

Fieldwork Round-up 2009

Joanna Wylie

Fieldwork projects are listed alphabetically by street name within boroughs. The site name and address is followed by the OS grid reference, the name of the organisation carrying out the work, type and dates of work, the source of funding and site code. WC indicates that work continues into 2010.

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BARKING & DAGENHAM

Barford Chemicals Building, Abbey Road, Barking, IG11 TQ 4407 8346 PCA (Malcolm Gould, Stuart Holden) building recording, watching brief Nov–Dec 2009 WYG Environment Planning Transport Ltd BFP09 The building was locally listed, as it lay within the Abbey Road Conservation Area, and was thought to have been built as an icehouse and to have historic associations with Barking's former fishing industry. The first large commercial icehouses in the country were built in Barking on Fisher Street (now Abbey Road) and were part of the development of new fishing methods that

extended the preservation of the catch. These were associated with the development of The Short Blue Fishing Fleet, the largest fishing fleet in England in the 1850s, which was centred on Town Quay in Barking. The investigation established that the Barford Chemicals Building was built between 1864 and 1897. Although it has been altered in the 20th c, it incorporated much of the original 19th-c building fabric including the substantial brick external walls, large segmental arched openings on two elevations and internal triangular corners. The internal layout had been redesigned with the insertion of brick partition walls and a first floor. The single span roof structure with a large gable at the E and W elevations was a mid-20th c replacement of the previous roofs, similarly aligned but with three gables at the E and W elevations. A watching brief on the removal of the concrete slab of the building is ongoing. WC

The Granary, Abbey Road, Barking, IG11 TQ 4400 8340 PCA (Kari Bower) building recording Dec 2009 Roof Ltd GRX09

The building was originally constructed in 1866 and formed part of a maltings complex owned by Randells, Howell and Company. The purpose-built structure has five storeys including a converted attic space. Recording, undertaken prior to renovation as part of the Thames Gate Redevelopment Project, revealed that most of the building's original fabric has survived intact although windows, internal fixtures and fittings have been altered. Few changes have been made to the building's basic outline and main internal layout, and a new annexe was added in the late 19th c. 20th-c alterations included the insertion of new metal stairwells, new truss structures in both the main granary and annexe, and the addition of breeze block wall partitions.

EDF Cable Route: Barking West to Cherry Tree FCC, Barking West Sub-station to Cherry Tree Sub-station, Barking, RM9 TQ 4761 8398 to 4816 8594 MOLA (Bruce Ferguson) watching brief Jan–May 2009 EDF Energy BXC09

Natural brickearth was observed at several points in the W part of the route and natural clay was revealed in the E section. A NE–SW brick pathway was recorded in the central area of Parsloes Park and two phases of a NE–SW red brick wall were exposed W of the pathway, all of 17th to 19th-c date. Ditches and pits were recorded at the W end of the park and within the contractors' compound on the NE side, probably relating to 18th to 19th-c agricultural activity. A possible backfilled WWII bomb crater was excavated towards the W end of the park.

Valence House, Becontree Avenue, RM8 TQ 4810 8650 MOLA (Isca Howell, Simon

Pennington, Ken Pitt *et al*) watching brief Jan–Nov 2009 London Borough of Barking and Dagenham VNH07

Following a 2007 evaluation (*LA 12* supp. 1 (2008) 2), monitoring exposed wall paintings of 16th to 17th-c date behind later finishes on the first floor of the house. A brick well and brick cesspit of 17th to 19th-c date were recorded in a drainage trench outside the house and the original medieval moat was observed in section in trenches to the SW. Landscaping of the new moat revealed an 18th-c brick foundation, probably of a barn, as shown on a 1914 OS map.

East London Transit, River Road (near), Barking, IG11 TQ 4530 8290 OA (Carl Champness) geoarchaeological watching brief Apr 2009 Parsons Brinckerhoff ESL09

Geotechnical test pits were monitored revealing a sequence of alluvium, peat, upper alluvium and modern made-ground. The peat was at a similar depth to peat deposits recorded nearby during A13 Thames Gateway Widening Scheme investigations (WMA02).

Dagenham Washlands, adjacent to Wantz Stream and Beam River, Dagenham, RM10 TQ 5030 8380 AS (Gareth Barlow) watching brief Aug 2009 Ian Farmer Associates (1998) Ltd DWL09

Sequences of alluvial and peat deposits were recorded at the SE edge of the site and test pits on the W side revealed evidence of ground-raising.

See Havering

Chadwell Heath Golf Club, Whalebone Lane North, Romford, RM6 TQ 4910 8851 TVAS (Andrew Weale) evaluation Aug–Sept 2009 Cranfield Golf Academy WBL09

A geophysical survey identified linear features and 175 trenches were excavated, 42 of which were placed to examine the geophysical anomalies. Natural gravel was observed, but most trenches exposed brickearth, overlain by subsoil and topsoil. One trench exposed a small late Bronze Age or early Iron Age pit with pottery and a small amount of Roman and medieval pottery was recovered. A number of ditches were recorded, one of which appeared to coincide with the historic boundary of the Manor of Marks (and present borough boundary), as shown on a 1662 map. Several other ditches coincided with boundaries depicted on 19th-c maps, most notably the 1895 OS map. WC

See Havering

Becontree Heath Leisure Centre, Becontree Heath, Wood Lane, Dagenham, RM8 TQ 4910 8682 MOLA (David Sankey) evaluation Oct 2009 Stace LLP LCE09

Four evaluation trenches revealed natural gravels and sandy silts cut by the bases of

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several late 18th to 19th-c features. A wood-lined well and two cultivation beds were recorded on the W side of the site and a domestic cesspit was exposed to the E of these features. A shallow and undated E–W aligned feature near the E edge of the site may represent a field boundary.

BARNET

Watchtower Building (former Hendon Aerodrome), Aerodrome Road, NW9 TQ
2189 9000 MOLA (Michael Tetreau, Andrew Westman) building recording May 2009–Jan 2010 St George Central London Ltd WTQ09
The Grade II listed former Watchtower Building was constructed in 1915 as offices of the Grahame-White Aviation Co Ltd, whose aircraft factory buildings and hangars adjoined it to W and E. The grass airfield of Hendon aerodrome to the N was overlooked by the watchtower at the N end of the building. This, the first airfield control tower, was on four storeys at the top of an open-well moulded timber staircase, with an open-air viewing terrace just below on the roof of Grahame-White's 1st-floor office, which in turn had a balcony to its N. The N and S ends of the building were red brick with elegant entrances and window openings. The body of the building, some 70 m long, comprised three sheds side-by-side with metal-truss factory roofs supported by rolled steel columns. The external walls were constructed of plain brick between the steel columns, whilst the interior had been variously partitioned with brick, cement block and timber-framed walls, some with wired-glass internal windows. A basement in the SW contained a boiler, with a square-sectioned brick chimney. The aerodrome (subsequently RAF Hendon) was closed in 1957, and the Watchtower Building was last used in 1988 when the RAF vacated the site. The building has been dismantled and will be partially re-erected in the grounds of the RAF Museum, Hendon, 150 m to the N.

The Sternberg Centre, Finchley Manor House, 80 East End Road, Finchley, N3 TQ
2550 9000 MOLA (Aleksandra Cetera) watching brief Mar–Apr 2009 van Heyningen and Haward Architects on behalf of the Manor House Trust MHF02
Following earlier work in 2002 (*LA 10* supp. 2 (2003) 34), monitoring in the NE corner of the site outside the SAM area revealed natural clay and a modern N–S aligned ceramic pipe sealed by subsoil and disturbed topsoil.

Jewish Community Secondary School (former East Barnet Upper School and Livingstone Primary School), Westbrook Crescent, West Barnet, EN4 TQ
2650 9687 MOLA (Sasathorn Pickering) watching brief Jan 2009 Mace Limited on behalf of the Jewish Community Secondary School Trust WBK08

Following work in 2008 (*LA 12* supp. 2 (2009) 46), monitoring exposed a sequence of natural clay, subsoil, topsoil and modern

turf. Residual prehistoric pottery sherds, daub fragments and flints were recovered from later or natural features; medieval pottery was also recovered, especially locally produced coarse-ware of probable 11th to 12th-c date. An irregular cut of uncertain purpose was revealed, containing burnt fragments of daub and pottery sherds dated from mid-11th to 13th c. The remainder of the features, apart from one modern intrusion, are believed to be naturally formed tree boles.

BEXLEY

Hall Place: Jacobean Barn, Bourne Road, Bexley, DA5 TQ
5022 7431 PCA (Guy Seddon, John Payne, Kari Bower) excavation, building recording Jan–Apr 2009 Michells and Butlers plc BXL09

The Jacobean Barn is a Grade II listed structure which lies within the Grade II listed park and garden of Hall Place (mid-16th-c). The excavation revealed a layer of natural alluvium overlain by 17th to 18th-c levelling layers. A compacted 17th to 18th-c chalk surface sealed the levelling deposits, and was in turn cut by the construction cut for a 19th-c N–S wall which abutted the S wall of the barn. During building recording, original 17th-c brickwork was recorded in the S wall to the W of the barn door porch, though much of the wall had been rebuilt following the insertion of window and door openings in the 20th c.

Crayford Town Hall, 112 Crayford Road, Crayford, Dartford, DA1 TQ
5161 7456 AOC (Chris Clarke) evaluation Nov 2009 HFHA Limited CFF09

Five trenches exposed a sequence of alluvial deposits and palaeochannels, peat and substantial made-ground deposits, the latter mostly of 19th to 20th-c date but with one isolated dump of medieval date. The made-ground deposits were sealed by demolition rubble from the terraced houses that formerly occupied the site and the current car park and yard area completed the sequence.

Embassy Court, High Street, Welling, DA16 TQ
4668 7572 PCA (Neil Hawkins) excavation Apr–May 2009 CgMs Consulting ECO08

Work continued to the E and W of the areas investigated in 2008 (*LA 12* supp. 2 (2009) 46). A large E–W Roman ditch, previously recorded in the centre of the site, cut the natural brickearth, and was seen to continue to both the E and W extensions. Roman domestic rubbish pits were recorded in W of the site, while in the E, two more possible cremation urns were recorded, providing evidence for a possible cremation pyre, in addition to at least one grave cut and various pits filled by Roman building material. Several Roman curvilinear features and a NE–SW ditch were also recorded in the E of the site.

John Newton Court, Welling, DA16 TQ
4692 7562 MOLA (Bruce Ferguson, Julian Bowsher) evaluation, watching brief Feb, Jun–Jul 2009 Grehan Contractors Ltd JNW09

Four trenches were excavated; disturbed subsoil was recorded at the W end of the site, having survived in part due to the rapid backfilling of a potential linear feature, possibly the remains of the *Penpool Stream*, and the low-level multi-period use of the area. The preserved subsoil followed the contour of the underlying natural, suggesting that the landscape originally sloped or that the inclined edge formed the bank of the stream, in which case the *Penpool Stream* occurred naturally within the site. There was also evidence of features cutting into the surviving subsoil, of unclear date and/or function however. Further evidence of five cut features was recorded at the E end of the site; one feature was identified as a potential N–S aligned ditch, truncated by a cremation burial. These features probably form part of a Roman settlement, possibly the continuation of a settlement recorded in 1989 (KEWW89) some 70 m to the NE of the site. A subsequent watching brief suggested that the area had been open land for most of its history, with evidence of 19th-c horticultural use. A pond also appeared to have been present, probably infilled during the early-mid-20th c. Modern concrete sealed the deposits.

Bexley Pupil Referral Unit, Lensbury Way, Abbey Wood, SE2 TQ
4752 7937 AOC (Paul Harris) and QUEST (Rob Batchelor) borehole survey Sept 2009 Mouchel Ltd ABB09

Five boreholes were excavated, recovering core samples of natural gravels overlain by thick alluvial clay and peat deposits sealed by 19th to 20th-c made ground.

202 North Cray Road (land adjacent), Sidcup, DA14 TQ
4880 7163 BAG (Pip Pulfer) evaluation, excavation, May–Nov 2009 Bexley Archaeological Group Management Committee ANC05

Following work in 2008 (*LA 12* supp. 2 (2009) 46), a further eight metre section of a c. 18th-c brick culvert was revealed. No finds have been associated with it, and its purpose remains uncertain. A substantial rubbish pit to the rear of the site of 17th-c almshouses produced the stone from a 17th to 18th-c '*memento mori*' ring, a type worn by relatives and friends to commemorate a deceased person. WC

St Mary's Old People's Home, Vicarage Road, Bexley, DA5 TQ
4979 7321 AOC (Stella Bickelmann) evaluation Dec 2009 Purelake New Homes Ltd VCB08

Following a watching brief in 2008 (*LA 12* supp. 2 (2009) 46), two trenches were excavated revealing natural sand gravels overlain by modern service runs.

BRENT

20a Neasden Lane (Ebony Court), Church End, Willesden, Neasden, NW10 TQ
2153 8488 TVAS (Danielle Milbank) evaluation Feb 2009 CgMs Consulting EBN09

Four trenches in the grounds of the property exposed London Clay, subsoil and topsoil

with some truncation and building rubble from modern surfaces.

BROMLEY

H. Smith Yard, Bellefield Road, Fordcroft, BR5 TQ 4668 6757 PCA (John Payne) watching brief Apr–Jul 2009 Thames Water plc BFF05 Following the 2007 phase of work (*LA 12* supp. 1 (2008) 3), a further watching brief revealed natural drift geology cut by a Roman posthole and sealed by a sequence of deposits, the earliest dated to the Roman period. A layer of sterile colluvial sediment sealed the Roman horizon. A 19th-c levelling layer, service cuts and a roughly cobbled trackway either overlay or truncated the earlier deposits.

Crystal Palace Low-Level Station, Crystal Palace Station Road, SE19 TQ 3412 7054 MOLA (Andrew Westman, Michael Tetreau, David Sorapure) building recording Oct 2008–Jun 2009 Transport for London CYX08 A survey was carried out at this Grade II listed station which opened in 1854 to serve the large number of visitors to Crystal Palace, which had been relocated from Hyde Park. The station was extended in 1857 and partially rebuilt in the 1870s. The public entrance and ticket office were relocated in 1986 to new facilities adjacent to the S side of the 1870s entrance building. The survey focused on those elements of the station subject to alteration or demolition as part of the refurbishment for the East London Line extension, including internal walls and fireplaces within the 1870s station building and at platform level. Refurbishment plans will see the reopening and reuse of the 1870s building and its impressive booking hall, whilst the 1980s steel and glass structure known as ‘the birdcage’ will be demolished.

263 High Street, St Mary Cray, Orpington, BR5 TQ 4717 6738 AS (Zbigniew Pozorski) watching brief Jun 2009 Circa Ltd HIM09 Monitoring revealed natural sand and gravel cut by a post-medieval pit and a second undated pit. Natural deposits were overlain by sand with gravel and ceramic building material in the W of the site, and elsewhere by made ground and topsoil.

Kemnal Manor, Kemnal Road (land at east side), Chislehurst, BR7 TQ 4480 7195 ASE (Kathryn Grant) evaluation Sept 2009 OPEN Architecture KMN09

Fifteen trenches exposed natural sand and clay overlain by subsoil and topsoil. WC

Down House, Luxted Road, Downe, Orpington, BR6 TQ 4311 6111 OA (Rowan McAlley) watching brief May 2009 Caroe & Partners Architects/English Heritage DND09 The watching brief revealed natural sand overlain by a sequence of levelling layers and a gravel surface, most likely a yard, with a contemporary drain pipe beneath, all of probable 17th to 19th-c date. The area had subsequently been used as a garden, with a garden soil laid over the gravel surface. The

garden soil was in turn sealed by a modern paved surface.

Sidcup World of Golf, Sidcup Road, Chislehurst, BR7 TQ 4450 7212 TVAS (James Lewis) evaluation Nov 2009 Woodland Environmental SDP09

Six trenches all revealed London Clay, sealed by subsoil and topsoil. Made ground was exposed above buried topsoil in a trench in the SE of the site, comprising re-deposited clay laid out to form a golf bunker.

CAMDEN

UK Centre for Medical Research and Innovation (UKCMRI), 2 Brill Place, NW1 TQ 2988 8306 MOLA (Raoul Bull, Ken Pitt) watching brief Mar–Aug 2009 URS Corporation Ltd UKC09

Thirteen geotechnical test pits revealed truncated London Clay in the E and W parts of the site, and in some test pits clean clay deposits were exposed closer to the present ground level, although it is unclear whether they were natural or reburied. Construction of the 19th-c Somers Town Goods Depot had truncated and disturbed deposits, and a 19th-c N–S brick drain in the NE part of the site was the only feature predating the depot’s construction. Modern made ground deposits and services sealed by modern fill prevailed across the E part of the site and strip foundations for the 20th-c CTRL House had further truncated and disturbed the W part of the site.

Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospital, 144 Euston Road, NW1 TQ 2983 8270 MOLA (Sian Anthony) watching brief Jan 2009 Unison EZG09

Truncated natural clay was overlain by modern made ground. Archaeological remains appear to have been removed by the construction of the hospital buildings from the late 19th c onwards.

155 Grays Inn Road, WC1 TQ 3075 8232 PCA (Stuart Holden) watching brief Apr 2009 CgMs Consulting GIC09

A layer of possible re-deposited natural clay and the fill of a channel sealed natural sand and gravel. Deposits of 18th-c topsoil and 19th-c structural remains completed the sequence.

Phase 2A New Clinical Building, Great Ormond Street Hospital, Great Ormond Street, WC1 TQ 3047 8212 MOLA (Sian Anthony) evaluation Feb 2009 Great Ormond Street Hospital GOM08

Following work in 2008 (*LA 12* supp. 2 (2009) 47), a further trench exposed truncated natural gravels overlain by re-deposited clay containing 19th to 20th-c rubble, modern made ground and a concrete slab.

Kenwood House, Hampstead Lane, Hampstead, NW3 TQ 2707 8732 OA (Mike Sims) watching brief Jan 2009 English Heritage KDO09

A watching brief exposed made ground deposits consisting of demolition material,

and the base of a late 18th-c wall running parallel to the W wall of the house.

Witanhurst House, Highgate West Hill, N6 TQ 2811 8720 MOLA (Simon Pennington, Antonietta Lerz) watching brief, evaluation Feb, Nov 2009 Witanhurst Construction Management Ltd HWT09

Monitoring of three geotechnical test pits revealed natural sands overlain by modern make-up and the existing car park surface. A subsequent evaluation exposed natural brickearth, sands and clay outcrops with gravel, sloping from E to W across the site. The surface of the natural had been heavily truncated, removing all but the deepest features including two inter-cutting features in the N part of the site that may have been associated with the 19th-c gardens of the former Parkfield House. These features were cut by a 19th-c brick-lined well located to the S of a functioning cast iron water pump, which it may have preceded. Modern make-up deposits completed the sequence.

210 Kentish Town Road, NW5 TQ 2890 8490 PCA (Sarah Barrowman, Alexander Pullen) watching brief Mar 2009 Angel Care KTW08 Natural gravels were overlain by 19th-c made ground which was cut by the construction cut for a N–S wall associated with an 1870s property.

King’s Cross Central: Eastern Goods Yard, Pancras Road, NW1 TQ 3012 8353, TQ 3017 8356, TQ 3023 8368, TQ 3005 8371, TQ 3009 8348 PCA (Shane Maher) excavation, watching brief Jan–Dec 2009 Argent (King’s Cross) Limited KXI07

Investigations continued, following work in 2008 (*LA 12* supp. 2 (2009) 48), revealing further evidence of the construction and development of the complex. Two canal docks and the bases of goods platforms were identified within the Granary, whilst the canal dock and entrance tunnel of the Eastern Transit Shed were revealed to its S. Further evidence of the loading and offloading facilities of the Potato Market were also uncovered including a series of walls, both exterior and interior, and two concrete turntable pits with associated railway tracks.

King’s Cross Station: Main Train Shed, Western Range, Suburban Train Shed, Southern Concourse, York Way, NW1 TQ 3025 8315 John McAslan and Partners (Erica Cotton) building recording Nov 2007–early 2008 Network Rail KCR08

Building recording was carried out on the Main and Suburban Train Sheds and Southern Concourse by Ingram Consultancy for John McAslan Partners, who recorded the Western Range Internal Areas (Phase 1).

See also KOA08

King’s Cross: Midland Goods Shed, Goods Way, NW1 TQ 3024 8358 PCA (Richard Archer) watching brief Feb 2009 King’s Cross General Partner Limited KXM08

A watching brief followed building recording in 2008 (*LA 12* supp. 2 (2009) 48). A mid-19th-c levelling layer was cut by the construction cuts of the Goods Shed’s N, W

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and S brick walls. Later alterations to the building were also exposed, including rails which formerly passed through an archway (since blocked) into the Goods Shed, the cobbled surface of the West Handyside Canopy, evidence for the construction of the internal timber platform supported by brick sleeper walls, the concrete foundation plinth for one of the internal c. 1872 circular cast iron columns and the shallow foundations of the office block added to the S end of the Goods Shed in c. 1872. Various types of pipes were observed including ceramic drains, cast iron hydraulic supply and exhaust pipes.

King's Cross Station Redevelopment Programme; Package 1: Inverted Arch, Eastern Range (Cab Road), N1 TQ 3031 8330 MOLA (David Sorapure) building recording Nov 2009 Carillion on behalf of Network Rail ERC07

An inverted brick-built arch was revealed during contractor's works at the N end of the Eastern Range of the station, resting on a bed of re-deposited natural clay and gravels. The arch is not shown on any historic plans of the station and evidence suggests that it was a later addition. It is not clear however whether it was built during the 1853 construction of the station, or after the station was completed and operational as an unplanned solution to combat the downward thrust of the E vault of the main trains shed. It is possible that a further inverted arch could also exist at the S end of the Eastern Range beneath the former exit of the cab rank, matching the arch at the N end.

