Water Utilities Ltd site), Eastern Way, Thamesmead, SE28 TQ 488 805 ArchS (Rob Batchelor *et al*) geoarchaeological evaluation Jan 2006 Scott Wilson Ltd EAW06

The sedimentological and biostratigraphical records indicate that during the Early to Middle Holocene, the surface of the 'Shepperton Gravel' was progressively buried beneath flood deposits of the river. The initiation of peat formation between c. 7567 and 6203 BP (Late Mesolithic) resulted in a stabilisation of the floodplain surface caused by slowing or a temporary reversal of post-glacial sea level rise. It continued until sometime after c. 2529 BP (Early Iron Age), but was interrupted between c. 5000 – 4500 BP (Late Neolithic) by prolonged fluvial inundation, probably due to a temporary rise in sea level. During and for some time after this period there were three pronounced changes in both the wetland and dry land vegetation cover: a decline in elm woodland at c. 6203 BP, a colonisation and decline of yew woodland at c. 6203 and 4303 BP respectively, and a decline in lime woodland at c. 3402 BP. During, and/or after, the first millennium BC, the peat was subject to erosion, which removed it completely in places at the E end of the site and probably reduced its thickness to some extent across the whole site.

Rear garden of Fern Lea Cottage, 33 Halfway Street, Sidcup TQ 460 729 BAG (Clare Gillett) evaluation, excavation Oct–Dec 2006 PIX06

A below-ground oval brick structure with an entrance at the top was recorded. The entrance was 0.62 m in diameter, lined with coping bricks. On one side of the structure a terracotta pipe had been inserted at a later date, the purpose of which is unclear. This structure may have been an ice well or possibly a cesspit. Inside, finds included 19th-c pottery, glass bottles, a child's boot, clay tobacco pipes and building material. Similar material was recovered from the topsoil around the outside of the entrance, although pottery dating back to the Roman period was also recovered. WC

Land at Maiden Lane, Crayford TQ 5180 7490 PCA (Mark Chesterman, Rebecca Lythe) watching brief July–Aug 2006 J Murphy and Sons on behalf of EDF Energy MNC06

Natural brickearth was observed on the S side of the site, sealed by a colluvial subsoil which contained a scatter of Mesolithic or early Neolithic worked and burnt flints. The subsoil was overlaid by a 19th-c agricultural or garden soil, sealed by 20th-c made ground.

Land adjacent to 202 North Cray Road, Sidcup TQ 4880 7163 BAG (Pip Pulfer) evaluation, excavation, April–Nov 2006 ANC05

Work continued from 2005 (*LA 11* supp. 2 (2006), 27), revealing a series of undated postholes beneath the foundations of the 17th-c almshouses. A copper alloy annular brooch of mid-13th-c date was recovered from demolition deposits; other finds included Georgian needlework pins. WC

VCD Sports Club, Old Road, Crayford TQ 5080 7520 PCA (Rebecca Lythe) watching brief Feb–Mar 2006 Atkins Heritage on behalf of VCD Sports Club VCD06

A probable well of 18th–19th-c date was recorded at the E end of the site cutting into the natural gravels. Otherwise the natural gravel and brickearth were sealed by subsoil and modern topsoil.

East Thamesmead Business Park, Erith Marshes, Waldrist Way, Erith TQ 488 797 OA (Steve Lawrence) evaluation Dec 2006 Tilfen Land and Gazeley UK Ltd ETB05

A sediment sequence consistent with that recorded in 2005 (*LA 11*, supp. 2 (2006), 26), and with the 'Thames-Tilbury' model for the Pleistocene development of the Thames estuary, was revealed. The surface of river gravels located in one test pit may represent a localised high point in the Pleistocene topography. A sand layer observed in another test pit has been identified as soliflucted or colluvial material. The Holocene sediments consisted of a sequence of estuarine silts belonging to successive phases of marine transgression resulting from rising sea levels, alternating with peat deposits formed during phases of regression. Evidence for human activity associated with this sequence was limited to a single piece of heat-affected flint, possibly of Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age date.

115 Wansunt Road, Bexley TQ 5044 7313 PCA (Richard Humphrey) watching brief Aug–Sept 2006 Chapelwood Homes WZR06 Mid 20th-c made ground sealed natural gravel deposits.

BRENT

St Andrew's Old Church, Old Church Lane, Kingsbury, NW9 TQ 2063 8686 UCL (Andy Agate) survey, evaluation June 2006 Churches Conservation Trust and University College London ODL06

This redundant church is variously dated between the late Saxon period and the late 12th c, and was recorded by the antiquarian William Stukeley as lying within an earthwork. The survey of the churchyard suggested an earthwork on its S and E sides, but a trench across the feature to the E found it to be the result of gravel extraction and dumping of waste building material. The extent of the original churchyard was revealed, however, and pottery dated to the 19th and 20th c. The earthwork to the S is accentuated by the hollow way of Old Church Lane; no bank was observed in this trench and a small ditch is interpreted as a drainage gully for the lane. A test pit abutting the S external wall, at the intersection of the nave and chancel, revealed that the nave and chancel are of one period. The foundation trench contained an abraded sherd of Roman pottery. A test pit abutting the N external wall of the nave revealed the foundation trench, which contained 11th-c pottery, the first primary evidence for Saxo-Norman occupation of the site. Inside the

church, a test pit abutting the N wall adjacent to the external test pit revealed part of a vaulted tomb (not excavated), and a test pit across the footpath to the S of the church showed that this area had previously been used for burials. Residual finds of 12th–14th-c pottery were recovered and confirm the early medieval occupation of the site though most of the pottery is of 18th-c date.

BROMLEY

Graveyard of St Martin of Tours Church, Church Road, Chelsfield, Orpington TQ 4795 6402 CA (Colin Reid) excavation Mar–May 2006 St Martin's Church PCC MTC06

Approximately 135 graves were identified above natural sand, and at least partly excavated within ground beam and pile locations on the N side of the church. Graves and skeletal remains that were beyond the limits or depth of the proposed foundations were left *in situ*. There were up to six phases of burial, though dating evidence for individual graves was limited. The earliest contained few, if any, coffin nails and in two cases were partly sealed by the W-facing wall of the 13th-c bell tower. Most graves are assumed to be post-medieval, and a number did produce coffin handles and brass decorative studs of probable 18th or earlier 19th c date.

Ravensbourne River, Hayes Lane, Bromley TQ 4060 6790 MoLAS (Bruce Watson) watching brief Feb 2006 Environment Agency RBN06

Soil stripping was monitored. Natural gravels are interpreted as part of Palaeocene Harwich Formation.

The Priory, Church Hill, Orpington TQ 4652 6657 BrM and ODAS (Adrian Green, Alan Hart) evaluation Aug 2006 PIR06

Above natural brickearth the foundations of the W boundary wall of the Priory gardens were revealed. These foundations, supporting a wall built c. 1950, appeared to be 18th-c. The ground next to the wall was heavily disturbed, containing rubble and modern rubbish associated with the construction of an adjacent car park. It is possible the wall foundations were part of an 18th-c building marked in this position on the 1840 Tithe map of Orpington.

79 High Street, St Mary Cray, Orpington TQ 4723 6813 WA (Cornelius Barton) watching brief Mar 2006 Entec UK Ltd HMY06

Undisturbed natural ground was observed below made ground deposits across a large part of the site.

Underground Cable from Beddington Lane Substation, Beddington (LB Sutton) to Rowdon Substation, New Addington, Keston (LB Bromley) via South Croydon and Croydon TQ 305 654, TQ 338 645, TQ 369 635, TQ 391 632 PCA (Amelia Fairman) watching brief Aug–Oct 2006 Morgan Est RBC06

Natural Chalk and gravels were overlaid by 19th–20th-c made ground.

FIELDWORK ROUND-UP

CAMDEN

Camden Stables Market: Building D, Chalk Farm Road, Camden, NW1 TQ 2855 8415 AOC (Les Capon) watching brief, building recording Jan–Dec 2006 Stanley Sidings Ltd SBQ06

The site is located on part of the former London to Birmingham Railway and Goods Yard Depot, which was opened in 1841. Most of the surface industrial features in this area have been lost since the yard was de-commissioned, and some of the supporting brick structures have been heavily damaged. One such support structure, a tripartite brick tunnel with storage alcoves at either side, was exposed at the S edge of site. There is also a tunnel known as the 'Horse Tunnel', which is to be retained as part of the new development.

360–376 Euston Road, 1–56 Osnaurgh Street, 23–43 Longford Street, NW1 TQ 2894 8229 MoLAS (Aleksandra Cetera) evaluation Nov–Dec 2006 British Land EOL06

Redeposited brickearth containing pottery and building material of probable 19th-c date were recorded above natural brickearth.

37–63 Fortune Green Road, West Hampstead, NW6 TQ 2508 8556 PCA (Stuart Holden) evaluation June 2006 Sager House (Hampstead) Ltd FGH06

Natural clay, in the SW of the site, was sealed by a layer of topsoil from which pottery of 11th–19th-c date was recovered. Elsewhere, evidence of late 19th- to early 20th-c activity and levelling was recorded.

59 Frogna, Hampstead, NW3 TQ 2607 8554 MoLAS (Raoul Bull, Isca Howell) evaluation, watching brief July–Aug 2006 Fitzpatrick Construction FGL06

In one of two trenches, a late 18th-c brick drain was recorded cutting the natural clay. The drain was truncated to the E by a slightly later brick cellar wall and floor, and a sequence of late 18th- to early 19th-c brick walls or braces was recorded in section. In the second trench an undated ditch and two postholes were revealed, sealed by a sequence of post-medieval garden soils followed by 19th-c brick and concrete foundations. Pottery dating to the late 12th – mid-14th c was recovered, suggesting medieval settlement in the area.

North Porch, The Hall, Gray's Inn, 9 South Square, Gray's Inn Road, WC1 TQ 3102 8173 PCA (John Brown) building survey, watching brief Aug 2006 The Honourable Society of Gray's Inn GYN06

Possible natural gravels were recorded beneath the concrete slab in a trench for a lift. Only 1950s brickwork was observed during the building survey on the W side of the entrance in the S wall.

Athlone House (formerly Caen Wood Towers), Hampstead Lane, Highgate, N6 TQ 3185 8047 MoLAS (Andrew Westman) building survey July–Aug 2006 Dwyer plc HPH05

Four buildings were recorded before their refurbishment, following an evaluation in 2005 (*LA 11*, supp. 2 (2006), 28). A single-storey gate lodge and two-storey stables,

originally outbuildings N of a country house, Fitzroy House, built c. 1830, were retained when the house was demolished in c. 1870. The cellars of this house were incorporated in a new, larger house, Caen Wood Towers, documented as constructed in 1870–71 for Edward Brooke, aniline dye manufacturer (architect, Edward Salomons). The principal rooms, to the S, were on two floors, and bedrooms and service rooms on three floors to the N. A four-storey tower rose over the main entrance, a turret contained a fire-proof strong-room, and a conservatory originally extended NW from the house. The exterior, faced in red brick with stone dressings, and prominent gables and chimneys, were in 'Jacobethan' style; the roofs were decoratively slated. A two-storey coach house, stables and laundry were built to the E, and a model farm (now ruinous) and a tower-folly to the S. A rustic verandah was added to the gate lodge. The surrounding gardens contained ornamental ponds, rockeries and specimen trees. Early in the 20th c a semicircular, domed bay was added to the S front. From 1919 to 1942, the house is documented as occupied by Sir Robert Waley-Cohen, managing director of Royal Dutch-Shell Oil Co. In WWI and WWII the house was used as a military convalescent hospital. By 1945, a two-storey brick and concrete wing was added to the N, for nurses' accommodation and training. The conservatory was demolished and replaced by a dining room and an orthopaedic exercise room. The hospital was made permanent after 1945, becoming a geriatric hospital probably after 1972, when the name changed. In the 1970s, accommodation for patients, nurses and doctors was added to the E, typically NHS system-built (demolished, with the other hospital additions, 2005–2006).

Wood Pond, Kenwood House, Hampstead Lane, NW3 TQ 2719 8717 MoLAS (Nicholas Elsdon, Damian Goodburn, Mark Ingram) watching brief Mar 2006 English Heritage KHT06

Some timbers were found by contractors working to strengthen the ponds. They comprise elements of a substantial double-truss structure extending from under the bank into Wood Pond, the precise date and function of which are currently uncertain, but which are probably of 17th- or 18th-c date. Part of the timber structure remains *in situ*. In addition, an elm water pipe formed part of a system constructed in the late 18th c, connecting the two ponds.

King's Cross Eastern Range and Platform 1, King's Cross Station, Euston Road, NW1 TQ 3032 8310 PCA (Mike Bazley, Andrew Sargent) watching brief July–Aug 2006 White Young Green KCE06

Natural alluvial clay was overlaid by made ground and cut by 19th-c structural remains associated with the station.

24 Kingsway, WC1 TQ 3066 8127 MoLAS (Jez Taylor, Johanna Vuolteenaho) watching brief May, July 2006 London School of Economics and Political Science KSY05

Following a watching brief in 2005 (*LA 11* supp. 1, 28), ground reduction was monitored in the forecourt yard and trial pits were excavated in the basement. Truncated natural brickearth was observed below modern rubble and the basement slab.

1–2 Kirby Street, 29–31 Grenville Street, EC1 TQ 3144 8177 MoLAS (David Sankey) watching brief June 2006 Summerpark Homes Ltd KYG06

London Clay was observed.

St Giles Court, St Giles High Street, WC2 TQ 3002 8134 MoLAS (Robert Cowie, Sian Anthony) evaluation, excavation May–July, Nov–Dec 2006 Stanhope plc SIC06

In the central courtyard of the standing building medieval activity is hinted at by the remains of a horse skeleton and stake holes. A cobbled surface, indicating an early courtyard (possibly the 17th-c Eagle and Child Yard), was found beneath the remains of Victorian tenements on either side of a small alleyway known then as Clarks Buildings. Drains and sewers were uncovered underneath the alleyway and the cellar room of one tenement was exposed. Excavation in the S courtyard revealed medieval ditches and pits, as well as cess pits of possibly 16th–17th-c date; they probably represent yards at the rear of properties fronting onto the High Street. Small areas of 17th–18th-c buildings and features remained: brick cess pits, cobbled surfaces and cellar walls. The remains of Victorian buildings were uncovered, including two vaulted cellars and a large industrial cellar identified as a bacon-curing premises. Next to the High Street, three post-medieval cellar walls and a deposit dating to c. 1580–1700 were revealed, succeeded by brick floors, a wall and a layer dated to 17th c. A later cellar wall with a barrel-vaulted roof was also recorded, followed by 20th-c cellars and foundations. In the central area natural brickearth was found to be overlaid by ploughsoil and dumps of 17th-c date, above which was a brick floor. The floor was covered by a crushed brick and mortar floor and dumps of ash and clinker dated to 1630–1680. A rubble-filled cellar of probable 17th–18th-c date, with curving walls, suggesting another vaulted roof, was also observed. A W trench revealed early post-medieval deposits, including a ditch with a sequence of cess pits, sewers and building remains related to the rear of Church Street (now Bucknall Street) and the early Hampshire Hog Yard. Other buildings found were four vaulted cellars, possibly part of a brewery identified on site from the early 19th c. Later Victorian buildings included a police barracks. WC

264–267 Tottenham Court Road, 5 Great Russell Street, W1 TQ 2983 8143 MoLAS (Emma Dwyer) building survey Nov 2006 London & Regional Ltd TNC06

The standing building is the former Horseshoe Hotel, a substantial building constructed in three phases of London stock bricks with terracotta and Portland stone dressings and a slate-covered mansard roof.

It comprises a basement, ground floor and four upper floors on the front range. Documentary evidence suggests a date of 1875 for the earliest phase of the building, a range fronting Tottenham Court Road at the N end of the present site. It has a central tower and friezes depicting Tudor roses, horse shoes and cherubs. Internally, the floors are supported by cast-iron beams, carried on load-bearing walls. A two-storey brick extension was constructed at the rear of the building between 1875 and 1893, when the Horse Shoe Brewery Tap, S of the hotel, was demolished and a range of iron frame construction, outwardly matching that of 1875, was constructed. This incorporated a bar, staff accommodation and a kitchen on the fourth floor. The hotel was extended to the E in 1929, on the yard of the former Meux's Horse Shoe Brewery. An iron-framed red-brick building, comprising a basement, ground floor and two upper floors, was constructed. The ground and first floors contained a grill room and restaurant, and the second floor housed the Masonic temple with its domed roof internally decorated with stars. The number of hotel rooms in the front range was reduced in order to accommodate more dining and drinking facilities and the service rooms required to operate them. By the early 1980s the hotel had ceased to operate; the basement, ground and first floors were split into separate units and converted to restaurants and retail premises; the Masonic temple was used as a music venue and the rest of the building abandoned.

CITY OF LONDON

Stationers' Hall, Amen Court, EC4 TQ 3180 8118 MoLAS (Peter Cardiff) watching brief Aug 2006 RLF London AEN06

Dumps containing material dated to 18th–19th c, and some 20th-c debris, were recorded. Natural strata were not observed.

Guildhall North Block, Basinghall Street, EC2 TQ 3225 8138 MoLAS (Lindy Casson) evaluation July–Aug 2006 Corporation of London GHN06

In one of two trenches excavated for new tree pits, an E-W aligned medieval chalk and ragstone wall was revealed which survived to almost modern slab height. It was sealed by demolition rubble. The second pit revealed another length of wall on the same alignment as the first but including later materials, such as brick, which suggests that it was the remains of a post-medieval rebuild. A deposit containing large amounts of disarticulated human bone and two post-medieval burials were also recorded, the remains probably associated with the Church of St Michael Bassishaw which stood nearby until its demolition in 1900. This deposit was sealed by demolition material.

Princes and Bartlett House, 6–12 Basinghall Street, 93–95 Gresham Street, EC2 TQ 3257 8131 MoLAS (Simon Gannon) evaluation Aug 2006 Standard Life Investment GHB06

Deposits containing Roman pottery dating to mid-1st to mid-2nd c were recorded in section above natural gravels. Two cut features containing material of Roman and late Saxon date were overlaid by substantial – probably medieval – chalk foundations, which had been truncated by the modern basement slab. WC

Bishopsgate, north of junction with Wormwood Street, EC2 TQ 3321 8147 CA (Colin Reid) watching brief July–Aug 2006 Thames Water Utilities WBH06

Pipe-trenching works took place within and just to the N of the City Wall and associated gate, a Scheduled Monument. Trenching on the W side of the carriageway revealed two areas of masonry which were separated and cut away to the E by modern services. The N section comprised a rubble core, principally of chalk with some reused brick, and containing a clay pipe stem. This is likely to have been part of the foundation for the 17th-c Bishopsgate that is illustrated on several contemporary surveys. The S area of masonry was better constructed from chalk and ragstone, and probably related to the Roman and medieval wall or gate. Work some 4 m to the N revealed a further substantial foundation, mainly of unfrogged brick with some roughly cut chalk and ragstone. The brickwork is probably 17th c, although possibly reused, and appears to mark the E boundary of a shallow cellar.

Church of St Ethelburga the Virgin, Bishopsgate, EC1 TQ 3318 8136 MoLAS (Mark Ingram) watching brief Jan–Feb 2006 St Ethelburga Centre for Reconciliation and Peace EHE06

An 8 m length of medieval ragstone wall was observed on the Sn side of the site, relating to either the construction of the church in the 13th c, or rebuilding work in the 15th c. Ground reduction revealed a disturbed deposit containing disarticulated human bone, which was probably associated with post-medieval burials.

6 Bolt Court, EC4 TQ 3138 8123 MoLAS (Raoul Bull) watching brief Jan–Feb 2006 Fleetwood Developments Ltd BTU06

Several large pits, probably for gravel extraction, were recorded cut into the natural gravels. They were backfilled with domestic and construction waste and soil, dated to late 12th to mid-14th c. All deposits were truncated by the former and/or present basements of the building.

Bow Bells House, Bread Street, EC4 TQ 3233 8114 MoLAS (Isca Howell, Simon Davis) excavation Jan–July 2006 Bow Bells House Partnership BBB05

Further excavations were undertaken, following those of 2005 (*LA 11* supp. 2 (2006), 29). The main density of gravel extraction pits was found in the central area of the site; they appear to have been left open until levelled with a huge clearance dump of Roman material, presumably from domestic properties to the N and S. Evidence for these properties consisted of brickearth floors and hearths and several possible beam slots and burnt planking *in situ*. A relatively

large quantity of glass waste was found, suggesting glass-working on or near the site. Other significant finds include a Venus figurine and a glass cameo depicting Hercules and Iolas, the only one of its type found in Britain. The buildings appear to have gone out of use by the 3rd c, although there were pockets of later Roman material which suggest a different land use. Trenches through the Roman road to the N of the site revealed a metalled footpath between the S drainage ditch and the properties. Several pits at the Watling Street end of the site, contained Saxon loom weights, lava quern stones and bone combs, typical of Saxon activity. Large chalk foundations of medieval properties that fronted onto Bow Churchyard were on the E side of the site: one building had extra deep foundations to compensate for the underlying soft ground caused by the backfill of the early Roman quarry pits. Other medieval features included a cellar that continued in use into the Tudor period and an ashlar chalk well. WC

St Brides Institute, 12–14 Bride Lane, EC4 TQ 3158 8108 MoLAS (Simon Gannon) evaluation Aug 2006 St Brides Institute Foundation BDZ06

Boreholes drilled in the area of a new lift pit revealed only modern concrete foundations. Natural strata were not observed.

Heron Tower, formerly Kempson House, 25–37 Camomile Street and Bishopsgate House, 106–126 Bishopsgate, EC3 TQ 3325 8145 MoLAS (Emily Burton, David Sankey) evaluation Jan–Nov 2006 Heron Property Corporation Ltd KPH05

A further evaluation was undertaken after that of 2005 (*LA 11* supp. 2 (2006), 29), monitoring the excavation of two sewer shafts: in Bishopsgate and in Outwich Street outside Kempson House. In the former, natural brickearth had been cut by a possible quarry pit or part of the extra-mural late medieval City Ditch. The latter was closer to the line of the city wall and here the City Ditch was located, cut into the natural gravels; a pottery fragment, recovered from the bottom of the ditch, is dated mid-15th–17th c. The ditch sediments were cut by a straight-sided, arched brick sewer of probable 17th–18th-c date, part of the Irongate Sewer which succeeded the City Ditch. A later 'egg shaped' sewer had been tunnelled beneath this.

22 Chancery Lane, EC4 TQ 3115 8131 MoLAS (David Sankey) evaluation June 2006 Standard Life CCQ06

A 17th-c cellar thought to have been part of Symond's Inn – a building that is recorded in Dickens' Bleak House – was revealed above the truncated natural brickearth. The cellar was backfilled with demolition rubble.

Lonsdale House, 24–32 Chancery Lane, EC4 TQ 3115 8124 MoLAS (Julian Bowsher) evaluation Dec 2006 2Plan Project Management Ltd LCC06

The bases of deep cut features were recorded, as well as the foundations of a brick wall. They are likely to date to the 2nd half of the 17th c.

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120 Cheapside, 1 Wood Street, EC2 TQ 3232 8124 MoLAS (Sadie Watson) excavation, watching brief Jan–Mar 2006 Bovis Lend Lease/Land Securities CDP04 Following excavations in 2005 (*LA 11* supp. 2 (2006), 29), excavation of pile caps and a watching brief on smaller pile caps and ground level reduction were carried out. In the centre of the site was found an irregularly-shaped natural feature which had perhaps been utilised for water retrieval during the early Roman period. Remains of an early Roman clay-and-timber building were recorded along the Wood Street frontage, consisting of a brickearth wall in a timber-lined beam slot; keyed plaster had survived on its internal face to a maximum height of 0.45 m. This building had been destroyed by fire. To the S were the remains of a second building, or possibly a later phase of the first. Metal-working debris over a gravel surface, and stakeholes surrounding a well in the centre of the site, suggest small-scale industrial activity. To the W, a deep ditch, lined with timber planks, probably related to early drainage of the site. In the S of the site along the main E-W Roman road beneath Cheapside, were clay-and-timber buildings of early-mid 2nd c date, and the remains of a brickearth wall. In the SE corner of the site the SE corner of a mosaic floor was uncovered, consisting of a black and red border with white and grey tesserae decoration set into *opus signinum*. Although the floor seemed to be square, the mosaic appears to have been circular. After the disuse of the buildings, levelling and dumping took place above, before being covered by dark earth dated to 3rd-4th c. The centre of the site was used for later Roman pitting and refuse disposal. Several deep Saxo-Norman pits were excavated, containing pottery which included imported Andenne wares. Later medieval remains consisted of large, deep, square-cut chalk and ragstone foundations, probably relating to buildings along Milk Street. There was also a set of Greensand steps within chalk walls leading down to an unexcavated cellar against the E boundary of the site.

107 Cheapside, EC2 TQ 3237 8122 MoLAS (Jez Taylor, Sylvia Kennedy) excavation Jan–July 2006 Second London Wall Project Management Ltd CIP05

Following work in 2005 (*LA 11* supp. 2 (2006), 29), three trial pits, located within and along the W site limit in the NW corner, and nine boreholes were excavated. The boreholes indicated that a basement had removed all archaeological deposits within and along the N site limit. In one trial pit an E-W Roman wall and levelling layers were recorded, succeeded by a substantial medieval chalk foundation on what appeared to be the same alignment as the Roman wall. This chalk foundation was probably associated with the church of St Mary Magdalen, known to have been on this part of the site by 1275. The medieval sequence ranged in date from the late 10th to mid 12th c. Also recorded was a probable 18th-c brick drain and culvert, both of which

are likely to have been associated with buildings fronting Cheapside. Two 19th-c walls were probably associated with a public house and buildings documented to the S on the 1873 OS map. In a second trial pit a line of postholes, probably representing an external fence or property boundary, was found above redeposited brickearth. They were succeeded by Roman made ground and rubbish pits, above which was a sequence of floor surfaces and a fragment of ragstone wall. They were cut to the S by a later, probably medieval, cess or rubbish pit. In a third trial pit was found the remains of a possible beam slot cut into re-worked brickearth. It was sealed by a sequence of Roman made ground deposits, cut on the S side by a pit, probably also Roman, though no dating evidence was recovered. A relatively small pottery assemblage dated the Roman sequences from the mid-1st to late 3rd c.