King's Cross Station Redevelopment Programme; Package 1: Policeman's Bothy, beside Cab Road and adjacent to York Way, N1 TQ 3031 8330 MOLA (David Sorapure) building recording, watching brief Jan-Jul 2009 John McAslan & Partners ERC07

Following previous work on Platform Y (*LA 12* supp. 2 (2009) 48), the Policeman's Bothy (to the N of the main train shed on the station's E side) was recorded prior to demolition. While the Battlebridge Viaduct was in use, a small two-storied bothy building was constructed in the 1890s on the S side of the bridge's E junction with York Way, forming a single-roomed policeman's shelter at street level. In the early 20th c, the viaduct was demolished, apart from the easternmost vault adjacent to the bothy. An additional building was constructed on top during the 1930s, with the surviving vault providing structural support, and it had a separate street-level entrance from the previous bothy. A third two-storey building was later added on the W side of the previous buildings, with internal access to the 1930s structure on the second floor. The Metropolitan Police probably continued to use the buildings into the 20th c, although all the buildings were used by the British Rail Engineer's Department in the 1950s.

King's Cross Station Redevelopment Programme; Package 6: Western Concourse and associated works, York Way, NW1 TQ 3025 8315 MOLA (David Sorapure) building

recording Jan–Dec 2009 Taylor Woodrow/ Network Rail KOA08

The Grade 1 listed Western Range was initially partially recorded in a 2008 photographic survey by John McAslan & Partners for Network Rail (KCR08). MOLA completed the survey and monitored the stripping of the buildings' interiors prior to refurbishment, following previous Package 6 work in 2008 (*LA 12* supp. 2 (2009) 49). The Western Range is a series of buildings running N–S along the W side of the main train shed. It is very large and complex, ranging between three and four-storeys with extensive basement and attic areas and two mezzanine levels. The Western Range was originally the working heart of the station, built for departing passengers, and its central area housed the double-height booking hall, waiting rooms and refreshment rooms. To the S were the Great Northern Railway's boardrooms and office rooms and to the N was the parcels office where a large, glass-roofed open central space known as the Atrium allowed natural light into the adjacent offices. The basement housed kitchens, larders, wine cellars, beer cellars and stores for coal, linen and wood. By the 1870s the suburban train shed was added to the NW of the Western Range, bringing in local commuter rail lines. At the same time, the Western Range was extended to the N with a further building providing more rooms at platform level with office space above. A WWII bomb destroyed much of the area to the N of the booking hall which remained undeveloped until recently, and it is still referred to as the 'Bomb Gap'. Alterations to the internal layout of the Western Range continued throughout its 157-year use and post office buildings were added to the W between the Western Range and the Great Northern Hotel. In 1973 the original booking hall was closed and altered to house plant machinery whilst a single storey structure was built to house the new ticket office and passenger concourse at the S end of the station, fronting Euston Road. WC

See also *KCR08*

King's Cross: Plot T1, York Way, King's Cross, NW1 TQ 2989 8373 PCA (Amelia Fairman) watching brief Jan–Apr 2009 Argent (King's Cross) Limited KXR09

Natural clay was sealed by mid- to late 19th-c levelling deposits and remnants of the former 'Saddlers Shop' and 'Store House'. Cutting or sealing the levelling layers were numerous late 19th-c services and pipe trenches, the remains of the early 20th-c water softening plant and several phases of cobbled road surface, interpreted as the former Wharf Road and former yard surfaces. Late 20th-c made ground sealed the site.

Sir John Soane's Museum, 13 Lincoln's Inn Fields, WC2 TQ 3081 8147 PCA (Amanda Hayhurst) building recording Oct–Nov 2009 Sir John Soane's Museum JSN09

Building recording supplemented an ongoing architect's survey, part of the '*Opening up the Soane*' project which aims to return the museum back to the architect's original

designs. Basement test pits, areas of lifted floorboards on the ground, second and third floors and areas of removed wall coverings on the first and second floors all revealed a series of original features including brickwork, supports to timber flooring, blocked doors, wallpaper, paint and plaster.

Lissenden Gardens and Gordon House Road (Thames Water Trench), Gospel Oak, NW5 TQ 2841 8572 PCA (Amelia Fairman) watching brief Dec 2008 – Jan 2009 CgMs Consulting on behalf of Thames Water LSG09

Natural clay was overlain by a late 19th to early 20th-c dump layer and a cast iron water pipe.

Bindery, British Museum, 1–2 Montague Place, WC1 TQ 2996 8175 PCA (Alexander Pullen, Malcolm Gould) watching brief, evaluation, building recording Mar–Aug 2009 The British Museum MPB09

Natural sandy gravel and brickearth were cut and overlain by a series of 17th to 20th-c features. These features included early 17th-c walls, ditches and pitting; 17th-c walls and deposits relating to the rear garden boundary of Montague House and its subsequent extension; features relating to the construction, use and contraction of 18th to 19th-c properties on Bedford Square and Montague Place, and the more recent building development of the British Museum itself.

17 South Grove, Highgate, N6 TQ 2807 8722 PCA (Paw Jorgensen) watching brief Dec 2009 – Feb 2010 FROG Architects and Surveyors Ltd SGQ09

Natural sand and gravels were sealed by modern made ground.

Water mains replacement works in many roads north and south of Trafalgar Square and Strand, including Aldwych, Covent Garden, the Embankment, WC2 TQ 2965 8070 (W) TQ 3115 8110 (E) CA (Gill King, Eleanor Coen, Jonathan Henckert *et al*) watching brief Sept 2008 – Dec 2009 Thames Water Utilities Ltd TZC08

Following work in 2008 (*LA 12* supp. 2 (2009) 81), further mains replacement works involved open-cut trenches and localised pits. Natural deposits were not exposed, and occasional made-ground deposits may relate to original 17th to 18th-c development, probably upcast from construction or cellar excavation. In most areas, works have revealed mid-19th to 20th-c made-ground and fills, often relating to existing services. Occasional 19th-c brick foundations and backfilled coal cellars have also been exposed, particularly where roads have been widened. WC

See *Westminster*

Klippan House, Well Walk, Hampstead, NW3 TQ 2679 8612 PCA (Richard Humphrey) evaluation May 2009 CgMs Consulting KLI09

Natural clay was cut by a 17th to 19th-c NE–SW gully and sealed by a sequence of 19th-c ground-raising deposits. Topsoil and demolition rubble overlay the later deposit.

CITY OF LONDON

Postman's Park, Aldersgate Street, EC1 TQ 3211 8148 MOLA (Robin Wroe-Brown) watching brief Mar 2009 Corporation of London PTP09

A watching brief was carried out on work to repair a hole in the path caused by subsidence adjacent to a tomb. The subsidence was found to be caused by a decayed tree root; in the process of excavation the entrance to a 19th-c brick burial vault beneath the tomb was partially exposed and recorded.

Bishopsgate Institute, 230 Bishopsgate, EC2 TQ 3341 8172 AOC Group (Fitz) watching brief Aug–Nov 2009 Mouchel Management Consulting BIJ09

Excavations for manholes and a lift pit and the re-excavation of existing drainage runs were monitored. Whilst the re-excavation of the drainage runs followed the path of previously truncated soils, areas of surviving Roman and medieval strata were exposed in the basement rooms either side of the runs, and a probable post-Great Fire brick-lined well was recorded during the new lift pit excavation. Natural gravels were exposed.

Churchyard of St Botolph without Bishopsgate (fountain repair), Bishopsgate Churchyard, EC2 TQ 3318 8148 MOLA (Robin Wroe-Brown) watching brief Mar 2009 Corporation of London SBT09

Monitoring of works to investigate subsidence of the W end of the fountain in the S churchyard revealed soft soil and backfill of the City ditch, known to run across the site. Natural deposits were not observed.

Churchyard of St Botolph without Bishopsgate (gas main replacement), Bishopsgate Churchyard, EC2 TQ 3318 8148 MOLA (Robin Wroe-Brown) watching brief Mar 2009 Morrison Utility Services SBP09

Monitoring of works to investigate ageing gas mains exposed modern backfill; natural deposits were not reached.

Bread Street dropshafts, Bread Street (the highway), EC4 TQ 3231 8117 MOLA (Andy Daykin) watching brief Nov 2009–Jan 2010 Corporation of London Department of Planning and Transportation BDJ09

The excavation of three dropshafts in the N part of Bread Street between the junctions with Cheapside and Watling Street was monitored. At the N end, a brick wall forming part of the Victorian sewer system was recorded, but modern walls and services had otherwise truncated all deposits. In the central section of the street on the W side, dumped deposits containing Roman pottery were cut by part of a Roman or medieval chalk wall. Adjacent to this on the E side of the street, a sequence of Roman dumping containing pottery and building material was recorded. Of particular note was a small palette used for grinding cosmetics or medicines. It was finely cut, unusually small and made from imported white marble, rather than the more usual fine-grained stone, shale, or Purbeck marble. The dumps

were sealed by medieval deposits. A N–S aligned medieval chalk wall footing was also recorded. Chalk and chalk/brick footings were observed mostly to the E of the chalk wall, although the wall was truncated by the footings at one end of the trench. These footings were overlain by a sequence of cellar walls, the earliest dating to the 17th c, modern deposits and the present ground surface. Natural strata were not observed.

Old Moorfields School, Bunhill Row, EC1 TQ 3260 8233 PCA (Douglas Killock) evaluation Mar 2009 CgMs Consulting MFE09

In the S of the site, the remains of late 19th to early 20th-c industrial structures were uncovered below modern hard standing. They comprised a brick floor surface, below which was a vaulted structure, a series of walls and a N–S flue running parallel to the modern boundary wall. In the N of the site beneath a demolition layer, part of a NE–SW wall or plinth was recorded, built above a narrower foundation. A linear NW–SE cut was also recorded, which might have formed through the grubbing out of a below-ground structure such as a coal bunker. A series of 17th to 19th-c dump layers were recorded below the structures in the N and W of the site. Natural strata were not reached.

Cannon Street Station, Cannon Place, EC4 TQ 3262 8085 MOLA (Jeremy Taylor) excavation, watching brief Jan–Jul 2009 Hines UK CNV08

Following work in 2008 (*LA 12*, supp. 2 (2009) 50), further excavation and monitoring focused on an area immediately adjacent to, but just outside, the W limit of the Roman Governor's Palace, a SAM. During construction of a new basement wall, a narrow strip of material was exposed and recorded. Natural clay was observed at the bottom of the sequence, the lack of a slope indicating a degree of truncation where the surface was levelled prior to structural occupation. Above the clay was limited evidence for pre-Palace structures (pre-AD 69), including a small fragment of mortar floor and a well-preserved *opus signinum* floor, sealed by a sequence of dump layers and trample with intermittent pitting. The pits contained a considerable amount of demolition material, including quantities of collapsed painted wall plaster. Above were the remains of a substantial building sequence which developed during the early to mid-2nd c. Structural features included ragstone and chalk foundations, ragstone walls, mortar floors and surfaces and a small fragment of rendered flint and tile wall with a tessellated floor. Evidence for later Roman activity was limited to a probable dump layer or garden soil of mid 4th to 5th-c date. A fragment of medieval chalk wall foundation provisionally dated to the 10th to mid-11th c was recorded above. Later activity was mainly represented by a series of brick culverts, two of which had disuse backfills dating to the late 18th to early 19th-c. The butt-end of a third, larger culvert respected the viaduct wall on Dowgate Hill, suggesting that it was contemporary with (or

built soon after) the construction of the station in the 1860s. At the S end of the strip, a late 18th to early 19th-c brick cellar wall was part-bedded onto the medieval chalk wall foundation. The sequence was completed by deposits relating to the construction of the station. WC

Cycle Hire Scheme Dropshaft (Cheapside), 63 Cheapside (adjacent to), EC2 TQ 3243 8116 MOLA (Andy Daykin) watching brief Nov 2009 Corporation of London Department of Planning and Transportation CPY09

A single dropshaft on the S side of Cheapside adjacent to the N end of Crown Court was monitored. Extensive modern services prevented deep excavation and no natural or archaeological deposits were observed.

City of London water mains replacement works, EC2 to EC4 TQ 3115 8100 to TQ 3360 8130 (E–W) CA (Jonathan Henckert, Eleanor Coen *et al*) watching brief Jan–Dec 2009 Thames Water Utilities Ltd TMM06

Mains replacement works (*LA 12*, supp. 2 (2009) 50–51) continued throughout the City, principally by means of trenches. In most areas 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, including wall footings and backfilled cellars, in most cases former coal cellars built out under the pavement. No natural strata were reached. WC

See below for specific archaeological finds (PYK08).

Crosby Square (The Pinnacle), EC2 TQ 3313 8123 MOLA (Ken Pitt) excavation Jan–Feb 2009, watching brief Mar–Aug 2009, excavation Sept–Oct 2009 The Pinnacle No. 1 Ltd CYQ05

Further excavation and a watching brief was carried out following work in 2008 (*LA 12*, supp. 2 (2009) 51). Natural brickearth was cut by probable quarries and a possible grave cut. The quarries were sealed in the E and S by fragmented remains of Roman clay and timber buildings, one of which had a plain red tessellated floor, and in the NE corner of the site by the robbed foundations of a Roman masonry building. At least two rooms associated with this building were found, all with brickearth floors. A Roman masonry drain cut E–W across the building, a wider return to a N–S aligned drain made from re-used roof tiles recorded in the NW of the site. The buildings were sealed by thick dumps of re-deposited brickearth containing painted wall plaster fragments and cut by a sequence of Roman and medieval pitting, overlain by soil layers and yard surfaces. The E range of the Crosby Place vaults was also exposed. The E range of vaults was backfilled with concrete in 1982, and the concrete filling the S vault was broken out, enabling recording of the vault. It appeared to have been constructed during the 16th c with stone walls and brick vaulting. Modern activity had truncated all later remains, and the watching brief revealed only modern concrete.

FIELDWORK ROUND-UP

20 Fenchurch Street, EC3 TQ 3308 8088 MOLA (Gemma Stevenson, Robin Wroe-Brown) excavation Nov 2008 – May 2009 Land Securities FEU08

Following work in 2007 (*LA 12*, supp. 1 (2008) 52), the second and third phases of the excavation in the SE (10 Rood Lane) and NW parts of the site took place. Natural brickearth was cut by posts and slots, possibly representing the early Roman occupation prior to the Boudican fire. Also at this level was a timber-lined drain in the base of an E–W cut running through the W area of the site. Sealing these features was a burnt layer, identified more or less across the site and tentatively interpreted as Boudican fire deposits (AD 60–61). Above this were features possibly linked to the suspected military fort in the area. A hastily laid and temporarily used N–S road and large hearth were recorded in the SE of the site, sealed by Roman clay and timber building remains with other domestic occupation. In the SE there were also late Roman ragstone foundations running both N–S and E–W which appeared to consist of at least two phases of construction. Roman industry was represented by a hearth sequence and burnt deposits with possible metalworking associations in the NW corner of the site. In the W area of the site, a Roman pit was identified with traces of lime in the base. Survival from later periods was mostly confined to deep pits including medieval wattle-lined pits, chalk-lined cesspits, an oval chalk-lined storage pit and a late medieval chalk-lined well. A number of red brick structures of 17th to 18th-c date were evident and on the S side of 10 Rood Lane, a basement and collapsed floor were excavated, revealing numerous pottery vessels and sherds, including several near-complete Bellarmine jars and a fragmentary Delftware plate. Modern foundations had removed all later deposits.

Cycle Hire Scheme: Golden Lane Dropshaft: Golden Lane (west side), near to junction with Brackley Street, EC1 TQ 3230 8201 MOLA (Andy Daykin) watching brief Dec 2009 – Jan 2010 Corporation of London Department of Planning and Transportation GOH09

A single dropshaft was monitored, exposing brickearth which was cut by a small pit containing 18th-c building material. The pit was sealed by three walls and a possible brick floor of an 18th-c cellar. Modern deposits and services completed the sequence.

Gresham Street dropshafts, corner of Gresham Street and Milk Street (outside No.2 Gresham Street), EC1 TQ 3239 8133 MOLA (Andy Daykin, Paul Thrale) Aug–Oct 2009 Corporation of London GRJ09

The excavation of four shafts was monitored and natural sandy clay was found to be sealed in the SW by a possible dumped deposit which was truncated by a N–S ragstone wall with a Roman or medieval chalk foundation. An E–W brick wall of 17th-c date abutted the E face of this, possibly

forming part of a cesspit or cellar. These features were sealed by levelling for the 20th-c basement slab. To the N, natural was overlain by levelling deposits for overlying walls; one wall of late 16th to 17th-c date appeared to form part of the corner of a structure. Two E–W brick walls of 18th-c or later date were visible to the S of this, backfilled with demolition debris and covered by modern made ground. In the E, dumped deposits were truncated by two perpendicular brick walls of 19th-c or later date and backfilled with demolition debris. 20th-c basement structures were recorded in the S part of the site, backfilled and overlain by modern material.

3 Lovat Lane, EC3 TQ 3306 8078 PCA (James Langthorne, Paw Jorgensen) watching brief Nov 2008 – Mar 2009 Lovat Lane Ltd LVA08 A further watching brief was undertaken following work in 2008 (*LA 12* supp. 2 (2009) 53). Natural brickearth was overlain by Roman brickearth slabs in the N portion of the site and 18th-c dump layers and garden soil in the E of the site. Extensive late 19th to 20th-c truncation was observed across the area.

Thameslink Blackfriars Station, New Bridge Street, Queen Victoria Street, EC4 and Blackfriars Bridge (southern abutment), SE1 TQ 3172 8087 (north bank) TQ 3170 8055 (south bank) MOLA (Mary Ruddy, Louise Fowler) geoarchaeological evaluation, watching brief May, Nov 2009 Network Rail THB09

On the S side of the Thames, the site lies within the Neckinger river, an ancient Thames tributary which ran between the Hopton Street and the Lambeth North eyots. On the N side of the Thames a deep depression in the river bed at the junction of the River Fleet and Thames was recorded in boreholes, interpreted as Late Glacial river scour. Deposits and finds from the boreholes indicate that this hollow filled with gravel during the Roman period, perhaps as a result of lower river levels. Roman inter-tidal or channel sediments have been tentatively identified on both sides of the Thames, deposited at the mouths of the Fleet and the Neckinger. On the N bank, these sediments were overlaid by construction debris dumps dating from the 16th c onwards, interspersed with episodes of alleviation. On the S bank, the sediments were overlain by organic alluvium of probable medieval date. Environmental evidence suggests that the sediments were deposited within a freshwater weedy environment with estuarine silts accumulating when floods overtopped the river wall. Boreholes on the N bank were located outside the 14th to 16th-c river fronts, but probably behind the 17th-c river wall. Monitoring of piling on the N bank, immediately N of Bridge House, revealed natural clay overlain by alluvial sand, clay, silt and 18th to 19th-c dumping. The W part of the area had been truncated, probably during the construction of the underground station platform to the N. WC *See also Southwark*

Capel House, 60 New Broad Street, EC2 TQ 3301 8149 MOLA (Ruth Taylor) watching brief May 2009 Lancaster Investments Ltd CPV09

A test pit in the basement garden was monitored following the discovery of human bone. The location of the human bone suggests that it was associated with the construction backfill of a 20th-c wall footing to the W. It was probably redeposited, derived either from All Hallows Church, or from the known Roman cemetery to the N. The test pit exposed possible fill of the city ditch, overlain by a layer of burnt timber and sealed by a demolition layer of probable 16th to 18th-c date. Garden soil completed the sequence.

St Paul's Cathedral School, 2 New Change, EC4 TQ 3215 8111 MOLA (David Sankey) evaluation, watching brief May, Aug–Sept 2009 Land Use Consultants NCE09

Five trial pits were excavated; a pit in the S part of the site exposed remains of the Wren Church of St Augustine, Watling Street, constructed in the 1680s and destroyed during the Blitz. These remains were sealed by modern makeup and imported topsoil. The other pits contained modern debris overlain by topsoil. Natural deposits were not exposed. Monitoring of landscaping for new play areas also revealed remains of the Wren Church and possibly part of the foundations of the earlier medieval church beneath modern material and topsoil. The Grade I listed tower footings were found to extend outside the tower wall.

Shield House, 16 New Street, EC2 TQ 3580 8152 MOLA (Tony Mackinder, David Sankey, Antonietta Lerz) watching brief Feb–Jun 2009 City Offices LLP NSD06

Following work in 2007 (*LA 12*, supp. 1 (2008) 9), a watching brief took place within the Grade II listed 18th-c East India Company warehouse. The entire warehouse site had been quarried for brickearth in the 17th c. Truncated natural gravels were observed beneath reworked brickearth, thought to be the lower brickfield fills. Coal and ash quarry fills, predominantly nightsoil with 16th and 17th-c pottery, were cut through by several brick foundations and a vaulted cess pit containing a range of table and kitchen wares dating to the mid-17th c. Details of the construction of the existing warehouse were also recorded: it had re-used chalk to fill soft spots beneath brick foundations and included broad foundations between the external walls. A central spine of stone pads supported wooden posts in one room. Elsewhere these were replaced by 19th-c iron stanchions and had two further lines of supports with offset brick foundations on either side of the central spine.

Cycle Hire Scheme: Queen Street Dropshaft: 30–33 Queen Street (adjacent to) and south of Great St Thomas Apostle and Queen Street junction, EC4 TQ 3243 8091 MOLA (Andy Daykin) watching brief Dec 2009 – Jan 2010 Corporation of London Department of Planning and Transportation QUO09

A single dropshaft was monitored, revealing a sequence of medieval dumped deposits containing mid-11th to 13th-c pottery and a bone pin-beater, a tool used to compact the threads in a two-beam vertical loom. Some residual Roman pottery was also recorded. These deposits were sealed by modern services, make-up and tarmac. Natural strata were not reached.

Barbican Theatre, Barbican Centre, Silk Street, EC2 TQ 3244 8181 MOLA (Emma Dwyer, Michael Tetreau) building recording May 2009 Barbican Theatre BTK09

A set of large-custom built lighting windlasses were recorded at the Grade II listed theatre, prior to their removal. The windlasses were an important part of the theatre's original stage machinery, designed for the Royal Shakespeare Company to store scenery and lighting for a whole season's plays in the upper area of an extra-tall fly tower. The windlasses allowed lighting bars to be arranged differently from season to season. The ten hand-operated windlasses on a 100' high grid each comprised a set of reels solidly fixed to a horizontal axle. As a windlass's axle turned, lines would either be reeled in or out depending on which way they had been wound onto the reels. A set of electrical cables and a wire rope leading to a suspended box of lighting power points was wound in one direction on any windlass's largest reel. Wound in the opposite direction on the windlass's second largest reel was a wire rope to lift an increasing amount of heavy chain as a counterweight. Power was supplied through solid connections from fixed sources on the grid to the moving cables by means of a third, drum-like reel on the windlass axle. Each windlass was supported on a pair of steel rails in an arrangement that allowed socket boxes to be dropped almost anywhere within the fly loft. The small cable head pulley of each windlass could be moved to change the position from which a socket box was suspended. The windlasses could also theoretically be moved upstage or downstage along their steel rails. It is understood that one windlass is to remain in position and that the counterweight chains of all the windlasses are to be left.

St James Garlickhythe Church, Skinner's Lane, EC4 TQ 3238 8085 MOLA (Isca Howell) watching brief Feb–Mar 2009 St James Church, Garlickhythe SGK08

Following work in 2008 (*LA 12*, supp. 2 (2009) 54), ground reduction of the yard to the NE of the church was monitored, and further recording was undertaken following demolition of the washroom annexe. Monitoring revealed that the remains of the medieval church foundations lie close to the present ground surface along the N and E limits of the yard, sealed by modern made ground and possibly the E wall of the vestry and washroom annexe. Demolition of the washroom annexe exposed the foundations of the present church and its sanctuary and vestry, indicating that it was partly constructed of re-used stone, possibly from

the medieval church or a nearby building. The foundations of the washroom annexe itself were mostly brick on stone rubble footings, incorporating a brick arched vault. The E wall of the vestry and washroom annexe may have been constructed over the top of an earlier chalk wall foundation, possibly marking the E end of the medieval church.

St Paul's Churchyard (coach park south of cathedral): watermain replacement works, EC4 TQ 3215 8120 CA (Gill King, Rosie Cummings) watching brief, excavation Apr 2009 Thames Water Utilities Ltd PYK08

Following work in 2008 (*LA 12*, supp. 2 (2009) 54), trenching towards the E end of Paternoster Row and just to the NE of the cathedral revealed a substantial section of E–W wall base, plus a separate and shorter section of stonework crossing the trench to the S. These remains form part of the foundation for the boundary wall of Wren's Cathedral, dating to c. 1712–14. The main section of wall base was of mixed construction, solid stone to the E and a brick relieving arch to the W. The foundation was at least 1.5 m wide whilst the relieving arch spanned about 1.8 m. Above these were the remains of a standing wall some 0.8 m wide. Built out from the inside face of this wall, and approximately 3 m apart, were two bases that would have supported back bracing for iron railings. Backfill adjacent to the wall and below the arch and the body of the wall itself included worked and/or moulded stone fragments: potential remains of the preceding cathedral. No natural strata were reached.

Rothschild Building, 1-10 St Swithin's Lane, EC4 TQ 3270 8100 MOLA (Tony Mackinder) watching brief Feb 2009 NM Rothschild & Sons SII07

Following work in 2007 (*LA 12*, supp. 1 (2008) 10), removal of the existing basement wall and ground reduction was observed, revealing truncated natural gravels cut by a possible Roman pit or well. Previous basement construction appears to have destroyed all other deposits.

Watermark Place (formerly Mondial House), 90 Upper Thames Street, EC4 TQ 3265 8069 MOLA (Tony Mackinder) watching brief Feb, May–Jun 2009 City Offices LLP UPM05

Two sewer connections in Angel Passage were monitored following work in 2007 (*LA 12*, supp. 1 (2008) 11). One connection revealed a N–S aligned chalk wall of medieval date, probably a river wall and similar to other waterfront walls found at Mondial House or Watermark Place and more recently at the adjacent Riverbank House (RKH06). The wall was overlain by modern deposits and the existing road surface.

St Bartholomew's Hospital, West Smithfield, EC1 TQ 3197 8151 MOLA (Agnieszka Bystron) evaluation Jan–Apr 2009 Skanska BPB05

Three evaluation pits were excavated following previous work in 2005 (*LA 11* supp. 2 (2006) 32), and two pits revealed

only modern deposits. A third pit exposed natural sand cut by a possible pit or well of probable 16th to 19th-c date, filled with clay. One corner of this pit contained part of a Victorian brick sewer beneath modern concrete and brick.

CROYDON

14 Brighton Road, Purley TQ 3117 6154 WYG (Guy Kendall) watching brief Jul 2009 Barratt Homes Kent Division BTQ09

Monitoring of three trial pits revealed very truncated subsoil horizons as a result of modern disturbance, and significant made-ground deposits. Borehole excavations were also undertaken, but no archaeological deposits were exposed.

Duppas Junior School, Goodwin Road, Croydon, CR0 TQ 3174 6419 MOLA (Antonietta Lerz) evaluation Aug 2009 London Borough of Croydon DUP09

Natural clay with flint was sealed by modern subsoil and topsoil.

20 Haling Park Road, South Croydon, CR2 TQ 3232 6376 TVAS (Sean Wallis) evaluation May 2009 Diocese of Southwark HNK09

One trench revealed natural chalk, a buried soil with modern brick fragments, made ground and topsoil. The absence of subsoil suggests previous truncation. Three further trenches exposed a sequence of chalk, subsoil and topsoil.

3 Kendra Hall Road, South Croydon TQ 3183 6325 OA (Mike Sims) watching brief Mar–Apr 2009 Copithorne Homes KHA09
Colluvium and chalk deposits were overlain by 19th- to 20th-c worked soil deposits consistent with open fields and domestic gardens. A probable palaeo-channel was observed.

96, 98, 100 Limpsfield Road, Sanderstead, Croydon, CR2 TQ 3426 6063 CAN (Christopher Sparey-Green) excavation Jun–Sept 2009 Riverdale Developments Ltd LPF09

Four areas were excavated, revealing a scatter of prehistoric features. A discontinuous and irregular enclosure system surrounded a scatter of stake and post holes, perhaps part of a circular structure, in the N part of the site, and a series of irregular pits adjoined to the S. An area of flint-rich soil to the SW may have represented traces of a field lynchet or slight earthwork extending beyond the site. Struck flint flakes and rare sherds of Bronze Age pottery were recovered from the post holes and pits; environmental sampling produced carbonised hazelnuts suitable for radiocarbon dating. A linear feature parallel to the S boundary probably demarcated a medieval or post-medieval trackway providing access from the road to a large chalk or clay pit in the SW corner of the site. The E perimeter of the site was sealed by a colluvial deposit, probably the result of recent arable farming. A concrete fish pond and planting trench from the gardens of the original properties were also noted during the excavation.

FIELDWORK ROUND-UP

2–4 Mulgrave Road, Croydon, CR0 TQ 3265 6495 AS (Tim Schofield) watching brief Oct 2009 Mr D. Goldstein MLV09

Natural sand, silt and gravel deposits were sealed by made ground.

Beeches Nursery, Purley Oaks Road, Croydon, CR2 TQ 3277 6235 PCA (Rebecca Lythe) evaluation Apr 2009 RMP Developments POA09

Natural chalk gravel was sealed by subsoil and modern topsoil.

Riddlesdown Common, Riddlesdown Road, Purley, CR8 TQ 3240 6063 to TQ 3346 5959 MOLA (Peter Cardiff) watching brief Feb–Jun 2009 EDF Energy RCM09

Monitoring of a 1.5 km length of a proposed new cable trench between Purley Grid Substation and Caterham recorded natural chalk sealed by a layer of topsoil.

Southbridge Place, Croydon, CR0 TQ 3209 6495 ASC (David Kaye) evaluation Aug 2009 Hexagon Housing Association SOV09

Two trenches were excavated, uncovering a pipe trench or robbed-out modern wall foundations, the base of a modern rubbish pit and a second circular pit feature thought to be the result of modern ground-works.

106–110 Southbridge Road, Croydon, CR0 TQ 3230 6469 OA (Mike Sims) watching brief Sept 2009 Hartcrest Properties Ltd SBJ09
A watching brief revealed several rubbish pits and 19th- to 20th-c deposits of worked soil consistent with domestic gardens, overlying colluvium.

21–27 Thornton Road, Thornton Heath, CR7 TQ 3122 6762 PCA (Richard Humphrey) evaluation Jun 2009 Mills Whipp Archaeological Consultancy on behalf of The Oakwood Group THF09

Natural clay was sealed by subsoil, except on the E side of the site where a 19th-c boundary ditch running parallel to Thornton Road cut the natural. 20th-c made ground sealed both the ditch and natural clay. A later brick foundation was also recorded running parallel to the road, probably the remnants of a replacement wall for the earlier ditch.

51–61 Whytecliffe Rd, Purley, CR8 TQ 3150 6170 watching brief AS (Gareth Barlow) Oct 2009 Mullalley & Company Ltd WRU09

Three layers of natural sand and chalky silt were sealed by subsoil, which varied in depth across the site. Five different layers of made ground were also recorded across the site, indicating widespread ground disturbance. Two modern cellar walls were revealed, probably relating to two dwellings that occupied the site from the late 1890s, according to cartographic sources. Although additional buildings were constructed during the period 1935–1956, it is thought that the cellars relate to the earliest phases of construction.

EALING

Burrows Fish and Chip Shop, 1 East Acton

Lane, W3 TQ 2154 8075 PCA (Amanda Hayhurst) building recording Jul 2009 Donna Myers-O'Keefe and Bob Myers ECN09

The Grade II listed shop was recorded before demolition. It was a 3-storey building with accommodation above, built between 1930 and 1937 by William Walter Burrows, and it had very few changes made to it, retaining most of the 1930s original fixtures and fittings. They comprised counters, booths, a wet fish display, and wall tiles by artist Polly Brace in the shop floor, butler sink and fitted cupboards in the pantry, a coke-fired fryer in the frying room and the original work-tops and fish cooler in the preparation room. The living quarters also retained original fittings such as doors, banisters, fireplaces, sinks, bath, wallpaper and 1930s Bakelite switches and glass light fittings.

Pitzhanger Manor, Walpole Park, Mattock Lane, Ealing, W5 TQ 1751 8095 SAS (Jeff Perry) watching brief Jun 2009 L B Ealing WPJ09

A subsoil deposit was cut by an 18th-c brick wall and overlain by brick rubble, then sealed by topsoil and turf or tarmac. Natural strata were not reached.

375 Palmerston Road, South Acton, W4 TQ 2015 7934, TQ 2017 7990 TQ 2019 7932 TVAS (James McNicoll-Norbury, Andy Taylor) evaluation May–Jun 2009 Inspace Partnerships Ltd PSA06

Nine trenches were excavated in Blocks E, F and H following previous work in 2006 (*LA 11* supp. 3 (2007) 66). Natural brickearth was overlain by modern made ground comprising brick rubble and clay in all trenches in all blocks. Buried soils were recorded in two trenches in Blocks E and F and evidence for modern truncation was observed in two Block H trenches. Areas alongside the railway were also deeper suggesting ground-raising during construction of the railway.

437 Uxbridge Road, Ealing, W5 TQ 1897 8037 FA (Andrew Hood) watching brief, excavation Feb–Mar 2009 Linden Homes UXD09

The removal of a tarmac surface immediately S of the former Granville public house was monitored; three trenches were subsequently excavated within the former tarmac area. Natural deposits were revealed, overlain by modern rubble overburden, and a complete lack of subsoils *in situ* strongly suggests that the area had been stripped. A small assemblage of early Mesolithic struck flints was recovered as residual material from the modern deposits.

Land to the rear of Pickering House, 271 Windmill Road, Ealing, W5 TQ 1715 7882 AS (Zbigniew Pozorski) evaluation Sept 2009 Citywide Construction Ltd PIK09

Three trenches were excavated, revealing natural clay sealed by several brick structures of a probable 19th-c date. These structures are thought to relate to the Gumleigh residence which formerly occupied the W half of the site, and was demolished before 1939. Alterations to the

residence include the possible demolition of a 19th- to 20th-c brick and mortar wall and the laying of a brick floor towards the S end of the site.

ENFIELD

Myddelton House, Bulls Cross, Enfield TQ 3425 9925 LP (John Duffy) evaluation Jul–Sept 2009 KSS Design Group Ltd MYX09

Gravel with occasional areas of brickearth was sealed by minimal subsoil and/or topsoil. An initial phase of evaluation identified two severely truncated gullies, two possible ditches and the truncated remains of a possible pit, all undated. Several trenches during a second phase revealed probable 19th-c agricultural features. The site has been substantially affected by plough damage as a result of the shallow topsoil, and plough scars cut the natural subsoil across the site. WC

Elsyng Palace, Forty Hall, Forty Hill, Enfield, EN2 TQ 3387 9894 EAS (Martin Dearne) excavation Jul 2009 EYG09

Excavation revealed natural brickearth cut by a possible late 15th-c brick palace drain and overlain by a thick make-up dump resulting from ground-raising activities. The dump included small amounts of prehistoric pottery. It was covered by a pebbled surface, probably exterior to the palace. A second pebbled surface was adjacent to the first, and possibly contemporary with it. The pebbled surfaces have not been conclusively dated, but are likely to date to the late 15th to 17th c. Modern fill sealed the second pebbled surface. The plan of the N range of the E part of the late 15th- to 17th-c palace was largely confirmed by parch marks, which also identified a possible earlier moat.

Forty Hall, Forty Hill, Enfield, EN2 TQ 3365 9845 EAS (Martin Dearne) excavation Feb–Jun 2009 FHN09

Excavations at the Grade I listed Carolean manor house examined an area of the E basement and two small areas at the W end of the N façade. In the basement, natural gravels were cut by a probable Tudor brick-lined cellar from an earlier building. The cellar had a partially preserved timber-built sump and drain; demolition of the cellar was followed by dumping and the construction of Forty Hall in 1629–34. The basement originally had open drainage channels (some brick-lined) and a sump, surrounded by a mortar founded brick floor. The original floor was probably replaced by the existing floor in the late 17th c after much silting, and the channels were replicated as gutters. Beside the N façade wall, natural gravels were cut by a brick-filled relieving arch which held a vaulted brick drain. The arch is probably part of a courtyard wall later re-used in an extension to Forty Hall in the early 18th c. Possible brickwork buttresses abut the façade wall and drain. These features were overlain by a dump cut by a 19th-c drain, and sealed by the remains of a Victorian lean-to servants' hall. Slightly further E, the drain

from the relieving arch was partly demolished, and the ground surface was lowered in the mid-17th c. This area was then used as a rubbish dump until the early 18th c, and the resulting midden contained a significant group of mainly 17th-c delftware and post-medieval redware. The midden also included other pottery, vessel and window glass, clay pipes and animal bone. It was capped by demolition rubble from a rough wall foundation that probably formed one side of a courtyard fronting the original 1629–34 block of the hall, and sealed by sterile clay, make-up and cultivation soil. Later features included two 19th-c drains and 19th- to 20th-c cultivation soils and drainage features. WC

Jesus Church, Forty Hill, Enfield, EN2 TQ 3404 9865 EAS (Neil Pinchbeck) watching brief Mar–Oct 2009 EAS JFH08

Following work in 2008 (*LA 12*, supp. 2 (2009) 56), a watching brief revealed evidence for the construction of the church and 19th-c drainage features. A further group of struck flint was recovered, of possible Mesolithic, but mainly of late Neolithic – early Bronze Age date.

GE Lighting site (former), Great Cambridge Road, EN1 TQ 3439 9566 CA (Jonathan Henckert) watching brief Jan–May 2009 The Environmental Dimension Partnership (EDP) GCC09

Eighteen pits and a single trench revealed natural silts and gravels at the greatest depth of excavation, overlain by modern made ground and re-deposited natural clays and silt.

White Horse Public House, 116 Green Street, EN3 TQ 3555 9715 TVAS (James Lewis) evaluation Mar 2009 Inland Homes WOA09 Three trenches revealed three pits cut into the natural, and a demolition layer dating to the 18th to 19th c, all of which extended beyond the trenches. One pit contained cattle horn cores and skulls with butchery marks, suggesting local horn- or skin-processing; it also contained a single residual sherd of late medieval pottery. Cattle bone was also found in one of the other pits. The S part of the site revealed an 18th- to 19th-c demolition layer overlain by modern levelling and demolition rubble. Historic maps show that the debris related to demolition of part of an old building in the 1930s.

243 Green Street, Enfield, EN3 TQ 3628 9699 MOLA (Adrian Miles) watching brief Dec 2009 Langley Construction Enfield Ltd GRQ09 Monitoring of new foundation trenches revealed natural brickearth overlain by modern topsoil and concrete.

229–245 High Street, Ponders End, Enfield, EN3 TQ 3524 9600 AS (Michal Rozwadowski) evaluation Jan 2009 IDCEng Ltd HHP09

Across most of the site, natural silty gravel was overlain by made ground resulting from the current ground-works and demolition of the former Post Office building. Two probable field boundaries were recorded in the W of the site and dated to the mid-14th

to 15th-c and late 15th to 17th-c respectively. A small animal bone figurine or possible knife handle of the Madonna and Child was recovered from the lower fill of one of the ditches. Other undated features included a posthole and pit.

Whitewebbs Farm, Whitewebbs Road, Enfield, EN2 TQ 3290 0001 AS (Iain Williamson, Tim Schofield, Michal Rozwadowski) watching brief Oct 2007, Jun–Jul 2008 Aceblue Developments Limited WBB03

Monitoring works were undertaken following building recording and an evaluation at this Grade II listed farmhouse in 2003 (*LA 10* supp. 3 (2004) 70). Test pits excavated to analyse the foundation walls of the barn revealed that the dwarf wall of the barn structure had undergone repeated phases of repair and re-pointing.

GREENWICH

Royal Artillery Barracks, Artillery Place, Woolwich, SE18 TQ 4318 7829 (Timothy Haines) watching brief Apr 2009 MOD Defence Estates RYK09

Initial site visits revealed only modern deposits.

Deptford Creek Frontages Package project: Hilton's and Thanet Creek Wharves, Deptford Creek, Deptford, SE10 TQ 3779 7754 MOLA (Robin Wroe-Brown) watching brief Oct 2009 – Jan 2010 Environment Agency HTV09

Rebuilding of the river walls lining the creek at Hilton's and Thanet Creek Wharves was monitored. The existing timber river walls were photographically recorded then dismantled by machine, and foreshore deposits were also observed. Natural gravels were recorded and some of the disturbed alluvial silts and gravels observed at the base of the wall may date to the mid-18th c. A timber revetment of possible 19th-c or earlier date was recorded at the upstream end of Hilton's Wharf, marking an earlier inland return prior to the construction of the existing wharf frontage.

Eaglesfield Park, Shooters Hill, SE18 TQ 4392 7668 ESELPWP (Andy Brockman, Neil Faulkner, David Thorpe) excavation Jun, Nov 2009 The Digging Dad's Army Project EFP09 Trenches were excavated at the summit of Shooters Hill. One opposite the Shooters Hill Golf Club entrance produced a probable late medieval spur and blade fragment, and a possible military section position with sand bags in the fill. Two trenches at the ends of an E–W zigzag crop mark revealed a slit trench (1938–1940), backfilled with sand bags and demolition rubble. The E trench also produced a posthole packed with London stock brick fragments, interpreted as a possible N–S field boundary as depicted on Victorian maps. Excavation additionally located a known but previously undiscovered Anti Aircraft Gun Platform (1915) (TQ 4391 7670), consisting of a concrete raft with a mounting ring at the centre. A second mounting ring on the SW

edge of the platform clearly post-dates the main raft, but it is not clear whether this represents further development of the site during WWI or later activity, perhaps during WWII. A large rubbish pit probably represents site clearance in the immediate post-WWII period. It contained a coin dating to 1943.

Sutcliffe Park, Eltham Green Road, Kidbrooke, SE9 TQ 4135 7485 OA (Bryan Matthews) evaluation Jul–Aug 2009 Berkeley Homes (Urban Living) Ltd KDB09

The area had been previously stripped of its topsoil to the natural silty clay. It was then levelled with modern made ground. A modern ditch was exposed beneath an existing bowling green, and a shallow linear feature was revealed beneath a former tennis court area, probably associated with adjacent modern disturbances.

The Rose Garden, Eltham Palace, Court Yard, Greenwich, SE9 TQ 4237 7397 AOC (Chris Clarke) excavation Mar 2009 English Heritage EPL09

Two trenches were excavated along the line of a leaking water pipe requiring reparation works. The pipe was set in London Clay and overlain by a sequence of late 19th to early 20th-c made-ground deposits.

43–81 Greenwich High Road, SE10 TQ 3760 7710 PCA (Neil Hawkins) watching brief Jan–Mar 2009 CgMs Consulting on behalf of Galliard Homes GHI08

Following work in 2008 (*LA 12* supp. 2 (2009) 56), a watching brief revealed natural alluvial clay sealed by two distinct organic peat deposits.

Olympic Equestrian Centre, Greenwich Park, SE10 TQ 3895 7735 MOLA (Julian Bowsher) watching brief Jul 2009 LOCOG OEC09

Thirty window samples, ten test pits and four bore holes were monitored. They mostly revealed a sequence of natural gravel and subsoil overlain by topsoil and modern turf, although human skeletal material was recovered in one of the window samples within the 18th-c Greenwich Hospital burial ground; the remains of a WWII air raid shelter were recorded in a window sample in the SW area of the site.