City of London water mains replacement works, EC2 – EC4 TQ 3125 8100 to TQ 3360 8130 CA (Colin Reid *et al*) watching brief May 2006 Thames Water Utilities TMM06 Pipe installation works carried out throughout the City was monitored. In general, works have only revealed 19th-c and later made-ground or fills, often relating to previous and existing services. Brick remains of similar date have also been exposed: wall footings and backfilled basements, in many cases probably former coal cellars. See below for specific sites (GGT06, LPZ06, WBH06). WC

51 Cloth Fair, EC1 TQ 3190 8170 MoLAS (David Sorapure) watching brief Nov 2006 e=Ltd CFE06

An 18th-c wall foundation was revealed, otherwise, backfill or dumping around a drainage pipe that may have been contemporary with the construction of the light well of the standing building was noted.

39, 40 Cloth Fair, EC1 TQ 3192 8172 MoLAS (Peter Cardiff) watching brief Mar 2006 Totus Design Group CFI06

Two parallel walls of late 19th – early 20th-c date were recorded during monitoring of work on basement drainage system. The majority of deposits had been truncated but two parallel walls of late 19th – early 20th-c date were recorded. Natural gravel was observed.

2 Cophthall Avenue, EC2 TQ 3279 8137 PCA (Richard Humphrey) evaluation Dec 2006 Cophthall Avenue Co-ownership Group CXA06 London Clay was overlaid by a sequence of deposits which are likely to represent periods of water-logging and flooding across the site, and phases of consolidation and ground raising during the early Roman period. This was succeeded by a series of ground-raising dump layers dating to the 1st – 3rd c. Cutting through these were three 2nd- to 3rd-c pits, from one of which, on the N side of the site, cut timber scraps were recovered, suggesting that woodworking was taking place at the site, although no structural timber features were observed. A pit, densely packed with animal bone, was also found on the N side

of the site. These features were sealed by further Roman dumps. A layer of 20th-c made ground sealed the Roman sequence.

8–10 Coopers Row, EC3 TQ 3350 8080 LP (Chaz Morse, Guy Hunt) evaluation, watching brief Apr 2006 Grange Hotels CRZ06

A thick sequence of deposits was recorded above the natural gravels and beneath the basement slab, the lower sequence undated, the upper dated to late 15th c or later. Analysis of the levels shows the natural gravel in this area to be well below the level expected and it is possible that some form of post-medieval truncation has removed remains of the city ditch in this area.

Mariner House, Crutched Friars, EC3 TQ 3344 8086 MoLAS (Christopher Menary) evaluation Nov 2006 Ohio Ltd MCF06

Test pits were excavated on the site of the former Navy Office and House of the Crutched Friars (*f.* 1316). Natural brickearth and gravels were observed. Roman activity was represented by a single piece of pottery recovered from one test pit, possibly a reflection of the disturbance of the ground surface associated with the construction of the friary. Medieval dump layers and pits were found which contained pottery of 11th- to 12th-c and 13th- to 15th-c date. A chalk wall containing Tudor bricks was located: it may have been part of the original walls of the friary, having been rebuilt after the Dissolution. Residual finds relating to the friary included a piece of dressed limestone, ragstone and chalk nodules, and Flemish floor tiles (dated 1480–1580). The tiles showed evidence of burning, possibly the result of a late 15th-c fire at the friary, or another in 1575 which destroyed the adjacent glasshouse. Walls and deposits of 17th–19th-c date were recorded, though the E part of the site had been largely truncated by 19th-c basements.

Sewer Shaft, Devonshire Row, EC2 TQ 3330 8151 MoLAS (Ian Blair) watching brief Jan 2006 City of London, Department of Planning and Transportation DVR06

A sequence of medieval and post-medieval deposits, characteristically external in composition, was recorded in a short section. The earliest deposit is dated to the mid-late 13th c and appeared to have been deposited in a wet environment – possibly an open quarry pit. It was overlaid by five further substantial dumped deposits, all of which had fairly regular horizontal surfaces. The penultimate of these deposits is dated to the 15th c. The recorded sequence suggests that the immediate area of the site was not developed during the medieval period and probably remained as open land or gardens until the late 16th c.

Drapers' Gardens, 12 Throgmorton Avenue, EC2 TQ 3283 8140 PCA (Neil Hawkins) watching brief, excavation Aug–Dec 2006 Exemplar Developments LLP DGT06

Roman deposits were revealed above London Clay and alignments of timber piles were recorded along both the S and E perimeters of the site. In the NW of the site a N-S channel, part of the W stream of the

Walbrook, was located cutting into the natural clay. Across the S and E areas of the site a NNE-SSW road was revealed, bound on both sides by multi-phased revetted channels which appear to have been the result of canalising the Walbrook streams. Evidence for early- to mid-3rd-c clay and timber buildings, wells and drainage systems have been recorded on both sides of the road. WC

10–14 Fenchurch Avenue, EC3 TQ 3326 8099 MoLAS (Andy Daykin) watching brief June 2006 CBRE FNU06

In one of two test pits the earliest deposit was a re-deposited brickearth, cut by a small posthole and overlaid by a probable Roman deposit, and sealed by modern rubble and concrete. In the other test pit the earliest deposit was found to contain both Roman and medieval material. This was sealed by redeposited brickearth, modern made ground and concrete.

16–18 Finsbury Circus, 18–31 Eldon Street, EC2 TQ 3294 8166 MoLAS (Chiz Harward, Paul Thrale, Sadie Watson) excavation Jan–Sept 2006 Prudential Portfolio Managers Ltd ENS03

An evaluation in 2003 (*LA 10*, supp. 3 (2004), 67) was followed by excavations. Palaeo-channels or pre-Roman streams were recorded across the site cutting natural gravels. Some of these channels were cut by the inhumations and cremations of a Roman cemetery. The nature of the inhumations varied considerably from a crouched burial to the use of coffins, including a possible hurdle or re-used door and they spanned all age groups from neonate to adult. Some burials contained grave goods, including a glass bead necklace, shale pendant, copper bracelets and ceramic vessels. One of the burials was of a young male with possible leg irons or fetters. To the NW of the site a complete horse skeleton, recorded at the base of a channel, may represent a burial of ritual significance. In the S and E of the site evidence of ground consolidation, and a possible E-W road with associated drainage channels, was recorded. In the SE of the site were marsh deposits dating to between the Roman and medieval periods, overlaid by post-medieval dumped deposits.

Sir John Lyon House, Gardner's Lane, EC4 TQ 3218 8081 MoLAS (Emily Burton) watching brief Apr–June 2006 Siddell Gibson JLY05

A watching brief in 2005 (*LA 11* supp. 2 (2006), 30) continued with the monitoring of the investigation of existing piling, excavation of new lift pits and permanent works. A sequence of foreshore deposits overlying terrace gravels was recorded, above which were revetment structures dating from the 12th c or earlier. Wall foundations of probable medieval tenements survived above reclamation dumps and foreshore deposits along the E side of the site and one particularly notable area of medieval glazed flooring suggests at least one structure of high status.

Faraday Buildings North (former), Grange St Paul's Hotel, Godliman Street, EC4 TQ 319 810 LP (Diccon Hart, Guy Hunt) evaluation, excavation, watching brief Mar 2006 Grange Hotels FBN05

Work continued from 2005 (*LA 11*, supp. 2 (2006), 29). In addition to large-scale Roman gravel extraction in the W of the site, a sequence of medieval dumping, pits and make-up which contained much 12th-c material, was recorded above Roman pits in the central, unbasemented part of the site. They were sealed by a sequence of 18th- and early-19th-c building remains.

Goring Street, EC3 TQ 3338 8133 CA (Colin Reid) watching brief Aug 2006 Thames Water Utilities GGT06

Pipe-trenching which crossed the line of the City Wall and an adjoining bastion (Scheduled Monument), revealed remains of the wall aligned NW-SE and 2.8 m wide. Construction was of roughly cut ragstone, with the N face retaining one squared ragstone block and some brickwork that probably represents later repair. The S face had been disturbed, and exposed deposits on either side of the wall consisted of made ground with no discernible features.

Wax Chandlers' Hall, 6 Gresham Street, EC2 TQ 3225 8137 MoLAS (Stephen Turner) watching brief Oct 2006 The Worshipful Company of Wax Chandlers WXX06

Monitoring of the excavation of a new lift pit revealed natural brickearth cut by two Roman pits. These were sealed by dark earth overlaid by medieval made-ground. A 12th-c foundation constructed from chalk rubble and flint nodules was recorded. A 19th-c vaulted brick soakaway was also observed.

14–18 Gresham Street, EC2 TQ 3235 8132 MoLAS (Sadie Watson) excavation, watching brief May–Dec 2006 City Offices/Hermes GHM05

Following an evaluation in 2005 (*LA 11* supp. 2 (2006), 30), excavations and a watching brief were undertaken. Above the natural brickearth, the earliest activity was the construction of a Roman road during the mid-1st c AD which was aligned NE-SW. On the N side of the road was a large building constructed on deep, cut stone foundations, although these and the internal surfaces had been robbed and truncated during the late 1st c. It was succeeded by clay-and-timber buildings, also orientated along the road and later destroyed by fire. During the 3rd-4th c the area was used for pits, from which a substantial amount of *tesserae* and building material from the large building were recovered. During the 12th c several buildings were constructed with gravel and chalk foundations. Later medieval activity was centred on the N side of the site with two largely intact ragstone and chalk cellars relating to the Gresham Street frontage; these are dated to the 14th c but included some reused Roman building material. The backfills contained many finds, including a leather scabbard decorated with a stamped *fleur de lys* pattern. Elsewhere, other 14th-c

walls and foundations indicated cess pits and other buildings. WC

54–66 Gresham Street, 25–26 Old Jewry, 13–14 Ironmonger Lane, EC2 TQ 3255 8127 WA (Cornelius Barton, Gary Evans, Hilary Valler) evaluation, watching brief Jan–Feb 2006 Gresham Developments Ltd GOJ06

This evaluation followed an initial work in 2002 (*LA 10*, supp. 2 (2003), 38 (GMT02)). In one of three test pits a Roman ditch and a probable wall were found, overlaid by yard surfaces dating to 1st–2nd c. In the second test pit there were Roman dumped deposits, followed by an 18th–19th-c cellar, demolition material and a probable garden soil. The third test pit revealed a Roman occupation layer consisting of burnt clay/daub. Above it was a medieval chalk and ragstone wall which was reused as part of a brick cesspit of probable 19th-c date. A 1st–2nd-c Roman amphora, containing 14 coins dated to the reign of Vespasian (AD 69–79), was recovered.

54–66 Gresham Street, EC2 TQ 3255 8127 MoLAS (Robin Wroe-Brown, Simon Pennington) excavation Nov–Dec 2006 Gresham Developments Ltd GSJ06

An evaluation (above, GOJ06) was followed by an excavation in which several large Roman quarry pits, cut into the natural gravels, were revealed. Above them lay a series of severely truncated Roman occupation layers and features which indicated settlement nearby. In the later Roman period the site was cleared and partially terraced in preparation for the construction of a probable temple, the foundations of which remained *in situ*. It consisted of a central building approximately 4.5 m square, with a smaller concentric wall 1.4 m outside it, forming an ambulatory. A hard base of flint cobbles cemented into mortar occupied the S half of the interior, to a depth of approximately 1.5 m. A gravel surface, found in the N half, represented the level from which the building was constructed. The purpose of the base is not clear, but it may have supported a statue or altar dedicated to the relevant deity. No layers associated with occupation of the temple survived modern truncation. A Saxon sunken-featured building with a timber floor was cut into the temple's outer wall on the E side. Other early medieval features included postholes and cesspits. A later, massive chalk foundation ran N-S across the site, the only evidence for the documented medieval buildings of Hagin's house, a prominent 12th-c Jew, and later, the Prince's Wardrobe. WC

Hare Court, Inner Temple, EC4 TQ 3117 8107 PCA (Alexis Haslam) excavation Sept–Nov 2006 F M Conway HCV06

The earliest recorded deposits were 16th–17th-c dumped layers, cut by various contemporary and later pits. A remarkable and significant assemblage of finds was recovered from these features, including a complete 16th–17th-c copper-alloy dip-pen and a rare 17th-c enamelled coat button. Towards the centre of the site compacted

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gravel yard surfaces, underlain by bedding layers, were recorded. In the E two adjoining 18th–19th-c brick drains, one NW-SE aligned and the other SW-NE, were recorded. In the S the remains of a small 18th-c wall or wall foundation, truncated by a later brick manhole structure, were found. Several modern intrusive features were identified throughout the site.

311–318 High Holborn, WC2 TQ 3100 8159 MoLAS (Stephen Turner) watching brief Mar–Nov 2006 Buro Four Project Services HHY04 An evaluation in 2004 (*LA 11*, supp. 1 (2005), 4) was followed by monitoring of ground reduction of the site. Several features were observed, including a Roman pit and posthole, and a possible Roman ploughed soil horizon, a post-medieval gravel extraction pit and a 19th-c soakaway. Natural gravels lay beneath the basement slab.

40 Holborn Viaduct, EC1 TQ 3147 8185 MoLAS (Lindy Casson, Peter Cardiff, Stephen Turner) watching brief Mar–June 2006 Mills Whipp Partnership on behalf of Cameron Taylor Bedford HVD04

Following a watching brief in 2004 (*LA 11* supp. 1 (2005), 4), groundworks were monitored in the W area of the site. Modern brick rubble was removed, revealing building foundations of 19th-c date cutting into London Clay.

St Botolph's and Ambassador Houses, Houndsditch, EC3 TQ 3352 8132 MoLAS (Paul Thrale) watching brief Oct 2006 Minerva plc ABH04

Natural gravels were recorded during a watching brief which followed work in 2004 (*LA 11*, supp. 2 (2005), 4).

Serjeants' Inn, Inner Temple, EC4 TQ 3133 8111 PCA (James Langthorne) watching brief Jan–Feb 2006 The Honourable Society of the Inner Temple SRJ05

In the N of the site natural gravel was cut by a rubbish pit containing 16th–18th-c material and overlaid by an 18th–19th-c dumped layer. In the S of the site the remains of late Victorian or early 20th-c wall foundations were located.

29–33 King Street, EC2 TQ 3246 8126 MoLAS (Anthony Mackinder) evaluation Dec 2006 EPR Architects on behalf of F&C Property Asset Management plc KGT06

Natural brickearth was overlaid by Roman deposits, in the form of dumps, pits, possible gravel surfaces and a fragment of 3rd-c masonry wall from the corner of a room or building. A tile floor was also noted in the NW corner of the site. These deposits were later truncated by rubbish pits of 10th–13th-c date. Two chalk foundations were probably the remains of medieval buildings. Modern deposits and concrete sealed the sequence.

Sewer Shaft, 9 King Street, EC2 TQ 3247 8124 MoLAS (Jez Taylor) watching brief June 2006 City of London, Department of Planning and Transportation KIE06

A Roman building sequence, dating to 1st–2nd c, with make-up layers, internal floors and associated occupation deposits, was

recorded above the natural gravels, sealed by a layer of Hadrianic fire debris. A medieval sequence followed, broadly dated to 11th – mid-14th c. It consisted of rubbish pits sealed by a building sequence which included make-up layers, internal floors, associated occupation deposits and a robbed-out construction cut for a substantial wall or pier foundation. A brick cellar wall and floor, pre-dating the Great Fire of 1666, was also located.

Laurence Pountney Hill, EC4 TQ 3272 8083 CA (Mick Miles, Colin Reid) watching brief Oct–Nov 2006 Thames Water Utilities LPZ06

A trench dug southwards from the junction with Suffolk Lane for water mains replacement works within a Scheduled Monument, revealed at least five E-W graves and several associated finds of late medieval pottery. These were clearly part of the graveyard of St Laurence Pountney Church, founded in the 12th c and destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666.

8–13 Lime Street, EC3 TQ 3313 8102 MoLAS (Alison Telfer, Johanna Vuolteenaho) evaluation Aug–Oct 2006 PPG Metro Lime Street Ltd LMZ06

A Roman tile structure was revealed in the N of the site, in one of a number of test pits. Its NW-SE alignment is the same as that of the Roman forum which lies to the W. Above lay 19th-c building foundations and backfill. A test pit in the centre of the site exposed a silt layer of probable Roman date which had been disturbed by the construction of Victorian building foundations. In the S of the site another test pit revealed a possible waterlaid deposit associated with a former stream, or dumped deposits. Above this was a layer of demolition material, perhaps from a medieval structure, followed by an 18th-c wall. Modern foundations and dumping sealed the sequence. Natural strata were not seen. WC

Junction of Liverpool Street and Blomfield Street, EC3 TQ 3303 8164 MoLAS (David Sorapure) watching brief Aug 2006 Corporation of London LVB06

Contractors excavating shallow pipe trenches disturbed human remains associated with a known burial ground which was in used from 1579–1720. The remains were removed for analysis and will be reburied at a later date.

71 Lombard Street, 14 Cornhill, EC3 TQ 327 810 MoLAS (Ian Blair, Bruce Watson) watching brief June 2006 IVG Asticus Lombard Ltd LDB05

A watching brief in 2005 (*LA 11* supp. 2 (2006), 30) continued on three new sewer headings which revealed natural gravels and modern features.

1 Lothbury, EC2 TQ 3261 8122 PCA (Berni Sudds) watching brief May–June 2006 Concept Site Investigations OLO06

A truncated 18th–19th-c brick barrel vault was revealed, otherwise London Clay was found to lie beneath modern made ground and concrete.

8–10 Moorgate, 3–4 Kings Arms Yard, 8–10 Telegraph Street, 16–17 Tokenhouse Yard, EC2 TQ 3270 8134 MoLAS (Peter Cardiff) evaluation Feb–Mar 2006 Hemingway Properties MGX06

Early Holocene channel deposits, representing a fast-flowing channel of the Walbrook stream, were recorded overlying London Clay. At 16 Tokenhouse Yard these channel deposits were overlaid by Roman dumped and reclamation layers. At 3 Kings Arms Yard medieval garden soil or dumped deposits, and a chalk rubble wall foundation were discovered; Roman, as well as further medieval dumped deposits were noted beneath the wall. Foundations of 19th-c buildings and a modern foundation lay above the medieval sequence. In the basement of 8–10 Moorgate earlier and deeper concrete basement slabs were recorded over truncated natural gravels.

16–18 New Bridge Street, Tudor Street, EC4 TQ 3162 8099 MoLAS (Stephen Turner) watching brief Sept–Oct 2006 REDAB New Bridge Ltd TDC06

Foreshore deposits had been truncated by an early–mid-17th-c brick foundation. A demolition layer associated with the wall was overlaid by modern made ground.

1 New Change, EC4 TQ 3225 8113 MoLAS (Portia Askew) evaluation Nov 2006 Land Securities plc NCG05

Following an initial evaluation in 2005 (*LA 11* supp. 2 (2006), 30) a further evaluation was carried out. At the W end of the site, natural brickearth was cut by a pit containing Roman pottery. It was sealed by Roman occupation layers before being cut by a large pit from which Roman pottery and one sherd of possible Saxon date were recovered. A re-deposited brickearth layer was cut by a pit containing a sherd of medieval pottery and a fragment of peg roofing tile. On the Cheapside frontage, a quarry pit containing fills of probable Roman date, including fire debris, was cut by two smaller pits containing Roman pottery. The Roman sequence was truncated by a chalk-lined cesspit containing material of 16th–17th-c date. Foundations of 19th-c date and the modern basement slab overlay the earlier deposits.

10–11 New Street, EC2 TQ 3337 8155 MoLAS (Bruce Watson) watching brief July, Dec 2006 Marcus Beale Architects on behalf of GMS Estates Ltd NRE06

Refurbishment of a warehouse (constructed in 1870) was monitored. The excavation of a new lift pit revealed a rubbish pit dated to 16th–17th c, and undated external dumps of soil and rubbish. Above lay a cellar floor which contained a worn or residual floor tile dating to c. 1300–1500. The excavation of a new sewer revealed a large post-medieval quarry pit and truncated natural gravel.

Shield House, 16 New Street, EC2 TQ 3334 8155 MoLAS (Stephen Turner, Andy Daykin) evaluation Sept–Nov 2006 Peabody Shield House Partnership NSD06

An evaluation, which took place in 2003 (*LA 10* supp. 3 (2004), 67, (NEE02)), was followed by the excavation of test pits in the basement of the building and one in the forecourt outside. A small quantity of Roman pottery dated AD 50–170 was recovered from one test pit, otherwise, natural brickearth overlaid by late medieval and post-medieval soil horizons were revealed. They included pottery dated to 14th–16th c and early–mid-17th c. Above them, brickwork forming part of a late 16th–early 17th-c building was recorded, together with a possible floor. Brick floors and the wall of a 17th–18th-c cellared building were also located. These were sealed by the basement slab of the present building. In the forecourt area part of a 17th-c building was also recorded above earlier soil horizons.

125 Old Broad Street, EC2 TQ 3291 8127 MoLAS (David Sankey, Paul Thrane) watching brief Oct 2005 – Sept 2006 Hammerson UK Properties plc OBD05

Following an evaluation in 2005 (*LA 11*, supp. 2 (2006), 31), groundworks were monitored at the site of the easternmost building to be constructed on the site of the former Stock Exchange. No archaeological remains were present. Natural gravel and brickearth deposits were observed.

4 Poppins Court, EC4 TQ 3157 8121 MoLAS (Peter Cardiff) watching brief Sept 2006 City of London, Department of Planning and Transportation POC06

The sinking of a new sewer shaft was monitored. A cobbled road surface of probable post-medieval date was recorded and a single sherd of 17th-c pottery was recovered. A modern sewer had partly truncated the earlier road surface.

36–39 Poultry, 1–5 Old Jewry, EC2 TQ 3258 8116 MoLAS (Ken Pitt) excavation Feb–Sept 2006 Standard Life Investments POU05

Excavations of new pile positions followed an evaluation in 2005 (*LA 11* supp. 2 (2006), 31). Natural gravels were cut by a series of shallow quarries in the S of the site. These were probably early Roman in date and were overlaid by clay and timber buildings which appeared to have been destroyed in a fire, probably that associated with the Boudican revolt of AD 60–1. A compacted gravel N-S road was built over the levelled remains of these buildings and was found to run the length of the site. A series of clay and timber buildings were constructed on either side of this road. In the N of the site some of these buildings had evidence of industrial activity, possibly metal working. In the S of the site they were cut by substantial rectangular masonry foundations constructed with large Kentish ragstone nodules. The function of the building or structure associated with these foundations is still open to interpretation, but they are assumed to be late Roman in date because they do not appear to respect the modern and medieval street frontage. Evidence of medieval activity was limited to pits and, in the N of the site, chalk

foundations and a well-built green sandstone cesspit.

62–64 Queen Street, EC4 TQ 3246 8088 MoLAS (Antony Francis, Simon Davis) watching brief Mar–Apr, Dec 2006 Exemplar Properties QER06

An E-W aligned Roman drain, constructed of reused *tegulae* roofing tiles, and a shallow cut feature of possible medieval date, were revealed above natural gravel and brickearth. The wall and floor of a 19th-c cellar was recorded and, in the S of the site, a 19th-c wall. Much of the site seems to have been truncated by 19th-c basements or the foundations of the existing building.

Bridge House, 181 Queen Victoria Street, EC4 TQ 3167 8084 MoLAS (Sylvia Kennedy) evaluation Feb–Mar 2006 Trustees of the Bridge House Estate QVI06

Substantial structural remains were revealed; these are likely to have been associated with the 1769 Blackfriars Bridge or with Chatham Place, a square to the N of the bridgehead which was contemporary. Victorian and modern made-ground was also recorded and a single auger hole indicated post-medieval tidal deposits.

City Wall, St Alphage Garden and Barbican, London Wall, EC2 TQ 3244 8162 MoLAS (Photography and Geomatics Sections) building recording Mar 2006 Corporation of London CVY06

The surviving sections of the City Wall were orthographically photographed, surveyed and located on the Ordnance Survey grid. This recording forms part of an ongoing audit of the remains of the City Wall. WC

2–18 St Bride Street, EC4 TQ 3156 8127 MoLAS (Simon Davis) excavation Dec 2006 Whitby Bird Partners FRZ06

Substantial dumps of 17th–18th-c date, possibly for consolidation, were revealed. They were truncated by numerous phases of 18th–19th-c pitting and brick construction. A horn-core pit and associated material of probable 18th-c date suggests nearby industrial activity, possibly associated with Smithfield Market to the E.

St Paul's Cathedral (lift refurbishment), St Paul's Churchyard, EC4 TQ 3219 8511 John Schofield watching brief Dec 2006 Dean and Chapter of St Paul's Cathedral PUF06

Refurbishment of the lift within the stair of the Wren cathedral to improve disabled access produced some moulded stones from the 12th-century cathedral, taken out of the Wren foundations. WC

St Paul's Cathedral Education Facility, North Transept, St Paul's Churchyard, EC4 TQ 3205 8116 MoLAS (Robin Wroe-Brown, David Sankey) excavation, watching brief Jan–Aug, Nov 2006 Dean and Chapter of St Paul's Cathedral PUN05

Following an evaluation in 2005 (*LA 11* supp. 2 (2006), 31), a sump and pump pit in the NE room of the N transept was excavated, and a watching brief carried out on drain runs for associated pipe work and duct runs. A small area of natural brickearth was observed, representing the base of the

cut for the present cathedral. No other material earlier than the late 17th c was recorded. A number of foundations associated with the present cathedral were observed and two 18th-c burials were excavated. The dumping sequence beneath the modern floors was typical of construction dumps seen elsewhere at St Paul's, including a quantity of disarticulated human bone derived from the medieval graveyard and thick mortar deposits. A 19th-c flagstone floor was recorded in the NE room. The watching brief revealed a large stone feature in the S corridor of unknown function, and several Wren foundations to the present building. A brass ashes casket belonging to Vicar Choral George Mountfield Scott, (*d.* 1958), was found in the E corridor and reburied in the same location. Natural strata were not observed. A further watching brief was carried out on the excavation of St Paul's NE Churchyard drainage connection. Modern imported topsoil dipped into a modern cut feature where material – possibly a monument, with sandy lime mortar at the bottom – had been removed. This cut the ashy grey cemetery fill, which contained modern brick fragments and a 19th-c glass vessel.