Thomas Tallis School, Kidbrooke Park Road, SE3 TQ 4087 7590 MOLA (Julian Bowsher) evaluation Feb–Mar 2009 Ove Arup and Partners Ltd TTS09

Nineteen evaluation trenches were excavated across a grassy field on the NW side of the Mid Kidbrooke stream, revealing a sequence of natural sandy clays overlain by glacial gravel bands, weathered subsoil layers and topsoil. Brick and concrete foundations were recorded, associated with buildings shown on 1916 and 1938 OS maps. They probably relate to the Royal Flying Corps' (later the Royal Air Force) depot on site from 1917 to the mid 20th c. Modern drains and pits were also observed.

Merchland Cottages, Merchland Road, New Eltham, SE9 TQ 4447 7291 AS (Zbigniew Pozorski) evaluation Apr–May 2009 B & M McHugh Ltd MCS09

FIELDWORK ROUND-UP

Seven trenches revealed natural clay and gravel, the latter being more prevalent in S and SE part of the site. The natural was overlain by modern deposits, which included two postholes, two small pits in the centre and W edge of the site and a large clay extraction pit related to brickworks in the area, also towards the W edge of the site.

Crown Woods School, Riefield Road, Eltham, SE9 TQ 4430 7480 MOLA (Isca Howell) watching brief July–Aug 2009 Balfour Beatty RIF09

Ground-works were monitored in the area of the former playing field, revealing natural clay and pebbles which crossed the site in bands, overlain by topsoil. Residual burnt and struck flint of Neolithic or Bronze Age date was observed across the entire site. Medieval pottery sherds were recorded in the centre of the site, both in scatters and a single concentration. They consisted of local coarseware jars or cooking pots, suggesting some kind of low-level domestic activity in the vicinity between the mid-13th and 14th c, possibly continuing as late as the 15th to 16th c. There were no structural or cut features or deposits indicating prehistoric or medieval occupation however.

Sammy Ofer Wing, National Maritime Museum, Romney Road, SE10 TQ 3858 7758 PCA (Guy Seddon) excavation, watching brief Jul 2009 – Jan 2010 National Maritime Museum NMI09

Natural sandy gravels were cut by two medieval pits and a boundary ditch. A section of the main Deptford – Woolwich highway dating to the 16th c was observed running E–W to the N of the site; its edge was truncated by burials associated with the Mariners' cemetery. Seventeen inhumations were recorded in seven grave cuts, each holding 2–3 individuals. A brick boundary wall and cellar dated to c. 1800 were located on the NE side of the site, and the wall separated Greenwich Park to the S from the Queen's House to the N. To the W of the site, in the present day King William Garden, foundations and crypt walls of St Mary's Church (*b.* 1824) were recorded. In the central and E areas, a swimming pool was observed. It was constructed in 1833 from ground level up, and consequently only the lowermost sections were preserved. Both the pool and church were demolished in 1936, the demolition layers and subsequent landscaping recorded.

Greenwich Reach, Thames Street, SE10 TQ 3788 7777 PCA (Neil Hawkins) excavation Jan–Mar 2009 CgMs Consulting on behalf of Galliard Homes GQR06

An excavation followed an evaluation in 2006 (*LA 11* supp. 3 (2007) 67), revealing natural alluvial clay overlain by multiple river wall phases. The first phase of activity dated to the late 15th c when an E–W banked river wall was built, defined by timber wattle fence lines and round-wood bundles or 'fascines'. The banked wall expanded and grew until the early 17th c, when it was replaced by the first of three phases of timber revetments. A new phase

commenced from the late 17th to mid-18th c, when the wall was moved to the N, where the remains of a back-filled small dock or inlet were sealed by a timber land-tie structure. This structure was sealed by a sequence of 18th-c dump layers. A mid- to late 18th-c brick river wall supported by timber land-ties appears to have superseded and truncated the earlier revetment, probably part of 'Wood Wharf' documented in 1777. A late 18th-c timber wall composed of sill beam and tenoned posts truncated the top of the brick wall, and superseded it. It was replaced in the early 19th c by a larger pile and plank revetted wall just to its N. A number of early 19th-c layers and cut features recorded to the S of the wall suggest dry land structures and activity during this period. As shown on the 1869 OS map, the river wall had been moved further N in the mid-19th c, virtually in the same position as the modern river wall. A large wharf complex, Norway Wharf, occupied the area, with a small timber inlet or slipway on the W side, and a larger timber dock structure to the E of the site. The docks were decommissioned and backfilled by the late 19th c and superseded by a structure with 16 timber trestle foundations and associated timber posts which may have been part of the 'stone works' building shown on an 1894–96 OS map. The late 19th-c remains and the site itself were sealed by 20th-c dump layers.

HACKNEY

East London Line Project, Dalston Western Curve, Boleyn Road, N16, E8 TQ 3346 8496 MOLA (Tom Hoyle, Graham Spurr) watching brief Feb–Apr 2009 Transport for London DJS07

Following work in 2008 (*LA 12* supp. 2 (2009) 57–8), two test pits were monitored under the Boleyn Road Bridge, revealing natural gravels sealed by modern made ground. A trench excavated directly N of the junction between Kingsland Road and Dalston Lane exposed natural clay overlain by possibly reworked natural gravels and modern ground-raising deposits. An extension of this trench W towards Ashwin Road also exposed natural clay and gravels, sealed by a series of alluvial deposits (dating pending) and modern made ground.

87–95 Curtain Road, Shoreditch, EC2 TQ 3325 8244 PCA (Ireneo Grosso) watching brief, evaluation May–Sept 2009 Pilgrim Trustee Services CTJ09

Natural brickearth was cut by a sub-circular Roman feature on the N side of the site, and sealed throughout the site by re-deposited Roman brickearth, possibly a horticultural layer. The Roman horizon was sealed by 17th-c dump layers and an 18th-c garden soil, with modern make-up and concrete slabs completing the sequence.

Thames Water Stratford Box Dewatering Scheme, Edmeston Close, Mabley Green, E9 TQ 3666 8554, TQ 3647 8492, TQ 3694

8511 PCA (Amelia Fairman, Alex Pullen, Matthew Harrison *et al*) watching brief Jan–Dec 2009 Thames Water Utilities Ltd TSL09
Monitoring of the excavation of new pipelines and test pits recorded 19th and 20th-c made ground above natural alluvium. WC

3–8 Furrow Lane, Hackney, E9 TQ 3546 8511 AOC (Les Capon) evaluation May 2009 REIS Construct FUW09

Four test pits revealed natural gravels overlain by 18th-c made ground.

Haggerston West and Kingsland Estates, Haggerston Road, Whiston Road, E8 TQ 3375 8380 ASE (Diccon Hart) evaluation Apr 2009 Quadrant Construction Services HWG09

Three test pits exposed natural brickearth overlain, in one of the test pits, by natural gravel, which suggests later disturbance. These deposits were truncated and overlain by 19th-c and modern made ground, although a single undated posthole and 18th to 19th-c pit were revealed.

East London Line Project: Holywell Priory, Holywell Lane, Shoreditch, EC2 TQ 3343 8234 MOLA (Hana Lewis) watching brief Jun 2009 Transport for London HLW06

Following work in 2007 (*LA 12*, supp. 1 (2008) 14), the excavation of four test pits and a series of interconnecting drain runs was monitored. In a test pit in the NW area of Holywell Yard, just to the E of King John's Court, natural gravels were cut by the concrete support for a 19th-c brick railway viaduct pier. Two late 19th-c external occupation layers had built up against the sides of the pier, and were overlain by modern made ground. In a test pit in the road of King John's Court, abutting a Thames Water manhole, natural gravels were overlain by a waterlogged external occupation surface which may have been open from the prehistoric period and remained open during the Roman period, although the few Roman pottery sherds recovered were all residual. This surface was cut by a substantial chalk and gravel foundation which formed part of the superstructure of the W entrance area of the church of Holywell Priory, a medieval nunnery (*c.* 12th c). The foundation had survived to over 1 m in height, and a building of Tudor to 17th-c date had been constructed on top of the foundation, as evidenced by a N–S aligned wall (faced on its W side) and the remains of an E–W return wall. Both walls consisted of Tudor tiles, peg tiles, and re-used blocks of sandstone, ragstone and Reigate stone from the original priory buildings. The N–S wall included a fine piece of window tracery displaying Perpendicular Style motifs, dating to the 15th c. A demolition deposit of possible Tudor to 17th-c date had been dumped against the E facing sides of the building and likely represents its fall into disuse. This deposit was sealed by a modern mixed layer and modern paving. The other two test pits and drain runs contained only modern deposits. Natural strata were not observed.

Lesney Products Factory, Homerton Road, E9 TQ 3660 8550 OA (Jonathan Gill) building recording Apr 2009 Telford Homes LXW09

The existing factory building was designed in a modernist style, where the structural frame is expressed on the exterior of the building; there is considerable variety in the massing and materials used. A number of internal features relating to the former use of the building such as the foundry and conveyor belts are of particular interest.

114–142 Mare Street, Hackney, E8 TQ 3491 8401 LP (Greg Crees) evaluation Oct 2009 Jolenevi Ltd MAQ09

A single trench in the S area of the site revealed natural brickearth overlain by a made-ground layer comprising re-deposited brickearth, probably associated with farming disturbance prior to urban development of the site. This was sealed by subsequent layers of 19th-c made ground, and both the brickearth and made-ground layers were overlain by two demolition backfills that filled the basement of a demolished building, of which two walls were visible in the trench. Modern made ground completed the sequence.

4–6 New Inn Broadway, EC2 TQ 3332 8239 MOLA (Heather Knight) evaluation Feb 2009 Tower Theatre Company NIN08

Following an evaluation in 2008 (*LA 12* supp. 2 (2009) 58), work continued in the SW corner of the site with the aim of exposing the full extent of the potential remains of *The Theatre*. A previous trench was reopened and extended and the 16th-c masonry foundation wall and pier base was re-exposed. These remains were associated with two further foundation structures on the same alignment, interpreted as forming a curving foundation structure rather than a sharply angled one as originally thought. This structure has been reinterpreted as the theatre's inner foundation wall, as a sloping gravel surface, thought to be the remains of the playhouse yard, was discovered abutting the wall. The playhouse yard was the internal open area where the audience would have stood to watch performances, and the surface had a distinct N–S slope and a similar gradient to the *Rose Theatre* yard. The nature and location of the outer theatre wall is still unknown; it could have been truncated and removed in the past, but it is possible that the outer ring was not a continuous brick structure like the inner one. The remnants of a mid-16th to early 17th-c brick floor were recorded to the E of the curved internal wall foundation; it is possible that the floor represents the remains of an access way that would have allowed the audience to pass into the galleries. After the demolition of *The Theatre* at the end of the 16th c, the site was occupied by ephemeral structures which appear to have been constructed from reused building material, possibly taken from the theatre. Drains and soakaways relating to a previously recorded house provide evidence for 18th-c domestic occupation. Garden soils to the rear of the house had been truncated by 18th-c pits and

postholes, which were sealed by a 19th-c cobbled yard surface beneath the slab of the current late 19th-c building. WC

Thames Water Stratford Box Dewatering Scheme, Old Ford, E3 TQ 3738 8389, TQ 3664 8479 PCA (Amelia Fairman, Alex Pullen, Matthew Harrison *et al*) watching brief Jan–Dec 2009 Thames Water Utilities Ltd TSN09

Monitoring of the excavation of new pipelines and test pits recorded 19th and 20th-c made ground above natural alluvium. WC

See Newham and Tower Hamlets

Deep Foul Sewer Main, Olympic Site, East London TQ 3765 8350 AOC (Paul Harris) borehole survey, evaluation, watching brief 2009 Olympic Delivery Authority OFS09

Core samples from five boreholes were found to be of the late Pleistocene epoch. An evaluation trench within the footing of a proposed pumping station revealed limited alluvial clay and peaty deposits beneath substantial Victorian and modern made-ground deposits, also recorded during monitoring of a shaft excavation where natural strata were not reached.

See Newham, Tower Hamlets, Waltham Forest

24 Stoke Newington Common, N16 TQ 3405 8658 AS (Zbigniew Pozorski, Michal Rozwadowski) watching brief Feb–Mar 2009 Mr Akhil Haria, Quintas Homes SQC09

Natural brickearth was located overlain by subsoil, silty clay, and construction rubble.

Thames Water Stratford Box Dewatering Scheme, Waterden Road, E10 TQ 3754 8462, TQ 3778 8461 PCA (Amelia Fairman, Alex Pullen, Matthew Harrison *et al*) watching brief Jan–Dec 2009 Thames Water Utilities Ltd TSM09

Monitoring of the excavation of new pipelines and test pits recorded 19th and 20th-c made ground above natural alluvium. WC

See Newham

Thames Water Stratford Box Dewatering Scheme, Water Lane (nearest road), E5 TQ 3599 8637, TQ 3611 8613 PCA (Amelia Fairman, Alex Pullen, Matthew Harrison *et al*) watching brief Jan–Dec 2009 Thames Water Utilities Ltd TSK09

Monitoring of the excavation of new pipelines and test pits recorded 19th and 20th-c made ground above natural alluvium. WC

Kick Start Site 1, Woodberry Down Estate, Woodberry Grove, N4 TQ 3244 8748 MOLA (Anthony Mackinder) evaluation Mar 2009 Berkeley Homes (North East London) Ltd WBO09

Four trenches exposed natural clay across the site. It was truncated by modern foundations in the W part of the site and cut by the foundations of a 19th-c building depicted on an 1894 OS map in the NE. In the centre of the site the natural was sealed by dumped material, possibly laid to raise the ground surface. This was cut by two 19th-c brick garden walls or the remains of a

greenhouse or gazebo. Topsoil completed the sequence.

HAMMERSMITH & FULHAM

1a Alderville Road and 1a Cortayne Road, Fulham, SW6 TQ 2493 7629 LP (Greg Crees) evaluation May 2009 Addington (Formwork) Ltd AVC09

Two test pits revealed natural brickearth. One on the W side of the site exposed a 19th-c disturbed soil layer overlain by a late 19th to early 20th-c garden soil. Two 19th-c postholes were recorded beneath the garden soil, cutting into the disturbed layer. Another revealed two building foundation trenches forming the SE corner of a small domestic building or outbuilding of late 19th-c date. An 1899 OS map suggests that the building was part of the first development on the site during the Victorian period. One of the foundations had truncated a pit of unknown date which indicates an earlier phase of activity on the site.

Fulham Palace, Bishops Avenue, SW6 TQ 2410 7608 Gifford / PCA/ Archaeophysica (Phil Emery, John Payne, Alex Pullen, Martin Roseveare), watching brief, evaluation, geophysical survey, metal detecting survey May–Sept 2009 London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham / Heritage Lottery Fund / Big Lottery FLB03

Two test pits were excavated against the NW wall of Gothick Lodge, revealing a section of masonry foundation believed to represent part of the Tudor granary. The sluice gate and its cast-iron working mechanism near the W corner of the moat circuit was partially exposed and recorded. Sampling of fills from the moat in front of Gothick Lodge allowed interpretation of a complete profile of the moat, which was evidently cleaned out regularly until its documented infilling between 1921–4. Following a programme of geophysical and metal-detecting surveys, eight trenches were excavated in the walled garden to inform its restoration. Features relating to historic layouts of the paths, planting pits and bed edging were revealed. At the centre of the walled garden was found a brick-lined well with a domed roof, with a brick and stone pedestal mounting for a pump. A late Roman post pit was exposed in one of the trenches and Roman pottery, building material and coins dating between the late 3rd to late 4th-c were recovered from the subsoil. WC

Fulham Palace: Walled Garden (Vinery and Bothies), Bishop's Avenue, SW6 TQ 2417 7607 Gifford / PCA (John Brown), building recording Sept–Oct 2009 London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham / Heritage Lottery Fund / Big Lottery FPV09

The Grade II listed vinery and bothies within the mid-18th-c walled garden were recorded to inform the design of a proposed restoration scheme. A redundant wall plate and the presence of previously external mortar suggest that a smaller structure, possibly a greenhouse or other ancillary

FIELDWORK ROUND-UP

structure, preceded the vinery. Documentary and cartographic evidence indicates that three 'forcing houses' with two wings flanking a central structure were constructed during 1816–28 by Edward Weeks of Chelsea, and in use as a vinery by 1828. Above door height, the wall is primarily constructed of stock bricks, indicating a date after the 2nd quarter of the 19th c. The exclusive use of ashlar-patterned render on the W and central houses supports documentary evidence that the E house was used as a pinery (pineapple hothouse) or vinery until sometime between 1853 and 1869. The manufacturer's name plate and paint analysis reveal that the surviving timber frame was constructed between 1897 and 1907. During this time, further alterations appear to have been made to the internal arrangements, including the apparent addition of a planting bed to the front of the central house, which may have removed evidence for an earlier central vinery entrance. The layout of the W bay may also have been altered at this time. The extant furnace clearly replaced a preceding furnace, indicating a change in heating technology, and the probable ventilation holes in the E range's dividing wall evidently became redundant and were blocked up. The apparent rebuilding and capping of the upper courses of the dividing wall are also probably related to this phase of alterations. The bothies showed several phases of alteration from the 19th c onwards, with evidence that a possible earlier range was replaced by the more substantial existing one. OS evidence suggests a gradual reduction in the level of horticultural activity in relation to greenhouses and the production of hothouse exotics from the early 20th c. The structure appears to have become largely redundant as a vinery by the 1960s; both the vinery and bothies were out of use by the 1980s. The timber superstructure of the vinery and unstable roofing of the bothies have been dismantled under archaeological supervision. WC

New Lodge, Broomhouse Lane, SW6 TQ 2505 7612 PCA (Denise Mulligan) evaluation Jan 2009 Hyder Consulting on behalf of Hugo Kirby NLG09
Natural brickearth was sealed by 19th-c subsoil and agricultural soil, possibly the result of landscaping. A late 19th to 20th-c dump layer and compacted gravel surface sealed the earlier deposits and 20th-c deposits completed the sequence.

Lady Margaret's School, Parsons Green, Irene Road (fronts), SW6 TQ 2516 7666 AOC (Les Capon) evaluation May 2009 IID Architects LYA09

Two trenches on a small parcel of land on the NE side of the school exposed natural gravels overlain by a probable 18th-c ditch and various pits and a well, mostly of 20th-c date. Garden soil completed the sequence.

St Paul's Church, Queen Caroline Street, Hammersmith, W6 TQ 2327 7846 OA (Louise Loe) excavation Jan 2009 CBR Ltd on

behalf of the Parochial Church Council of St Paul PQC09

An excavation in the W churchyard exposed 80 burials, which cut into the natural brickearth and date to 1828–1853.

HARINGEY

Thames Water Stratford Box Dewatering Scheme, Forest Road, N17 TQ 3507 8942, TQ 3484 8909 PCA (Amelia Fairman, Alex Pullen, Matthew Harrison *et al*) watching brief Jan–Dec 2009 Thames Water Utilities Ltd TSI09

Monitoring of the excavation of new pipelines and test pits recorded 19th and 20th-c made ground above natural alluvium. WC

The Swan, 363 High Road, Tottenham, N17 TQ 3373 8953 PCA (Richard Humphrey) evaluation Jun 2009 Dealstone TSW09
Natural brickearth was sealed by a late 16th to 17th-c levelling layer, which was cut by several brick wall foundations and drains that almost certainly related to an ancillary building, possibly a stable, associated with the 17th- to 18th-c coaching inn that predated The Swan. A layer of 19th-c made ground sealed the early structures and was overlain in the SE of the site by a possible bedding horizon for a floor surface. A square brick feature observed in the SE corner of the site could also have been associated with the floor, or it may have been part of a buttress for the extant public house's cellar.

HAVERING

Rainham Interchange and Library, Ferry Lane, Rainham, RM13 TQ 5211 8207 ASE (Kathryn Grant) evaluation Aug 2009 CgMs Consulting Ltd RIL09

Five trenches were excavated, revealing natural clays and gravels cut by four late Iron Age – early Roman (AD 10–70) pits and a linear feature, a medieval ditch of mid-14th to mid-15th-c date and two 17th to 19th-c rubbish pits. Three undated linear features were also recorded and a modern feature was present within the trenches. All features were sealed by made ground, overlain by topsoil.

Upminster Court, 133 Hall Lane, Upminster, Essex, RM14 TQ 5640 8796 TVAS (Sean Wallis) building recording Sept 2009 Uniserve Group UPC09

The original mansion house, new coach house, stable block and ornamental gate piers at the Hall Lane entrance are Grade II listed, and those areas of the mansion house subject to proposed changes were recorded. The house was designed by Sir Charles Reilly for Arthur E Williams, the son of a local shipping and coal merchant, and constructed in 1905–1906. The house is of two storeys with a basement and attic rooms and from the E elevation it has two wings of two storeys.

M25: Upminster Bund, Cranham, Upminster, RM14 TQ 5859 8785 OA (Rowan McAlley) strip, map and sample excavation Oct–Dec 2009 Skanska Balfour Beatty JV M25-00809

On the W side of the M25, S of Junction 29, topsoil and subsoil stripping to the surface level of the underlying clay deposits revealed a trackway and field boundaries, all relating to those on an 1872 OS map. A density of shallow, irregularly-shaped pits was exposed in the S end of site. These formed a distinct NW–SE alignment, with a possible NE–SW return at the NW end. Their relatively sterile clay fills produced an assemblage of small and abraded late Bronze Age – early Iron Age pottery sherds. A similarly-dated and arranged group of features was recorded on the E side of the adjacent M25 in Essex at Hobb's Hole. The larger part of the site did not reveal any significant archaeological features or deposits.

Moor Hall Farm (Phases 1–2), Rainham, RM13 TQ 5493 8170 AS (Walter McCall, Lisa Smith) evaluation Oct–Nov 2009 RJD MHN09

Natural deposits varied across the site, consistent with the mixed drift of River Thames gravel terraces which characterise the area. Trenches exposed a cluster of prehistoric remains, including three pits, in the NE part of the site. An isolated undated cremation was also revealed. Two parallel ditches of a 13th- to 15th-c date were recorded in the SW of the site. Other features in this area included two undated pits and an undated posthole, in addition to a late 12th to 15th-c pit and a 12th to 14th-c tree throw hollow.

105–109 New Road, Rainham, RM13 TQ 5087 8291 MOLA (Raoul Bull, Ken Pitt) evaluation, watching brief, excavation May–Jul, Aug–Sept 2009 Family Mosaic NEU09
Natural gravels were observed at the base of the sequence. In the N of the site they were sealed by a clay silt layer, while in the S the gravels lensed out into sands, cut by a series of undated features. To the W the gravel was cut by several undated linear features containing sterile fill resembling the subsoil above. Within the E central area of the site, natural gravels were cut by pits and postholes containing an abundance of prehistoric pottery indicating probable Bronze or Iron Age occupation. An excavation in the E part of the site exposed natural gravel cut by circular pits or postholes, backfilled with gravel soil and occasionally containing pottery, mainly of the Early Bronze Age (Beaker) period (2,300–1,900 BC). An Early Bronze Age barbed and tanged arrowhead was recovered from one of the pit fills, accompanied by pottery and worked flint, and a few sherds of Middle Iron Age (300–100 BC) pottery were recovered from postholes across the site. In the S part of the excavation, natural gravel was truncated by a late Roman E–W aligned re-cut ditch. The double ditch profile possibly represents a field boundary that was subsequently re-cut. Archaeological deposits were sealed by subsoil and modern made ground, topsoil, concrete and demolition debris. In some

areas, deposits had been truncated by the foundations of the 20th-c works buildings that formerly occupied the site.

22–26 Osborne Road, Hornchurch, RM11
TQ 5264 8827 HN (Chris Turner, David Hillelson) excavation Oct 2009 Kier Homes OSB08

Following work in 2008 (*LA 12* supp. 2 (2009) 59), further excavation revealed sandy clay and localised areas of natural gravel, overlain by a large circular ditched enclosure, close to the E boundary of the site. The enclosure had an entranceway on the W side, with a second small gap to the N. It was heavily truncated to the S, where another entranceway may have been located. Pottery from the enclosure ditch suggests a date of late Bronze Age – early Iron Age. Daub and heavily burnt flint was also recovered from the ditch fills, the burnt flint apparently exposed to higher and more prolonged heating than domestic activity would have produced, suggesting that the burning of flint on site was part of an industrial process. A number of later ditches ran from the S edge of the enclosure. A shallow linear gully was located inside the enclosure towards the W side and an Iron Age pottery vessel was exposed in a specially dug pit near the centre. Subsoil and topsoil sealed the enclosure. Limited artefactual evidence suggests that the enclosure was subsequently encompassed within a larger middle Iron Age field system that appears to continue to the S and E of the site.

Mardyke Estate [Blocks B, L & P], South Street, Lowen Street, Lower Mardyke Avenue, Roman Close, Rainham, RM13 TQ 5057 8339 PCA (Amelia Fairman) evaluation, excavation Sept–Nov 2009 Inspace Partnerships MYE08

Following a watching brief in 2008 (*LA 12* supp. 2 (2009) 59), an initial evaluation to the N of the investigated area, within Block B, revealed early to late Roman features, including two postholes and a pit, cutting natural sands. The Roman features were sealed by a medieval flood deposit layer and 20th-c made ground. A later excavation within the perimeter of Block B revealed natural sand and gravel, which exhibited a significant downwards slope to the W, indicative of modern horizontal truncation. The natural deposits were cut by features representing three phases of Roman activity. The initial phase, dated from the mid- to late 1st c, was defined by a curvilinear ditch which extended on a NW–SE by NE–SW alignment. A NW–SE linear ditch associated with pitting and postholes bisected the curvilinear ditch, and represented a second phase of activity during the late 1st c. The final late 1st to mid 2nd-c phase included numerous inter-cutting pits which truncated the linear ditch. All features were sealed by an extensive deposit of 20th-c rubble, interpreted as levelling prior to the construction of the Mardyke Estate. WC

240–242 St Mary's Lane, Upminster, RM14
TQ 5640 8661 CA (Gill King) evaluation

ECCFAU (Trevor Ennis) watching brief, excavation May, Aug–Sept 2009 IONA Outsourcing Ltd MYU09

Two evaluation trenches revealed mostly brick wall bases, robber trenches and brick rubble spreads. A brick rubble spread and overlying made ground appear to have been deliberately laid over the natural clay, perhaps to consolidate a low-lying or marshy area. These 17th to 18th-c deposits probably relate to a farm and associated buildings which are thought to have stood on the site prior to the construction of *New Place*, a mansion built in c. 1775 (and demolished in 1924). Other structural remains appear to relate to *New Place* itself, including the E–W base of the main building frontage and other foundations not recorded on contemporary plans. A subsequent excavation exposed the remains of a large mid-17th-c brick house, extending along the St Mary's Lane frontage, with a wing and courtyard to its rear, and documentary evidence suggests the house may have been built by Ralph Latham, a former Common Serjeant of the City of London, and his son, also Ralph. A second building dating to c. 1775, known as *The Clockhouse*, survives immediately to the E of the site, and originally formed the stables and estate offices. The house was demolished to make way for *New Place*, which was the successor of an earlier manorial centre according to documentary and cartographic evidence, based on a presumably medieval moated enclosure which survives to the S of the site. There are documentary references to earlier manor houses called *New Place* from 1556 onwards, but their precise location is unknown. No clear evidence was found for an earlier manor house on the road frontage, although the existence of an earlier house is implied by pottery dated to the 14th to 16th c and 16th-c brick rubble dumps. The brick front wall of *New Place* was also recorded, together with a flanking wall for steps leading to the entrance porch. The mansion was set back from the road, and maps show the area of the earlier 17th-c house as a semi-circular carriage-drive.

Great Tomkyns, Tomkyns Lane, Upminster, RM14 TQ 5667 8952 ECCFAU (Trevor Ennis, Phillippa Sparrow) watching brief Sep & Nov 2009 Mr. C. Fox GTK05

Following work in 2005 (*LA 11* supp. 2 (2006) 38), a further watching brief was carried out during an extension on the NW side of Great Tomkyns, a 15th-c timber-framed hall-house with a 17th-c timber-framed thatched barn set within a rectangular moated enclosure. A 16th or 17th-c pit, 18th and 19th-c pits and a path were recorded, as was a 17th-c ditch observed during construction of a garage 50 m SW of the house. No evidence was recorded relating to the original medieval phase of the moated site.

Dagenham Washlands, adjacent to Wantz Stream and Beam River, Dagenham, RM10
TQ 5030 8380 AS (Gareth Barlow) watching

brief Aug 2009 Ian Farmer Associates (1998) Ltd DWL09

See Barking and Dagenham

Chadwell Heath Golf Club, Whalebone Lane North, Romford, RM6 TQ 4910 8851 TVAS (Andrew Weale) evaluation Aug–Sept 2009 Cranfield Golf Academy WBL09

A geophysical survey identified linear features; 175 trenches were excavated, 42 of which were placed to examine the geophysical anomalies. Natural gravel was observed, but most trenches exposed brickearth, overlain by subsoil and topsoil. One trench exposed a small late Bronze Age or early Iron Age pit with pottery and a small amount of Roman and medieval pottery was recovered. A number of ditches were recorded and one appeared to coincide with the historic boundary of the Manor of Marks (and present borough boundary), as shown on a 1662 map. Several other ditches coincided with boundaries depicted on 19th-c maps, most notably an 1895 OS map. WC

HILLINGDON

Breakspear House, Breakspear Road North, Harefield UB9 TQ 0603 8965 CA (Gill King) evaluation Jun 2009 Clancy Developments Ltd BZH09

Six trenches were dug to the W of the Grade I listed house, mainly targeting documented 17th to 19th-c remains. Development had removed almost all of the earliest deposits and features that overlay the natural silty clay, with the exception of a re-used brick rubble foundation, probably from a later 18th to early 19th-c boundary wall. The trenches nearest the house exposed brick footings of the former stables and coach house, dated to c. 1845–55. Two further trenches in the walled garden revealed an E–W ditch dating to the first half of the 19th century, and a slightly later 6" iron pipe that probably carried the water supply to the house. A further trench had been truncated by glasshouses constructed c. 1900.

Ruislip Manor Farm, Bury Street (near), Ruislip, HA4, TQ 0905 8780 MOLA (Sian Anthony, Andy Daykin) watching brief Jan–Feb 2008 West Waddy ADP RMO05

Following a watching brief in 2007 (*LA 12*, supp. 1 (2008) 19), works inside the 17th-c Manor Farm House were monitored, exposing mortar floors. A fragment of an unusual 15th-c ox bone sculpture was also recovered, consisting of an angel (originally one of two) supporting a shield. The sculpture may have been part of a medieval casket inlay, and it has been suggested that it originated in the Abbey of Bec in Normandy (£. 1039), which owned the Manor of Ruislip from the 12th to 15th c. A previously unknown brick well or small ice house of c. 18th to 19th-c date was also recorded adjacent to the farmhouse. Monitoring of 11 test pits in barns surrounding the W courtyard revealed natural clay.

FIELDWORK ROUND-UP

Eastern Apron Redevelopment, South-Eastern Area, Heathrow Airport, Hounslow, TW6 TQ 0850 7630 FRA (Rebecca Fitzpatrick, Steve Beach, Gareth Chaffey) watching brief Jun 2008 BAA EAN08

Extensive disturbance from modern underground services was revealed. Natural deposits comprise gravels, capped in places by brickearth. WC

RAF Eastcote (North), High Road, Eastcote, HA4, HA5 TQ 1050 8830 TVAS (Danielle Milbank) evaluation Jan–Mar 2009 George Wimpey (West London) Ltd REA08

Sixteen trenches were excavated in the N of the site, following an evaluation of the S part of the site in 2008 (*LA 12* supp. 2 (2009) 60). Natural clay was exposed in all trenches, overlain by substantial made ground. Part of the site appears to have been terraced and levelled prior to building construction, removing topsoil and subsoil. Subsoil with brick inclusions was recorded in three trenches only. Another trench revealed clay with brick fragments directly above the natural clay and one trench contained two 19th to 20th-c pits and a tree bole.

Hayes Stadium, Judge Heath Lane, Hayes, UB3 TQ 0880 8110 PCA (Aidan Turner) watching brief Nov 2009 CgMs Consulting HSJ09

Natural brickearth was overlain by alluvial deposits and a possible palaeochannel. Limited evidence of prehistoric activity from the Neolithic – Iron Age was recovered from the surface of the channel fills. The prehistoric deposits and feature were sealed by a late medieval – post-medieval topsoil layer, which was in turn overlain by deposits relating to the construction of the late 20th-c stadium.

Land south of M4 and east of Walled Garden Farm, off Victoria Lane, Harlington, West Drayton, UB7 TQ 0860 7820 WA (Paul McCulloch) excavation Jun–Sept 2009 Henry Streeter Ltd WGA07

An excavation followed an evaluation in 2007 (*LA 12* supp. 1 (2008) 19). Natural brickearth was cut by a range of features, including an undated post-built structure. Prehistoric features included Neolithic pits and part of a late prehistoric field system. Possible Roman ditches were recorded whilst a small number of pits and ditches suggested activity in the early to middle Saxon period. However, the level of activity increased substantially in the 10th to 11th c when an extensive field system was laid out and associated with pits, wells and a waterhole.

HOUNSLOW

The Arcade, Chiswick House, Burlington Lane, Chiswick, W4 TQ 2103 7765 PCA (Stuart Watson) evaluation Sept–Oct 2009 English Heritage TAR09

The investigation was undertaken to provide information on the 1730s Arcade layout as part of an ongoing Chiswick House gardens

restoration project. The original 18th-c pebble mosaic floor of the Orangery was revealed and recorded, along with details of the structure's foundations, two 18th-c statue bases that flanked the Orangery (one supporting a statue of Hercules, the other of a Gladiator) and a substantial part of a 19th-c gravel path leading to the Orangery. A linear feature was also exposed, which is thought to represent an earlier 17th to 18th-c field boundary or planting line, possibly associated with the Jacobean Chiswick House orchards and predating the construction of the Arcade.

Chiswick House (Gardens), Burlington Lane, Chiswick, W4 TQ 2086 7756 MOLA (Jez Taylor) watching brief Jul 2009 Chiswick House and Gardens Trust CGH06

Following work in 2008 (*LA 12*, supp. 2 (2009) 60), trenches were excavated in the 'Serpentine Circle' to locate evidence of the existing path construction were monitored. A possible French drain constructed from fine sand and 18th-c brick fragments was observed in all of the trenches, broadly following the conjectured location of the path. The exposure of a gully in the S trench supports the interpretation of this feature as a drain. *In situ* natural gravel was observed at the NW edge of the 'Circle', while to the S, a sandy silt layer recorded during a 2007 evaluation (*LA 12*, supp. 1 (2008) 19) was truncated by the drain. A service trench was also monitored, running NE from the Inigo Arch before connecting with Duke's Avenue and extending E. Only modern topsoil was observed. WC

'Abbey Barn', Syon Park, Brentford, Middlesex TW8 TQ 1719 7684 Independent (Robert Cowie, Laurie Elvin, Sigrid Padel) watching brief Jun 2009 unfunded ABV09

A contractor's trench ran up to the W side of a building known as the 'Abbey Barn', traditionally associated with Syon Abbey (Bridgettine 1431–1539), although its superstructure has been almost entirely rebuilt in red brick, with the possible exception of a four-centred doorway in weathered Reigate stone near the SE corner of the building. The trench revealed that the W wall of the building had a stepped foundation of rough-hewn Reigate stone bonded with yellow/buff sandy mortar, the top of which lay almost 1 m below ground level, which accords with the view that it was originally an abbey building.

ISLINGTON

Bunhill Fields Burial Ground (main path renovation), Bunhill Row, EC1 TQ 3271 8224 MOLA (Robin Wroe-Brown) watching brief Mar 2009 City of London BFJ09

The central path is partly composed of tomb slabs which are known to cover burial vaults; one of these slabs had become loose and was lifted during repair works, exposing intact modern concrete beneath.

Transport Depot (Former), Central Street/Seward Street, EC1 TQ 3210 8250 PCA

(James Langthorne, Rebecca Lythe) evaluation Sept–Dec 2009 Mount Anvil TDI09

Natural sands, clays and gravels were sealed by 19th-c garden soil. With the exception of the SW, garden structures associated with the 19th-c terraced housing that fronted Seward and Central Streets were recorded, cutting both the natural deposits and horticultural layer. Masonry structures pertaining to the 1815 Chartered Gas Works were recorded in the SW.

54–60 Cowcross Street, Islington, EC1 TQ 3160 8182 MOLA (Emma Dwyer, Michael Tetreau) building recording Apr–Jul 2009 Network Rail FGS09

Constructed in 1922 or 1923 to the designs of architect Charles Walter Clark, this Grade II listed commercial building was built by the Metropolitan Railway (MR) opposite Farringdon Station, at the same time as the station frontage was remodelled. In effect, the MR was engaged in urban design, remaking Cowcross Street in their branded style as developed by Clark. Both the station frontage and the shopping parade at Nos. 54–60 were two-storied and clad in a white or off-white faience, with ornamentation in classical revival style and with interior decoration of green mosaic tile. The white faience and green mosaic tile are both regarded as Clark 'signatures'. At the time of building recording, the ground floor remained as shop fronts and the first floor was occupied by 'Chariots', a gay men's spa with a complex plan created by the insertion of numerous partitions. The spa, which was recorded in detail included a sauna, steam room and a lounge area which had been painted with classically-inspired murals depicting a bath-house type environment. As internal finishes and inserted partitions were removed in preparation for demolition, older wall and ceiling finishes including cove mouldings (cornices), picture rails and skirtings were revealed, providing evidence for the earlier arrangement of the 1st floor. WC

College for the Distributive Trades (formerly the Eagle Court Board School), 13–15 Eagle Court, EC1 TQ 3172 8193 MOLA (Andrew Westman, Valeria Boesso, Michael Tetreau *et al*) building recording, evaluation Feb, Oct 2009 Coles Ltd on behalf of the Goldsmiths Company ECU09

The Grade II listed buildings were constructed by the School Board for London in 1872–4 as an elementary school, designed by E.R. Robson. The school (known as the 'Eagle Court Board School' or 'St John's Lane School') was two-storied and symmetrical in plan, constructed of brick with some stone dressings and slated roofs. Playgrounds to the N were progressively enlarged until 1886. Boys, girls and infants used separate playgrounds, entrances, stairs and classrooms, and pairs of 1st-floor rooms to the extreme W and E could originally be joined together by sliding open wooden partitions, one of which was still intact, though fixed shut. The building was extended to the N in 1893–4 with two bays

of WCs and staff rooms, the central double stairs were rebuilt at a larger scale and a covered playground was internalised through glazing of its arcaded walls. Classroom fireplaces were replaced by central heating, and glazed timber partitions formed corridors, giving separate access to all classrooms for the first time. The school closed in 1918; the building was used as a day continuation school until 1923, and thereafter for further and technical education. A two-storey addition N of the staircases was made c. 1931, when the building became the College for the Distributive Trades. A detached two-storey building was added on the NW c. 1968, and portable cabins were installed on the NE. The building was last used in the 1990s. Two evaluation trenches were excavated to the N of the 19th-c building, which lies within the outer precinct of the medieval St John's Priory (*f.* 1144), and both trenches exposed natural gravel overlain by 14th to 15th-c dumped deposits of domestic waste, pottery and roof and floor tiles. These deposits were cut by a mid- to late 17th-c pit on the W of the site, and by the basements of terraced properties dating from the late 18th-c onwards and fronting onto Albion Place. Internal features such as fireplaces and brick floors were still largely intact within these properties, and on the W side of the site these buildings were used as a glassblowers' workshop until the 20th c, as evidenced by medical glassware found on a floor surface of this date. Remains of the 19th-c school playground wall were also revealed, with evidence for the re-use of 16th to 17th-c bricks. Modern material and demolition rubble sealed the deposits.

Florence Street, Shillingford Street, N1 TQ 3180 8420 PCA (Ireneo Grosso, Tomasz Mazurkiewicz) watching brief Jul–Nov 2009 Salt Evans Ltd FCE09

Natural gravel was cut by a possible 15th to 16th-c channel in the centre of the site, whilst in the W, natural sand was cut by a number of 19th-c pits. Natural gravel was observed on the E side of the site which had been heavily truncated by a 19th-c basement.

Ironmonger Row Bathhouse, 1–11 Ironmonger Row, EC1 TQ 3225 8258 PCA (Phil Frickers) watching brief Oct 2009 London Borough of Islington IRB09

Natural sand and gravel was overlain by 19th-c made ground.

James Leicester Hall, 32–34 Market Road, N7 TQ 3037 8481 MOLA (Simon Pennington) watching brief Jun–Jul 2009 The RG Group MKT09

Seven trenches were monitored, revealing natural clay overlain by made ground and dumped deposits of probable 19th-c date which were sealed by modern foundations. Construction of the current building probably removed structural remains associated with the 1855 New Metropolitan Cattle Market that formerly occupied the site.

Hugh Myddelton School, Myddelton Street, St John Street, Lloyd's Row (bounded by),

EC1 TQ 3154 8270 MOLA (Sian Anthony) evaluation Jul 2009 Notting Hill Home Ownership MDJ09

A single trench revealed natural brickearth cut by a square pit of unknown function and overlain by a probable make-up or levelling dump of early to mid-17th-c date. The dump was cut by two small brick wall stub foundations and a post pad of early 18th to mid-20th-c date. In the NW corner of the trench, the SW corner of a c. 18th-c building was represented by a brick wall and a brick-lined cess pit or soakaway of late 17th to mid-18th-c date. Elsewhere in the trench, a second circular brick-lined cess-pit was recorded, containing a large assemblage of artefacts including mid-18th-c to mid-20th-c clay pipes. The fill also yielded artefacts including a range of tea and dining wares dated to 1820–30 that represent a deliberate clear out of apparently useable material, and the last deposit prior to the abandonment and disuse of this pit. The entire trench was truncated by 20th-c buildings.

The Museum of the Order of St John, 26 St John's Lane, EC1 TQ 3173 8204 MOLA (Ken Pitt) watching brief Nov 2009 The Museum of the Order of St John SJF09

Monitoring of a new drainage trench on the E side of the site exposed rubble make-up overlain by modern concrete slab.

KENSINGTON & CHELSEA

Holland Park School, Airlie Gardens, Campden Hill Road, W8 TQ 2497 7992 WA (Damian De Rosa) evaluation Sept 2009 Turner and Townsend Project Management HDK09

Natural gravels were recorded in the majority of the eight trenches and cut by two probable Iron Age pits, three Roman features and three undated features. A residual sherd of Neolithic pottery and intrusive sherds of early-middle Saxon pottery were also recovered. The gravels were overlain in parts of the site by a modern buried soil, sealed below modern made ground.

98 Cheyne Walk, SW10 TQ 2685 7749 PCA (Phil Prickers, Neil Hawkins, Stuart Watson) watching brief Jun 2009 SCHD Ltd on behalf of Cazatine Ltd CEJ08

Following work in 2008 (*LA 12* supp. 2 (2009) 62), a watching brief was undertaken at the site of this Grade II* listed building, concentrating on the foundations of a new pavilion in the back garden. Natural gravels and sand were overlain by a series of 17th to 19th-c dump layers. A series of features, mostly associated with the earlier phases of the property, cut through the natural and anthropomorphic deposits, including a 17th-c gravel path, 18th-c well, part of the 18th-c garden wall and an 18th-c brick culvert. Sections of the garden wall and brick culvert were also recorded during the 2008 phase of work. A service trench in the front garden recorded a 17th-c quarry pit; modern made ground sealed the site.

Kensington Palace, Kensington Gardens, W8 TQ 2592 8002 PCA (Stuart Watson) evaluation Mar–Apr 2009 Historic Royal Palaces KP09

Trenches were excavated at various locations in the palace. To the E, within the rose garden, natural sand was sealed by a series of 17th-c made ground layers cut by a 17th to 18th-c brick drain culvert and overlain by modern garden soil. On the N side of the site, to the W of the plant room, the remnants of a N–S 19th-c wall, constructed with reused mid-17th-c bricks, were sealed by a layer of 19th-c peg tiles overlain by the modern flagstones. To the S, within the stone court, 19th-c made ground was recorded.