St Paul's Cathedral, South Churchyard, EC4 TQ 3202 8111 MoLAS (David Sankey) watching brief July–Sept 2006 Dean and Chapter of St Paul's Cathedral SCP04

Following an evaluation in 2005 (*LA 11* supp. 2 (2006), 31) landscaping work in the South Churchyard was monitored. Parts of the medieval cloister were exposed and protected within the landscaping (which includes a partial representation of the cloister and chapter house). Areas surviving to a higher level than had previously been exposed were protected within the foundation of new walls representing the cloister. Significant new details were added to observations made during the evaluation. These included the external threshold and the western range which had 3 long panels of diagonally laid Purbeck slabs, 2 slabs wide towards the outside, 1½ in the centre and 1 slab wide to the inside. This contrasts with panels of equal thickness on the eastern range (1½ slabs wide). The origin of stone from the cloister wall seems to be from Taynton (near Burford, Oxfordshire) rather than Caen, though it is possible that the stone came from more than one source. Reused material was found in the fabric of the walls, so that their immediate source was probably buildings which stood nearby before the cloister was built. A large stone and red brick curved foundation was also exposed: it was possibly a temporary work for Inigo Jones' or Wren's St Paul's construction, measuring 1.8 m by at least 9 m. It has never before been recorded and its precise function is unknown although, had it been a permanent structure, some record of it might be expected. Below it was a large red-brick culvert built by Wren. It is not clear whether the foundation was built over the culvert (and was therefore later) or the culvert was tunnelled beneath the

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foundation. A subterranean concrete room associated with the provision of town gas to the cathedral was also uncovered and recorded, as was an old ragstone foundation at its base.

Sewer shaft near 102 Shoe Lane and Wine Office Court, EC4 TQ 3150 8130 MoLAS (Sian Anthony, Portia Askew) watching brief Jan, Apr 2006 City of London, Department of Planning and Transportation SHZ06

Work to connect a new shaft with an existing sewer gully was monitored. Post-medieval made ground was recorded above natural clay, with modern tarmac and concrete above. During groundworks for the installation of security bollards a 19th-c brick culvert was recorded S of the SE corner of Wine Office Court.

Riverbank House, Upper Thames Street, EC4 TQ 3273 8067 MoLAS (William Mills) evaluation Dec 2006 – Jan 2007 Pace Investments (City) Ltd RKH06

Natural riverbed sands and gravels were recorded and a series of Mesolithic and later foreshore deposits, the latter containing Roman material. These were sealed by medieval reclamation dumps, above which lay the modern basement slab. A possible medieval chalk river wall or structure was also located.

St Dunstan-in-the-East Churchyard, St Dunstan's Hill, EC3 TQ 3314 8073 MoLAS (Ian Blair) watching brief May 2006 Corporation of London DNC06

The construction of a wheelchair access ramp was monitored. A small quantity of disarticulated human bone and building material, probably disturbed by 19th-c activity, was observed and subsequently re-buried within the churchyard.

City Information Centre, Carter Lane, St Paul's Churchyard, EC4 TQ 3208 8105 MoLAS (Alison Telfer) evaluation Jan 2006 Corporation of London TIC05

An evaluation, following that of 2005 (*LA 11* supp. 2 (2006), 31), revealed a thick layer of rubble from WWII demolition beneath the topsoil.

Staple Inn, High Holborn, EC1 TQ 3110 8150 PCA (Tony Baxter) watching brief Oct 2006 Mellersh & Harding INH06

Two service trenches within the passageway leading into the courtyard area were monitored. Modern trench backfill was recorded.

Mondial House, 90 Upper Thames Street EC4 TQ 3265 8069 MoLAS (Graham Spurr) evaluation July–Aug 2006 UBS South East Recovery Partnership UPM05

An evaluation in 2005 (*LA 11* supp. 2 (2006), 31) continued, revealing alluvial deposits, including peat, which indicate the existence of an E-W channel. Foreshore and waterfront deposits, the latter of likely Roman to medieval date, were recorded, overlaid by the possible infill of 18th–19th-c cellars.

The Walbrook Development: St Swithin's House, Walbrook House and Granite House, 30–37 Walbrook, 97–101 Cannon

Street, EC4 TQ 3264 8096 MoLAS (Ian Blair) evaluation, excavation Jan–Feb, Aug–Sept 2006 Minerva Property Services Ltd and Deutsche Postbank AG WAO06

Four closely-aligned N-S ditches were found cut into the natural gravel on the E side of the site. The earliest of them both had 'V-cut' profiles, with the larger E ditch producing Late Iron Age pottery. The unusually large size and profile of this ditch suggests that it represented the W side of the defences around a large fortified enclosure around a military zone established immediately after the Roman conquest in AD 43. The enclosed area could in effect represent the limits of the early Roman city. A N-S aligned road was laid out over three of the ditches, its full width and its ditches being defined. Along both sides of the road were buildings, constructed by the late 1st c, of clay and timber but subsequently replaced with stone-founded buildings, the E range possibly incorporating a colonnade or open portico along its frontage. In the NW corner of the building there was a section of carbonised timber flooring which clearly represented floorboards and joists in two adjoining rooms. The burnt remains of this floor and the adjoining masonry walls of the building were sealed beneath layers of destruction debris – assumed to be fire debris derived from the Hadrianic fire of AD 120–130. The frontage wall of the W range of buildings was unusually deep due to the presence of a massive and poorly consolidated 1st-c quarry pit below it which had been filled with a large assemblage of deliberately fragmented animal bone, possibly for use in the treatment of leather goods. A large number of inter-cutting medieval pits were found, especially in the W of the area. The only walls to be found were post-medieval in date, with the best-surviving of these being a substantial E-W aligned brick wall and associated brick-lined cesspit which is likely to have been built after the Great Fire. The final disuse fills in the cesspit produced a large assemblage of mid 18th-c domestic refuse which included complete wine bottles. WC

St Bartholomew's Hospital, West Smithfield, EC1 TQ 3197 8151 MoLAS (Charlotte North) evaluation Oct 2006 Skanska Innisfree BPB05 Following work in 2005 (*LA 11* supp. 2 (2006), 32), four test pits were excavated, of which two in the centre of the site revealed natural gravels beneath modern made ground, and a third revealed a medieval rubbish pit containing pottery dated late 11th – late 12th-c cut into natural deposits. Two more rubbish pits, one dated to late 13th–16th c, and a possible medieval well were recorded in the fourth test pit at the S edge of the site.

CROYDON

Underground Cable from Beddington Lane Substation, Beddington (LB Sutton) to Rowdon Substation, New Addington, Keston

(LB Bromley) via South Croydon and Croydon TQ 305 654, TQ 338 645, TQ 369 635, TQ 391 632 PCA (Amelia Fairman) watching brief Aug–Oct 2006 Morgan Est RBC06

See Bromley

Land at 1 Dale Road, Purley TQ 3160 6120 PCA (Alexis Haslam) watching brief Apr 2006 Classgrade Ltd DRC06

Natural clay and was overlaid by modern made ground and tarmac.

2–4 Dale Road, Purley TQ 3154 6105 WA (Gary Evans) watching brief July 2006 Independent Homes Ltd DLP06

A layer of loose gravel-rich topsoil, probably the result of disturbance during the construction of the recently demolished houses and gardens, was seen to lie directly above natural gravels.

Croydon Gateway, East Croydon Station, Dingwall Road, East Croydon TQ 3276 6584 AOC (Catherine Edwards) evaluation Nov 2006 Croydon Gateway Ltd Partnership GTY06

Natural gravels were observed to have been truncated by 19th- or 20th-c activity.

Former Garage, Dunley Drive, New Addington TQ 325 6368 SAS (Jeff Perry) watching brief July 2006 Hillife Construction Co Ltd DDC06

Natural chalk was found to be overlaid by sub-soil and 19th- to 20th-c debris.

78–80 Frith Road, Croydon TQ 3216 6556 AOC (Catherine Edwards, Stella Bickleman) evaluation, watching brief Nov 2006 Remys International FIR06

Several small circular pits (as yet undated) were recorded above the natural gravels in one of two trenches. Truncation by modern footings, and landscaping was noted in the second trench.

Hydon Cottage, Hollymeoak Road, Coulsdon TQ 2913 5803 PCA (Stuart Holden) evaluation Jan 2006 JP Whelan Homes Ltd HCZ06

Clay and flint subsoil above natural chalk was sealed by topsoil.

399–403 London Road, Croydon TQ 3175 6675 ASE (Paul Riccoboni) evaluation Mar 2006 Milford Group Ltd LCO06

Natural gravels were cut by a 17th-c pit and a Victorian cellar.

1261–1267 London Road, Norbury, SW16 TQ 3080 6900 AS (Andrew Ginns) evaluation July 2006 Mr J Lawai LDZ06

The natural clay was cut by postholes and a foundation trench, all of which were of 19th-c or later date and represent the remains of a building on the site. This appears to have been aligned alongside London Road; the posthole features shared this alignment and presumably represented a fence line or boundary.

161–163 Pampisford Road, South Croydon TQ 3180 6320 PCA (Stuart Holden) evaluation Mar 2006 RMP Developments PPC06 On the E side of the site a channel was recorded cut into the natural chalk;

elsewhere the chalk was overlaid by subsoil and topsoil, from which fragments of struck and burnt flint were recovered.

165 Pampisford Road, Croydon TQ 3191 6320 MoLAS (Christopher Menary) watching brief Aug 2006 Skillcrown Homes Ltd PMD06 Natural chalk was observed but no archaeological deposits.

89–91 Park Lane, Croydon TQ 3260 6500 LP (Guy Hunt) watching brief Aug 2006 Copthorne Homes PCA06

A layer of late medieval ploughsoil was recorded above the natural gravels. Documentary sources indicate that the site remained in agricultural use until the end of the 19thc, at which time it was developed for housing.

Purley Way Playing Fields (Surrey Street Well Replacement scheme), Purley Way, Waddon Way, Croydon TQ 3182 6368 CA (Christine Wilson) watching brief Oct–Nov 2006 Thames Water Utilities PWF06

Above the natural clay and pebbles was found evidence for a trackway recorded on 18th-c and later maps. Up to 7 m wide and with a single construction layer of compacted chalk rubble and gravel, it seems to have been a minor route; historic maps indicate that it was superimposed onto an established landscape. Some residual worked flint, indicating later prehistoric activity, was found in the topsoil.

The Gilbran site, 489 Purley Way, Croydon TQ 3115 6448 PCA (Alexis Haslam) evaluation Mar 2006 Hyde Housing GPZ06 Natural gravel was overlaid by a brickearth-like deposit which was cut by four pits – or possibly ditch-ends – an irregular shaped feature and a posthole. These are dated to the 17th–18th c. Above was made ground of late 18th-c date, all sealed by 19th- to early-20th-c made ground.

Cleve Cross, Selborne Road, Croydon TQ 3341 6501 ASE (Alice Thorne) evaluation Mar 2006 Malachy Walsh and Partners on behalf of Lancsville Construction Ltd CVX06 Natural clay was found to be overlaid by undated made ground from which a piece of worked flint was recovered.

5 Spout Hill, Addington Village, Croydon TQ 3715 6407 CA (Geoff Potter) watching brief Mar 2006 Mr Abbas Dattoo SIV06

Two brick foundation walls relating to a large glasshouse that was constructed on the Addington Palace estate c. 1810–30 were located. Map evidence indicates that it was over 21 m in length, with an adjoining structure to the N that may have contained boilers. The excavated remains included brick arches that are probably associated with heating of the glasshouse.

Surrey Street Waterworks, Surrey Street, Croydon TQ 322 654 FA (Roy King) evaluation Sept 2006 CgMs Consulting Ltd on behalf of Howard Holdings Ltd SEK06 The natural gravels were found to be overlaid by modern make-up.

3–5 Waddon Way, South Croydon TQ 3181 6370 PCA (Rebecca Lythe) watching brief

Jan–Feb 2006 WR Newland & Sons Ltd WWC05

A watching brief, following an evaluation in 2005 (*LA 11*, supp. 2 (2006), 33), recorded a possible posthole, undated, cut into the natural chalk. It was aligned with a series of postholes recorded in 2005. Subsoil and topsoil sealed the site.

2–14 Whitgift Street, Croydon TQ 3228 6525 MoLAS (Portia Askew) excavation May–July 2006 Tower Homes WHZ06

Prehistoric struck flints, including a Mesolithic handaxe, were found in the surface of the natural gravels. Roman pits and a ditch (the latter initially found in 1995 (*LA 7*, 13 (1995), 339 (WHG94)), at least three medieval pits, one 17th-c pit and an E-W aligned boundary wall were recorded. The spread of the features was sparse with much of the E side of the site was largely covered by a medieval ploughsoil that produced six late Roman coins. Other finds of note included a bone comb and a medieval iron buckle found within pits.

EALING

Acton Town Square Streetscape Project (bounded approximately by King Street, High Street and St Mary's Church), Acton, W3 TQ 2000 8017 MoLAS (Peter Cardiff) watching brief June 2006 London Borough of Ealing ATS06

Two circular, domed brick structures were uncovered by contractors during landscaping works. The bricks indicate a date of late-18th to mid-19th c. These were probably cesspits or soakaways associated with houses fronting onto King Street or High Street.

Ealing Squash Club, 41 Haven Green, W5 TQ 1798 8098 MoLAS (Peter Cardiff) watching brief June 2006 London Borough of Ealing SQH06

Topsoil overlay brickearth.

375 Palmerston Road, South Acton, W4 TQ 2020 7935 TVAS (Simon Cass) Nov 2006 Willmott Dixon PSA06

Natural brickearth was revealed below 20th-c made ground, with some truncation by modern rubbish pits. In one trench, two undated pits were cut into the brickearth. Another trench had no made ground but a possible cultivated deposit overlying the brickearth and below the hardcore. WC

ENFIELD

Abbey Road Garage, Bush Hill Park, Enfield TQ 3358 9556 WA (Cornelius Barton) evaluation Jan 2006 Culham Ltd AYG06

Made ground associated with the construction of the railway line was revealed.

Advent Way, Edmonton, N18 TQ 3544 9214 PCA (Neil Hawkins) evaluation Feb 2006 The Big Yellow Company AWE06

Natural terrace gravels overlaid by a sequence of peat, alluvial clays and silts was

revealed below modern made ground. The palaeo-environmental sequence encountered has been identified as being of particular interest because of the proximity to the 'Lea Valley Arctic Bed' of Late Devensian age. It is dated by radiocarbon to the early post-glacial (Holocene) epoch, through to the Neolithic period. Results from the pollen recovered at the site showed that during the Holocene period the flora was dominated by warm-loving trees and shrubs.

Advent Way (off), Edmonton, N18 TQ 3546 9219 LP (Mike Bamforth, Matthew Williams) evaluation Apr 2006 Chancerygate Group Ltd ADV06

A sequence of sand, tufa and alluvial deposits which had been subjected to erosion and sediment re-working was recorded above terrace gravels. This sequence is associated with tributary channels of the River Lea. Environmental analysis indicated a relatively unchanging wet land with associated mixed woodland with wet periods. Species associated with human activity were recorded in the sequence and worked wood was recovered from the tufa layers, also suggesting nearby human activity; it is dated by radio-carbon to 1630–1400 BC (Bronze Age).

164 Bury Street, Lower Edmonton, N9 TQ 3392 9449 CA (Colin Reid) evaluation Aug 2006 Purple Property (UK) Ltd BYO06

Natural brickearth was overlaid by a subsoil cultivation layer. To the W was a reworked soil horizon, indicating agricultural land use, whilst in the E trench truncation by building foundations and other modern activity had occurred.

Bush Hill Park Golf Course, Bush Hill Park, Enfield TQ 3380 9880 MDAS/EAS (Martin Dearne) re-excavation Aug 2006 Bush Hill Park Golf Club BFU06

A section across the S rampart and ditch of this Iron Age hillfort, a Scheduled Monument, found that it was cut into London Clay, was over 5 m wide and had a stony ground-armouring deposit on the outer (S) side. Any artificial rampart had been landscaped away but the ditch lay in front of a significant natural break of slope. To a depth of 0.5 m or more the ditch was filled by late-18th–19th-c silts, perhaps rapidly deposited after the rampart had been truncated. Above, hillwash, disguising the break of slope, was overlaid by late-19th-c gravel paths, cut by land drains and sealed by an early-20th-c buried turf line and soil dump, further modifying the topography. A late-19th-c ornamental pond with statue bases was informally studied elsewhere on the golf course, which represents the former grounds of Old Park House.

Edmonton Sports and Social Club, Church Street, Edmonton, N9 TQ 3330 9404 HN (Geoff Saunders) watching brief June 2005 – Feb 2006 Aran Construction (London) Ltd ENP06

Natural sandy clay was overlaid by topsoil.

432–434 Church Street, Edmonton, N9 TQ 3283 9472 CA (Christine Wilson) watching

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brief Sept–Nov 2006 Bermac Properties plc CGU06

Above natural brickearth, some of the ground was found to be heavily disturbed. No features or artefacts were found.

Elsyng Palace, Forty Hall, Forty Hill, Enfield TQ 3380 9880 MDAS/EAS (Martin Dearne) re-excavation May–June 2006 London Borough of Enfield ENC05

An evaluation in 2005 (*LA 11*, supp. 2 (2006), 33) on the E part of the Tudor and earlier palace (a Scheduled Monument), which was demolished in c. 1657, was followed by re-excavation of the tree-planting pits. Six of the pits which lay well to the S of the palace showed thin demolition scatters or only natural clay; six which were situated nearer the S curtain wall had demolition material matching known magnetic disturbance; in one just S of the wall a large cut feature, recorded above the London Clay, was filled with tipped demolition deposits; two within the palace complex showed the outer courtyard surface significantly disturbed by tree roots and in the final pit a cut feature filled with demolition material was recorded. A dressed stone fragment, possibly a lintel, was recovered.

Elsyng Palace, Forty Hall, Forty Hill, Enfield TQ 3387 9894 MDAS/EAS (Martin Dearne) excavation Sept–Nov 2006 London Borough of Enfield ENE06

Eighteen evaluation pits in advance of projected tree planting were cut in gaps in the existing tree avenues which cross and lie to the N of the outer courtyard of the Tudor and earlier palace. Residual finds indicated activity at least as early as the 11th c. Despite tree-root damage, mortar variations helped to establish that at least some elements of the buildings bordering the known courtyard originally belonged to the late 15th-c palace, the drain and E range structure previously examined (*LA 11*, supp. 2 (2006), 33 (ENB05)) amongst them. Two exposures were made of a floor of reused bricks in one of probably three rooms of a late 15th-c building at the N of the courtyard. Pebbled surfaces to the S and E of it were seen, and a well preserved Tudor wall fragment to its W. Within the palace gatehouse a sequence of floors and the possible foundation for a light partition wall were recorded. The courtyard surface of natural or redeposited clay and gravel was also exposed, and pebbled surfaces N of the palace were noted in several locations. Rubbish deposits of 17th c and probably earlier date were located within the courtyard. The palace was demolished in c. 1657. Filled demolition features and numerous demolition dumps were sampled, producing e.g. 'Venetian' vessel and painted window glass and a brick or terracotta angel's wing. Elements of at least two post-demolition pebbled walkways, believed to be of 17th-c date, were revealed. WC

Forty Hall, Forty Hill, Enfield TQ 3365 9845 EAS (Martin Dearne) excavation Mar 2006 London Borough of Enfield FYI06

A second trench cut in the rose bed flanking the E face of this Grade I listed Jacobean manor house extended the area examined in 2005 (*LA 11*, supp. 2 (2006), 34 (FYH05)), establishing the full dimensions of the square, projecting, brick bay window which was demolished in c. 1700 and providing further details of its structure, including an offset. A complete scythe blade lay on its demolished remains and the pre-demolition ground raising dump was overlaid by a brickearth surface. The adjacent E porch was surveyed but its foundations could not be studied, as intended, for structural reasons. Natural strata were not reached.

Forty Hall, Forty Hill, Enfield TQ 3360 9850 EAS (Martin Dearne) excavation July 2006 London Borough of Enfield FYE06

Three exploratory trenches examined areas of the gardens to the E and S of this Grade I listed Jacobean manor house, as part of a programme of research into its environs. A compacted pebble surface was identified E of the N facade of the hall: this may have been an approach road and adjacent hard standing. A compacted pebble surface over gravel S of the hall was of uncertain function. A possibly later 17th–18th-c Flemish bond wall defined the southern edge of a major ground raising dump to the E of the hall. Natural strata were not certainly encountered.

Gentleman's Row, Enfield TQ 3240 9670 MDAS (Martin Dearne) watching brief Dec 2006 London Borough of Enfield GMR06

A dump or surface of gravel, together with evidence of building debris, was recorded above London Clay. The foundations of an adjacent boundary wall were also recorded and, in one area, part of a sequence of 19th-c services' cuts and surfaces. Truncation by modern services was found to be extremely extensive.

108 Leighton Road, Bush Hill Park, Enfield TQ 3413 9578 EAS (Martin Dearne) excavation July–Aug 2006 Enfield Archaeological Society LHK06

Probable silt deposits of 2nd-c date were cut by two possible ditches which may relate to those excavated in 2005 (*LA 11*, supp. 2 (2006), 34 (LIH05)) and which appear to indicate an entrance through a major double-ditched boundary parallel to and just W of Ermine Street. Silting over the ditches may imply disuse of the boundary before the cutting of a larger ditch (see LIH05) re-established it. An implication is that the late-3rd – early-4th-c ritual 'ditch closure' deposit found in 2005, and probably dating the re-established boundary, was in fact a foundation deposit below e.g. a monument base next to the entrance (not a path as previously suggested). Modern cultivation had truncated deposits, but there was possible evidence of Saxon activity.

8A Village Road, Enfield TQ 3312 9598 AS (Kevin Trott) evaluation Dec 2006 Centenary Homes VIR06

A buried garden soil was found, possibly sealed when a pond was created to the S in the early part of the 20th c. This, and a late

Victorian or early 20th-c ditch, probably a boundary or garden feature, were sealed by deep 20th-c made-ground contemporary with the demolished building. The site had clearly been subject to extensive landscaping during the construction of the recently demolished house, and its swimming pool and pond.

17 Wellington Road, Enfield TQ 3330 9580 EAS (Martin Dearne) watching brief Sept 2006 Enfield Archaeological Society WNF06 Undated cultivation soil over London Clay, as well as modern features, were recorded.

GREENWICH

Sunfields Methodist Church, Banchory Road, SE3 TQ 4068 7724 PCA (Stuart Holden) evaluation Dec 2006 Sunfield Methodist Church SFI06

Natural gravels were overlaid by subsoil, probably ploughed from the mid-18th c onwards, except for the central part of the site where a layer of gravel made-ground was noted. Cutting the latter was a brick wall, probably part of the mid-19th-c semi-detached houses that stood here. Their demolition material was used as hardcore across the area for a layer of bituminous hard standing.

Borthwick Wharf and Paynes Wharf, Borthwick Street, Deptford, SE8 TQ 3728 7808 PCA (Neil Hawkins) evaluation June 2006 CgMs Consulting Ltd on behalf of Lane Castle BPZ06

Natural gravel was sealed by subsoil except at the SE end of the site where it was cut by an undated feature. On the S side of the site a 12th–14th-c pit cut through the subsoil, whilst on the rest of the site pitting dating from the 15th to 17th c was revealed, as well as a heavily truncated early to mid-17th-c stone wall. A complex of 18th-c buildings and a cobble road, part of the wharf buildings which occupied the site in c. 1700–1860, and a possibly mooring block *in situ*, which demarcated the position of the river frontage in the 19th c, before the construction of Paynes Wharf in 1860, were also revealed.

Royal Observatory to Crooms Hill Cable Trench, Greenwich Park, Greenwich, SE10 TQ 3880 7712 MoLAS (Peter Cardiff) watching brief Apr 2006 National Maritime Museum OCA06

Natural gravels were overlaid by a silt layer and topsoil. Six undated fire-cracked flints and three sherds of late-19th- to early-20th-c pottery were recovered.

Greenwich Reach, Norway Road, SE10 TQ 3788 7777 PCA (Stuart Holden) evaluation Apr–May 2006 EC Harris GQR06

Natural gravels were overlaid by alluvium, sealed by layers of 18th–20th-c made ground. A timber revetment of probable 19th-c date was exposed in the NE corner of the site.

Berkeley Homes Marketing Suite, The Royal Arsenal, Plumstead Road, Woolwich, SE18

TQ 4380 7900 OA (David Score) watching brief Oct 2006 Berkeley Homes RYA99

A watching brief took place following excavations in 1999 (*LA* 9, supp. 2 (2000), 46). Several brick walls and related concrete structure foundations were recorded, the orientation of the structures suggesting that they were contemporary with the construction of building 83, a 19th-c structure that previously stood on the site, or were additional to it. They were covered by relatively modern made ground.

Queen Anne Outer Court, Old Royal Naval College, Romney Road, Greenwich, SE10 TQ 3865 7802 MoLAS (Julian Bowsher) excavation Jan–Feb 2006 The Greenwich Foundation for the Old Royal Naval College RND05

Excavations followed an evaluation in 2005 (*LA* 11 (2006), 35). The E end of the Chapel Royal of the Tudor Greenwich Palace (*f.* 1499) was revealed. The chapel had a tiled floor and stone moulding on its walls and doorways. An integral drain was found below. To the E was an integral vestry with a probable additional vestry beyond. There was considerable evidence for alterations and additions in the later 17th and early 18th c. In the 1740s the site was razed and new courtyards and privy blocks built.

River Wall, Great Court, Former Royal Naval College, Romney Road, SE10 TQ 3853 7801 MoLAS (Julian Bowsher) watching brief July–Sept 2006 The Greenwich Foundation for the Old Royal Naval College RNT06

The river wall at Greenwich was built in about 1713 with intermittent alterations throughout the 18th and 19th c. During a programme of refurbishment of the structure, traces of paving and railings, quite possibly of the early 18th-c wall, were observed and recorded. An underpinning trench on the foreshore revealed timber piling for the original structure.

Reade House, Trafalgar Grove, Greenwich, SE10 TQ 3870 7770 LP (Chaz Morse) evaluation Feb 2006 Corcoran Construction Ltd TFG06

The brick floors of cellars of 19th-c terraced houses were found above the natural brickearth. The cellars had been infilled and the site levelled with a thick deposit of Victorian stock brick rubble, probably from the demolition of the houses.

Land Adjacent to Reade House, Trafalgar Grove, Greenwich, SE10 TQ 3892 7787 AOC (Catherine Edwards) evaluation Feb 2006 J & R Property Developments Ltd TFL06 Made ground was recorded beneath the current concrete surfacing, overlying heavily truncated brickearth deposits and natural gravels. A brick wall and a brick-lined soakaway of 19th- or 20th-c date were recorded.