Kensington Palace, Kensington Gardens, W8 TQ 2592 8002 PCA (Douglas Killok) watching brief Nov 2009 Historic Royal Palaces KPF09

A trench adjacent to the light well in the NW corner of the site revealed natural sand and silt cut by late 16th to early 17th-c extraction pits and sealed by 17th-c demolition debris. The mid- to late 17th-c construction cut for the light well retaining wall and remnants of two mid-17th-c walls cut the earlier deposits. Foundations supporting the current late 17th-c building were revealed in two test pits adjacent to the N wall of the stone court and E wall of the library.

5 Paultons Square, SW3 TQ 2685 7774 PCA (Paul McGarrity) building recording Sept 2009 – Feb 2010 CgMs Consulting on behalf of Andrew and Caroline Fisher PAV09

This mid-19th-c Grade II listed property has four floors including the basement, and is built of stock brick in Flemish bond. The roof has a central E–W valley gutter, and the apex of the gabled roofs sits over the party walls with Nos. 4 and 6. The house has two main rooms on each floor with a staircase in the NW corner. It was extended in two phases between 1865 and 1904, and a first floor was added to this extension in 1946 to provide a bathroom. The roof was raised in the early 20th c and a small room was added. Many original 19th-c features were recorded within the house, including the staircase, plaster ceiling roses, cornices, fireplaces, window shutters, windows and doors. The E elevation of the listed 16th to 17th-c garden wall to the rear of the house was also recorded after it was exposed following the removal of a 1957 detached studio.

8 Scarsdale Studios, 21A Stratford Road, W8 TQ 2536 7912 AOC (Les Capon) watching brief Sept–Oct 2009 Oliver Vigors SSU09

Excavations for new foundations and a basement were monitored, revealing substantial truncation from the construction of the existing 19th to 20th-c property. Natural sand gravels were exposed in selected trenches.

5 Upper Cheyne Row, SW3 TQ 2723 7776 WA (Damian De Rosa) watching brief Jun–Jul 2009 Sally Wakeman UCH09

A cellar of probably 19th-c date was revealed above substantially truncated

FIELDWORK ROUND-UP

natural gravels. The cellar had a concrete slab floor and partially survives as an extant cellar within the existing residence. It had been infilled with brick rubble, sand and gravel.

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES

St Mark's Church, Church Hill Road, Surbiton, KT6 TQ 1835 6760 AOC (Rachel Ives, Paul Harris) watching brief Mar–Aug 2009 Wilson-Stephen Architects MKU09

A watching brief was undertaken during exhumation of two areas within the church graveyard. Grave monuments were recorded, followed by recording of the coffins and burials during exhumation. Natural brickearth was revealed towards the S side of site.

Quebec House, Cromwell Road, Kingston Upon Thames, KT2 TQ 1832 6948 AS (Zbigniew Pozorski, Michal Rozwadowski) evaluation Mar–June 2009 Watkin Jones Construction QBH09

At the N end of the site were revealed deposits associated with the development of the property in the 1960s, and possibly the construction of the railway to the N. A subsoil found in the E of the site may relate to cultivation soils associated with the use of the site as meadows or gardens in the 18th to early 19th c.

Kingston Power Station (former), Down Hall Road, Kingston Upon Thames, KT2 TQ 1790 6960 PCA (Sarah Barrowman) evaluation Apr 2009 CgMs Consulting KPR09

Three trenches and six test pits revealed natural brickearth in the NE of the site, and gravels partially overlain by natural sandy clay across the rest of the site. These were sealed by late 19th to 20th-c made ground, with the exception of the SW corner of the site where evidence for 17th to 19th-c subsoils was recorded below the made ground. The brickearth in the NE of the site was cut by undated features including a NE–SW ditch, one pit and a series of postholes and stakeholes. The gravels and sandy clay are interpreted as evidence that the majority of the central, S and W areas of the site were occupied by the former line of the River Thames, and by channels associated with the confluence of the Thames and the Downhall Ditch / Latchmere Stream.

129–133 London Road, Kingston Upon Thames, KT2 TQ 1871 6934 MOLA (Simon Pennington) watching brief Jan–Feb 2009 Normand Developments Ltd LDU09

Monitoring revealed an 18th to 19th-c garden soil layer and two residual medieval pottery sherds. Natural strata were not observed.

All Saints Church, Market Place, Kingston upon Thames, KT1 TQ 1790 6930 CgMs (Duncan Hawkins) geoarchaeological evaluation Aug 2009 All Saints Church ASL09

A watching brief on geotechnical test pits revealed *in situ* post-medieval burials

associated with the former churchyard. They were left *in situ*.

LAMBETH

Mary Seacole House, 91 Clapham High Street, SW4 TQ 2977 7544 MOLA (Andy Daykin) evaluation Sept 2009 Lambeth Borough Council MSF09

Three evaluation trenches were excavated in car park areas to the rear of the property. A trench in the centre of the site exposed natural gravel beneath subsoil, truncated by a 19th to 20th-c brick wall on a concrete base. A second trench to the SW revealed a similar sequence, although natural clay was observed beneath the gravel, and a third trench in the S part of the site exposed natural clay overlain by dumped deposits of 19th-c or later date, cut by a brick wall and a brick drain, also of probable 19th-c date. Modern material, tarmac or concrete completed the sequence in all three trenches.

Water mains replacement works in Camberwell Village and Kennington Park Road areas TQ 3254 7672, TQ 3119 7757, TQ 3197 7905 CA (Jonathan Henckert) watching brief Jan–Dec 2009 Thames Water Utilities TZA08

Following previous work (LA 12 supp. 2 (2009) 70), further mains replacement works have involved a combination of localised pits and continuous open-cut trenches. Exposed deposits below the modern road were a mixture of recent made ground, often relating to existing services, and truncated or reworked soil profiles with no material earlier than 19th-c date. Natural gravels and brickearth have been exposed in many areas. WC

See Southwark

76 Leigham Court Road, SW16 TQ 3059 7222 PCA (Paw Jorgensen) evaluation Aug 2009 Paramount Construction & Development Ltd LEJ09

Natural clay was sealed by 20th-c subsoil and topsoil.

293 Streatham High Street, SW16 TQ 3035 7050 CA (Jonathan Henckert) evaluation Mar 2009 Building Better Health Ltd SRZ09

A single trench adjacent to the projected line of the Roman London – Portslade road revealed natural and reworked London Clay overlain by modern made ground.

1 Wilderness Mews, Clapham, SW4, TQ 2885 7536 MGA (Steve Timms) watching brief Jul–Aug 2009 Paul Woodley WMJ09

Monitoring of ground-works revealed natural sandy gravel overlain by garden soil and topsoil. Excavations for the underpinning of the S brick boundary wall exposed the base of the wall's foundations, and in the main foundation trench, the concrete floor of the lean-to greenhouse on the N side of the boundary wall sealed an earlier garden soil.

LEWISHAM

Honor Oak Park Sports Ground, Brockley Rise, SE4 TQ 3650 7424 MOLA (Bruce Ferguson) watching brief Mar–Apr 2009 Loates-Taylor Shannon on behalf of King's College London HKP08

Following an evaluation in 2008 (LA 12, supp. 2 (2009) 63), a watching brief confirmed the projected route of the Roman road crossing the W part of the site. The road showed evidence of being severely truncated by the construction of the sports ground in the 1950s, leaving only the lower sandy bedding material of the road's makeup at the SE end and a harder more solid gravel surface at the NW end. In the centre of the watching brief area the road had been disturbed by the construction of a modern sports pavilion. The surviving road make-up has been preserved *in situ*, and more may survive under a raised area at the extreme S end of the sports ground.

19 Deptford High Street, SE8 TQ 3717 7702 PCA (Amanda Hayhurst) building recording Aug 2009 Isaac and Loraine Ash DFG09

The building was recorded before demolition of most of the former shop and its reconstruction. It was similar in plan to others in Deptford High Street which have been dated to the 18th c and it retained a central chimney base in its cellar, the brickwork of which is 18th-c in appearance. Several blocked windows and a door in the S wall of the building may pre-date the construction of neighbouring No. 17 in the mid-19th c. The building was occupied by traders from the mid- to late 19th c to the early 20th c when it underwent substantial alteration, with the removal of the former first and second floors and their replacement with a higher first floor. This change probably occurred when the building's use changed from a shop with residence above to a shop with a shop store above.

Giffin Street, Lewisham, SE8 TQ 3730 7730 WA (Nick Truckle) evaluation Jan 2009 Lewisham Borough Council GIF09

Three trenches exposed modern made ground, a 19th to 20th-c brick structure and a surface of re-used railway sleepers. Natural gravels were recorded in only one of the trenches.

Giffin Street, Lewisham, SE8 TQ 3729 7730 PCA (Alexis Haslam) watching brief Dec 2009 CgMs Consulting on behalf of Lewisham Borough Council GFN09

Natural sands and gravels were cut by the remnants of the late 18th to 19th-c terraced properties that fronted Giffin Street until at least 1951. To the S of the site, a series of brick walls and a hearth, cesspit and well (both brick-lined) were all identified as belonging to the cellar and backyard or garden of one of the properties, whilst two wells and a cesspit to the NE of the cellar were probably part of a neighbouring property. A further pit was recorded to the NW of the site, and appears to have been in open land, as shown on the 1844 tithe map of the area. Made ground of 20th-c date sealed the site.

Police Station (former), 2 Ladywell Road, SE13 TQ 3797 7489 AOC (Les Capon) evaluation, building recording Mar–July 2009 Purlake LDY09

An evaluation to the rear of the former station recorded natural gravel overlain by garden soils dating to the 18th to 19th c, associated with Lewisham House which was demolished in the late 19th c prior to the erection of the station in 1898. The garden soils were sealed by rubble overburden from the current site works. Building recording revealed that the station had been considerably extended in the 1960s, and that fittings were modified. Recording occurred part-way through renovation, however, by which time some original fittings had been lost.

New media building, Goldsmiths College, Lewisham Way, New Cross, SE14 TQ 3642 7666 TVAS (Andy Taylor) evaluation Feb 2009 Willmott Dixon Construction GDM09

Two trenches revealed that the ground surface had been artificially raised during construction of the nearby canal. London Clay and buried topsoil was overlain by made ground.

146–148 New Cross Road, New Cross Gate, SE14 TQ 3565 7700 PCA (John Payne) watching brief Feb 2009 Strand Construction and Development Limited NCQ09

Natural clay was overlain by undated subsoil and topsoil. A late 19th-c circular brick soakaway was revealed, cutting the earlier deposits in the W corner of the site. A layer of demolition debris sealed the site.

413 New Cross Road, SE14 TQ 3680 7706 MOLA (Sadie Watson) watching brief Jan 2009 Greehan Contractors Ltd NXO09

A 19th-c brick planter was exposed at the S end of the site and in the area behind the planter's retaining wall, a natural clay and gravel deposit was overlain by subsoil and a backfill of probable Victorian date.

East London Line Project, Southern Extension: Phase 2, Silwood Triangle to north of Surrey Canal Road, SE14 TQ 3566 7827, TQ 3524 7738 MOLA (Patrizia Pierazzo, Emma Dwyer, Craig Halsey) watching brief May–Oct 2009 Transport for London SQT09

Ten test pits were monitored to provide geotechnical information about the foundations of the abutments of the Surrey Canal Road footpath bridge and the abutments at two railway bridges (Bridges EL53 and 89), S of Silwood Triangle. Three test pits at Surrey Canal Road revealed natural clay cut by the concrete foundations of the 19th-c railway bridge abutments, which now support the 20th-c Surrey Canal Road footbridge, sealed by rubble levelling. Two test pits at Bridge EL53 revealed a probable bedding layer for the construction of the 19th-c bridge beneath 19th to 20th c rubble whilst five test pits at Bridge 89 exposed concrete infill possibly relating to the later (although undated) reinforcement of the foundations of the original 1836 structure, beneath a bulk rubble deposit associated with the construction of the

adjoining 19th-c railway viaduct. Boreholes, test pits and window samples were also monitored, resulting in the identification of five landscape zones. The first zone covers the Kempton Park terrace to the S of the site, with the potential for dry-land occupation at the interface of the Pleistocene gravels and overlying deposits. To the N, an area of severe truncation had removed all deposits of archaeological or palaeoenvironmental potential. The third zone relates to Holocene alluvial floodplain deposits, with basal gravels overlain by peat and organic deposits, representing the development of Bronze Age wetlands. An area in the N of the site is marked by outcropping gravels which formed a possible island within the floodplain. Deposits associated with the Late Glacial Bermondsey Lake form the fifth zone; these are calcareous lacustrine deposits sealed by early Holocene wetland deposits and later Bronze Age peats.

East London Line, Southern Extension: Silwood Triangle, Oldfield Grove and Trundleys Road, SE8 TQ 3577 7847 MOLA (Sasathorn Pickering, Agnieszka Bystron, Virgil Yendall) watching brief Mar–Dec 2009 Transport for London SLX09

Monitoring of ground-reduction, piling and excavation for a shaft revealed natural sand, possibly representing an eyot, beneath 19th-c levelling layers and modern dumped deposits. 19th–20th-c make-up and dumping was recording during monitoring of geotechnical pits.

East London Line Project, Southern Extension: Phase 2, Surrey Canal Road south to Old Kent Road, SE8, SE14 TQ 3548 7838, TQ 3524 7738 MOLA (Jason Stewart) watching brief Jun 2009 Transport for London SQL09

In the N area of the site, peat and alluvial deposits representing a prehistoric wetland environment were recorded beneath c. 19th-c made ground associated with the construction of the Grand Surrey Canal; they were overlain by modern deposits. In the central area of the site, quarrying had truncated natural gravel down to the chalk bedrock, which was overlain by 19th to 20th-c made ground and modern topsoil. Natural gravels were exposed in the S area of the site, overlain by a possible prehistoric land surface which in turn was sealed by undated colluvium and late 19th-c made ground associated with the construction of the railway line running to the E of the site.

MERTON

7 Abbey Road, Colliers Wood, SW19 TQ 2623 6990 MOLA (Tony Mackinder) evaluation Sept 2009 Oppidan Ltd ABZ09
The site lies W of medieval Merton Priory (f. 1117); four evaluation trenches were excavated. In one of them an E–W aligned flint and brick wall may be the precinct wall of the priory or a boundary wall of the nearby property owned by Admiral Nelson in the late 18th to early 19th c. Deposits to the N of this wall indicate truncation,

possibly from modern sewer construction. In two trenches, natural clay was overlain by an 18th to 19th-c demolition dump and modern dumped deposits probably relating to the present house's construction in the 1970s. In a fourth trench located in the front garden was a possible garden soil or agricultural horizon, overlain by a N–S brick wall of c. late 18th to early 19th-c date which was sealed by modern dumping. Modern garden soil completed the sequence.

Phase 1, Birches Close, Mitcham, CR4 TQ 2770 6850 SAS (Jeff Perry) evaluation Mar 2009 Sutton & Merton Primary Care Trust BMQ09

Natural sand and gravel was cut by a 19th-c pit, overlain by subsoil and topsoil or tarmac. An early medieval pot was also recovered from the subsoil.

28 Church Road, Wimbledon, SW19 TQ 2414 7120 ASE (Greg Priestly Bell) evaluation Apr–May 2009 J.M. Scully Ltd CUJ09

Three test trenches revealed evidence of significant truncation due to sand and gravel quarrying, probably during the mid-17th to mid-18th c. Natural sand was overlain by possible residual prehistoric and medieval remains, a gravel pathway and planting bed likely to relate to the 18th-c Belvedere Estate, sandy silt and topsoil.

Elm House, 113–115 London Road, Mitcham, CR4 TQ 2792 6945 AOC (Cat Edwards) evaluation Apr 2009 Anerley Park Limited ELH09

A single trench was excavated and natural sand and gravel was recorded, cut by an early 19th-c to early 20th-c pit containing dumped ash and clay. A modern manhole with associated services was also recorded.

Morden Hall Park: Stable Block, Morden Hall Road, Morden, SM4 TQ 2609 6861 OA (Simon Underdown) building recording Oct 2009 National Trust MOK09

The most significant surviving area of the stable block is the NW corner, where a proportion of the original stall and box fittings survive, and there is evidence of alterations which created two loose boxes out of three former stalls. The main fabric of the stables has survived largely intact and although some elements of the original fixtures and fittings remain, notably the floor and drainage patterns and the aforementioned stall and box fittings, many have gone, including those in the former harness room. Other areas principally designed for food storage and bedding material in the W range also survive largely intact, such as the corn store, which retains its raised timber floor for keeping the corn dry and protected from vermin. SW of the stables is the earlier garden or orchard boundary wall which may date from the late 17th c. This wall partially divides off an area used for beehives and the E end of the wall (now outside the apiary area) was historically used for bee-keeping, with a series of bee boles built into the wall. The wall was partially rebuilt in the 19th c but the older section of wall is in a fragile state, particularly the bee boles.

FIELDWORK ROUND-UP

Royal Sun Alliance Sports Ground (former), Fairway, Raynes Park, SW20 TQ 2300 6890 PCA (Iain Bright) excavation, watching brief Jan–Apr 2009 Groveland Estates Ltd RSA08

Further investigations were carried out in the NE area of the sports ground following the results of the 2008 evaluation (*LA 12* supp. 2 (2009) 64). Natural clay and gravels were cut by a series of tree throw hollows and a NW–SE ditch dated to the early part of the Late Bronze Age, portions of which were recorded in 2008. Such evidence seems to indicate a phase of deforestation and the establishment of a land boundary. The ditch had been re-cut at various stages and had completely silted up by a late phase of the later Bronze Age when, as indicated by a line of tree throw hollows cutting through the upper fill of the ditch, an edge-row or tree line replaced the earlier boundary ditch. A series of postholes arranged in a crescent shape at either side of the silted ditch, one with a N–S gully running through its centre and the other with a pit at its centre, were contemporary with the edge-row or tree line and interpreted as livestock enclosures. A layer of colluvium sealed the features and natural deposits. To the E of the ditch, a series of both irregular and linear features cut the natural deposits, along with tree boles. Finds retrieved from these features and colluvium date from the Late Bronze Age to post-medieval period, possibly indicating a shift to the E of the land boundary until the construction of the Golf Club during the late 19th to early 20th c.

162 Wandle Road, Morden, SM4 TQ 2640 6820 TVAS (James McNicoll-Norbury) evaluation Jul 2009 CgMs Consulting WNI09 A trench and four test pits were excavated in the centre of the site. Natural clay was recorded, overlain by made ground with modern inclusions. Truncation is suggested by the absence of topsoil and subsoil and a modern soak-away had truncated the natural clay towards the SW of the site. Two late Bronze Age or early Iron Age pottery sherds were discovered at the base of one of the trenches, which could have resulted from later manure spreading.

NEWHAM

Abbey Road DLR Station, Abbey Road, Stratford, E15 TQ 3908 8341 MOLA (Robert Cowie) watching brief, excavation Nov 2008, Feb–Apr 2009 Skanska GrantRail AYF08 Following work in 2008 (*LA 12*, supp. 2 (2009) 64), excavations on the site of the medieval Stratford Langthorne Abbey (*f.* 1135) were monitored. A dozen residual struck flints of probable Bronze Age date and a residual late Iron Age potsherd were exposed above natural brickearth, and a single pit of possible Roman date and residual Roman material were also recorded. A group of 12th to early 13th-c interconnecting ditches were revealed, interpreted as delineating pre-abbey fields or a drainage scheme associated with the

development of the abbey, although one ditch appears to have been used as a drain on the S side of the access road to the abbey. Numerous 12th to 15th-c pits and trenches or gullies lay to the E of the ‘north-east cemetery’ of the abbey excavated in 1994 (*LA 7*, supp. 13 (1995) 346, HW-LT94), and probably represent monastic garden beds on the E edge of the abbey precinct. Masonry features associated with the abbey included the truncated remains of the Great Drain; a stone wall to the S of the drain possibly represents a building associated with the abbey infirmary and its cloister. Another wall to the E, on the projected line of the Great Drain, may have been part of a cellar or a retaining wall for a small fish storage pond (*servatorium*). Significant artefacts included rare examples of combined nib and peg tiles, a range of floor tiles, including those for mosaic floors, and part of a large window moulding in Reigate stone. Features associated with the ‘West Ham Abbey’ village that developed post-Dissolution included several 16th to 18th-c pits, some containing demolition debris from the abbey. A stretch of the Great Drain was rebuilt, perhaps in the late 16th to 17th c, as a narrower drain sloping down to the E (reversing the direction of flow), and the new drain appears to have been used into the 19th c. Other post-Dissolution features included a brick wall, possible well, early 19th-c brick drains and a late 18th-c to early 19th-c brick-lined cesspit which may have served a household living in the nearby converted abbey gatehouse. The cesspit produced a large assemblage of finds closely dated to the late 18th to early 19th c.

Gallions Reach Shopping Park, 3 Armada Way, E6 TQ 4430 8170 QUEST (Rob Batchelor) geo-archaeological assessment Mar 2009 RPS Group GAJ09

Gallions Reach marks a definitive known E margin of a gravel eyot tentatively identified underlying Royal Albert Dock to the W. Natural gravel was overlain by a complex sequence of peat and organic and mineral sediments, dated between 6640–6410 and 3290–2990 BP. The radiocarbon dating indicates that peat formation occurred during the Middle Holocene period when alder woodland dominated the wetland vegetation cover, with an under-storey of grasses and sedges. On the nearby dryland, lime and oak woodland with hazel shrubland dominated with elm, ash and pine. Pollen evidence reveals that dryland woodland dominated by lime was also growing on the valley floor close to the site prior to its decline. The site’s decline was most likely a result of peat expansion onto previously un-inundated areas of the floodplain in response to the rising relative sea level, and this sequence marginally post-dates the well documented Neolithic elm decline. Subsequent flooding and the transition to alluvial sedimentation are reflected by the decline of alder and dominance of grasses, sedges and aquatics on the wetland. These wetter conditions subsided, resulting in peat accumulation and alder woodland growth, and throughout this

period, mixed deciduous woodland continued to dominate the dryland surface. A further transition towards a wetter environment is evidenced by the abrupt decline of alder and dominance of mostly herbaceous grasses and sedges, and is correlated with a strong estuarine influence and the local growth of salt-marsh taxa. Dryland woodland also declined either prior to, or contemporaneously with the wetland woodland, most likely as a result of human activity.

Stratford Box Pumping Station, near Carpenters Road, E15 TQ 3776 8461 PCA (Amelia Fairman, Alex Pullen, Matthew Harrison *et al*) watching brief Jan–Dec 2009 Thames Water Utilities Ltd SBV09

A series of 19th to 20th-c made-ground layers sealed natural alluvium. WC

Pudding Mill Lane Portal, Former Works Premises, Cook’s Road, E15 TQ 3771 8329 WA (Damian Da Rosa, Anne Upson) borehole survey, building recording Aug–Sept 2009 Crossrail Limited XPM09

Boreholes recorded deposits of London Clay, gravel and alluvium below modern made ground, and isolated deposits of peat and gravely alluvium were also found. A number of buildings known as *Marlborough House* or *Gate House* were recorded, all built in the early 20th c as part of the continuing expansion of the East London Soap Works, established by Edward Cook in the 1830s. The buildings comprise a small two-storey dwelling and an attached factory unit, itself comprising a central work space flanked by two, two-storey office wings. The buildings have been subject to internal subdivision and modernisation, but their exteriors remain relatively unaltered.

Greengate Public House (former), 223–227 High Street, Stratford, E15 TQ 3848 8369 PCA (Paw Jorgensen, Tom O’Gorman) evaluation, building recording Feb–Apr 2009 Galliford Try Partnerships HFO09

The natural deposits comprised gravels overlain by a layer of alluvial clay. An E–W medieval ditch cut into the clay towards the SW of the site, otherwise 19th-c and later features were recorded throughout the site. These included two 19th-c ditches, one on the same alignment as the medieval ditch, a brick well which cut the W portion of the medieval ditch and the brick and concrete footings of a 19th to 20th-c building. A former electricity substation and the public house located to the W of the evaluation area were also recorded prior to demolition. The substation was shown to have been built in the 1920s and it largely survived in its original form. Its two main facades were built of red brick in Flemish bond, with moulded concrete architectural details such as the cornice, dentil motifs, plinth and a window frame. A few major alterations were made to its external appearance and internal layout, including the removal of the first floor and the blocking of the first floor doorway in the SE wall near the S corner of the building. The majority of the public house was built in the 1920s, although there

were elements of two earlier phases, the first pre-dating 1867, and consisting of the sections of the SE elevation retained from the external walls of demolished properties at Nos 1 and 2 Deason Street. The remaining yellow brick section of the SE and SW elevations, the masonry wall dividing the main bar area and the rooms at the SW end of the building were part of the second building phase which consisted of extensions to No. 223 High Street, dated to 1896–1916. In the 1920s, the two main façades, a red brick section of the SE elevation, the main bar and the first floor rooms above the bar were constructed. The public house was extended with a new kitchen and toilet block in the 1990s.

335–337 High Street, Stratford, E15 TQ 3863 8394 AS (Zbigniew Pozorski) evaluation Sept 2009 Pearl Holdings Ltd HGV09

The site was formerly occupied by a public house, the *Yorkshire Grey*, as depicted on Rocque's 1745 map. The evaluation revealed natural clay sealed by a backfill layer. This in turn was overlain by made-ground and an uppermost tarmac deposit. A brick structure was exposed in the centre of the site, adjacent to a drainage channel leading E to the River Lea. Interpreted as a probable outbuilding, this structure appears to have been demolished prior to ground-works to enlarge the rear yard of the public house. It is one of a series of outbuildings depicted on an 1867 OS map.

51 High Street North, East Ham, E6 TQ 4246 8372 LP (Chaz Morse) evaluation Mar–Apr 2009 Primark Stores Ltd HNJ09

Five trenches were excavated following the demolition of a partially basemented former bingo hall in the S of the site. Natural brickearth was recorded; at the N end of the site, two trenches exposed late 19th and 20th-c rubbish pits beneath layers of 20th-c made ground. Some of the pits had been consolidated at a later date with demolition material. A trench in the S of the site revealed a number of cuts and deposits representing the removal and subsequent backfilling of the foundations and/or basement area of a c. late 19th-c domestic building. The building was probably removed to enable subsequent site development, possibly for the bingo hall. The remaining two trenches exposed mostly 20th-c made-ground layers and a large mid-20th-c rubble deposit.

Lee Tunnel, Beckton Sewage Treatment Works, Triangle Site, Jenkins Lane, Beckton, IG11 TQ 4452 8220 MOLA (Raoul Bull) evaluation Oct–Nov 2009 Thames Water LTB09

A trench was excavated and an adjacent geoarchaeological borehole was monitored. Natural late Pleistocene gravels were overlain by sandy silt which was sealed by humified peat and organic clay disturbed by root boles and tree bases, representing the development of alder carr woodland. The characteristics of the peat reflects its location within, or adjacent to, ancient river channels. Alluvial clays and silts

accumulated above the organic deposits, probably during the Iron Age and later historic periods, possibly indicating seasonally flooded meadowland or estuarine environments. A compressed layer of topsoil and turf representing undated historic open grassland survived at the top of the alluvial profile and modern made-ground sealed the sequence. The trench revealed that the majority of the site was part of a river channel environment from the early Holocene to medieval period. No evidence of human interaction was recorded within the trench's alluvial deposits.

Dersingham Infant School, Lawrence Avenue, Manor Park, E12 TQ 4309 8547 WA (Damian De Rosa) evaluation Dec 2009 DIF09

Two trial trenches exposed alluvial clays and modern features, mostly infilled service trenches associated with the former school building, sealed by rubble and tarmac.

British Gas Pipeline, Leyton Road to Forest Lane, Stratford, E15 TQ 3870 8496 – 4002 8522 MOLA (Raoul Bull, Bruce Ferguson) watching brief Dec 2008 – Jul 2009 McNicholas Ltd WMO09

Excavation of a 1.5 km pipeline trench from Leyton Road to Forest Lane (via Windmill Lane) was monitored. Natural gravel was observed across most of the site, generally sloping down to the W. A late 18th to mid-19th-c brick drain was recorded in the Maryland Station area near the centre of the trench, a possible 18th to 19th-c ditch or pit was exposed in Leyton Road in the W part of the trench and a potential disturbed alluvial deposit was recorded near the junction of Forest Lane and Idmiston Road, in the E part of the trench. Over this was made ground (where not removed by basements), mostly comprising late 19th-c ground-raising deposits and later road surfaces.

Marshgate Lane, Stratford, E15 TQ 3806 8330 PCA (John Payne) watching brief Mar 2009 Thames Water plc MGF09

A sequence of surfaces comprising 19th-c cobbles, concrete and the existing 20th-c tarmac was recorded, overlying mixed gravels. These deposits were located above a large diameter iron water pipe. Natural strata were not reached.

Thames Water Stratford Box Dewatering Scheme, Old Ford, E3 TQ 3738 8389, TQ 3664 8479 PCA (Amelia Fairman, Alex Pullen, Matthew Harrison *et al*) watching brief Jan–Dec 2009 Thames Water Utilities Ltd TSN09

Monitoring of the excavation of new pipelines and test pits recorded 19th and 20th-c made ground above natural alluvium. WC

See Hackney and Tower Hamlets

Olympic Sites

Olympic Park Geoarchaeological Investigations (Arctic Bed), Lea Valley, E15 TQ 3778 8504 WA (David Norcott) borehole

survey Sept 2009 Olympic Delivery Authority OL-20009

Two boreholes were drilled at the site of the former Eastway Cycle Circuit, with the intention of relocating and sampling Arctic Bed deposits previously recorded during pre-Olympic Park investigations. The core samples contained made ground deposits overlying alluvium, gravel and solid geology; Arctic Bed deposits were not located.

Deep Foul Sewer Main, Olympic Site, East London TQ 3765 8350 AOC (Paul Harris) borehole survey, evaluation, watching brief, 2009 Olympic Delivery Authority OFS09

See Hackney, Tower Hamlets, Waltham Forest

Remediation Zone 6.1: Site 26, Warton Road, E15 TQ 3819 8406 MOLA-PCA (Paul Thrale) watching brief Dec 2008–Mar 2009 Atkins/Olympic Development Authority OL-00305

Following an evaluation in 2005 (*LA 11* supp. 2 (2006) 43) remediation work was monitored. Later 19th to 20th-c building foundations, services and soil removal have truncated all deposits overlying alluvial clays, and in many places have removed alluvial deposits down to underlying gravels. The survival of alluvial clay deposits was greatest in the W area of the site, close to and beneath Warton Road, and a buried soil horizon was recorded beneath the alluvial deposits in this area. An unstratified piece of possible Bronze Age pottery was recovered from alluvial clay deposits in the N area of the site. Heavily contaminated 19th to 20th-c levelling deposits cover much of the site, and a number of re-used late 18th to mid 19th-c ship and building timbers were recorded during the removal of these deposits. Alluvial clays deposits were left intact where possible.

World War II Defences, E15 TQ 3753 8535 MOLA-PCA (Paul Thrale) building recording Sept–Oct 2009 Olympic Delivery Authority OL-01907

Following previous work relating to Olympic Park WWII defences (*LA 12*, supp. 1 (2008) 25–6, 27 (OL -01907 and OL-08007)) a survey was carried out to analyse and further record structures relating to a WWII anti-aircraft gun emplacement, which were to be demolished. Two concrete gun platforms, a concrete roadway linking the platforms, part of the inner control building and three foundation slabs for associated Nissen huts were recorded. Post-WWII, the gun emplacement was redeveloped as a storage depot which was later replaced by a Civil Defence training ground in 1954. Concrete fence posts and a large concrete slab relating to these periods were also recorded. The civil defence training ground closed in 1968, the buildings were partially demolished and the area was subsequently used as a dumping ground during the early 1970s, raising the ground level by 3 m and covering the whole gun emplacement.

EDF Cable route from Redbridge Substation to Woodgrange Substation, Redbridge, E18 to Woodgrange, E12 TQ 4162 8976 to TQ

FIELDWORK ROUND-UP

4217 8520 MOLA (Paul Thrale) watching brief Jun–Oct 2009 EDF Energy Networks RWE09

A series of trial holes was excavated along the proposed cable routes, revealing modern backfill associated with existing service trenches. Possible brickearth truncated by modern services was also recorded. WC

See Redbridge

West Ham Bus Garage (former Parcel Force Depot), Stephenson Street (west of), West Ham, E16 TQ 3905 8250 QUEST (Rob Batchelor) geo-archaeological assessment Apr 2009 – Mar 2010 CgMs Consulting WHQ09

Six boreholes were taken along a N–S transect across the site to provide a record of the Holocene sedimentary sequence. Pleistocene gravel was recorded at the base of the sequence, with the surface elevation of the deposits indicating a steep rise towards the N of the site. Tufa deposits at the base of a previously active channel overlay the Pleistocene gravel to the S of the site in the deepest borehole sequence. Alluvial deposits overlay the Pleistocene gravel and tufa deposits across the site, reflecting the underlying topography with the thickest deposits in the S of the site, thinning towards the N where the elevation of the Pleistocene gravel indicates the presence of higher, drier ground. The alluvium contained organic-rich deposits indicating a shift towards semi-terrestrial conditions, and made ground of varying thickness truncated the natural deposits in all boreholes. Environmental analysis revealed Bronze Age peat formation, during which time the wetland was dominated by alder, with an under-storey of shrubs including willow, elder and hazel, grasses, sedges and semi-aquatic taxa. An increase in aquatic and grass pollen values during the later stages of peat formation indicated a transition towards wetter conditions. The dryland comprised a relatively open environment (post elm and lime decline) with stands of mixed deciduous-coniferous woodland, and the presence of cereal pollen within the pollen sequence provides strong evidence for nearby cultivation.

191–197 Upton Lane, Forest Gate, Newham, E7 TQ 4038 8446 AS (Zbigniew Pozorski) evaluation Jul 2009 Mr Dal Sanger UPF09

Natural gravels were overlain by a NW–SE running ditch at the SW end of the site, and numerous modern deposits were revealed at considerable depth below the existing ground surface, possibly above truncated earlier deposits.

199 Upton Lane, Forest Gate, Newham, E7 TQ 4040 8445 WA (Anne Upson, Mark Williams) building recording, evaluation Jun, Oct 2009 Kanbi & Sons Ltd UPN09

Building recording focused on a group of attached buildings originally built as a chapel by the Primitive Methodists in 1892, and an associated Sunday school hall. A further hall was built during a secondary phase of construction in c. 1915 and the whole complex adapted to use as a textile or

clothing factory in the 1940s. The building has most recently been used as a builder's merchant. Overall, the original buildings represent a typical example of an unornamented chapel. A single evaluation trench excavated in advance of groundworks revealed natural gravels overlain by the remnants of the demolished Methodist Chapel and a small area of buried topsoil.

Thames Water Stratford Box Dewatering Scheme, Waterden Road, E10 TQ 3754 8462, TQ 3778 8461 PCA (Amelia Fairman, Alex Pullen, John Payne *et al*) watching brief Jan–Dec 2009 Thames Water Utilities Ltd TSM09

Monitoring of the excavation of new pipelines and test pits recorded 19th and 20th-c made ground above natural alluvium. WC

See Hackney

REDBRIDGE

Aldborough Hatch Chapel, Oaks Lane, Newbury Park, Ilford, IG2 TQ 4531 8951 PCA (Richard Humphrey) watching brief Jul 2009 Mr Balkrishna Savant AHO09

The remains of a NE–SW masonry structure exposed during the unmonitored excavation of trenches, were recorded. The NE corner of the structure was partially exposed, but had been severely truncated by the recent works. Although the skewed alignment of the structure seemed comparable with the late 15th to 18th-c foundation trenches of a building recorded in 1998 (OKL98), the newly exposed section of wall was dated to the late 17th c. The excavation of additional trenches was monitored and several N–S brick foundations were recorded, along with possible floor surfaces. It is possible that these represent the remains of an outbuilding associated with the manor house or the structure to the W that was demolished at the same time as the manor house. In the SE corner of the unmonitored area, a partially truncated, possible brick surface was also recorded that could be a yard surface or floor for structures of a similar date to those exposed during the watching brief. All recorded structures cut through natural sandy gravel.

EDF Cable route from Redbridge Substation to Woodgrange Substation, Redbridge, E18 to Woodgrange, E12 TQ 4162 8976 to TQ 4217 8520 MOLA (Paul Thrale) watching brief Jun–Oct 2009 EDF Energy Networks RWE09

See Newham

Ray House, Ray Park, Snakes Lane East, Woodford Green, IG8 TQ 4176 9207 PCA (Phil Frickers) watching brief Mar–Jun 2009 London Borough of Redbridge RHP07

Further investigations were undertaken following a watching brief in 2007 (*LA 12* supp. 1 (2008) 30), revealing features associated with the 1770s house that once occupied the site. Brick walls and drains of this period were recorded, along with an

extensive gravel surface on the W part of the site. The house was destroyed in 1838 and one brick wall and three brick drains from the succeeding house were recorded, in addition to three extensive gravelled areas in the central and N areas of the site. This house was destroyed by fire in the early 20th c and two cast iron drains and one brick wall were recorded from the succeeding Edwardian house (lately demolished).

Bowls Pavilion, Valentines Park, Ilford, IG1 TQ 4343 8751 PCA (Aidan Turner) watching brief Sept 2009 London Borough of Redbridge VAI09

Natural sands and gravels were sealed by subsoil, topsoil and remnants of the previous pavilion foundations.

Piezometer Installation, Wanstead Park, Warren Road, E12 TQ 4155 8723 MOLA (Mary Ruddy) geoarchaeological watching brief Jul 2009 Haycocks Associates WSK09

Monitoring of six boreholes adjacent to Heronry Pond revealed natural clay and gravels overlain by re-deposited gravel or made-ground, probably a result of 18th-c landscaping.

8 Warren Drive, Wanstead, E11 TQ 4119 8772 LP (Chaz Morse) watching brief Feb–Sept 2009 Mr James Morris WRV09

Natural clays and gravels were sealed by two distinct layers of 20th-c made ground.

Whites Farm, Newbury Park, Ilford, IG2 TQ 4500 8885 AS (Gareth Barlow) watching brief Feb 2009 East London Christian Fellowship Centre WFN09

Monitoring works revealed natural silty clay overlain by topsoil across most of the site. Made-ground deposits were recorded at the E of the site, probably associated with the Church Hall and related services.

RICHMOND-UPON-THAMES

The Old Garden, Cambridge Park, Twickenham, TW1 TQ 1790 7390 AOC (Ian Hogg) watching brief Aug–Sept 2009 N3 Ltd OGC09

Monitoring of ground-reduction works in the W of the garden revealed natural gravels, a 20th-c pit and building foundations from the recently demolished park house.

Diana Fountain, Chestnut Avenue, Bushy Park, East Molesey, KT8 TQ 1581 6919 PCA (Stuart Watson) evaluation Apr–May 2009 The Royal Parks DIA09

On the NE corner of the drained basin, natural sand was recorded below the late 17th to early 18th-c retaining wall of the pond. A fountain base exposed in the centre of the pond was found to be contemporary with the retaining wall, and therefore pre-dating the existing Diana Fountain. Both features are presumed to relate to the original construction of the pond in 1699.

39c Hampton Court Road, Hampton Wick, KT8 TQ 1502 6894 AOC (Les Capon) building recording, watching brief Oct 2009 Vieo Limited HCO09

Building recording was undertaken prior to the partial demolition of No. 39, a single-storey commercial premises of mid-20th-c date, built onto Maze Cottage and a Grade II listed wall bounding Bushy Park. A watching brief revealed poorly surviving 19th-c foundation walls – possible remnants of tea rooms on the site at the turn of the 20th-c.

Thames Foreshore Survey, Kew Towpath Embankment, Kew, TW9 TQ 1935 7759 MOLA (Robert Cowie) foreshore survey Oct 2009, watching brief Nov 2009 Environment Agency FRM16

Several features recorded during a mid-1990s survey by the Thames Archaeological Survey were observed between Kew Gardens Pier and Kew Railway Bridge, including the remains of a timber drain, a late 19th-c jetty (further deteriorated) and causeway leading to the steps opposite a toll house. Contractor excavations in the foreshore next to the embankment opposite Oliver's Island revealed the edge of a trench or trenches alongside the sloping river wall. The NW half of the trench was filled with gravel containing occasional 19th to early 20th-c objects including a stoneware bottle made for T.H. Hawkes, a ginger beer manufacturer in Thames Ditton, probably in the late 19th c. The SE half of the trench contained a row of posts, at least 63.5 m long, aligned parallel to the nearby embankment. Of c. 19th to early 20th-c date, the posts were mostly rectangular in cross-section, tapered to a point at the bottom and vertically set and surrounded with a stone, rubble and gravel packing. The posts probably extended some way under the river wall and may have been associated with the construction of the embankment in the late 19th to early 20th cs. Alternatively, the posts may have supported an earlier riverfront revetment, although there was no evidence for horizontal planks or timbers.

Lebanon Park Day Nursery (former), Little Ferry Road, Twickenham, TW1 TQ 1672 7340 AOC (Chris Clarke, Fitz) watching brief Jul 2009 Ian Cosier on behalf of Lebanon Park Day Nursery LPY09

18th and 19th-c features including quarry pits, rubbish pits and pig and horse burials were recorded cutting natural sands.

8 Old Palace Lane, Richmond, TW9 TQ 1748 7499 CA (Rosie Cummings) watching brief, building recording Jan–Feb 2009 Aspire 2 Developments Ltd OLL09

This Grade II listed building was constructed in the late 1830s on the NW side of Old Palace Lane, the northernmost in a terrace of six houses. The property includes a number of interesting period features, although there is a 1970s rear extension, loft-conversion and a number of internal alterations. Monitoring undertaken during ground-works for a new rear extension exposed deposits that indicated previous ground reduction and truncation of the natural silty clay, probably during the construction of the 1970s extension.

Dolphin House, Ormond Road, Richmond, TW10 TQ 1793 7469 CA (Gill King)

watching brief Feb 2009 Aspire 2 Developments Ltd DOP09

Natural gravels were overlain by walls, foundation layers and construction deposits associated with the existing house (*b.* 1901–2). The natural gravels appeared to be heavily truncated by the construction of the property and related ground-works.

Climbers and Creepers Building (land adjacent), Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, TW9 TQ 1842 7728 CA (Eleanor Coen) evaluation Aug 2009 RBG Kew CLJ09

Ten small trenches were excavated, four of which revealed natural sand and gravels overlain by silt and sand alluvium, subsoil then topsoil or made ground. Post-medieval or modern features including services were also found in three of these trenches. Six trenches revealed sections along the line of an E–W brick wall, which appears to be a garden feature dividing two slightly different ground levels. The wall is dated to the early 17th to 18th c, and may be contemporary with the major rebuilding of Kew Farm in 1631. The wall subsequently appears to have been incorporated into a large rectangular feature, possibly a walled garden, visible on Richardson's 1771 map and Rocque's 1748 map.

Lower Nursery (land adjacent), Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, TW9 TQ 1834 7725 CA (Gill King) evaluation Jun 2009 RBG Kew LYK08

Further evaluation was undertaken following work in 2008 (*LA 12* supp. 2 (2009) 69). Four trenches and a test pit exposed alluvium overlying natural gravels and evidence for a late 18th to early 19th-c boundary feature. Plough marks and bedding trenches were found nearby.