DLR Woolwich Arsenal Exit (Sewer Diversion), Woolwich New Road, SE18 TQ 4373 7883 MoLAS (Aaron Birchenough) watching brief Feb 2006 Amec Group Ltd WAX06

Two boreholes were monitored, revealing only modern made ground. No archaeological material was recorded and natural deposits were not observed. WC

HACKNEY

30 Crown Place, EC2 TQ 3309 8195 MoLAS (Sian Anthony) evaluation Aug 2006 HGD Ltd CJP06

Dumped deposits dating to 17th–18th-c were recorded above natural brickearth. Some residual medieval material was recovered.

Dalston Theatre and adjacent houses, 4–14 Dalston Lane, E8 TQ 3365 8475 MoLAS (Andrew Westman) building survey Mar–Apr, Oct–Dec 2006 London Borough of Hackney DLE06

Two surviving semi-detached brick villas, built in c. 1820, were recorded. Another to the E, at 12 Dalston Lane, was converted into the entrance to a permanent circus, shortly after the latter was built on the former gardens of the villas, to the S. The circus building, opened in 1886 as the 'North London Colosseum and National Hippodrome', was a large rectangular brick shell, originally with an internal gallery around all four walls, round-arched windows above, doors to stables further to the S and another entrance to the W, on Roseberry Place. Villas to the W were replaced by terraced houses in the 1880s, and single-storey shop-fronts added to both houses and villas. The circus was then rebuilt as a variety theatre, 'Dalston Theatre' which opened in 1898, using the existing brick shell. The theatre was subsequently rebuilt as a 'super-cinema', 'Dalston Picture House', in 1919–21, one of the first of its type in London. Alterations occurred, including the introduction of raked stalls. The E wall was rebuilt and a screen painted on its internal face, above a narrow stage. The interior was lavishly decorated using classical Greek motifs. Under the upper tier, at 1st-floor level, was a tea-room. A plenum ventilation system was constructed in a basement to the W. An organ was added c. 1927, after Gaumont acquired the cinema, and the screen, projection box and air-conditioning were enlarged in the 1950s. After the cinema closed in 1960 the tea-room and rear stalls were converted to night-clubs, but from the mid-1990s the building was disused and derelict. All the buildings were demolished early in 2007.

The Methodist Church, Downs Road, E8 TQ 3483 8592 MoLAS (Simon Gannon) evaluation July 2006 Turnhold Properties DMC06

A layer of topsoil and demolition rubble sealed deposits of 19th–20th c date. A large pit of similar date containing brick rubble and the remains of a light timber structure was recorded. Natural sand and gravel was observed.

Geldeston Road, E5 TQ 3435 8660 ASE (Diccon Hart) evaluation Nov 2006 CgMs

Consulting Ltd on behalf of Nowland Ltd GNO06

Small-scale sand extraction pits dating to the 19th c were revealed, sealed by a thick layer of 19th- or 20th-c made-ground, presumably for the construction of the factory buildings that occupied the site until their recent demolition.

32–34 Hoxton Square, N1 TQ 3324 8272 MoLAS (Peter Cardiff) evaluation July 2006 Zaha Hadid Architects on behalf of Rove Developments LLP HTX06

Several features of 18th–19th-c date were recorded above the natural gravels and beneath Victorian building rubble and the modern concrete floor slab. In one test pit, an 18th- or 19th-c cellar floor of unfrogged bricks was recorded which showed evidence of joists or partitions. In another, a brick and peg tile drain was located above dumped deposits; this was succeeded by dumped deposits, the latest of which is dated to 18th–19th-c and was cut by an early-19th-c wall foundation and by a robber-cut used to extract bricks from a circular soakaway of similar date. In a third test pit, a brick well or soakaway containing early-19th-c pottery was recorded.

East London Line Project, Holywell Lane, EC2 TQ 3322 8223 MoLAS (Simon Davis) excavation Sept–Oct 2006 Transport for London HLW06

Two trenches were excavated on the S side of Holywell Lane, outside the area of the medieval Holywell Priory complex. Natural gravels were cut by channels that exploited natural springs or local watercourses (possibly the Walbrook) in the locality. The channel network fed a large pond. Numerous consolidation dumps overlay the pond and raised the ground level prior to the construction of brick tenements that fronted onto Holywell Lane in the 18th c and later. The fragmented remains of the tenement buildings included several cess pits, latrines, foundation walls and pits to the rear of the properties.

2–4 Holywell Lane, EC2 TQ 3344 8230 MoLAS (Peter Cardiff) evaluation July 2006 Breanstar Ltd HWL06

The earliest recorded deposits represented the silting-up of a pond or channel. In one of two trenches they were overlaid by dumped deposits which included German stoneware vessels of late-15th- to mid-16th-c date and fragments of Bellarmine jugs of late-16th- to early-17th-c date and which may have derived from an upper class establishment in the immediate vicinity of the site, very probably on the site of the former Holywell Priory. They were cut by an 18th- to 19th-c well infilled in the 19th c. Above was a cellar, also of 19th-c date, which was filled with modern debris.

23–47 Mare Street, Hackney, E8 TQ 3481 8361 MoLAS (Stephen Turner) excavation Sept–Nov 2006 Allenbuild Ltd MSY06

The remains of a late-17th- to early-18th-c industrial building (possibly a laundry or for dyeing cloth) was recorded above natural

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brickearth. The building consisted of tile and brick floors, which had been subjected to repeated high temperatures, and a large square chimney base with a stokehole. It was associated with a cobbled courtyard and multiple drains, soakaways and brick-lined pits. Postholes and beam slots, representing a large wooden barn of similar date, were also recorded.

102–110 Mare Street, Hackney, E8 TQ 3499 8428 AS (Josh Williams) excavation Dec 2005 – Jan 2006 Higgins Construction plc MSZ05

Two main groups of structures were revealed above the natural brickearth. The first was a group of three small adjoining 17th- or 18th-c brick-lined pits at the E end of the site, the fills of which are dated to 18th–19th c. To their N was a well, constructed of unmortared 17th- or 18th-c bricks. This had been backfilled in the 20th c. The second group of structures were brick walls and a floor of red masonry tiles which probably represented two cellars. One of the cellars appeared to have had an addition of a section of stone wall and a tarmac floor. These cellars had been backfilled in the 20th c, presumably during the construction of the last structures built on the site. In the W part of the site, a possibly 17th-c brick drain was located beneath a 20th-c wall. An adjacent pit contained rubble of brick and lime mortar, and may be of a similar date to the wall. A wall, also of probable 17th-c date, lay towards the N boundary of the site. Most of the remaining features recorded on the site represented modern activity.

Power Lines Undergrounding Shaft EAST-4 (EDFE-4), Olympic Development, Millfields Road, E5 TQ 3566 8630 – TQ 3518 8628 MoLAS/PCA (Andy Sargent) evaluation Nov 2006 London Development Agency OL-00605

Natural brickearth, cut by a number of pits, ditches and postholes, was revealed. The very few artefacts recovered suggest the features were Bronze Age in date.

Latham's Yard, Mount Pleasant Hill, E5 TQ 3520 8680 PCA (Doug Killock) evaluation Jan 2006 George Wimpey East London Ltd LYM06

The investigation confirmed the accuracy of the 1843 tithe map and revealed the presence of a 19th-c canal and of buildings shown to the N of it. Throughout the site natural brickearth was sealed in turn by 19th–20th-c landfill and levelling deposits. On the SE side of the site, the infill of the N bank of a 19th-c canal was uncovered, and although no timber revetting or masonry for the canal edge was observed, this might merely reflect the limitations of the depth reached during the excavation. It appeared that the canal had been constructed within a natural creek extending from the River Lea, which might explain the rather eccentric alignment recorded at its E limit. In the NW of the site fragmentary remains of brick structures – probably single storey – and parts of two large intercutting pits were exposed. Neither pit was excavated but it

seems probable that they were for brickearth extraction. Surface cleaning of the fills produced 19th-c clay pipe stems.

Whitmore Estate, Nuttall Street, Phillip Street, Orsman Road, N1 TQ 3325 8360 MoLAS (Stephen Turner) watching brief Sept 2006 Canalside Housing Partnership NUL00 An evaluation in 2000 (*LA* 9, supp. 3 (2001), 75) was followed by monitoring of a service trench. Made ground of probable 18th-c date and a 19th-c brick drain leading to a vaulted brick soakaway were recorded. Natural deposits were not observed.

2–46 Sedgwick Street, E9 TQ 3576 8500 PCA (James Langthorne) evaluation Nov 2006 Countryside Properties SXS06 Natural gravel was overlaid by subsoil which was cut in the N by a possible 18th-c pit and in the S by a late 19th to early 20th-c construction cut. Modern truncation was identified across the site, sealed by made ground.

1–9 Sidworth Street, Hackney, E8 TQ 3480 8410 AS (Andrew Ginns) evaluation May 2006 Sanger Property Services SSX06

The earliest features present dated to the 18th–19th c and were located in the S part of the site. They comprised a cut for a drain or a former property boundary and two postholes, possibly from garden or yard structures. Towards the centre of the site a buried topsoil was revealed which may have been garden soil at the rear of the previous buildings on the site. In the N of the site natural gravel was overlaid by substantial deposits of made ground, which probably represent infilling of cellars associated with the previous buildings on the site.

134 Stoke Newington Church Street, N16 TQ 3312 8654 MoLAS (Sylvia Kennedy) evaluation Apr 2006 ASG Properties SNZ06 Natural brickearth was overlaid by re-deposited brickearth above which lay garden soil containing 19th-c material.

Stoke Newington to Clapton, E5, E17 TQ 3410 8675 CA (Christine Wilson, Iain Bright) watching brief Nov 2006 Thames Water Utilities PSN06

Water mains replacement works, involving a series of trenches and/or localised pits, exposed mainly made-ground or fills, besides some fairly recently reworked soil horizons, in many areas overlying subsoil or natural brickearth. WC

50–60 Wharf Road, N1 TQ 3214 8323 MoLAS (Andrew Westman, Simon Davis) building assessment, watching brief Jan, Nov 2006 – Jan 2007 United House plc WRZ05 A building survey in 2005 (*LA* 11 (2006), 36) was followed by a watching brief which revealed a N-S palaeo-channel in the natural gravels. It is undated but may have been associated with the Wenlock Barn medieval manor demesne, close to the boundary that separated the parishes of St Peter's Islington and St Luke's Shoreditch. The wharf wall that formed the W side of the Wenlock Basin (*b.* 1826) was also exposed and found to be reinforced with brick piers at intervals along its length.

HAMMERSMITH AND FULHAM

All Saints Primary School, Bishops Avenue, Fulham, SW6 TQ 2415 7635 and TQ 2418 7640 PCA (William Johnston) watching brief Aug–Oct 2006 The Board of Governors of All Saint Primary School BIF02

Another phase of watching brief took place following that of 2002 (*LA* 10, supp. 2 (2003), 42) when a series of 19th–20th-c make-up layers were recorded. The natural strata were not reached.

Fulham Palace, Bishops Avenue, SW6 TQ 2405 7615 PCA (Chris Mayo) watching brief, excavation Aug 2005 – Oct 2006 Mansell Construction Services Ltd on behalf of LB Hammersmith and Fulham, the Heritage Lottery Fund and the Fulham Palace Trust, and in partnership with Gifford FLB03

A Grade I listed building, this work followed an evaluation in 2003 (*LA* 10, supp. 3 (2004), 72). Natural gravel was recorded, cut in the area of the North Lawn, by two pits of Bronze Age and Roman date. Evidence of the medieval development of the palace took the form of a pitched-tile hearth and a chalk well. The Tudor expansion of the palace from its medieval origins, centred on the current West Wing, was seen in various places in the form of foundations and standing walls. Notable elements were recorded within the West Courtyard and in a section of wall at first-floor level in the current East Wing. This represented the exterior face of the Tudor western range before its complete enclosure later. Masonry revealed on the E lawn of the palace was probably Tudor in date and is likely to have been part of a garden wall. In the W and in the Moat Garden in the N, evidence of the moat's backfilling in the early 20th c was recorded with no revetting or recutting observed. Remnants of the 16th-c State Wing of the palace, demolished in 1715, were also recorded. In the stable yard area and around the Gothick Lodge, remains of the ancillary buildings connected with the 'farm' were uncovered. Part of the W range of the current stables, documented as existing in 1764 but since demolished, were revealed. Part of a lean-to currently attached to Gothick Lodge was observed to have been constructed on a footing of re-used medieval stone, some possibly derived from the chapel that formed one of the easternmost buildings within the medieval palace complex. Heavily truncated areas of masonry around the NE corner of the palace could also be attributed to the 16th–17th-c Housekeeper's Wing. In Bishop Sherlock's Dining Room remains of the under-floor working of the 19th-c kitchen that replaced the dining room were found and preserved *in situ*, as well as quantities of plaster – both finished and unfinished – that can be recognised in the current Rococo ceiling of the room.

O'Connor's Yard, Kelvedon Road, SW6 TQ 2492 7699 TVAS (Sean Wallis) Jan 2006 Mizen Design Build Ltd OCN06

Deep deposits of 19th- or 20th-c made ground were recorded above the natural gravels, indicating extensive truncation of

the site, perhaps even gravel extraction, prior to construction of recently demolished buildings.

Kent House, Hammersmith Club, Lower Mall, W8 TQ 2296 7824 MoLAS (Anthony Mackinder) watching brief Nov 2006 London Interspace HM Ltd KTH06

Beneath Kent House (documented from c. 1762) there was found an earlier brick wall foundation and evidence of a brick floor. Along the Rutland Grove frontage, a brick wall and brick soakaway, which were probably associated with 19th-c buildings along the road, were recorded. In the Hammersmith Club (a working men's club built in Queen Anne style) and the car park, a layer which probably related to the construction of that building in the 1930s was noted. Natural brickearth was observed.

The Dairy Site, Parson's Green, SW6 TQ 2499 7659 MoLAS (Peter Cardiff) evaluation Aug 2006 Higgins Construction plc DSP06 Above natural brickearth, on the E side of the site, dumped deposits of 18th–19th-c date were found to be cut by three brick cesspits. These, together with the walls of their associated outbuildings, would originally have been at the rear of the houses fronting onto Parsons Green. In the W part of the site quarry pits, possibly pre-dating the 19th c, were recorded.

All Saint's Church, Steeple Close, Putney Bridge, Fulham, SW6 TQ 2431 7595 AOC (Andy Leonard) evaluation Oct 2006 Barton Finch Ltd ASU06

Burials dating between the 18th and 20th c were found cut into the natural sands. They were sealed by deposits of demolition material, likely to have been associated with the refurbishment of the church in the 1880s. Other trenches were sealed with made-ground deposits, possibly to defend the church from flooding or simply to raise the ground towards Putney Bridge Approach. A brick footing or culvert was also recorded.

HARINGEY

Tetherdown School, Fortis Green, N10 TQ 2815 8930 PCA (Jonathan Crisp) evaluation June 2006 The Treehouse Trust and Haringey Council WDV04

Work in 2004 (*LA 11*, supp. 1 (2005), 8) was followed by an evaluation. London Clay was cut by a ditch interpreted as the N pale of the medieval deer park located in Highgate Wood. The ditch appeared to have partially silted up before being re-cut at a later date and to have been left open until the early 20th c when it was infilled. Modern made ground sealed the site.

278 High Road, Tottenham, N15 TQ 3376 8925 AS (Josh Williams, Paul Ilson) evaluation Jan 2006 Building Principles Ltd HRZ06

Evidence was found of 16th–17th-c activity in the form of possible quarry pits, postholes, gullies and brick walls and surfaces. They were presumably associated with the 17th-c Bull Inn, probably outhouses in its yard. This

inn was replaced in the 1940s with a slightly larger public house, the Connaught Tavern. Brick and cobbled surfaces are likely to have been laid with the construction of the new building, possibly reusing bricks from the original Bull Inn, and probably representing the former back yard of the Tavern. A sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from a gully near to the High Road, but this is likely to have been residual. The 1940s public house was extensively cellared, suggesting that deposits were significantly truncated. The natural clay was located towards the rear of the site.

Bruce Castle, Lordship Lane, N17 TQ 3347 9075 LAARC/MoLAS (Ian Blair) evaluation, excavation July 2006 Tottenham Grammar School Trust, Haringey Council, Heritage Lottery Fund, and CoLAT BCP06

A community archaeology project was undertaken in a joint venture between the Museum of London and Bruce Castle Museum. Two trenches were excavated, one at the front of the museum, adjoining the free-standing Tudor round tower, and one at the rear. That at the front of the house revealed the original construction cut for the tower, as well as two of the seven buried arches at the base of the tower. The latter revealed narrow cruciform cross-loop windows in each opening, neatly made out of chamfered bricks. These windows or vents confirmed that the tower had been purposely built to a much lower level than the rest of the house and it is clear that the tower would have originally been open to a considerable depth around its S and W sides – probably to be partly surrounded by water. The source of the water would undoubtedly have been the Moselle stream which runs to the W of the tower. It seems likely therefore that the tower was in effect a water distribution point. Above the construction cut for the tower was a massive and deep hollow filled with 19th-c material, the upper levels of which contained material from the time that Bruce Castle had been a boarding school, including ruled writing slates, broken slate pencils and dozens of reward tokens that the owner of the school, Sir Rowland Hill, gave out for good work (an unusual system for its day in relying on rewards rather than punishments). The trench to the rear of the house revealed the SE corner of a chalk founded medieval building. This had been truncated by a complex system of 18th-c brick drains which took waste water away from the house; they converged into a large brick soak-away (added in the 19th c) before continuing downhill, probably towards a pond on the estate boundary.

The Tree House Trust, Woodside Avenue, N10 TQ 2825 8925 SAS (Jeff Perry) evaluation May 2006 Tree House Trust WVE06

Pottery dating from the 15th–19th c and fragments of burnt flint were recovered from the sub-soil and topsoil above natural clay.

HARROW

River Pinn Flood Alleviation Scheme, Hatch End Playing Fields, Uxbridge Road, Harrow TQ 1351 9114 AOC (Fitz) watching brief Aug–Sept 2006 Accord Operations Ltd for Harrow Council UBG06

A 19th- or 20th-c brick wall was recorded during the monitoring of a new channel cut linking up to an existing culvert at the Uxbridge Road.

HAVERING

228 Crow Lane, Romford TQ 4936 8780 PCA (Richard Humphrey) evaluation June 2006 PF Ahern (London) Ltd CZR06

Natural gravel was overlaid by modern made ground.

Land at rear of Deyncourt Gardens, Upminster, E11 TQ 5623 8716 COLC (Howard Brooks) watching brief Mar–Apr 2006 Rydon Homes Ltd DCG06

A watching brief on the stripping of the new access road and the installation of services showed that the natural clay was overlaid by garden topsoil which dates from the construction of the houses in the early 20th c. There were fragments of concrete platforms and walls, possibly from garden sheds, in the S of the site, and 20th-c ceramic land drains.

61A Main Road, Gidea Park, Romford TQ 5227 8979 HN (Geoff Saunders) building recording May 2006 Phase 4 Developments Ltd MNI06

The building was an individually designed four-bedroom dwelling, located in the core of the Gidea Park Garden Suburb and dating to 1933. The house retained many of its original fixtures and fittings and some of its original decorative schemes which indicated an unusual combination of art deco and mock Tudor styles, at times combined in the same room. A number of fixtures and fittings and rare samples of the wood-effect anaglypta wallpaper have been retained.

2 Market Link, Romford TQ 5115 8905 CA (Colin Reid) evaluation July 2006 The Heritage Network Ltd MKK06

Natural gravel and brickearth were overlaid by cultivated soil horizons which contained 19th-c material.

Rear of 117–119 Marlborough Road, Romford TQ 4970 8920 ECCFAU (Mark Germany) evaluation Mar 2006 Destinyhomes MBU06

Apart from a few small modern pits, there was no evidence of truncation or ground disturbance above the clay with gravel subsoil.

Oldchurch Hospital, Oldchurch Road, Romford TQ 5097 8044 CgMs (Karl Hulka) building recording June–Dec 2006 Countryside in Partnership ODH06

Surviving parts of the Union Infirmary, established in 1891, and the later hospital buildings, including a small domestic air raid shelter, were recorded. Former nurses'

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homes along the N part of the site were also recorded. One of the homes dates to 1924, the others were built between 1932 and 1936 and included dormitories as well as dining halls, recreation facilities and other services. WC

Bamber House, Ongar Way, Rainham TQ 5150 8380 AS (Andrew Ginns) evaluation June 2006 M L Hart Builders Ltd BHX06

Subsoil and natural clay was found to be overlaid by levelling for the construction of Bamber House in the early 1970s. Five features which seem to have been associated with garden or allotment activity, were recorded and appear to have been broadly contemporary.

Old Church Hospital, Waterloo Road, Romford TQ 5092 8813 PCA (Richard Humphrey) evaluation Aug 2006 CgMs Consulting Ltd on behalf of George Wimpey East London Ltd OHW06

Modern subsoil and made ground were recorded above natural brickearth.

HILLINGDON

567 Bath Road, Longford TQ 0496 7683 AOC (Catherine Edwards) evaluation Dec 2006 EasyLives LLP BFG06

The natural gravels were cut by ditches – presumed boundary ditches – and a posthole dated to the 12th–13th c. Overlying these features were layers of alluvial deposits, followed by subsoil or buried soil and topsoil.

Brackenbury House Farm, Breakspear Road, Harefield TQ 070 870 Colin Bowlt watching brief Feb 2006 Dr E Gustavson BBZ06

Top soil was found to directly overlie London Clay.

Dairy Farm, Breakspear Road North, Harefield, Uxbridge TQ 0543 9034 PCA (Elliott Wragg, Fiona Keith-Lucas) evaluation, building analysis Jan 2006 John Ross on behalf of Harefield Parochial Charities DFU06

A posthole, a ditch of unknown date and a number of natural features, such as tree throw holes, were found cut into the natural gravels. They were overlaid by undated ploughsoil which, in the N and SW of the site, were cut by three ditches of post-medieval date. Topsoil sealed the ploughsoil and ditches, except in the SW, which was sealed by 20th-c made ground and the remnant of a yard surface. The original farmhouse building is considered to date to the mid-19th c. It originally had two rooms upstairs and downstairs, on either side of a central staircase and cross passage. A chimney at both gable ends served a fireplace in all four rooms. In the late-19th c the two-storied front elevation was extended E, whilst the pitch of the original roof was projected down to cover additional ground floor accommodation to the N. It is likely that the roof was re-tiled at this time. The Dutch barn was built of cast and corrugated iron, a style quite common after 1885 (and

into the 20th c), providing open-sided storage for hay. The timber-framed barn appears to have been constructed during the early 18th c, and is depicted on Rocque's Map of 1754. The five-bay structure extends N-S, with wide barn doors opening W onto the yard from the second bay from the S. The doors are 20th-c replacements but the wrought iron pintles that would have hung the original doors in the same location remain embedded in the bay posts. The original construction was in oak using normal, tie-beam lap-dovetail assembly and a queen strut, collar purlin roof with clasped, non-diminished purlins.

Brunel University (Site 1), Cleveland Road, Uxbridge TQ 0556 8265 AOC (Chris Clarke, Catherine Edwards) evaluation Aug 2006 Gifford and Partners on behalf of Brunel University UXC06

An E-W aligned 16th- or 17th-c shallow boundary ditch was revealed, cutting an undated pit in the natural brickearth. In the NW of the site there were substantial quantities of redeposited brickearth above a truncated soil sequence: these seem to represent a phase of 19th-c landscaping. A further phase of truncation and landscaping across the whole of the site took place in the early to mid-20th c.

9–13 Harefield Road, Uxbridge TQ 0540 8456 PCA (Andrew Sargent) evaluation June 2006 McCarthy and Stone HFU06

Natural gravels were sealed by several horticultural layers dated to the 17th c and continuously reworked up to 20th c. On the E side of the site a possible 17th-c gravel extraction cut was identified, whilst in the N an undated possible posthole was recorded cutting into one of the lowest horticultural layers. Topsoil sealed the site.

Old Mill House Estate, Old Mill House Lane, Cowley, Uxbridge TQ 0510 8182 PCA (Peter Boyer) evaluation Apr 2006 Old Mill Developments OMH06

On the N side and in the centre of the site natural gravels were overlaid by alluvium and modern topsoil. On the S side the natural gravel was overlaid by a recent horticultural soil and capped with modern topsoil and a concrete slab. Two undated gullies, one of them cut by a smaller gully on a slightly different alignment, cut the natural gravel. A pit containing a modern animal burial was also recorded in the S cutting through the topsoil and sealed by the concrete slab.

Former Goods Yard, Hayes & Harlington Station, Station Approach, Hayes TQ 9850 7950 WA (Chris Ellis) evaluation July 2006 Ballymore Properties Ltd HYG06

The cut for a 19th-c canal basin, documented on the 1st edition OS (1886) map of the site, was identified in the natural brickearth, though there was no evidence of canal-side revetment that would have facilitated the effective loading and unloading of cargo onto canal barges moored in the basin. The basin was infilled predominantly with industrial waste deposits as well as redeposited gravels, almost

exclusively from the S side; cartographic evidence suggests that this had taken place by 1914.

Trout Road, West Drayton TQ 055 807 PCA (James Langthorne) evaluation Dec–Jan 2006 CgMs Consulting Ltd on behalf of George Wimpey Ltd TDH06

Prehistoric struck and burnt flint were recovered from the natural gravels. These were overlaid by alluvium and then post-medieval ploughsoil. Dumped deposits above this created the embankment for the Uxbridge branch of the Great Western Railway in the 19th c and/or modern industrial works.

HOUNSLOW

Chiswick House (grounds and Link Building), Burlington Lane, W4 TQ 2086 7756 MoLAS (David Sankey) watching brief Feb–May 2006 Hornagold and Hills on behalf of English Heritage CGH06

The grounds had been redesigned in the early 18th c to include a deer park with ha-ha, a deer house, an ornamental 'amphitheatre', a temple modelled on the Pantheon in Rome and a gate designed by Inigo Jones. In most of the test pits the ground surface had been truncated by landscaping and even where earlier soils survived they had been reworked by root action. A garden wall foundation was revealed on the W side of the 'deer house', running perpendicular to the ha-ha, thought to indicate part of the earlier garden layout. The ha-ha wall was traced N of the Inigo Jones gate, and the deer house was also discovered to be built on the line of the ha-ha. All the foundations observed were constructed from bricks of Jacobean type, suggesting either reuse of earlier building material or manufacture of this form of brick in the 17th–18th c. Monitoring of work on the 'French drain' on the S side of the 'Link Building' revealed foundations of red brick consistent with the remains of the Wing Building that was incorporated into the Link Building in 1805. Although Jacobean buildings are known to have existed and been demolished in c. 1788 on the site, no structural remains were found. Some bricks recovered from backfill deposits appear to date from this period. WC

River Thames Foreshore, Church Causeway, Chiswick, W4 TQ 2165 7774 MoLAS

(Nathalie Cohen) foreshore survey Mar 2006 Old Chiswick Protection Society FHL20

A survey of the causeway, which has been damaged due to the erosive nature of its tidal location, was carried out. It is built of a variety of materials, including granite setts, limestone cobbles, York stone slabs and modern concrete. It is contained within horizontal timber revetments which in turn are secured by timber posts driven into the foreshore. There is evidence for several phases of repair and consolidation, both to the timber-work and the masonry. It appears to date to the mid-19th c.

10–30 Church Street, Old Isleworth TQ 1665 7593 AOC (Tim Carew) watching brief July 2006 Capital City Developments CIX06
The deposits revealed during the ground-works were limited to modern made ground. Natural strata were not observed.

Great West Quarter, Great West Road, Hounslow TQ 1800 7822 OA (Steve Teague) evaluation Dec 2006 CgMs Consulting Ltd on behalf of Barratt West London EGH06
Natural clay was located, overlaid by successive soil layers of probable agricultural origin dated to the 18th c. A single 20th-c feature containing iron sheeting was recorded, as well as several modern brick walls and associated tarmac. Modern services were also identified at various locations across the site.

BSKYB Studios, Harlequin Avenue, Brentford TQ 1640 7790 PCA (Richard Humphrey) watching brief Oct 2006 Fugro Engineering Services Ltd HQA06
Natural gravels were sealed by 20th-c made ground, modern concrete and tarmac.

Western International Market, Hayes Road, Southall TQ 1075 7850 PCA (Peter Boyer) excavation Oct 2005 – Aug 2006 Gifford and Partners Ltd on behalf of Kier Property Development Ltd HYA01

Following work in 2001 (*LA 10*, supp. 1 (2002), 16), excavations revealed small pits cut into the natural brickearth which contained Early Neolithic pottery and worked flints. A cluster of these pits in the centre of the site may have been the remains of a possible timber structure. The Late Neolithic was represented by a small number of scattered pits, some possibly containing placed deposits. A segmented ditch may date to this period. At the N edge of the site a penannular ditch with an entrance to the S was excavated; it is dated to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age. The enclosed area appears to have been used for ritual purposes. During the Middle Bronze Age the area to the S of the entrance became a cremation cemetery, with up to 35 burials being recorded, the majority in upturned urns. During the Late Bronze Age the 'ritual' enclosure and cremation cemetery were enclosed by a shallow ditch and two roundhouses were constructed to the S. A number of small timber structures were also built at various locations. During the Late Bronze – Early Iron Ages a number of placed deposits were made in the enclosed 'ritual' area and further small structures were erected across the site. A small settlement probably also began to develop to the N which, during the Early and Middle Iron Age, expanded to the S. Further small structures were also erected and a large NW-SE 'territorial' boundary ditch dug. To the S field systems developed, evidenced by smaller boundary ditches. By the end of the Middle Iron Age the 'ritual' area was no longer respected as such, as postholes of this date truncated cremations and the penannular ditch. The site appears to have been abandoned during the Late Iron Age and was re-occupied again briefly in the early Roman

period, with the S field system boundary ditches being re-aligned. Rectangular timber structures and a sunken featured building of early Anglo-Saxon date were recorded. The Iron Age 'territorial' ditch appears to have been partially re-cut during this period and a further one was cut to the W of the rectangular structures. Little evidence for later activity was detected, with the last construction on the site comprising WWII air defences, mostly features to prevent glider landings.

455 London Road, Isleworth TQ 1580 7640 PCA (James Langthorne) evaluation July 2006 CgMs Consulting Ltd on behalf of Bellway Homes (North London) Division LHO06
Natural brickearth was sealed by post-medieval garden soil overlaid by modern made ground. Severe 19th–20th-c truncation was observed across the site.

ISLINGTON

10 Bowling Green Lane, Clerkenwell, EC1 TQ 3144 8233 AOC (Andy Leonard) evaluation May 2006 Marldon BGQ06
Burials dating to the 17th–19th c, of an overflow burial ground of St James' Church, were revealed.

Lowndes House, 1–9 City Road, EC1 TQ 2283 8214 MoLAS (Andy Daykin) excavation Mar–Apr 2006 W T Partnership on behalf of Travelodge Hotels CIC05
Following a watching brief in 2005 (*LA 11* supp. 2 (2006), 40), excavations revealed that natural brickearth was overlaid by an agricultural soil horizon of medieval date. This was succeeded by brickearth extraction pits backfilled in the late-15th- to early-17th-c with waste material from local industries, such as leather production and bone-working. A small number of drainage ditches or gullies were located, as well as two 18th-c brick wells or soakaways. Modern ground reduction had removed all later deposits.

Therese House, 29–30 Glasshouse Yard, EC1 TQ 3204 8205 MoLAS (Andy Daykin) excavation May–June 2006 CgMs Consulting Ltd on behalf of TP Bennett GLY01
Following an evaluation in 2005 (*LA 11* supp. 2 (2006), 40), further excavations were undertaken. Natural brickearth and/or gravels were recorded, cut by three pits which contained solely Roman pottery. In the W of the site some medieval footings, thought to form part of cells R and S of the Charterhouse monastery, were found, as well as a number of 11th- to 13th-c quarry pits. Dumped deposits were recorded across most of the site, dated to the 16th–19th c. In the S of the site more burials were located of a cemetery associated with the General Baptist Chapel that is depicted on maps of the area from the 18th c.

City Bunhill Burial Ground, Golden Lane, Whitecross Street, EC1 TQ 3239 8204 MoLAS (Adrian Miles) excavation Apr–July 2006 London Borough of Islington GDA06

Evidence for the earliest activity consisted of medieval pitting and quarrying, dating from the 13th century. Pitting and quarrying activity continued, dating mainly to the late-15th–18th c. It was succeeded by the burial ground of 1833–54, from which a total of 248 burials were excavated. They were all aligned E-W and were in wooden coffins, though not laid out in any clearly definable rows; however, no intercutting of burials was found. From the few coffin plates which were recordable it seems that the graves represent a day's burials, rather than family plots. A total of 20 burials provided at least some information from the coffin plate inscriptions recorded.

29½, 30A Great Sutton Street, EC1 TQ 3181 8215 MoLAS (Bruce Ferguson) evaluation, watching brief May–June 2006 Bee Bee Developments GSN06

An evaluation was carried out in 1999 (*LA 9* supp. 2 (2000), 51 (GSU99)). The present evaluation was intended to determine whether or not the site lay within the documented Pardon Churchyard, which belonged to the London Charterhouse, a Carthusian monastery (f. 1371) and which reportedly used it as a Black Death burial ground. Evidence of garden features in the form of bedding trenches, and rubbish pits dated to the 16th–17th c was found above the natural sand. Two of the pits were brick-lined, and in one instance brick-and-timber-lined. Some of the garden features located at the S end of site were either related to the Carthusian monastery or to the later manor house. They were truncated by late-18th–19th-c rubbish pits, several of which were in turn truncated by the late-19th-c Zion chapel and commercial buildings that once occupied the site. The partial remains were recorded of an E-W chalk wall which could either be the remains of the 'Pardon Churchyard' boundary wall, the Pardon Chapel or that of a previously unknown structure.

37–43 Green Lanes, N16 TQ 3268 8548 MoLAS (Peter Cardiff) watching brief Feb–May 2006 Mansell Construction Services Ltd GNK06

Truncated natural gravels were observed during piling; a standing wall of 19th-c date was recorded in the southern part of the site.

18–30 Leonard Street, EC2 TQ 3286 8235 AOC (Les Capon, Paul Fitz) watching brief Aug–Dec 2006 Jackson Coles LNJ06

A medieval soil horizon was identified above the natural gravels cut by a series of deep inter-cutting 17th-c pits towards the NW area of site. One of them, a large straight-edged cut, was filled with dog skeletons, possibly relating to The City of London Huntsman who is believed to have occupied this land. Certain cut features contained demolition material which may have derived from the large 17th-c house that once stood in the vicinity. On the S and E sides of site 19th-c pits and brick-lined features were present.

Arsenal Football Club, Lough Road, Queensland Road, N1 TQ 3062 8503 and

FIELDWORK ROUND-UP

TQ 3122 8551 AOC (Les Capon) building recording June 2006 Hephher Dixon AFD02 Most of the buildings were of late-19th-c date, and most had been considerably reconfigured and rebuilt during the later 20th c.

London Canal Museum, 12–13 New Wharf Road, N1 TQ 304 834 UCL (Anna Mabrey) excavation June 2006 Institute of Archaeology, University College London and the London Canal Museum LCA06

Partial excavation of an ice well was undertaken as a local community project. The ice well was one of two in an ice warehouse built in the early 1860s for ice transported by canal, having been shipped from Norway. Eventually, with the decline of the ice trade after the 1930s, the wells were used for dumping and then a floor was built over the top. Much of the well contents were found to be damaged building material, possibly the result of building clearance after the Blitz of WWII. Over 400 artefacts were recovered, washed and recorded by the visitors. They consisted of glass and stoneware bottles, boot polish (including a bottle from a factory that Charles Dickens worked in as a child), clothing, a chamber pot and pavement lights.

122–128 Old Street, EC1 TQ 3243 8236 MoLAS (Emily Burton) evaluation Nov 2006 Unite ODI06

The natural and redeposited brickearth was cut by stakeholes and postholes which appeared to form small enclosures. One such structure showed evidence of a trampled ground surface, suggesting that it formed a pen or enclosure, whilst another showed some evidence for a roof. These are likely to relate to agricultural or pastoral use of the land during the medieval period. Intercutting pits dated to the 17th c truncated these features and in turn were overlaid by landfill of late-17th to early-18th-c date which appeared to have been reworked in modern times. Remains of a 17th–18th-c cellar wall survived above underpinning associated with a 20th-c basement.

Ropemaker Street, Finsbury Street, Chiswell Street, Moore Lane, EC2 TQ 3266 8193 PCA (James Langthorne) watching brief Sept–Oct 2006 Keltbray RMZ06

On the E side of the site possible evidence was revealed of the Moorfields marsh which covered the area until the late 16th c. In the SE was located the fill of a possible 14th–16th-c rubbish pit. Elsewhere natural clay was generally sealed by modern levelling and concrete.

KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA

St Joseph's RC Primary School, Cadogan Street, SW3 TQ 2767 7866 PCA (Guy Seddon) evaluation Aug 2006 Southern Testing Laboratories Ltd CDB02

Following an evaluation in 2002 (*LA 10*, supp. 2 (2003), 46) a further 14 burials of St Joseph's Convent (1845–1965) were

recorded and left *in situ*. The graves were cut into an undated layer above the natural brickearth.

St Luke's Church, Redcliffe Gardens, SW10 TQ 2530 7810 MoLAS (Kate Stevens) watching brief Mar 2006 Bryen and Langley LRZ06

The site was found to have been truncated by 19th-c brickearth extraction, and only later made ground and concrete were present.

River Thames Foreshore, Cheyne Walk Moorings, SW10 TQ 2680 7741 MoLAS (Nathalie Cohen) foreshore survey Mar 2006 Chelsea Yacht & Boat Company Ltd FKN01 A survey in 2004 (*LA 11*, supp. 1 (2005), 12) was followed by another, in which further auger samples were taken and a fragment of human bone retrieved.

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES

Marlow Cottage, Anglesea Road, Kingston-upon-Thames TQ 1789 6815 MoLAS (Aleksandra Cetera) watching brief Oct 2006 Jones Construction AGL06

Modern made ground overlay the natural brickearth.

All Saints Church, Church Street, Kingston-upon-Thames TQ 1780 6930 OA (Simon Underdown) building recording Sept 2006 Revd Jonathan Wilkes ASI06

A survey of the vestry in the NE corner of the church took place prior to its restoration, part of an ongoing project of work on the church. The vestry was probably built after the construction of the adjacent Holy Trinity Chapel in 1477 and most likely dates to the early 16th c. Later changes to the vestry included the insertion of a doorway in the E elevation and the realignment of the roof to allow light through an early perpendicular window which had been rendered over as part of 18th-c works. There was also evidence for various small repairs, including the insertion of drain holes, the addition and subsequent removal of a chimney, and the replacement of damaged stones. Examination of the stonework showed that many stones were primary and, because of weathering, were in a fragile state.

Cedar Court, Coombe Hill Road, Kingston-upon-Thames TQ 2125 7077 KUTAS watching brief June–Oct 2006 CUO06

A re-design of the garden layout involved mainly shallow groundwork, although two exceptions to this were a foundation trench for a new terrace wall on the same alignment as the old wall, and two soakaway pits, each 2 m deep. They were situated on the lower terrace, from which all the topsoil had been removed. These soakaways were excavated from the top of the gravel and provided a good section through the Kingston Hill upper gravels and sands. From the wall foundation fragments of domestic animal bone were recovered.

The Ivy Conduit, Holy Cross School, George Lane, Kingston-upon-Thames TQ 2016 7009 SAS (Jeff Perry) excavation May 2006 Holy Cross School IVC04

The main chamber of the conduit was excavated, following an evaluation in 2004 (*LA 11*, supp. 1 (2005), 12). The original 16th-c brick floor, sump and a lead cistern with an outlet pipe was revealed. A new lead pipe was added in the 18th c, when the direction of the outlet was changed from the S to the W. In the 19th or early-20th c the area was backfilled and another outlet, a ceramic pipe, drained the sump. The backfill was covered with a tiled floor. This floor contained ceramic tiles, dating from the 16th–18th c, and 19th-c bricks. A series of stone stairs was added in the 19th c.

Becketts Wharf, Lower Teddington Road, Hampton Wick TQ 1766 6963 TVAS (Andy Taylor) evaluation Aug 2006 The Offer Group Ltd LTK06

In one of two trenches natural gravel was found beneath brick rubble made ground and tarmac. In the second trench made-ground directly overlay London Clay, indicating modern truncation here.

136 Manor Drive North, New Malden TQ 2100 6648 MoLAS (Simon Gannon) evaluation July 2006 Albert Soden Ltd MDV06

Ground disturbance and deposits relating to the previous 20th-c buildings, now demolished, were recorded above the natural clay.

Tolworth Playing Fields, Old Kingdon Road, Tolworth TQ 2041 6570 PCA (Helen Robertson) watching brief Nov 2006 Kingston University TPF06

A 2nd c deposit overlay the natural clay in the W corner of the site. Elsewhere subsoil was overlaid by either 18th–20th-c topsoil or by modern made ground.

Land at Water Lane, Vicarage Road, Kingston-upon-Thames TQ 1790 6950 PCA (Alexis Haslam) evaluation Apr 2006 CgMs Consulting Ltd on behalf of Laing Homes South West WVK06

Natural brickearth was sealed by a series of 18th–19th-c dump layers and truncated by undated features and a sequence of post-medieval structures. On the N side of the site undated dumped deposits above the brickearth were cut by a linear feature which had been backfilled by the 17th c. It was succeeded by an 18th-c cellared building of which two of the contemporary walls, and successive 18th–19th-c additions, including floor surfaces and walls, survived. Walls of more 18th–19th-c structures were recorded on the E side of the site. Modern truncation and disturbance was found across the site.

Land at Water Lane, Vicarage Road, Kingston upon Thames TQ 1790 6950 WA (David Norcott, Andrea Pecin) excavation Oct 2006 Laing Homes WVVL06

Ephemeral alluvial features, overlaid by post-medieval deposits, were recorded.

LAMBETH

2 Carpenters Place, SW4 TQ 2970 7535
PCA (Andrew Sargent) evaluation Apr 2006
Antic Ltd CAX06

A horticultural soil horizon was revealed above the natural gravels; it had probably been worked continuously from the 17th or 18th c to early – mid-20th c.

Lark Hall Park, Priory Grove, SW8 TQ 2992 7676 MoLAS/‘Discovering Archaeology’ (Portia Askew, Lesley Smith) evaluation, training excavation Sept 2006 Lambeth Endowed Charities/London Quadrant Community Fund/Sir Walter St John Educational Charity/Southwark & Lambeth Archaeological Excavation Committee LKP06

Five primary schools participated in this evaluation and community project. A single trench was excavated at the N end of the park in an area previously occupied by 19th-c houses which were demolished in the 1970s. External walls forming one corner of a house were found. A square ceramic drain and waste pipe suggested that it was at the rear of the building next to the back yard, part of which was exposed on the W side. Two parallel internal walls abutting a main wall have been interpreted as the foundations for the internal staircase. Finds from the site included pottery, clay pipes, and fragments of marble and slate.

Lambeth Palace, Wash House Cottage, Lambeth Palace Road, SE1 TQ 3056 7902 MoLAS (Simon Davis) watching brief Nov 2006 The Church Commissioners LPW06
Loose rubble make-up deposits of c. 18th date were revealed beneath the topsoil during monitoring of a cable trench. Natural strata were not observed.

157–183 Waterloo Road, SE1 TQ 3142 7973 PCA (William Johnston) watching brief Oct 2006 CgMs Consulting Ltd on behalf of Waterloo Road Partnership WTZ06

The backfilled cellar of a public house was recorded in the N of the site. Natural strata were not reached.

LEWISHAM

17 Church Terrace, SE13 TQ 3918 7561 MoLAS (Julian Bowsher) watching brief Nov 2006 Michael Kemp CHV06

In a trench dug to examine tree roots, a horticultural deposit was found above the natural subsoil, overlaid by a topsoil. A few fragments of 19th-c domestic pottery were found at the interface of the horticultural deposit and the subsoil.

Silk Mills, Conington Road, SE13 TQ 3804 7617 MoLAS (Christopher Menary) watching brief Sept–Oct 2006 Bellway Homes (South East) VEN06

Two fragments of undated worked flint were recovered from a layer of alluvium which overlay natural gravels. The alluvium and most of the site had been extensively truncated by the existing building and its access roads and ramps. At the N end of the site foundations of a building constructed

before 1840 were recorded; they were probably associated with the 19th-c Silk Mills which existed directly S of the site. Foundations of a 20th-c structure were found nearby.

Deptford and north St John's, SE8 TQ 3740 7720 CA (Christine Wilson, Iain Bright) watching brief Aug 2006 Thames Water Utilities DSJ06

Water mains replacement works running from Brookmill Road to Creek Road have so far exposed mainly 19th-c and later made ground or fill deposits, in some cases overlying truncated natural alluvium. Occasional brick remains and foundations of this date have also been exposed. WC

Barlings House, Frensbury Road, SE4 TQ 3592 7535 PCA (Richard Humphrey) evaluation June 2006 Mansell Construction Services Ltd FRB06

Natural Clay was sealed by modern topsoil.

306–310a Lee High Road, SE13 TQ 3936 7518 CA (Colin Reid) watching brief June 2006 Wyberton Homes Ltd LHI06

Ground reduction revealed a 19th-c rubbish pit in the NW corner of the site, cut into the natural clay. Elsewhere, the natural clay was directly overlaid by recent made ground, any previous soil horizons having been wholly truncated.

Boone's Chapel, Lee High Road, SE13 TQ 3932 7524 PCA (James Langthorne) watching brief Oct 2006 Blackheath Historic Building Trust BCZ06

At least two coffins were recorded in a brick barrel-vaulted crypt of the late 17th-c chapel. The breastplate of one of the coffins bore the name ‘Christopher Boone’. Below the flagstones in the main body of the chapel lay the original 17th-c made ground. The construction cuts for both the chapel and the crypt were also recorded.

Manor Park, Lewisham, SE13 TQ 3884 7483 MoLAS (Bruce Watson) evaluation Jan 2006 Environment Agency MNK06

Natural brickearth and riverine sediments were recorded, sealed by 20th-c dumps and features associated with a WWII pig farm and the creation of Manor Park in 1965–66.

169 New Cross Road, New Cross, SE14 TQ 3582 7654 AOC (Andy Leonard) evaluation Jan 2006 Benjiman Developments (UK) Ltd NCX06

One 19th- to early-20th-c brick soakaway was recorded cut through post-medieval made ground, which immediately overlay the natural brickearth.

178–182 New Cross Road, New Cross, SE14 TQ 3573 7690 AOC (Les Capon) building recording, watching brief Sept 2006 Purelake New Homes Ltd NXR06

The earliest buildings date to the early 19th c, and were owned by a horse dealer. The business expanded to include all the properties by the end of the 19th c, and appears to have stored carriages as well as stalling horses. In 1908, 182 New Cross Road was sold and housed a cinema, the Electric Empire, which lasted until 1917. An

ensuing watching brief did not identify any below-ground features.

18–20 Reginald Square, Deptford, SE8 TQ 3724 7703 OA (Gerry Thacker) evaluation Sept 2006 Birkby Construction Ltd RIQ06

Victorian brick drains and soakaways to the W of the site were located, as well as considerable depths of made ground overlying a Victorian soil horizon to the E.

Ipswich House, St Norberts Road, Honor Oak Park, SE4 TQ 3585 7495 PCA (Richard Humphrey) evaluation June 2006 Mansell Construction Services Ltd IPH06

Natural Clay was sealed by modern topsoil.

Tanner's Hill Mews, SE8 TQ 3695 7667 MoLAS (Julian Bowsher) evaluation June 2006 Mount Anvil Ltd TAL06

Natural gravels were overlaid by early 19th-c deposits, above which lay 19th–20th-c rubble. Part of an early- to mid-19th-c brick well was also recorded. The site appears to have been open ground until the early 19th c, but the original land surfaces had been truncated by later activity.

MERTON

Morden Sixth Form College, Central Road, Morden TQ 2595 6773 AOC (Lawrence Pontin) building assessment Feb 2003 – 2006 Hornglade Projects Ltd MEC03

The blocks of buildings that constitute Morden College were assessed. They date to the 1930s and were constructed of a brick and tile style that coordinated with the surrounding St Helier Estate.

Land north of Forte Travelodge, Epsom Road, Morden TQ 2501 7419 WA (Gary Evans) evaluation Mar 2006 George & Harding Ltd FTM06

Evidence of a buried subsoil and topsoil, sealed by a thick layer of modern levelling material, was uncovered. The levelling deposit appeared to have been mostly derived from the construction of the Forte Travelodge.

Birnam House, 9 Langley Road, SW19 TQ 2507 6972 MoLAS (Robert Cowie) evaluation Dec 2006 London Borough of Merton LLR06
Natural sand was overlaid by an undated soil horizon. A single prehistoric flint waste flake was recovered from the top of the sand.

389–393 London Road, Mitcham TQ 2730 6819 CA (Colin Reid) evaluation, excavation Sept–Nov 2006 Collier Contracts Ltd LMY06

Two large parallel ditches were found cutting into the natural gravels and extending over some 17 m. They are approximately dated to the 13th and 17th c, although both features also produced some residual 11th–12th-c pottery. Other features included some smaller and probably post-medieval drainage ditches and a mid-19th-c watercourse. A 19th-c and later reworked soil horizons sealed the site.

Ravensbury Park Open Space, Morden Gardens, Mitcham TQ 2680 6818 MoLAS

FIELDWORK ROUND-UP

(David Saxby) evaluation Jan 2006 London Borough of Merton RPK05

A sequence of prehistoric alluvial and colluvial deposits were revealed along the interface of high ground and the floodplain.

Dover House, 141 Morden Road, Mitcham TQ 2675 6822 MoLAS (Nigel Ward, Richard Hewett) evaluation May–June 2006 DLA Town Planning Ltd DOV06

Natural gravels were overlaid by a sequence of prehistoric alluvial and colluvial deposits, representing the interface between the floodplain of the Wandle valley and higher ground. Above these were deposits which may represent horticultural activity such as market gardening, probably dating to the 18th–19th c. An undated possible water channel in one trial pit may have been used for industrial purposes. Modern rubble and concrete sealed the sequence.

5 Westside Common, Wimbledon, SW19 TQ 2332 7084 CA (Geoff Potter) watching brief Feb–Mar 2006 Mr and Mrs D Kershaw WCB06

Natural gravels were found to have been cut by a probable 19th-c sand or gravel extraction pit and by later residential development. A small section of *in situ* brickwork probably dated to the late 18th c and can be related by map evidence to a building that stood at the E end of the site, and may be the gardener's house that is shown on a survey of 1776.

NEWHAM

Sortex Site, Armada Way, Gallions Reach, Beckton, E6 TQ 4420 8800 TVAS (Sean Wallis) evaluation May 2006 Sortex Ltd GWM06

Over 5 m of made ground containing 19th- or 20th-c brick was recorded; bore holes showed that it may be as deep as 12 m. Natural strata were not reached.

451–453 Barking Road, East Ham, E6 TQ 4281 8365 WA (Cornelius Barton) evaluation July 2006 Metroman Ltd BKX06
The site was found to have been subject to modern disturbance.

St Margaret's Convent, Bethell Avenue, E16 TQ 3990 8260 PCA (Neil Hawkins) evaluation May 2006 Gould and Company MCB06

Natural gravels were overlaid by Holocene alluvial deposits, analysis of latter suggesting that alder carr woodland dominated the area at this time, with adjacent dry land consisting of oak and lime woodland. This later changed to an area dominated by herbaceous species and isolated woodland. Pronounced variations in the energy of the fluvial system have been revealed, from fast flowing, such as a river channel, to virtually still water. Radiocarbon dating of a peat deposit indicated that the change in the environment occurred during the Middle Bronze Age, most likely as a result of the lateral migration of the main river channel and the formation and infilling of a back-swamp area. Mineral matter recovered from the peat deposit indicates that it was subject

to intermittent flooding. Modern made ground and topsoil sealed the alluvium.

Thames Gateway Bridge, Gallions Reach, E16 TQ 447 811 OA (James Vessey) diving survey Mar 2005 Scott Wilson GDK05

A programme of targeted diving was carried out to clarify four acoustic anomalies identified during a geophysical survey carried out by Wessex Archaeology in August 2004. The results of the survey revealed that three targets were of no archaeological significance and represented modern material, probably the result of dumping. However, the fourth, consisting of articulated timber planks and frames, possibly the remains of a steam boiler, was identified as a substantial vessel, likely to be of late 19th- or early 20th-c date.

Bow Porcelain Factory, 14–26 High Street, Stratford, E15 TQ 3797 8322 PCA/MoLAS (Stuart Holden) excavation June–Oct 2006 CgMs Consulting Ltd on behalf of Telford Homes HNB06

Towards the NE corner of the site, evidence for a steep-sided inlet at right angles to the tidal Bow Back river and which terminated with a post and plank revetment, was found. It likely to have been in use as a dock in the 17th c. Four hooped cask barrels, possibly used as tanning pits, were revealed adjacent to the revetment within the former dock. Further to the S was evidence of a possible 17th-c sawpit. Two brick buildings post-dated the sawpit and were reconstructed a number of times, including an extension with a probable oven. The redevelopment of the E side of the site took place in c. 1750 with the construction of several buildings which are likely to represent either the initial occupation of the site by the 18th-c factory 'New Canton Works', also known as 'Bow Porcelain Factory', or one of the documented alterations or expansions. Large dumps of unfired porcelain wares and of wasters and kiln furniture were found across these buildings and elsewhere on the E side of the site, being used as make-up for buildings erected in the late 18th or early 19th c. This material included examples of the sprig-moulded *blanc de chine* wares, underglaze-blue Chinese imitations, enamelled wares, cutlery handles and of the figurines that were also produced. Examples of moulds, as well as those for applying decoration were also recovered. A timber-faced dock was revealed which appeared to be of 19th-c construction and could be a rebuild of an earlier feature documented in the late-18th-c factory sale documents. Masonry elements of the limekilns that were present on the site in the early 19th c were recorded, together with evidence of other later developments of the 19th and 20th c.

Former L&D Toys, 160–188 High Street, Stratford, E15 TQ 3841 8376 MoLAS (Peter Cardiff) evaluation Oct 2006 Stock Woolstonecroft HIF06

Evidence was found to suggest that the area was marshy and subject to flooding from the nearby River Lea. Above the natural gravels a ditch or possible mill leat was recorded,

environmental analysis indicating that it had been filled with stagnant or slow-moving water. A layer of brick rubble on the edge of the ditch may have been a ramp to allow the watering of animals; pottery sherds from this area suggest an early 19th c date. The ditches were backfilled in the later 19th c.

149–153 High Street North, East Ham, E6 TQ 4237 8406 MoLAS (Aaron Birchenough) evaluation, excavation Aug 2006 Mountcharm Ltd HNZ06

Prehistoric pits, a Roman ditch and pits, a series of post-medieval postholes – some containing 17th–18th-c pottery – and a brick-lined cesspit of probable 18th-c date were revealed. In addition, a small concrete WWII air raid shelter was found; it had been sealed but contained a number of contemporary papers, including builders' receipts.

East Ham Methodist Church, High Street South, East Ham, E6 TQ 4281 8281 MoLAS (David Sankey) evaluation Jan 2006 Haynes and Smith EMC05

A field drain and brickearth extraction pit of probable 18th-c date were revealed, as well as a 19th-c rectangular feature and a drain of similar date.

110–118 Maitland Street, Stratford, E15 TQ 3965 8460 PCA (Andrew Sargent) evaluation Oct 2006 Hill Partnerships Ltd MRZ06

Natural brickearth was cut in the E of the site by an undated posthole and, towards the S end of the site, by a 16th- or 17th-c field drainage or boundary ditch. Above them was a ploughsoil horizon that was probably taken out of cultivation around the beginning of the 18th c. A number of small brick walls, probably boundary walls and likely to date to the late 18th c, were found across the site and were sealed by levelling and 19th–20th-c made ground.

Nelson Street (proposed care home), East Ham, E6 TQ 4288 8351 MoLAS (Sylvia Kennedy) evaluation Apr 2006 SDC Housing NSE06

Natural brickearth was overlaid by topsoil that had been truncated by 19th–20th-c buildings. Documentary evidence shows the area as mostly rural until the 19th c.

Geoarchaeological monitoring of site investigation work, Olympic Development, Construction Zones 1–8, E10 and E15 TQ 3794 8467 MoLAS/PCA (Geoarchaeology section) geoarchaeological watching brief Jan–Dec 2006 London Development Agency OL-00706

A large number of boreholes are being monitored to create profiles of the natural strata and ancient land surfaces. Radiocarbon dates range from the Late Glacial epoch (12,000 BP/ Palaeolithic) to the Saxon period. WC

165–167 Romford Road, Stratford, E15 TQ 3970 8473 WA (Cornelius Barton) evaluation July 2006 Metroman Ltd RFF06
The site was found to have been subject to extensive modern disturbance.

265–267 Stratford High Street, E15 TQ 3853 8380 MoLAS (Sian Anthony)

evaluation Jan–Feb 2006 Buckley Gray Yeoman HNM06

The exterior wall of a building of 18th–19th-c date, an associated drain and a red brick soakaway of similar date (and in modern use) were observed above the natural alluvial clays and gravels. This building is identifiable on the 1894–6 OS map and a contemporary trade directory lists the residents: Arthur Stimson, a baker, at No. 265 and John Bush, a horse slaughterer, at No. 267.

Ellen Wilkinson School, Tollgate Road, Beckton, E6 TQ 4205 8167 AOC (Andy Leonard) evaluation July 2006 Property and Design Consultancy TLG06

Overlying the natural gravels was a thick deposit of peat sealed by alluvial deposits.

40b Warton Road, Stratford, E15 TQ 3825 8389 SAS (Jeff Perry) evaluation, excavation Nov 2005 May 2006 Telford Homes plc WON05

A series of ditches, burials and related features dated to the Late Iron Age and early Roman period were revealed. The largest of the ditches may have been L-shaped and probably dates from the Late Iron Age, though could have remained in use into the early Roman period. It contained a number of cremation burials and was also associated with one or possibly two inhumations. Both the burials were disturbed and no grave goods were recovered. Quantities of burnt bone recovered were from the ditch fills which may suggest further disturbed cremation burials. The ditch initially seemed to define the lower, marshier area of the lower Lea valley to the W and the higher, dryer ground to the E. However, the ditch's L-shape may suggest an enclosure. A later, possible ring ditch cut through the ditch and one of the graves, and a series of cut features to the NE provided evidence of structures. The large ditch was replaced in the early Roman period by another on a similar, but straight alignment. Associated with this replacement was an adult inhumation, found in the S part of the site. A samian bowl, glass vessel and a small flagon were found with the burial. The Iron Age features were covered by a dumped layer through which a further ditch, possibly Roman, was cut. A number of features also cut into the dumped material on the NE side of the ditch; one contained a baby burial, part of the skull and bones of a horse in another, a sheep burial was in a third and another cremation burial in a fourth. Just to the SE of the Roman ditch was a series of short ditches with rounded terminals, one of which contained a possible cremation burial. Again, a number of cut features lay on either side of the ditches.

112–122 Woodgrange Road (Eagle and Child public house and former Commercial Colour Press), E7 TQ 4055 8555 MoLAS (Nathalie Cohen, Aaron Birchenough) building survey, evaluation Mar–Apr 2006 Galliford Try Partnership WRN06

A number of shallow pits, dated to 1550–1700, and the single pit were recorded above the natural gravels. The Eagle and

Child was rebuilt c. 1896, replacing an 18th-c building on the same site. The present building is of four storeys, with a brick-built cellar below. There is a series of additional structures to the rear and the S of the building, ranging in height from single to three storeys. The most recent is a single-storey modern extension, however some of these structures, in particular those housing stairwells, (such as that at the NE corner), may have been built contemporaneously or soon after the main body of the building. The remainder of the buildings on the site consist of structures used as factory and warehouse premises, though originally they housed a billiards hall and a removals company. Most recently the site was used as the premises of the Commercial Colour Press. The use of the site for industrial purposes dates back to c. 1940, and before the print works, a clothing factory and metal stamp works. Both the historic map evidence and the surviving structures show a gradual in-filling of the area associated with the industry on the site, with rear warehouses and the ranges of small warehouses around the yard area being the most recently constructed. The majority of the present buildings on the site have been recently re-roofed with corrugated asbestos sheets. Similarly many of the window frames of the buildings are of modern construction, presumably replacing the original wooden frames in the same apertures.

Thames Barrier Park East, Woolwich Road, Silvertown, E16 TQ 415 799 ArchS (Chris Green et al) geoarchaeological evaluation May 2006 CgMs Consulting Ltd on behalf of Barratt East London Ltd TBPO6

A sequence of alluvial sediments was recorded above sand and gravel and comprised peat underlain by sand and overlaid by clayey silt. The radiocarbon dates obtained from the peat sequence were 3920–3680 BP, 3600–3400 BP and 2470–2330 BP (Early and Middle Bronze Age).

REDBRIDGE

Former PLA Recreation Ground, The Drive, Ilford TQ 4260 8785 TVAS (Steve Ford) evaluation May 2006 CgMs Consulting Ltd on behalf of Redbridge Borough Council FPL06

Five trenches revealed natural gravel overlaid by subsoil, the latter replaced by made ground on the site of the former bowling green. The spoil heap of one trench produced two struck flint flakes of dubious antiquity.

Woodford County High School, High Road Woodford Green, Woodford Green TQ 3980 9170 PCA (Neil Hawkins) evaluation May 2006 CgMs Consulting Ltd on behalf of Tooley & Foster Partnership WOB06

London Clay was overlaid by 20th-c made ground and tarmac.

The Courtyard, Almshouse and Chaplain's House of the Hospital of St Mary and St Thomas, Ilford Hill, Ilford TQ 4335 8637 MoLAS (Charlotte North) watching brief Oct 2006 Allenbuild South East Ltd IH105

A further watching brief took place after that of 2005 (*LA 11* supp. 2 (2006), 44). The Hospital of St Mary was founded in the 12th c as a leper hospital but no remains of significance were recorded. Made ground or dumped deposits, containing pottery of late medieval to 18th-c date and which appeared to have been disturbed, were found below modern paving and make-up.

Valentines Mansion, Valentine's Park, Ilford TQ 4328 8795 PCA (John Brown) building survey, watching brief Jan 2006 London Borough of Redbridge VTM04

Monitoring of investigative works continued (*LA 11*, supp. 1 (2005), 16) prior the renovation of the Grade II* listed building. In the basement area natural gravels were found to be overlaid by a 17th-c agricultural layer and cut by the late-17th to early-18th-c basement foundations. In the W range a mid-late 18th-c brick culvert was observed; this is likely to be a continuation of that recorded in 2000 (*LA 9*, supp. 3 (2001), 84 (CKR00)). The foundations and brick wall below the plinth line of the W façade were exposed and found to be contemporary with the culvert. The façade itself is late 18th c whilst the N façade was found to be a late-19th-c addition. Studwork observed on the second floor was consistent with late Georgian or Regency style lath and plaster techniques. Evidence for 20th-c remedial works and alterations were observed on the ground floor and on the floor joists and rooms in both the first and second floor, although a small number of original timbers were present.

Wash Lodge, Valentines Park, Ilford TQ 4332 8715 PCA (Neil Hawkins) evaluation Sept 2006 London Borough of Redbridge WVP06

Natural gravels were overlaid by subsoil and topsoil. In the S half of the site two 19th–20th-c postholes were recorded cutting into the natural gravels, whilst evidence of terracing was noted in the N half of the site.

RICHMOND UPON THAMES

Craig House, Craig Road, Ham, Richmond TQ 1751 7183 TVAS (Andy Taylor) evaluation Nov 2006 George Wimpey West London Ltd CJR06

Natural gravels were overlaid by subsoil and topsoil. Two gullies and a pit cutting the subsoil contained modern material.

Bushy House: National Physics Laboratory, Glazebrook Road, Teddington TQ 1552 7041 PCA (Stuart Watson) watching brief Aug 2006 CgMs Consulting Ltd on behalf of Parkman Ltd GAZ06

Natural sandy silt was sealed by 18th–19th-c garden soil, overlaid by a layer of 19th–20th-c gravel, probably a garden path.

Friars Lane car park, Friars Lane, Richmond TQ 1759 7475 MoLAS (Robert Cowie) evaluation Sept 2006 London Borough of Richmond upon Thames FPK06

Possible foreshore deposits were found to be overlaid by reclamation dumps. Historical

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sources and artefactual evidence suggest that the dumps were deposited in c. 1700.

Evidence for the subsequent development of the site included a brick well that may have been contemporaneous with the 18th-c stables of Cholmondely House or possibly with the brewery built on the site in c. 1840. Remains of the Victorian brewery which was converted in the early 20th c for use as a dyers and cleaners and in 1936 as a glue factory, included brick walls and floors. In the SE quarter of the site thick layers of earth covering the reclamation dumps were associated with a garden next to the brewery. A residual flint implement, possibly of Bronze Age date, was found in this area.

Kew Palace, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew TQ 1847 7747 PCA (John Brown) watching brief Sept 2005 – Feb 2006 Historic Royal Palaces KEW4

Monitoring of work took place on the porch of the palace and in advance of a realignment of pathways serving Kew Palace to a 19th-c alignment. Early post-medieval features were revealed, in particular a possible Tudor hearth and 16th–17th-c wall foundations. Wall foundations and a cobbled path of 18th-c date were located on the W side of the site and are likely to represent the remains of the stable yard associated with the White House, constructed in 1732. Most of the rest of the features recorded related to the development of the area from the 18th c onwards and subsequent demolition of the royal complex in the 19th and 20th c.

2 Queensberry Place, Richmond TQ 1760 7475 AOC (Les Capon) watching brief Nov 2006 The Construction Company QBP06

The watching brief took place in the garden of the Grade II listed building. A brick drain associated with a culvert were recorded, both of post-medieval date.

SOUTHWARK

Igloo Bermondsey Square Regeneration Project, Bermondsey Square, SE1 TQ 3330 7936 PCA (Alistair Douglas) excavation Dec 2004 – Dec 2006 Igloo BYQ98

Excavations followed an evaluation in 2002 (*LA 10*, supp. 2 (2002), 51) and revealed evidence for a Roman farmstead in the form of traces of a clay and timber building, a significant assemblage of brick and tiles and quantities of domestic pottery and food rubbish. On the E side of the site Saxon features, notably pits and a hearth, were revealed; these may have been associated with a Saxon minster which is suggested for the near vicinity. A remarkable number of early, middle and late Saxon artefacts were recovered, although few features were uncovered, suggesting that there was a significant and prosperous community with wide ranging trading links occupying the site during these periods. Three main structural phases of Bermondsey Abbey were uncovered, demonstrating how it was altered and expanded. They consisted of the well-preserved foundations of the S side of the

church, the foundations of the SW tower, and in the NW of the site, the foundations of the Gatehouse which survived until the beginning of the 19th c. In the E of the site more of the main cloister was revealed, whilst in the N and NE of the site a number of medieval burials were uncovered, some of them interred in cyst tombs. Early post-medieval remains in the NE part of the site, included the remnants of walls and a cellar dating to the 16th–17th c which are likely to have been part of Sir Thomas Pope's mansion house, built after the Dissolution and reusing much of the abbey. In the 17th c the large house was subdivided and the courtyard was increasingly used as gardens and for waste disposal, as attested by the numerous rubbish pits – frequently lined with horncores – cesspits and a soakaway. Further sub-divisions into dwellings occurred until the 19th c, when industries were also established in the area, as indicated by the partial remains of a late-19th-c glass bottle factory found in the NE corner of the site. A late-17th- to early-18th-c cemetery, located on the W boundary of the site, seems to have been situated behind a chapel for Dissenters. WC

59–63 Bermondsey Street, SE1 TQ 3322 7984 PCA (Anies Hassan) watching brief Mar–July 2006 CgMs Consulting Ltd on behalf of Donald Halstead Associates BSZ06 Alluvial clay was sealed by 19th–20th-c made-ground. In the SW corner of the site two small sections of a 19th-c wall were uncovered.

St George the Martyr, Borough High Street, SE1 TQ 3248 7978 MoLAS (Jez Taylor, Bruce Watson) watching brief, excavation Jan–June 2006 St George's PCC/English Heritage SGY05

A watching brief in 2005 (*LA 11* supp. 2 (2006), 45) continued within the crypt. Natural gravels were found to be overlaid by a pre-Roman soil horizon sealed by fluvial deposits, suggesting that the site was on high ground on the N edge of a palaeo-channel. Late 1st c clay-and-timber buildings were constructed over early Roman ground-raising dumps. These buildings probably fronted onto the W side of Watling/Stane Street, and yard surfaces, a clay oven and a possible animal pen were recorded behind them. The latest Roman feature was a rubbish pit dated AD 250–400. Remains of the medieval church were represented by fragmentary masonry foundations, probably of the original nave and chancel. The church was extended eastwards and a S chapel was added to the nave but apparently later demolished when two asymmetrical chapels or transepts were constructed. There were approximately 60 burials within this church, with another 103 under the E portion, which is interpreted as part of an external cemetery probably remaining in use until the 17th c. A major rebuilding, which documentary evidence suggests occurred in 1629, appears to have incorporated the transept of the chapel on the S side of the medieval church and involved the rebuilding of the N aisle

(represented by five chalk-rubble pier bases) and probably the eastward extension of the S aisle (evidenced by a single base). These confirm that the pre-1730s church was at least 22 m long internally and aligned differently from the present church.

Excavation of the pier bases also revealed fragments of moulded Tudor architectural terracotta believed to be reused material from the Duke of Suffolk's London residence (Brandon or Suffolk Place) on the opposite side of Borough High Street. In 1734–36 the church was rebuilt in brick, and a barrel-vaulted crypt was constructed under the central body of the church, with inhumations inserted into the N and S aisles. The crypt was cleared in 1899 and probably at this time many coffins were placed in a large pit under the crypt floor.

49–55 Bermondsey Street, SE1 TQ 3325 7984 MoLAS (Anthony Mackinder) watching brief July 2006 SHIVA Ltd BMZ06

A series of 19th-c timber tanks associated with the tanning industry were recorded. A total of seven tanks and a well were found to be constructed of softwood and dated to the early- to mid-19th c. One tank held a lime solution for defleshing hides and some of the others held liquid which could be released through drain holes. Natural strata were not observed.

1 Black Swan Yard, SE1 TQ 3325 7981 MoLAS (Simon Gannon) watching brief July 2006 Circle Development Ltd BSX06 Modern made ground, containing re-deposited pottery and clay tobacco pipes of 16th–17th-c date, was overlaid by concrete.

Chambers Wharf, Chambers Street, Bermondsey, SE16 TQ 3431 7974 MoLAS (Portia Askew) geoarchaeological evaluation Nov 2006 St Martins Property Corporation Ltd CHJ06

In the S of the site waterlaid clay, sand and silts of a possible palaeo-channel were located. Natural gravels were recorded in the SW of the site, and on the S side of Chambers Street a peat deposit was revealed, possibly that of Bermondsey peat which is dated elsewhere to the late 2nd millennium BC, with radiocarbon dates of c. 1200–800 BC. On the N side of the site waterlogged deposits containing 18th–19th-c material were revealed, as well as brick foundations which are likely to have been of 19th-c date.

Southwark 4 Academy, Deverell Street, SE1 TQ 3212 7910 MoLAS (Sian Anthony, Christopher Menary) evaluation, watching brief Feb, Aug–Sept 2006 Capita Symonds Ltd DVL05

Following a watching brief in 2005 (*LA 11* supp. 2 (2006), 46) a further 19 burials were located, as well as the W wall of the Victorian burial ground of New Bunhill Fields. The foundations of a Victorian house and the possible remains of a known early 19th-c chapel were also revealed. In one of two trenches to locate the N boundary wall of the cemetery, a possible foundation wall was located, while in the second trench masonry structures relating to the Victorian

terraced houses fronting Deverell Street were found. Natural gravel was observed.

31–32 Dolben Street, SE1 TQ 3182 8015 TVAS (Sean Wallis) evaluation Oct 2006 Association of Ideas DOL06

A slope on the surface of alluvium at the bottom of the recorded sequence suggests the existence of an edge, perhaps of an island. Mollusc shells recovered from the alluvium indicate clean flowing water. Above lay a deep reclamation deposit of 17th-c date, followed by a well, a culvert and cellar walls, all dating from the late 19th c. A soil sample from the reclamation layer produced an abundance of coke.

161 Grange Road, SE1 TQ 3363 7192 MoLAS (Anthony Mackinder) evaluation, excavation Mar–Apr 2006 Alan Camp Architects for Circle Developments GGO06 Natural brickearth was found to be cut by a ditch and a pit containing the remains of two young pigs; they were probably Roman in date. A well-built stone drain or culvert, dated to the late-13th to mid-14th c and probably associated with the Grange or farm estate of Bermondsey Abbey (*f.* 1089), was revealed. It replaced an earlier ditch and a timber lined drain. In the late 18th – early 19th c there were at least three brick buildings along the Spa Road frontage. A series of pits, some lined with timber or brick and dated to the 18th c, were probably related to the local tanning industry.

Great Suffolk Street, Lavington Street, SE1 TQ 3189 8041 MoLAS (Sian Anthony) evaluation, excavation Mar–June 2006 London & Newcastle (Holdings) Ltd GLS06 The remains were found of brick kiln structures relating to the Gravel Lane pottery kiln that occupied part of the site from 1694 to 1748–9. Early kilns with associated floors, working surfaces and a brick well were recorded; within the well was a well-preserved wicker basket. Large dumps of kiln waste covered much of these features. Later phases of activity were represented by substantial brick buildings, thought to be working areas, with a series of kiln flues, brick floors and clay-filled barrel-lined pits. The latest phase of the pottery kiln comprised a large surviving kiln with associated flues, drains and cobbled and tiled yard surfaces. By 1748–9 the kiln was no longer in use and in 1750 some of the structures were actually destroyed by an earthquake. Later occupation included a small glass-house which re-used some of the structures: dumps of waste glass and glass working residues were found. The site continued in light industrial use, with small industrial buildings in the N of the site, evidenced by 18th- and 19th-c building foundations and deposits. A cache of WWII arms and empty shells were located, evidently left *in situ*.

44–47 Hopton Street, SE1 TQ 3185 8047 MoLAS (Lindy Casson) evaluation Jan–Feb 2006 Hopton Street Ltd HPT01

An evaluation followed a building survey in 2001 (*LA* 10, supp. 1 (2002), 23). A prehistoric land surface above the natural

sand was found to be cut by a substantial N-S channel, possibly scoured out by the River Thames. At various stages it had flowing water in it, combined with periods of standing water. Two re-cuts of the channel were recorded; both contained dense organic layers overlaid by clay, which suggests that the area was marshy and boggy during this phase. Above these deposits were a series of dumped layers and intercutting pits of 17th–18th-c date. They were cut by an 18th–19th-c brick wall which could be the remains of a cellar or a cesspit; material found in association with the wall suggests domestic usage. Victorian and modern basement slabs sealed the sequence.

London South Bank University, Keyworth Street, 107–108 Borough Road, SE1 TQ 3177 7944 MoLAS (Christopher Menary) watching brief Nov 2006 London South Bank University KYS06

Ploughsoil above natural gravels was found to be overlaid by 19th-c deposits.

41 Maltby Street, SE1 TQ 3367 7956 MoLAS (Sylvia Kennedy) evaluation Jan 2006 Gilmac Building Services Ltd MBZ06

A formation of peat was revealed, cut by several features, including natural channels and gullies (undatable) which are assumed to have been associated with land reclamation from the medieval period onwards. A worked Bronze Age log, presumably abandoned in transit, was the only evidence for prehistoric activity. Sealing the peat was a thick alluvial layer cut by ditches and bedding trenches; these may be identified with features depicted on 18th-c maps. Also recorded were several features, including pits and a well associated with a fellmongers' yard (for treating animal hides) which occupied the site in the early 19th c.

St Mary's Church Yard, Newington Butts, SE11 TQ 318 788 PCA (Tom O'Gorman, James Langthorne) building survey, evaluation Dec 2006 London Borough of Southwark NBE06

The survey consisted of the recording of a section of brick wall standing within the churchyard, comprising a single E-W wall and three buttresses which project southwards. It was found to represent the sole surviving element of a building which was originally thought to be part of a 19th-c ecclesiastical building. The style of the wall fragment is 19th-c Neo-Gothic ecclesiastic, but given its location outside the churchyard, and the known location of all buildings associated with the church, it is more likely to be from an institutional type of building, such as a school. The evaluation showed an absence of human remains within two mounds in the churchyard.

London Park Hotel, 86–88 Newington Butts, SE11 TQ 3180 7879 MoLAS (Sian Anthony) watching brief Oct 2006 Firstbase NBU06

The rubble-filled cellars of two recently demolished 19th-c buildings were found to have truncated natural gravels. To the rear of these structures garden soils overlying undisturbed gravels were present.

Land at Metro Central, New Kent Road, SE17 TQ 3218 7910 ArchS (Nick Branch *et al*) geoarchaeological evaluation June 2005 CgMs Consulting Ltd on behalf of St George West London NKE06

Extensive peat and alluvial deposits which may be associated with a known palaeolake, the Rockingham Anomaly, were revealed. A continuous sequence of core samples was obtained to provide a radiocarbon-dated record of the sedimentary and vegetation history. These indicated that peat formation commenced just before 4050–3950 BC (Early Neolithic period), with the wetland surface colonised by open alder carr woodland, fringed by an open water body with pondweed. On nearby dry land, lime appears to have dominated the woodland cover. Evidence for anthropogenic modification of the vegetation cover is clear, with the presence of grassland, both tall herb (possibly meadow) and short turf (possibly pasture), and arable fields. By 360–80 BC (Middle Iron Age) inundation of the peat surface with alluvial sediments occurred, coinciding with in-filling of the depression and changes in the vegetation cover which was characterised by a decline in open oak-dominated woodland and evidence for cereal cultivation, a re-expansion of open oak woodland and the absence of evidence for cultivation, and a sustained decline in woodland cover and evidence for prolonged periods of cultivation.

814 Old Kent Road, SE15 TQ 3502 7739 MoLAS (Charlotte North) evaluation Sept 2006 Rom Capital Ltd OKZ06

Probable dumped deposits, no earlier than 1480 but most likely 17th–18th c in date, were recorded above the natural alluvium and gravel. Three masonry features of probable 19th-c date were seen in section. The site was heavily truncated by modern demolition layers and petrol tanks, particularly in the S of the site.

840 Old Kent Road, SE15 TQ 3510 7735 MoLAS (Graham Spurr) watching brief July 2006 Harris Partnership on behalf of Aldi Stores Ltd OLN06

Made ground of late-19th- to mid-20th-c date was recorded in section above natural brickearth.

Union Works, Park Street, SE1 TQ 3221 8044 CgMs (Karl Hulka) building recording July–Sept 2006 Andrew Davidson UNW06

The complex comprises three basic elements: the works themselves (listed grade II) which front onto New Globe Walk, Park Street and Bear Gardens, the former White Bear Tavern fronting onto Bear Gardens and a warehouse building in the centre of the site. The works building was purpose-built in 1867 for David and Andrew Derrin, engineers and manufacturers. By c. 1900–1920, the premises were occupied by two companies: a printing machine maker and an offset machine maker. During the 1930s the site was taken over by Porn and Dunwoody, who converted the White Bear tavern to offices. They manufactured diesel engines, diversifying into marine parts during

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the war and later, escalators and lifts under the name of Otis Lifts Ltd. Otis vacated the premises in 2002. WC

238 Peckham Rye, SE22 TQ 3461 7471 MoLAS (Emma Dwyer) building survey Nov 2006 Abacus Housing Holdings Ltd PHM06 A small detached suburban villa was recorded; it appears to have been built in the 1820s or 1830s on land belonging to the Friern Manor Farm Estate. It originally had an L-shaped plan and comprised a basement cellar of reduced height extending under the hall, a ground floor and a 1st floor. The exterior brick walls had been rendered in cement, there were three chimney stacks and the hipped roof was covered with slates. The front door was placed centrally, with the windows arranged symmetrically; two on the ground floor and three on the 1st floor. There was a central hall and staircase leading to the 1st floor and a scullery behind, one room S of the hall, and two to the N. Internal walls were constructed of timber studs and bracing with brick noggin and, except for the partition wall under the stairs, were covered with plaster. A later single storey kitchen extension was constructed in the SW corner of the ground floor. The 1st-floor plan was largely identical to that of the ground floor. According to map evidence, the building was severely damaged during WWII; the roof may have been replaced, the ground floor windows were enlarged, and fireplaces and all but one of the original door surrounds were replaced during the post-war period. The building was occupied in the early 1980s but by 2006 had been occupied by squatters; the windows were subsequently blocked with cement blocks and machine-made bricks.

Potters Fields, SE1 TQ 3302 8006 MoLAS (Paul Thrale, Charlotte North) watching brief, evaluation Oct–Nov 2006 Berkeley Homes (East Thames) Ltd POE04

Work resumed after an initial evaluation in 2004 (*LA 11* supp.1 (2005), 18) and uncovered deposits which may represent land surfaces of late Iron Age or early Roman date and be part of the Horsleydown Eyot. Above these were post-Roman alluvial deposits. The cellars and foundations of several post-medieval buildings were recorded, representing development along the W side of Freemans Lane from the 16th to 19th c. An extensive deposit was located which may have been open ground or used for market gardening during this period; it was truncated by 19th-c warehouses or industrial buildings which existed before the construction of early 20th-c warehouses.

Rotary Street, SE1 TQ 3173 7941 MoLAS (Lindy Casson) evaluation Mar–Apr 2006 South Bank University RTS06

Ploughsoil over natural brickearth was found to be overlaid by dumps of 18th–19th-c date which were occasionally cut by rubbish pits.

Land at Salamanca Place, SE1 TQ 3058 7864 MoLAS (Bruce Ferguson) evaluation Jan 2006 Berkeley Homes (South East London) Ltd SCE05

Agricultural soil of 18th–19th-c date was recorded above the natural brickearth, sealed by made ground associated with the construction of nearby houses during the late 18th or early 19th c. Evidence for these buildings, including a brick-lined soakaway and a drain, were recorded. The buildings were demolished, probably during the 1840s, to allow construction of the nearby railway viaduct. Several 19th-c pits were recorded; they had been covered by dumps of broken salt-glazed sewer pipes from a local 19th-c pot house. The area seems to have remained as open ground, possibly as rear gardens to the demolished buildings.

122–144 Southwark Bridge Road, SE1 TQ 3200 7966 MoLAS (Sylvia Kennedy, Andy Daykin) evaluation Apr–May 2006 Belgrave Land (Southwark) Ltd SBI06

Probable early medieval features containing residual Roman pottery were found above the natural gravels. A few pits which may have been for gravel extraction were found; they are dated to the 11th–13th c. Post-medieval features, including gullies, ditches and pits, were also recorded, and pottery of 16th- to 18th-c date was recovered. A gravel extraction pit to the N of the site had been re-used as a pond in the 16th–17th c and was found to contain hop seeds. There was some evidence for 18th-c housing as well as a single wall which may have formed part of the 19th-c South London Brewery known to have existed on the site.

Harris City Academy, 55 Southwark Park Road, Bermondsey, SE1 TQ 3400 7890 PCA (Andrew Sargent) watching brief Apr 2006 Concept Site Investigations AGP05

A second watching brief took place after that of 2005 (*LA 11*, supp. 2 (2006), 47). On the S side of site 17th–18th-c ploughsoil was cut by a heavily truncated 19th–20th-c brick wall footing. Modern made ground and demolition layers sealed both the ploughsoil and the walls.

Borough Market, Stoney Street, SE1 TQ 3261 8028 MoLAS (Aaron Birchenough *et al*) watching brief Sept–Oct 2006 Trustees of the Borough Market BKT01

Following a watching brief in 2001 (*LA 10*, supp. 1 (2002), 24), the excavation of service trenches as part of the refurbishment of the market was monitored. It revealed a range of features including a 19th-c brick drain, an 18th-c box drain, a possible brick floor and brick wall of 18th–19th-c date. The cobbled road surface of the 19th-c market was observed beneath modern layers. Natural deposits were not reached.

Former Duke of Wellington public house, 45 Tarn Street, SE1 TQ 3211 7918 MoLAS (Andrew Westman, Christopher Menary) building survey, evaluation June–July, Sept 2006 Ashgrove Property Investments Ltd on behalf of Hillgate Estates Ltd TAZ06

The three-storey brick building with cellars was constructed at the NE corner of the junction of Wellington (later Tarn) and William (later Rockingham) Street, probably when the streets were laid out, documented between 1812 and 1822. This was always a

pub which retained its original plan form when altered between c. 1880 and 1914. The cellar was reinforced and the ground floor rebuilt using rolled steel beams and cast-iron columns, the upper floors being set back from the street frontages. The street fronts were refaced, coloured glazed bricks decorating the ground floor. A small rear yard was in-filled and a two-storey wing raised to three storeys, probably when the pub was converted to bed-sitting rooms, documented after 1978. Following the standing building survey, two evaluation trenches were excavated. They revealed peat deposits associated with the prehistoric and Roman marshy area known as the Rockingham Anomaly. Roman pottery and building material from these deposits is dated to AD 120–300. These deposits were overlaid by 16th–18th-c topsoil, probably representing the undeveloped nature of the area before urbanisation.

Potters Field Park, Tooley Street, SE1 TQ 3346 8012 MoLAS (David Sankey) watching brief May–Dec 2006 Gross Max PFP06

Landscaping revealed cemetery deposits, including human bone, an arched vault or culvert filled with human bone and an 18th- or early 19th-c building foundation. The human bone was retained *in situ* and no articulated skeletons were disturbed. Disturbance of human remains was minimized.

Land Bounded by Tooley Street, Shand Street and Barnham Street, SE1 TQ 3328 7998 PCA (Stuart Holden) evaluation Feb 2006 Ilex Ltd TSZ06

Alluvial deposits above natural gravels were cut by a 17th–18th-c ditch and an 18th–19th-c pit towards the E of site. In the NE a possible 16th–17th-c ditch was exposed, the N side of which was truncated by a possible original construction cut for a large concrete structure located in the area. A pit filled with animal bones and dated to 17th–18th c was recorded in the S of the site, together with two pits of the same date. Both of these pits were truncated by cut feature dated to 18th–19th c. A dump layer dated to the late-19th-c sealed the site and was overlaid by modern made ground.

100–142 Union Street, SE1 TQ 3210 8010 AOC (Les Capon) evaluation Nov 2006 AZ Urban Studios UIN06

A Roman soil horizon was identified, as well as a boundary ditch of early-2nd-c date. Otherwise significant truncation had occurred.

SUTTON

Dairy Crest site, Anne Boleyn's Walk, Cheam TQ 2414 6360 SAS (Jeff Perry) evaluation Aug 2006 Linden Homes (South-East) Ltd ANB06

Natural chalk was overlaid by sub-soil and topsoil or tarmac. A sherd of abraded late Bronze Age pottery, several struck flints and quantities of burnt flint were recovered.

Underground Cable from Beddington Lane Substation, Beddington (LB Sutton) to Rowdon Substation, New Addington, Keston (LB Bromley) via South Croydon and Croydon TQ 305 654, TQ 338 645, TQ 369 635, TQ 391 632 PCA (Amelia Fairman) watching brief Aug–Oct 2006 Morgan Est RBC06

See *Bromley*

134 Beddington Lane, Croydon TQ 2993 6642 MoLAS (Bruce Watson) watching brief Feb 2006 Planning and Development Ltd BDX06

Work on a new fuel tank and services was monitored at the NE and SW of the site where natural gravels were found to be truncated.

Carew Manor Cottages, Church Road, Beddington TQ 2964 6537 SAS (Jeff Perry) evaluation May 2006 Kingsley Symes & Scott CMQ06

Topsoil above sub-soil overlay the natural sand and gravel.

Marnock, Parkside, Cheam TQ 2418 6368 CADHS (John Phillips) watching brief Feb 2006 Carshalton and District History and Archaeology Society MPS06

Excavation of a trench at the rear of the house revealed a deposit of broken chalk – probably the surface of the natural chalk or periglacial chalk flow – overlaid by sub- and topsoil. Only modern material was recovered.

Park Hill House, Parkside, Cheam TQ 2414 6386 CADHS (John Phillips) watching brief June 2006 Carshalton and District History and Archaeology Society PKO06

A trench at the rear of the house revealed subsoil with modern made ground above, as well as a 20th-c soakaway. There were no finds other than obviously modern material.

Library Extension, St Philomena's Catholic Girls School, Pound Street, Carshalton TQ 275 664 SAS (Jeff Perry) watching brief Feb 2006 St Philomena's Catholic Girls School PGS04

Made ground deposits containing 19th–20th-c material were revealed during a watching brief which followed excavations in 2004 (*LA 11*, supp. 1 (2005), 19).

9 Ruskin Road, Carshalton TQ 2800 6427 AOC (Chris Clarke) watching brief Oct 2006 Rebecca Hunt RKR06

A substantial deposit of made ground was recorded directly overlying natural chalk; it is interpreted as representing late-19th- or early-20th-c re-landscaping prior to large scale residential development of the area.

Carshalton High School for Girls, West Street, Carshalton TQ 274 649 PCA (Amelia Fairman, James Langthorne) watching brief Jun 2006 – Feb 2007 Curl La Tourelle Architects HSQ06

Natural sand and gravel were sealed by 18th-19th-c sub-soil, overlaid by modern topsoil. Frequent 20th-c truncation and deposits were recorded throughout the site.

TOWER HAMLETS

56–58 Artillery Lane, E1 TQ 3354 8165 MoLAS (Andy Daykin) evaluation July 2006 Nick Tyson ARI06

These are Grade I listed 18th-c buildings and No. 56 has a fine shop-front of that period. The earliest recorded deposits were dumps of 17th–18th-c date. A small stretch of wall, believed to be part of an 18th-c cesspit, was also recorded.

Land at Bow Church, Bow Road, E3 TQ 3762 8294 PCA (Mark Chesterman) watching brief July 2006 Adams and Sutherland BQW06

Above natural gravels and alluvial deposits in the NW of the site a metallised surface was recorded at a height lower than the current ground level of the church, last modified in the 19th c. Although no finds were associated with the metallising it is possible that it represented the remains of the post-medieval precursor of Bow Road. Also on the NW corner of the site a 19th–20th-c brick drain and a lamp-post base were identified. Made ground and surfaces of 19th–20th-c date sealed the natural and the features.

National Museum of Childhood, Cambridge Heath Road, Bethnal Green, E2 TQ 3503 8291 AOC (Les Capon) building recording, watching brief Apr, May 2006 Focus Consultants CGB05

In advance of a new entrance being constructed, building recording was undertaken on the western colonnade, following building recording in 2005 (*LA 11*, supp. 2 (2006), 47). A watching brief took place during demolition on the foundations.

52–58 Commercial Road, E1 TQ 3418 8129 MoLAS (Adrian Miles) evaluation Dec 2006 Columbia Group CXL06

The site is partly located on a burial ground which was in use from the late 18th c. It was acquired by the undertaker Samuel Sheen in the 1830s and was known as Sheen's Burial Ground until its closure in 1856. Significant quantities of disarticulated human bone were found in a disturbed cemetery soil in half the trenches excavated. Burials of adults and children were recorded within this layer, and three fragments of gravestone were recovered, one with the inscription "The family grave of George and Anna Gregory of Church Lane". The absence of human remains from the other trenches helped to establish the extent of the burial ground. One trench revealed a substantial yellow brick foundation, probably associated with the railway goods yard which occupied the site in the late 19th c. Natural gravel was observed. WC

583 Commercial Road, E1 TQ 3587 8202 MoLAS (Peter Cardiff) evaluation June 2006 Goldcrest CZT06

Modern brick rubble was observed overlying natural gravels.

10–20 Dock Street, E1 TQ 3425 8075 LP (Michael Bamforth, Guy Hunt) evaluation Oct 2006 Purple Property Holdings DCK06

The earliest features on the site appear to have been gravel extraction pits which,

although undated, are most likely to have been 17th-c. Their primary fills were natural silting and slumping of redeposited gravel. At some time in the 17th c, they were filled with material which may either represent rubbish disposal or a deliberate attempt to build up levels in this area, or a combination of both. These deposits formed the basis for several phases of development beginning in the 18th c and continuing through the 19th and 20th c, consisting of poorly-constructed brick buildings and yard surfaces. The building at 20 Dock Street dates to the late 19th c and seems likely to be the 'Rice Mill' building referred to in the 1st edition OS; a large stone mill wheel was found beneath its basement slab.

Land bounded by East India Dock Road, Oregano Drive, Aspen Way, and Leamouth Road, E14 TQ 389 811 MoLAS (David Saxby) evaluation July 2006 English Partnerships EOA06

Natural gravels were truncated during the construction of the East India Import Dock in 1806, which was built of red bricks rendered with concrete. It contained silt, modern rubbish and rubble deposited when the dock was in-filled during 1987–89, overlaid by modern make-up layers. No evidence was found for dockside structures such as cranes and sheds. A copperas works (producing green ferrous sulphate dyes) was documented on the site in the 17th–18th c, but no remains of this were observed during the evaluation.

East London Line extension Project, Bishopsgate Goods Yard, E1 TQ 3350 8226 – TQ 3387 8233 MoLAS (Andy Daykin, Aaron Birchenough) evaluation, excavation Jan, Aug–Dec 2006 London Boroughs of Hackney and Tower Hamlets BGX05

Work continued from 2005 (*LA 11* supp. 2 (2006), 48) with the discovery of a sequence of medieval pits underlying brick features such as walls, surfaces and cesspits dating from the 17th c onwards, observed between Wheeler Street and Shoreditch High Street. There was some indication of industrial activity in this area, including deposits containing slag. A late medieval or early post-medieval wood-lined drain was also found in this area. To the immediate E of Wheeler Street, truncation was greater but there was still some indication of medieval and post-medieval cut features. There was also some evidence of the post-medieval street plan, including possibly 18th-c walls. To the E of the site towards Brick Lane there was evidence of at least two phases of building construction, probably dating from the 17th c onwards. At this end of the site there was no medieval survival because large-scale brickearth extraction had preceded housing development, probably during the 17th c. There were extensive remains of 17th–18th-c buildings, including wall foundations, floors, and cess pits. Relatively few 19th-c buildings were found, suggesting that despite the arrival of the railways during the 1840s there had been

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little new construction or improvement in the area. WC

40–44 Fashion Street, E1 TQ 3385 8169 MoLAS (Lindy Casson) evaluation Jan 2006 Meritcape FAZ06

A cellar of probable 18th-c date was revealed in one of two test pits; it had been backfilled. Backfill was recorded in the second test pit but no datable finds recovered. Natural strata were not observed.

Fleur de Lis Street, E1 TQ 3350 8203 CA (Christine Wilson) watching brief Oct 2006 Thames Water Utilities plc PMY06

Pipe trenching took place to the N of the Priory and Hospital of St Mary Spital (*f.* 1197) and just inside the Scheduled Monument. Made ground deposits of 19th–20th-c date, brick rubble dumps and recent services were recorded. WC

Jamme Masjid Trust Mosque, 35 Fournier St, 59–64 Brick Lane, E1 TQ 3386 8181 MoLAS (Christopher Menary) evaluation Sept 2006 Jamme Masjid Trust Mosque FOU06

An evaluation was undertaken following reports of human bones being found in a geotechnical pit. No human remains were present. An 18th-c wall and deposits of 18th–19th-c date were recorded.

Glasshouse Fields, E1 TQ 3567 8092 MoLAS (Andrew Westman, Anthony Mackinder) building survey, evaluation, excavation Mar–Oct 2006 Kier London GAF04

Following work in 2004 (*LA 11* supp. 1 (2005), 19)), the oldest standing building on the site was recorded before demolition. A small two-storey brick building, possibly constructed around 1800 and variously altered since, it contained traces of a brick vault, presumably a glass furnace, since dismantled. This building was used most recently for hardening glass. After the demolition of the disused buildings, the site was excavated, revealing natural gravels and evidence of 17th-c glass-working, and a large brick-built flue belonging to an 18th-c glasshouse which appeared to have had several rebuilds. Other buildings recorded relate to later glass-working and include two furnaces and various hot air flues.

Indecon Court, Millharbour, Isle of Dogs, E14 TQ 3750 7952 AOC (Ken Bazley) watching brief June 2006 RPS Planning Ltd IND06

Limited sampling indicated that the site had been subject to 20th-c ground-raising.

55–73, 75, 99 Leman Street, Goodmans Fields, E1 TQ 3404 8111 MoLAS (David Sankey) watching brief Feb–Sept 2006 Berkeley Homes GMF03

Work in 2003 (*LA 10*, supp. 3 (2004), 84) was followed by a watching brief when a 'brick field' quarry was found to have penetrated natural gravels and re-worked brickearth tailings filled the lower extraction holes. Over these, a thick band of consolidated gravel formed a hard surface during the period when the brick field was open. It was backfilled with nightsoil and ash in the late 18th – early 19th c, the upper fill containing a vessel rare for London: a late-17th-c Devon slipware jug with sgraffito

decoration. In one shallower part of the quarry, a possible late Roman child burial was found; no bone was present, but a rectangular area of packed chalk, surrounded by rusted iron nails and sunk into high-surviving natural brickearth, is consistent with a late-Roman chalk burial, while the size of the rectangle would be appropriate for a child, whose bones may have chemically eroded in the acidic soil. A series of cellars, wells and cesspits were cut into the quarry on the W side of the site. Beneath the former warehouse basements belonging to 99 Leman Street, which projected within the site, culverts filled with ceramic sugar-refining vessels associated with an 18th–19th-c refinery, were found. A group of whole, intact sugar-syrup collecting jars were retained. The building at 99 Leman Street and its remaining basements were retained and renamed "The Sugar House".

London Arena, Limeharbour, Isle of Dogs, E14 TQ 3798 7947 AOC (Andy Leonard) evaluation Aug 2006 Ballymore Properties Ltd LHU06

The earliest deposits encountered were redeposited alluvial deposits from the dock excavations to the W of the site. In one trench these deposits were sealed by a thick layer of early-20th-c made ground.

22 Marsh Wall, Isle of Dogs, E14 TQ 3725 7995 AOC (Andy Leonard) evaluation Aug 2006 Richardson and Partners Ltd MWL06

Natural gravels were found to be overlaid by silts or alluvium and sealed by 20th-c made-ground.

22 Marsh Wall, Isle of Dogs, E14 TQ 3710 7991 MoLAS (Nick Holder, Sadie Watson) UXO watching brief, building recording May–Aug 2006 Richardson and Partners MWT06

Eight test pits were monitored for the possible presence of unexploded WWII bombs. Modern made ground and concrete was found to overlie natural alluvial clays deposited by flooding of the marshy banks of the Thames. Standing buildings associated with John Morton's jam and pickle factory were recorded. It was established in the 1890s and consist of two boundary walls, which appear to be the surviving remains of the 19th-c factory buildings destroyed by bombing during WWII, two substantial three-storey warehouses of early 20th-c date, and two warehouses of 1950–60s construction. No wartime ordnance was found.

13–20 Norton Folgate, 1–10 Shoreditch High Street, E1 TQ 3344 8203 MoLAS (Paul Thrane) evaluation June 2006 Corporation of London NFG06

On the N side of the site an E-W ditch or gully containing Roman material dated to AD 50–160 was revealed above the natural brickearth. The ditch may represent a field or property boundary. Walls and foundations of medieval date were recorded and were probably associated with the nearby Priory of St Mary Spital (*f.* 1197). Cellars, barrel-lined wells and a brick-lined cesspit of 16th–18th-c date were also located. In the S half of the site evidence for features of 16th–

18th-c date was revealed, including cellars, drains, occupation deposits, ditches and elements possibly relating to water supply.

Suttons Wharf North, Palmer's Road, E2 TQ 359 829 ASE (Jon Sygrave) evaluation May–June 2006 CgMs Consulting Ltd on behalf of Groveshire Ltd SUS06

The site was found to have been affected by truncation associated with previous industry. The underlying natural gravel was observed.

Site L7, Parnell Road, Old Ford, E3 TQ 3704 8351 PCA (Douglas Killock, Rebecca Lythe) evaluation, excavation Feb–May 2006 Willmott Dixon PNR06

Natural brickearth was found to contain a small assemblage of finds dating from the Mesolithic-Neolithic to the Late Bronze Age. Above was a layer of ploughsoil dated to c. 1st c AD, cut by 2nd–4th-c features. The early Roman period was concentrated towards the S and centre of the site and represented by six pits, one of which was cut by a posthole with the remains of a post-pipe at the base. A ditch and two postholes, possibly the remains of a fence, were recorded. Two mid-3rd-c drainage or boundary ditches represent the next phase of activity and appear to have become disused by the time two new ditches, on a different alignment, were cut. These may represent alterations to property boundaries during the 3rd c. Other features of this period comprised two more ditches and four pits. A well-worn 2nd-c coin was recovered from the northernmost ditch whilst a late-3rd-c radiate coin came from a pit on the S side of the site. A large rubbish pit of 4th-c date had cut through the now disused northernmost ditch. In the N of the site the remains of a late-15th- to late-18th-c agricultural layer overlay the features and was cut by a 19th–20th-c linear feature. The latter was truncated by possible terracing on the W side of the site, sealed by modern truncation and made ground.

Bow Baptist Church, Payne Road, E3 TQ 3769 8307 MoLAS (Adrian Miles) excavation July–Aug 2006 Galliford Try PAY05

A total of 348 burials dating to 1816–54 were recorded from the burial ground to the N and NW of the present church. The majority of burials were in wooden coffins, with two lead coffins in the general burial area and five from a vault. Two brick vaults containing burials were also recorded. The burials were laid out in N-S rows, aligned E-W and very little intercut, although there was evidence of burials having been disturbed by later interments in the same grave. From the coffin plates which were recordable it seems that at least some the graves represent family plots. At least some information from the coffin plate inscriptions was recorded from 44 burials, with a further 10 plates recorded from the exhumation area.

Land at junction of Poplar High Street and Prestons Road, and East of Poplar Business Park, Poplar, E14 TQ 3825 8070 PCA (Rebecca Lythe) evaluation June 2006 CgMs

Consulting Ltd on behalf of Boatport Ltd c/o Galliard Homes PPP06

Natural gravel on the N side of the site was overlaid by brickearth, in the S, by an alluvial floodplain sequence. Above the brickearth in the N of the site were post-medieval dumps to raise the ground level. A series of 17th–19th-c brick walls and floors were recorded, sealed by 19th-c made ground. In the S the alluvial sequence was cut by a pit containing early-19th-c domestic waste. Above was a dump of Reigate stone, followed by 19th-c ground-raising dumps to reclaim the marshy site prior to the construction of the railway yard in the 1850s.

41–63 Prescott Street, E1 TQ 3390 8090 LP (Chaz Morse, Guy Hunt) evaluation Feb–Mar 2006 Grange Hotels PCO06

Natural brickearth was found to have been largely truncated by Roman features relating to the known 'East London' cemetery. These features consisted of several ditches aligned with the main cemetery road, three burials and a range of pits. Exceptional finds include three disc-mouthed flagons, which seem highly likely to have served a ritual or religious function. During the 15th–17th c the site lay in open land. Several pits dating to the end of the 15th c were recorded, the most notable of them being a huge rubbish pit at least 10 m across which contained leather and other organic remains, including at least two 'poulaine' shoes and leather-working waste. Above them was a soil horizon dated to c. 17th-c, which was probably a garden or agricultural soil. During the early 18th c, the site is known from documentary sources to have been developed for high-class housing; remains of this date were found in the form of basement walls and soakaways located in the gardens of these houses. Several 19th-c structures were also recorded, as was the reuse of the earlier soakaways.

East London Line Project, Shoreditch Station, Pedley Street, E1 TQ 3393 8222 MoLAS (Nathalie Cohen) building recording Aug 2006 The Strategic Rail Authority/London Underground Ltd PEL06

The station building, the in-filling of the railway cutting and burial of the existing platform, the removal of tracks and the construction of a retaining wall for a new embankment were recorded. A detailed photographic record was made of the platform areas and of the staircase scheduled for demolition. Additionally, photographs of the station 'in context' were taken.

445–447 Roman Road, E2 TQ 3635 8330 PCA (Rebecca Lythe) evaluation Apr 2006 Raphen Homes plc RRT06

Natural clay and gravels were overlaid by undated subsoil which, at the E edge, was cut by the foundation for a 19th-c wall. Modern made ground sealed the site.

31–33 Scarborough Street, Whitechapel, E1 TQ 3398 8105 WA (Cornelius Barton) watching brief Feb 2006 Archer Hoblin Ltd SBZ06

Made ground of 19th- and 20th-c date was recorded above the natural strata.

Eden House, 5–13 Spital Square, E1 TQ 3450 8194 (Malcolm McKenzie) excavation, watching brief July–Dec 2006 Royal London Assurance Management Ltd SQR00

Another watching brief followed that of 2000 (LA 9 supp. 3 (2001), 90). Within the basement area truncated natural brickearth was found to survive in localised areas directly below the basement slab. Roman and early medieval features were excavated within probing pits, concentrated to the N. Foundations likely to be associated with St Mary Spital (*f.* 1197) were also recorded; they comprised large flint nodules in rammed gravel. A 1991 trench along the W area outside the basement (LA 6, 15 (1992), 422 (SPI91)) was re-excavated and structures located then were dismantled. The lower levels revealed masonry walls associated with the re-founded church of St Mary Spital in the first half of the 13th c. They are related to the E wall of the original infirmary hall of the hospital, together with walls and floors of later private chapels dated to the later 14th and 15th c. Following the Dissolution, the church buildings were converted into private residences and evidence survived in the form of brick walls incorporating much re-used worked stone and decorated and plain-glazed tile floors dating to the late 16th c. Later material included 17th- and 18th-c rebuilds, external surfaces and cesspits. A watching brief also took place outside the N limit of the basement and involved the re-recording of a wall seen in 1991 that is probably a 14th-c addition to the church, as well the excavation of 17th- and 18th-c deposits dumped up against the external face of the wall. An 18th-c cellar was also recorded further E to allow for a tree pit.

3–6 Steward Street, 38 Brushfield Street, 46–50 Gun Street, Spitalfields, E2 TQ 3350 8173 TVAS (Steve Ford, Richard Oram) watching brief, evaluation Jan–July 2006 Mizen Properties SSZ05

Natural brickearth was cut by a single late Roman pit. The site had been truncated by extensive modern basemending.

Stour Wharf, Stour Road, E3 TQ 3731 8411 CA (Colin Reid) evaluation Oct 2006 H Forman & Son Ltd SOF06

Alluvial deposits above natural gravels were sealed by 19th-c and later made-ground.

The Execution Site, Tower Green, Tower of London, Tower Hill, EC3 TQ 3356 8057 PCA (Stuart Watson) evaluation May 2006 Historic Royal Palaces TOL101

A layer of 19th-c made ground was recorded during an evaluation prior to the placement of a new sculptural memorial. Above the made ground was a brick plinth of 19th-c date, which is likely to be the original base of the Victorian memorial tablet installed by 1866.

The Davenant Centre, 179–181 Whitechapel Road, E1 TQ 3441 8173 MoLAS (Mark Ingram) watching brief Mar–

Apr 2006 Peter Brett Associates on behalf of the Davenant Centre WRA05

A further watching brief was carried out following that of 2005 (LA 11 supp. 2 (2006), 49). Sixty articulated burials of the late-18th- to mid-19th-c Whitechapel Workhouse burial ground were recorded, mainly in the SW corner of the external courtyard above the natural brickearth.

Former factory complex, 419 Wick Lane, Bow, E3 TQ 3733 8369 MoLAS/PCA (John Brown, Charlotte North) building survey, watching brief May, Aug 2006 London Green Ltd WKN06

Six buildings were recorded before their demolition of the former John Kidd & Co ink works, which operated from 1862–1952. Although there were few remains relating to its use for ink production, the development of the factory buildings was traceable. Brick footings relating to the demolished factory buildings were located in some test pits. The remains of a red-brick basement with a vaulted roof was also recorded, whilst waterlogged timber was observed in three test pits, suggesting a structure which projected towards the nearby River Lea. In the majority of test pits, modern demolition rubble overlay natural gravels.

WALTHAM FOREST

Unit 12, E10 Enterprise Park, Argall Way, Leyton, E10 TQ 3618 8719 AOC (Dan Eddisford) evaluation Feb 2006 H Young Structures Ltd EPA06

Several palaeo-channels were recorded, possibly associated with the River Lea, and were filled by a layer of alluvial wash. Two fragments of fire-cracked flint were recovered.

Mcentee School / City Academy, Billet Road, Walthamstow, E17 TQ 3680 9100 PCA (Neil Hawkins) evaluation Mar–Jun 2006 Cundall Jonhston & Partners LLP MSW06

Towards the centre of the site natural gravels were cut by a possible channel or pond and by an undated ditch and three gullies on the N side. They were sealed by subsoil and modern made ground.

Former British Rail Goods Yard, 213–215 Blackhorse Road, Walthamstow, E17 TQ 3577 8930 PCA (Andrew Sargent) watching brief May–June 2006 Willmott Dixon Housing GYW06

Natural gravels was overlaid by alluvium, above which were the remnants of a horticultural soil that had been truncated by the construction of a goods yard in the late-19th or early-20th c, for which make-up layers were recorded.

Olympic Development: Eton Manor Sports Ground, E15 TQ 3765 8587 MoLAS/PCA (Nathalie Cohen) standing structure survey May 2006 London Development Agency OL-00906

Two memorials, dedicated to Eton Manor sportsmen killed during WWII, set into the

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sandstone boundary wall of the site, and a 20th-c cottage in the northernmost corner of the site were surveyed. The construction style and form of the brick cottage suggests that the building dates to the early 20th c; however, cartographic evidence indicates that it cannot have been built until at least the late 1960s.

Former Flexiwork Site, Flempton Road, E10 TQ 3646 8756 MoLAS (Peter Cardiff) evaluation July 2006 Higgins Construction plc FPW06

Alluvial deposits associated with the nearby River Lea were recorded, overlaid by cultivated soil associated with arable farming. Above this, a layer of 19th–20th-c building rubble probably represented the remains of early-20th-c buildings; it was truncated and sealed by modern concrete.

Olympic Development: Marsh Lane, Leyton, E10 TQ 3697 8675 MoLAS/PCA (Raoul Bull, Craig Halsey) watching brief June–July 2006 London Development Agency OL-01006

Geotechnical monitoring of 11 boreholes and 45 window samples was carried out. Two landscape zones were identified, the first towards the N periphery of the site where a Holocene channel was identified in the natural gravels. It appears to form a tributary of the Lea flowing approximately E-W, and may represent a former course of the Dagenham Brook. It is dated by radiocarbon to the Neolithic period (c. 2800 BC), suggesting that the channel was active during the early Neolithic period, but may have become abandoned by the Bronze Age when it silted up. Exposed vegetated channel bars adjacent to the active channel may have provided suitable locations for Mesolithic hunter gatherer activity. Overbank flooding then inundated the site and the resultant alluvial clays essentially formed a seasonally dry soil horizon. Alluvial accumulation continued with rising river levels into the historic period, with conditions becoming predominately wetter and the development of a grass meadow environment across the site. Thick deposits of made ground buried the alluvial clays. Within the second landscape zone Pleistocene gravels were overlaid by a layer probably deposited by fluvial processes with some wind blown material in a periglacial landscape. During the Holocene period this deposit formed a dry land surface suitable for occupation. Prehistoric features may be found to cut through this horizon down into the underlying gravels. The buried land surface was sealed by a sequence of alluvial clays contemporary and of the same nature as those identified within the first landscape zone.

24 Sutherland Road, E17 TQ 3605 9005 ASE (Jon Sygrave) evaluation Sept 2006 CgMs Consulting Ltd on behalf of 24 Sutherland Road Ltd SUX06

A probable channel of the River Lea, or one of its tributaries, was revealed above the natural gravel, in-filled with substantial 19th–20th-c deposits, which contained industrial waste, including glass and metal.

WANDSWORTH

197 Balham High Road, Balham, SW12 TQ 2840 7298 PCA (Rebecca Lythe) evaluation Feb 2006 Cherwell Languard Developments Ltd BHZ06

Natural gravels were overlaid by 19th-c make-up layers which were cut by a brick culvert, also of 19th-c date. They were sealed by 20th-c made ground.

Bridges Wharf, Bridges Court, SW11 TQ 265 760 PCA (Douglas Killock) evaluation, excavation Sept 2006 CgMs Consulting Ltd BFQ06

A series of timber revetments was uncovered that would have supported the N bank of a small tributary known recently as Battersea Creek, formerly the Falcon Brook, near the confluence of the main Thames channel. The earliest consisted of oak uprights and elm planking, probably not pre-dating the 16th c. A second more substantial revetment survived to the S in the form of baseplates. Pottery recovered from the deposits sealing the revetment suggests that it was demolished and replaced in the late-17th or early-18th c. A hollowed-out elm log drain associated with this river wall was also exposed. The third river wall survived as re-used oak uprights supporting oak planking. Pottery and clay tobacco pipe recovered from the foreshore deposits to the S of this structure show that it was probably in use from the late-17th or early-18th c onwards.

123–5 Charlmont Road, Tooting, SW17 TQ 2769 7112 TVAS (Andrew Weale) evaluation Nov 2006 Eramo Developments Ltd CTZ06

Probable natural clay was sealed by Victorian made ground. Victorian and modern footings, drains and a brick well were recorded; all seem to have belonged to a recently demolished building on the site.

The Jetty and Cranes, Battersea Power Station, Cringle Street, SW8 TQ 2889 7770 CgMs (Jon Low) standing structure recording Mar 2005 Parkview International BPX05

The jetty represents a purpose-built, utilitarian, early-20th-c industrial structure, fitted with industrial steel cranes. It comprised a rectangular concrete slab which served as an elevated platform on the Thames, and occupied much of the site's river frontage, being approximately 130 m long and set approximately 15 m from the river wall. It was connected to the shore by a steel footbridge or ramp structure, set centrally towards the E of it. To the E of the jetty was an associated timber dolphin. Two travelling steel jib cranes and hoppers were located at the W end of the jetty. The jetty, also known as the Coaling Jetty, was constructed in 1929–30 of modular reinforced poured or cast concrete frames, used repetitively to form its four sections and 17 bays. Within each section extensive horizontal and diagonal concrete braces were inserted, together with a protective wire mesh structure to prevent floating debris damage and concrete gangways for access. The S side of the jetty (barge bed) included a mass concrete retaining wall at its lower levels. The design of the jetty was partly

determined by the position and form of the cooling water intakes (serving the power station) and discharging points and the screening chambers. Coal, for fuelling the boilers, was delivered from the NE coast by purpose-built barges and was hoisted by the two extant jetty-mounted cranes, from where it was transferred via conveyors to the large coal store located between the river and power station building, or alternatively directly to the internal coal bunkers of the boiler house.

190–194 Garratt Lane, Earlsfield, SW18 TQ 2589 7369 PCA (Richard Humphrey) evaluation July 2006 Dunward Properties Ltd GAW06

Natural gravel was cut by various features, including three 17th–19th-c pits – one of them interpreted as a possible gravel extraction pit – a drain dated to 18th–19th c and a ditch dated to 17th–19th c. Walls and floor surfaces of 19th-c date were also recorded. These were sealed by a layer of undated ploughsoil, in turn overlaid by a series of 19th–20th-c dump layers prior to the concrete slab which capped the site.

Openview Sports Ground, Openview, Earlsfield, SW18 TQ 2654 7313 CA (Colin Reid) geophysical survey, evaluation Dec 2006 Capita Symonds OVS06

Subsoil and topsoil were recorded overlying the natural clay and 20th-c land drains crossed the site. One residual Mesolithic or Neolithic flint core was found amongst recent material.

Riverside Yard, Riverside Road, Wimbledon, SW17 TQ 2605 7195 WA (Chris Ellis, Gary Evans) evaluation July 2006 Riverside House Ltd RVY06

Natural gravel was overlaid by alluvial deposits which represent a period of flooding, presumably part of the wetlands and marsh that lay on either side of the River Wandle. Former topsoil layers were revealed above and below a further series of waterlaid deposits; these appear to represent the use and silting up of one of a number of watercress beds which are documented as having existed up to the end of the 19th c.

Kingston University, Roehampton Vale Campus, Friars Avenue, SW15 TQ 2167 7241 MoLAS (Andy Dakin) evaluation July 2006 Kingston University RHV06

Natural gravels were observed, overlaid by alluvial deposits associated with the Beverley Brook. Above were re-deposited alluvium layers dated to 19th c and modern made ground.

Kingston University (Roehampton Vale), Roehampton Vale, SW15 TQ 2160 7235 PCA (Stuart Holden) evaluation Mar 2006 Ove Arup and Partners Ltd KUR06

A layer of alluvium was found overlying natural gravels, above which the site had been truncated during 20th-c construction.

South Thames College, off St Ann's Hill, SW18 TQ 2585 7457 PCA (Stuart Holden) evaluation Nov 2006 CgMs Consulting Ltd on behalf of HBG Construction TCA06

Subsoil above natural gravel was found to contain material dating from the 11th–18th c. In the N corner of the site there were a series of undated shallow gullies, in the SW, a 19th-c pit, whilst the remnants of a 19th–20th-c wall was located in the SE corner. Made ground sealed the features and deposits.

102–104 Stewarts Road, Battersea, SW8 TQ 2929 7659 MoLAS (Christopher Menary) evaluation Dec 2006 Kilmartin London Ltd STX06

Possible Bronze Age flints were recovered from the natural alluvium representing an ancient land surface. Above lay 18th–19th-c topsoil and the foundations of a building constructed after 1861. Modern make-up and concrete sealed the site.

120–146 Stewarts Road, Battersea, SW8 TQ 2938 7659 AOC (Cat Edwards) evaluation Dec 2006 RGP Architects SWQ06

Alluvial deposits above natural gravels were overlaid by a thick deposit of peat, the latter possibly of Iron Age date. Modern made ground lay above.

35 West Hill, Wandsworth, SW18 TQ 2513 7460 CA (Geoff Potter) evaluation, building recording Mar–Apr 2006 London View Ltd WEW06

A trench to the rear of a late-18th-c listed building located a single pit which yielded a substantial pottery assemblage, dated to c. 1750–70 and probably discarded over a short period from one fairly affluent household. It included common kitchen and storage wares as well as teawares and good-quality dinner service pieces. The pit and surrounding area had been heavily truncated by terracing, possibly during construction of the present building. Elsewhere there was a more or less intact soil profile, but only evidence for 19th–20th-c cultivation. Natural deposits comprised gravel to the S and truncated clay to the N.

WESTMINSTER

55 Baker Street, W1 TQ 2800 8160 MoLAS (Julian Bowsher) watching brief June–Aug 2006 DP9 BKQ05

Following an evaluation in 2005 (*LA 11* supp. 2 (2006), 51), a watching brief was undertaken on the W frontage of the site. Traces of 19th-c brick structures, possibly domestic, were found over natural gravel, above which modern construction had truncated the site.

The London School of Fashion, 9–12 Barrett Street, W1 TQ 2837 8119 MoLAS (David Saxby) evaluation June 2006 Buro Four on behalf of Reiss Ltd LSN06

Pits and brickearth and/or gravel quarries of 18th-c date were recorded beneath 18th-c brick cellars. The cellars were from houses which stood in Picton Place (on the N side of the site) until demolished in 1877 and replaced with the current building.

Middlesex Guildhall, Broad Sanctuary, SW1 TQ 3002 7960 MoLAS (Gordon Malcolm, Nick Holder) Mar 2006 E C Harris on behalf of Her Majesty's Court Service MXG06

Modern concrete slab and make-up deposits overlay alluvial deposits.

Victoria Station, Bressenden Place, SW1 TQ 2839 7947 MoLAS (Graham Spurr, Ken Pitt) evaluation Jan–Feb 2006 Land Securities VSB06

Natural gravels in one of three monitored boreholes were found to be higher than in the other two, suggesting an edge of the channel of the Tachbrook stream (a tributary of the River Tyburn) which is known to have crossed the E part of the site. They were overlaid by deposits containing undated fragments of building material, with a peaty deposit or "stable sweepings" above, sealed by modern material. Modern concrete and backfill overlay natural clay and gravel in the two other boreholes.

Palace of Westminster, Visitor Access Improvement Project, Cromwell Green, SW1 TQ 3017 7955 MoLAS (Nick Holder) excavation, watching brief Feb–Aug 2006 Parliamentary Works Services Directorate CGW05

Following an evaluation in 2005 (*LA 11* supp. 2 (2006), 51) the locations of three column bases were excavated, and a watching brief was carried out on a new service trench. A number of medieval pits were revealed, as was the massive chalk foundation of a large Tudor building to the W of Westminster Hall; documentary evidence suggests that this was the Court of Surveyors, added to the palace in 1542. An 18th-c cesspit, probably part of the 'New Stone Building' of the palace, was also excavated.

82 Eaton Square, SW1 TQ 2824 7900 MoLAS (Robert Cowie, Jez Taylor) watching brief June, Nov 2006 Richard Pollard for Chinese Estates Holdings Ltd EAT06

Natural gravels and possible quarry fills were recorded, as well as a 19th-c soakaway and culvert, both of which related to the Grade II listed building (*b.* 1826–30) that occupies the site.

Household Cavalry Museum, Horse Guards, Whitehall, SW1 TQ 3007 8001 MoLAS (Isca Howell *et al*) watching brief, building survey Sept 2006 Hampshire County Council HOG06

The 18th-c timber frame of the 1st floor in the NW pavilion building on the site was recorded. An intermittent watching brief was also carried out during renovation of the N block of the Horse Guards building. Removal of existing cobbled surfaces exposed an earlier phase (c. 1663–1750) brick wall, utilised as a foundation for the current building. Excavation of three service trenches exposed late-18th-c made ground, sealing earlier phase ceramic drains and associated brick structures. The drains were bedded onto similar make-up deposits also associated with earlier phase building. WC

Bowater House, 68 Knightsbridge, SW1 TQ 2770 7973 MoLAS (Portia Askew, Isca Howell) evaluation Mar 2006 APS Project Management KNI06

Natural clay or silts and some evidence for palaeo-sediments relating to a tributary of the Westbourne river were recorded at the S edge of the site. On this S side of the site some deposits survived truncation, though elsewhere they had not. In one of the test pits evidence was also found of 19th-c cellared buildings.

The London Cancer Clinic, 60–62 Marylebone High Street, 20–23 Devonshire Place, W1 TQ 2839 8204 MoLAS (Johanna Vuolteenaho, Simon Gannon) watching brief, evaluation Apr–July 2006 The London Clinic DVP06

Redeposited brickearth and demolition debris, probably associated with Dove House which stood in this area from the 17th to late 18th c, were recorded in two test pits located in the garden of 23 Devonshire Place. Test pits in the basement found that its construction had truncated natural sand; two modern cuts were recorded. A trench was also excavated and revealed natural silts and a deposit dated 16th–17th-c. This had been cut by a pit containing building rubble, probably associated with Dove House; it was sealed by modern and 19th-c garden soils WC

Montrose House, Montrose Place, Belgravia, SW1 TQ 2840 7954 MoLAS (Robert Cowie, Andy Daykin) evaluation May, Oct 2006 Montrose House LLP MCE06

A prehistoric pit cutting the natural brickearth was revealed, its fill containing a sherd of pottery dated to the Middle or Late Bronze Age, a burnt flint pebble, charred plant remains (mainly wood and seeds) and fragments of unidentified burnt bone. These contents might be evidence of a cremation. Two 18th or early 19th-c pits also cut the brickearth. Soil horizons containing 17th–19th-c pottery overlay the brickearth and were covered in turn by successive 19th-c dump layers which included a considerable quantity of building rubble. Features associated with the development of the site in the second quarter of the 19th c or its subsequent occupation included a brick cesspit and the remains of the cellar of a public house.

Thames Water Headers, Northumberland Avenue, WC2 TQ 3019 8033 MoLAS (Emily Burton) watching brief Jan–Mar 2006 Masterworks Development Corporation NUM06

The excavation of sewer connection shafts was monitored, the earliest recorded deposit in the most easterly of the shafts containing 15th-c material. It was overlaid by a dumped deposit into which was set a complex brick structure, surviving up to 2.80 m in height. This may represent a drainage system or garden feature associated with the original Northumberland House (formerly Suffolk House), constructed in the early 17th c. In a second shaft, a reclamation or garden deposit of probable 17th-c date was

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recorded, above which lay 19th-c deposits associated with the construction of a nearby sewer. Brick rubble, possibly associated with the late 19th-c demolition of Northumberland House and the construction of Northumberland Avenue, was recorded in a third shaft; later monitoring of this shaft revealed possible Saxon deposits.

6–7 Old Palace Yard, SW1 TQ 3016 7939 MoLAS (Anthony Mackinder) watching brief June 2006 Parliamentary Estates Directorate OYD06

A section of medieval wall and several 18th-c brick walls were recorded in an area behind the listed building and within the Scheduled Monument.

3 St James Street, SW1 TQ 2933 8014 MoLAS (Julian Bowsher) watching brief June–July 2006 Berry Brothers & Rudd JSW06

Work on refurbishments in one of the basement rooms was monitored. A 17th-c brick well and associated deposits were recorded below the floor level 6. Natural brickearth, which was probably truncated, was observed.

Cloister Court, Palace of Westminster, St Margaret Street, SW1 TQ 3022 7951 MoLAS (Kate Stevens) evaluation Apr 2006 Atisreal Ltd on behalf of Parliamentary Works Services Committee PWM06

Four test pits were excavated. One was situated N of the late medieval Oratory Chapel and exposed the post-medieval brick footing of the N side of that building and the medieval ashlar block foundation of the E wall of the cloister. The second was located adjacent to the N side of the cloister. In this was revealed the foundation or possibly the remains of a construction horizon associated with the building of either the cloister or Westminster Hall (11th–12th c). Recorded above this were large, roughly-shaped greensand blocks, probably medieval, succeeded by part of the E side of a brick footing. Adjacent to the brick footing was a brick and ceramic drain channel, probably of 18th–19th-c date, partially cut into a Greensand structure. Many randomly placed brick walls and infill of uncoursed bricks were recorded in the third pit. They may have been foundations to support a former cloister floor of tile or slabs and/or the remains of earlier kitchen buildings. A rubble layer (possibly of Caen stone) was revealed, from which probable post-medieval material was recovered. Above it, a Greensand foundation mixed with yellow brick was recorded in the side of the pit, suggesting that the stone had been reused or the wall had been rebuilt. The fourth test pit was

excavated in the NW corner of the court and revealed drainage channels, probably 18th–19th-c in date, and brick walls that are likely to have been contemporary. One drain runs into a larger channel which emerges from the N cloister wall and runs S. Brickwork beneath and parallel with the N side of the cloister appears to be of a later date than the brickwork of the drains and may have been constructed to block the main drain channel exiting the cloister alley.

Westminster Hall, Palace of Westminster, St Margaret Street, SW1 TQ 3021 7952

MoLAS (Nick Holder, Chris Thomas) with Gifford (Phil Emery) excavation, building recording Mar–June 2006 Gifford on behalf of the Parliamentary Works Services Directorate WME06

Investigations followed the discovery of fragments of the medieval King's Table (used for coronations and other ceremonial occasions from the 13th to the 17th c) beneath the South Steps in 2005 (*LA 11*, supp. 2 (2005), 52 (WMQ05)). A total of 12 pieces were excavated. The table comprised vertical Purbeck marble trestles which would have supported a stone top (not found); each trestle was delicately carved with a gothic arch and a round column at the front. A small area of *in situ* medieval stone floor and the foundation for a 17th-c wall to support a raised dais at the S end of the hall (into which the fragments of the broken up table had been incorporated) were also revealed. Geoarchaeological core-sampling and fabric recording was also undertaken.

St Martin-in-the-Fields Church, St Martin's Place, WC2 TQ 3008 8052 MoLAS (Alison Telfer, Emily Burton) building survey, excavation, watching brief Jan–Sept 2006 St Martin-in-the-Fields Church SMD01

Further work followed that of 2005 (*LA 11*, supp. 2 (2006), 52), including a survey of the interior of the church itself and of the Victorian vaults prior to demolition. In the S of the site earliest activity was represented by a brickearth horizon cut by stakeholes and a possible beam-slot. They were truncated by the earlier graves of a cemetery which contained Roman, Saxon and medieval burials. There were three Roman burials, one of them in a limestone sarcophagus, orientated SW. The skeleton was of a man who died in his mid-40s and was about 5'6" in height. It has been radiocarbon dated to AD 410. There were at least four Saxon burials, one of which was of high status, containing a silver ring, a small green glass palm cup and a copper hanging bowl which contained hazelnuts, a pagan symbol of rebirth. It is dated to late 6th – early 7th c.

Similarly dated items of jewellery were found in a linear cut through which a Saxon pit had cut. A number of Saxon pits were recorded in other areas of the site; these contained large assemblages of animal bone and daub, a fragment of a loom-weight and part of a bone thread-picker. The majority of the burials were medieval, none of which contained grave goods. An E-W aligned 16th-c brick and tile wall was recorded: it probably represents one of the small tenement buildings to the N of the church. Above the sarcophagus was an 18th-c tiled tank and a trench in the N of the site revealed a 17th-c yard surface and at least two phases of 18th–19th-c brick cellars, relating to the properties on the N side of the present church. To the E of the church, 88 coffin remains were recorded from three large pits, probably the result of vault clearance in the 1850s. Two brick-lined wells were also recorded in this area, one possibly contemporary with the 16th-c wall, the other 18th or 19th c. WC

Fortress House, 23 Savile Row, W1 TQ 2910 8090 PCA (James Langthorne) watching brief July 2006 Concept Consultants SVL06

The remains of a late 19th–20th-c brick structure, possibly the predecessor of the current building, cut the natural gravel. The sub-basement installations of the current post-war building truncated both the natural and the earlier structure.

8 South Audley Street, W1 TQ 2845 8038 PCA (Amelia Fairman) watching brief Nov 2006 The High Commission of India AUD06 Natural sand was cut by various mid-late 19th-c masonry structures. Severe truncation of the site by 20th-c services and underpinning for the current building was recorded.

16 Suffolk Street, SW1 TQ 2978 8058 AOC (Les Capon) watching brief Jan–Apr 2006 Barrie Tankel Partnership SFK06

Brick foundations of 19th-c date, part of a property destroyed by WWII bombing, were revealed.

Abford House, Vauxhall Bridge, SW1 TQ 2901 7909 MoLAS (Jodi Davidson) geoarchaeological evaluation Oct 2006 Abford House Unit Trust VAU06

The site had been heavily truncated during construction of the present building; natural gravels were recorded beneath the basement slab, traces of sandy clay subsoil were observed in the S part of the site. It is possible that the site lay on or at the margin of an island of higher ground from the Mesolithic period onwards.