1A Station Road, Hampton Wick, KT1 TQ 1744 6978 ASE (Nick Garland) evaluation Oct 2009 CgMs Ltd SKJ09

Two trenches exposed natural sand overlain by made ground and concrete.

Twickenham Embankment, Twickenham, TW1 TQ 1650 7327 AOC (Les Capon) watching brief Jan 2009 Richmond upon Thames Borough Council TWPO9

A trench excavated near the embankment and directly S of the *Barmy Arms* Public House exposed a mid-19th-c wall, probably part of a warehouse. A series of post-1950 land ties was also recorded.

Royal Mid Surrey Golf Club, Old Deer Park, off Twickenham Road, TW9 TQ 1760 7590 PCA (James Langthorne) watching brief Jul–Sept 2009 CgMs Consulting RYS09

18th to 19th-c subsoil was sealed by the modern golf course surface. In the SW corner of the site, beneath the subsoil, the foundation for a post-medieval wall was recorded, possibly part of the 17th-c Hunting Lodge demolished in the 1770s. Natural strata were not reached.

Strawberry Hill House, 268 Waldegrave Road, Twickenham, TW1 TQ 1585 7225 PCA (Helen Robertson) watching brief, building recording Mar–May 2009 The Strawberry Hill Trust SHV09

The building is Grade I listed and Britain's finest example of Georgian Gothic Revival architecture. Built in 1698 as a modest house known as *Straw Hall*, it was developed as *Strawberry Hill* by Horace Walpole between 1749–76, and extended and altered by Lady Waldegrave in the 19th c. Its Grade II* listed garden was also landscaped by Walpole. The investigations were undertaken during restoration work to the house and drainage works. Evidence for *Straw Hall* was recorded within the house in the form of late 17th to early 18th-c tile and brick floors, a boundary wall and brick-lined well shaft. Numerous 18th-c features, part of the original Walpole's building, were also uncovered including internal and external walls, tiled floors, brick culverts, brick wells and soakaways. These were cut or overlaid by a number of 19th-c features comprising internal walls, support walls for floorboards, and services, including an under-floor heating system and pipe trenches. Examination of five walls revealed a number of alterations and changes to the building, including blocked 18th-c windows, inserted 20th-c doorways and evidence for a 20th-c lean-to on the exterior of the building.

SOUTHWARK

150–156 Abbey Street, SE16 TQ 3376 7940 PCA (Stuart Holden) evaluation Nov 2009 Acorn Property Group ASR09

To the N of the site, natural sand was cut by an E–W Roman ditch with a series of stakeholes lining the S side. The fill of the ditch contained a high percentage of both iron smithing and smelting waste, which may suggest that industrial activity was taking place in the vicinity of the site. An 18th to 19th-c ploughsoil sealed the natural deposit and features, and was cut in the SE corner of the site by an 18th to 19th-c sub-rectangular pit. The fill of this pit was predominantly made up of cattle horn-cores, most probably representing waste from a local tannery. A series of 19th-c and modern made ground layers sealed the site.

Bankside & New Globe Walk Water Mains Replacement, Bankside, New Globe Walk, Southwark, SE1 TQ 3221 8053 PCA (Sarah Barrowman) watching brief Jan–Mar 2009 Morrison Utility Services on behalf of Thames Water plc BNV09

Monitoring of the excavation of replacement water mains trenches revealed late 19th to early 20th-c made ground below the modern road surface. Two isolated undated sections of stock brick wall were recorded below the made-ground, one on the E side of Bankside and the other towards the centre of New Globe Walk. Natural strata were not reached.

Tate Modern, Bankside, SE1 TQ 3192 8039 MOLA (Andy Daykin) evaluation, watching brief Apr–Jul 2009 London Borough of Southwark TMB09

Two evaluation trenches in proposed pile positions were excavated to the SW of Tate

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Modern. Natural gravel was overlain by an alluvial sequence containing a sherd of probable Roman pottery and one of medieval pottery. The alluvial sequence was sealed by dumped deposits of 17th-c and later date, cut by 18th to 19th-c brick structures. Dumping continued until the early 20th c. A borehole to the NW of Tate Modern revealed a possible Bronze Age peat horizon, sealed by Roman building material, sandy deposits and wood fragments. This sequence suggests that the borehole may have penetrated a medieval or later revetment such as those encountered at the Millennium Footbridge site (MFB98). Elsewhere there was evidence for medieval deposits and wooden structures and dumping from the 15th c onwards. Finds included kiln waste associated with 17th to 18th-c pottery production, evidence for 18th-c glass manufacture and a large amount of early 20th-c ginger beer bottles. Evidence of the E slope of the eyot to the W of the site was also recorded, along with a profile of the landscape slope towards the Thames foreshore.

Bear Gardens, Rose Alley, Emerson Street, Sumner Street, SE1 TQ 3221 8041 PCA (Amelia Fairman) watching brief Apr–Aug 2009 Morrison Utility Services for Thames Water plc BRZ09

Monitoring of the excavation of replacement water mains trenches revealed 17th-c made ground cut by various 17th and 20th-c masonry structures. To the N in Bear Gardens, the remains of several brick walls from the late 17th-c bear-baiting arena known as *Davies' Baiting Ring* were exposed. To the E of these walls, in Rose Alley, a section of stone wall possibly related to ancillary buildings adjoining the arena was recorded. Another section of late 17th-c stone wall exposed to the S, within Emerson Street, may have been part of a boundary wall rather than associated with the arena. Evidence of 18th to 19th-c industrial activity was recorded in Bear Gardens and Emerson Street in the form of dumped layers containing glass slag and industrial waste material, and masonry structures including sections of brick walls and a brick culvert. In Sumner Street evidence of 20th-c structures was revealed. Natural strata were not reached.

Bear Lane, SE1 TQ 3185 8023 PCA (Aidan Turner) evaluation Nov–Dec 2009 CgMs Consulting BEQ09

In the SE corner of the site, natural alluvium was sealed by a series of mid-18th-c garden soil layers which appear to have been dumped against a possible timber revetment or rail fence cutting through the alluvium. The terminus of a N–S timber-lined ditch cut the garden soils and was interpreted as a water pipe. In the N of the site the alluvium was cut by late 18th-c brick walls, interpreted as the remains of domestic buildings which fronted Bear Lane until the early 20th c, whilst the backfilled remains of an early 20th-c basement were recorded in the E of the site. Modern concrete and made ground sealed the site.

Thameslink Programme: 2–4 Bedale Street, SE1 TQ 3265 8021 MOLA (David Saxby) watching brief Jun–Sept 2009 Network Rail BVV09

A test pit at 2 Bedale Street revealed a sandy silt layer containing Roman pottery, overlain by an undated silty clay deposit and a modern concrete slab. Natural strata were not observed. WC

Igloo Bermondsey Square Regeneration Project, Bermondsey Square, SE1 TQ 3330 7930 PCA (Ireneo Grosso) excavation Nov 2009 – Feb 2010 Igloo Regeneration (GP) Ltd BYQ98

Work continued at the SAM of Bermondsey Abbey (*f.* 1089) following a watching brief in 2008 (*LA* 12 supp. 2 (2009) 70). The investigation was located to the E of the previously excavated area, on a small parcel of land known as *The Island*. Further evidence of the medieval abbey was revealed, in addition to earlier phases of activity at the site which cut the natural sandy gravel. To the N of the site an E–W apsidal wall belonging to a pre-monastic building was recorded, together with a N–S stone wall, part of the foundation of the S transept of the abbey. The NE corner of the cloister was revealed to the S of the transept, and appeared to have been rebuilt, whilst a small number of medieval cist tombs were located within the cloister walk. Within the cloister garth in the SW corner of the site, a series of early–late Roman and Saxon pits and ditches were recorded.

2 Bermondsey Square, Southwark, SE1 TQ 3328 7933 PCA (Ireneo Grosso) watching brief, excavation Feb–Apr 2009 Mr Sunil Varma BQE09

The site is partly located within the SAM of Bermondsey Abbey (*f.* 1089). Natural gravelly sand was cut by Roman inter-cutting features dating from the 1st to 4th c, comprising ditches, quarry and rubbish pits. A layer of Saxon horticultural soil sealed these and, in the N of the site, was cut by an E–W chalk foundation, possibly associated with the S boundary of the inner precinct of the abbey. To the E of the site, the soil was cut by the remains of a 16th to 17th-c brick floor and wall foundation recorded below the existing 18th-c cellar and 20th-c concrete floor.

46–49 Blackfriars Road, 7 Meymott Street, SE1 TQ 3162 8016 MOLA (Patrizia Pierazzo) building recording Oct 2009 McAleer and Rushe Group BFK09

The oldest standing building on site was a three-storey brick house with shop front at 7 Meymott Street, of *c.* late 19th to early 20th-c date. A four-storey brick block combining a factory-workshop, offices and showroom was built on the SE corner of Meymott Street and Blackfriars Road, with an inscribed foundation stone (Harding and Williams, architects, Leicester), undated. Dating to *c.* 1920s, the block was extended to the S in a similar design with another stone (Arthur W. Cooksey, architects), also undated but thought to be from the 1930s. The frontage on Meymott Street was infilled by a three-

and four-storey red brick faced addition, probably during the 1970s, which connected internally with the 1920s and 1930s buildings. Other buildings to the S and W were most likely destroyed after WWII bomb damage and not rebuilt, the site being used thereafter as a car park. WC

Thameslink Programme: 11–15 Borough High Street, SE1 TQ 3273 8023 MOLA (David Saxby) watching brief Jun–Sept 2009 Network Rail BVY09

Two geotechnical test pits were monitored; one revealed a *c.* 16th-c E–W brick wall. Running S from the wall was a later 17th-c dividing wall, surrounded by a sandy silt layer containing 18th-c pottery. These remains were sealed by a *c.* 19th-c dumped layer overlain by a modern concrete slab. In a second test pit, a medieval chalk wall was observed in section beneath 17th to 19th-c make-up layers and modern concrete. Natural deposits were not exposed. WC

Thameslink Programme: 16–26 Borough High Street, 1–7 Green Dragon Court, SE1 TQ 3268 8023 MOLA (David Saxby) watching brief Jun–Sept 2009 Network Rail BVX09

Geotechnical test pits were monitored, exposing undated silty clay sealed by a sandy silt layer and *c.* 18th to 19th-c brick rubble overlain by modern make-up and concrete. Natural strata were not reached. WC

Water mains replacement works in roads in Camberwell Village and Kennington Park Road areas TQ 3254 7672, TQ 3119 7757, TQ 3197 7905 CA (Jonathan Henckert) watching brief Jan–Dec 2009 Thames Water Utilities TZA08

See Lambeth

Chambers Wharf, Chambers Street, Bermondsey, SE16 TQ 3431 7974 MOLA (Sian Anthony) evaluation May–Jun 2009 St Martins Property Corporation Limited CHJ06

Six trenches were excavated following work in 2008 (*LA* 12, supp. 2 (2009) 71). Alluvial deposits were cut by a series of *c.* 17th-c N–S aligned channels, which were probably intended to drain and consolidate the marshy ground. Two of the channels showed evidence of re-cutting and the use of timber revetting in the 17th to 18th c, and one channel contained evidence of a wooden trestle which may have been part of a timber-framed building of this period. The channels were later infilled, probably for levelling and consolidation before building in the area in the 18th to 19th c. A brick building was constructed during this period, but had collapsed into the soft ground and was robbed to provide materials for a second phase of building that may have included a more substantial property with a brick cellar recorded in the N of the site. These buildings were demolished during the Victorian period and a larger, possibly industrial, building was erected with associated soakaways and chimneys. Building foundations of 19th to 20th-c date, 20th-c demolition rubble and dumped deposits completed the sequence. Pottery recovered from the site was mostly of 17th to 18th-c date, and included a range of

wares and forms from across the world, indicating the cosmopolitan make-up of the area, which can be attributed to the focus on maritime activity along the Bermondsey foreshore.

Kings College Hall, Champion Hill, SE5 TQ 3290 7559 MOLA (Sadie Watson) watching brief Mar 2009 University Partnerships Programme KCA09

Four geotechnical test pits were monitored; natural clay was found to be truncated by modern foundations in a test pit in the SW of the site. In the other test pits, modern turf or paving overlay rubble and backfill associated with the construction of the 1960s to 1970s buildings on site.

7 Holyrood Street, SE1 TQ 3320 8002 MOLA (Craig Halsey, Tony Mackinder) geo-archaeological borehole survey, watching brief Sept–Oct 2009 In the Marketplace HYO08

Two boreholes were drilled adjacent to the 2008 evaluation trench (*LA 12*, supp. 2 (2009) 72). Deposits representing in-channel or channel marginal sedimentation from the Roman to early medieval periods were recorded, representing the course of a former channel which probably flowed around the southern periphery of the Horsleydown eyot. They were sealed by a series of made-ground deposits of c. 16th or 17th c to modern date. A subsequent watching brief was undertaken, and waterlain clay was observed at the bottom of the trench. The presence of small fragments of mortar indicated that this was not a natural deposit, and may represent dumping. The clay was cut by a c. 18th-c NW–SE wall which was sealed by a dump of demolition material. This was cut by another NW–SE wall, probably from a 19th-c building. The identical location of the two walls and their separation by a demolition dump suggests that an earlier building was demolished and subsequently replaced on the same plot of land. A modern tarmac slab completed the sequence.

St Michael's Catholic School, John Felton Road, Bermondsey, SE16 TQ 3422 7966 MOLA (Andy Daykin) excavation Jan–Mar 2009 Faithful & Gould/W S Atkins Group JFN08

Following work in 2008 (*LA 12*, supp. 2 (2009) 72), further excavations on the E side of the playground exposed natural sand and gravels overlain by a Roman soil horizon. Towards the S of the site, several 1st to 2nd-c Roman quarry pits were recorded, sealed by a further soil horizon containing significant quantities of 1st to 3rd-c Roman pottery. A large channel backfilled with Roman deposits was located running NE–SW towards the River Thames. Significant quantities of residual Late Bronze Age to Late Iron Age pottery were also retrieved from the Roman deposits. Excavation further exposed a series of shallow parallel E–W aligned linear features of late 17th to early 18th-c date and probable agricultural function. A series of wells and soakaways backfilled in the 19th c were observed and the remains of

several 19th-c terraced houses were recorded on the E side of the site.

Thameslink: Jubilee Market, SE1 TQ 3258 8030 MOLA (Julian Bowsher) watching brief Jan–Feb 2009 Network Rail JBM08

Following work in 2008 (*LA 12*, supp. 2 (2009) 72), three cable trenches and a manhole trench were monitored, revealing 19th-c dumps, a N–S brick wall of c. 18th-c date in the E trench and a 19th-c wall immediately W of the manhole trench. Natural strata were not observed.

New London Bridge House, 25 London Bridge Street, SE1 TQ 3282 8023 (Tony Mackinder) evaluation Nov 2009 New London Bridge House Ltd LBN08

Following work in 2008 (*LA 12* supp. 2 (2009) 72), four test pits were excavated, and natural sand and gravel deposits were revealed through augering. In a pit on the W side of the site, Roman dumped layers were cut by an E–W Roman ragstone, chalk and mortar wall which was sealed by layers of Roman dark earth. A small patch of mortar to the N of the wall was tentatively identified as a floor. An E–W Roman wall and mortar floor with three stacks (*pilae*) for a hypocaust were observed in a pit to N of the first and the area of the hypocaust and wall were backfilled with a series of Roman demolition deposits, including fragments of *tesserae*. The W end of the wall was truncated by a possible robber cut, filled with material dated to the late 10th to early 12th c. A third pit to the E revealed medieval dumped layers sealed by 16th to 17th-c dumps which were cut by 18th-c structures including walls, a floor and a drain. 19th-c make-up and granite setts associated with remodelling around London Bridge Station were recorded, and modern rubble and concrete completed the sequence. Disarticulated bone was the only evidence for the early 17th-c burial ground recorded nearby in 1991 (NLB91), and there was no evidence for the buildings associated with the early 19th-c rebuilding of St Thomas' Hospital in the N of the site.

Thameslink Programme: Arch 2D, Montague Close, SE1 TQ 3273 8028 MOLA (David Saxby) watching brief Aug 2009 Network Rail MUC09

Human remains were discovered directly below the existing concrete slab. They were probably of medieval date and related to the burial ground of nearby Southwark Cathedral.

Thameslink Blackfriars Station, New Bridge Street, Queen Victoria Street, EC4 and Blackfriars Bridge (southern abutment), SE1 TQ 3172 8087 (north bank) TQ 3170 8055 (south bank) MOLA (Mary Ruddy, Louise Fowler) geo-archaeological evaluation, watching brief May, Nov 2009 Network Rail THB09

See City of London

Albert Barnes House (land adjoining), New Kent Road, SE1 TQ 3213 7907 MOLA (Tony Mackinder) evaluation Jun 2009 Inspace Partnerships on behalf of L & Q Housing

Trust NEK09

A trench in the N part of the site exposed a truncated deposit of waterlain clay overlain by modern material. Another trench in the SW corner also revealed waterlain clay, sealed by a 16th to 19th-c ploughsoil horizon, modern brick rubble and a N–S aligned drainpipe. A third trench near the centre of the site contained waterlain and silty clay deposits cut by two shallow cut features containing articulated animal skeletons from livestock disposal of c. 17th to 18th-c date. These features were sealed by a ploughsoil layer, which was in turn cut by a N–S red brick wall and a D-shaped 18th to 19th-c brick cesspit, both probably associated with buildings fronting onto New Kent Road in the late 18th to early 19th c. A brick drain and wall were also exposed, possibly associated with 19th-c modification or rebuilding of the houses in this area, and overlain by a layer of modern mixed rubble and charcoal, which may represent wartime clearance of this heavily bombed area. Natural sand and gravels were cut by a small pit in a fourth trench to the E of the site, and a ploughsoil deposit survived in the N part of the trench. A domed brick drain or soakaway was infilled with rubble in the NW part of the trench, and an E–W brick wall was also recorded, probably the remains of the back wall of the terrace of houses shown on Horwood's 1799 map of the area. Modern material sealed these remains.

134 New Kent Road, SE1 TQ 3249 7892 WA (Nick Truckle) building recording Jan–Feb 2010 CgMs Consulting NKF09

The current buildings on site were constructed between 1893 and 1911 for T A Harris Limited, a sanitary ware business. The buildings represented a redevelopment of an earlier phase of commercial buildings that developed from an original residential property, dating to no later than 1871.

Old Gas Works, 761–763 Old Kent Road, SE1 TQ 3499 7777 WA (Mark Williams) evaluation Dec 2009 VolkerFitzpatrick OGA09

Six trial trenches revealed brickearth disturbed by large modern concrete foundations and service trenches, and sealed below modern make-up.

Borough Railway Viaduct (Thameslink Scheme), 1–13 (odd) Park Street, 7 and 8 Stoney Street, 2–4 Bedale Street, Green Dragon Court, and Borough Market, SE1 TQ 3255 8020 MOLA (Andrew Westman, Emma Dwyer, David Sorapure, Michael Tetreau) standing structure recording Jan 2008 – Oct 2009 Network Rail BVA08

Outbuildings to the rear of a row of Grade II listed houses at 1–13 Park Street were recorded prior to demolition, along with another unlisted building to the E at 8 Stoney Street. Two contemporary plaques on the Park Street houses indicate that they were constructed in 1831 by architect Henry Rose. Cartographic evidence suggests that the houses were set back further than previous buildings with a straighter frontage, to widen the street. The houses were brick,

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on three storeys and a basement, with slated pitched roofs and small yards to the rear, and they were built on land belonging to parish charity Cure's College to provide rental income. A gap between Nos 11 and 13 originally provided access to the College almshouses and a burial ground to the SE. Commercial occupiers are documented from at least 1841, mostly traders in Borough Market to the E but there was also a public house (*The Yorkshire Grey*) at No 7, the largest building. Small one- or two-storey buildings were added in the backyards as privies, kitchens or store-rooms, and subsequently modified, with chimneys added to some of the outbuildings. An additional cellar was built, originally with a brick vault, under the backyard of No 5, which also had a fourth storey added in the roof space. The almshouses were demolished in 1862–3, and a railway viaduct was built 2 m S of the backyards of Park Street. The brick building at No 8 Stoney Street had been rebuilt next to the viaduct by 1872, on four storeys with a basement and slated roofs. Recent occupants included a sausage shop, café, design studio and a delicatessen, with offices or residences on the upper floors. The four-storey building at No 7 Stoney Street was also recorded prior to demolition. It had been built on an awkwardly-shaped site between the existing buildings and the railway viaduct, probably soon after the construction of the viaduct in 1864. The basement and ground floor were originally used for fruit and vegetable storage, the second floor was used for commercial purposes and living accommodation occupied the first and third floors. In 2009, the 19th-c iron and glass roof of Three Crown Square Market within Borough Market was recorded prior to, and during, dismantling to make way for the new viaduct over Borough Market. The roof structure will eventually be partly re-erected and reconfigured as part of the ongoing Thameslink works. WC

58 Park Street, SE1 TQ 3224 8042 MOLA (Antonietta Lerz) watching brief May–Oct 2009 Durkan Ltd on behalf of Shakespeare Globe Trust PRU05

Following previous work in 2005 (*LA 11*, supp. 2 (2006) 46), ground reduction works and excavations for 14 pile cap test pits in the E of the site were monitored. Numerous 18th and 19th-c brick walls, surfaces and drains were uncovered, some of which correspond with those illustrated in cartographic sources. An E–W wall in the W part of the site was probably a dividing wall between two 18th-c tenements, and to the E, in the yard areas to the rear of the properties, sections of York stone slab surfaces, brick paths and drains were revealed. These were truncated by a series of 19th-c walls, including the NW corner of a building in the SE part of the site, and numerous drains. A number of animal bones were recovered which point to the earlier use of the site as the location of *Davies' Bear Garden*. Natural strata were not observed.

135 Park Street, SE1 TQ 3221 8038 AOC

(Paul Harris) evaluation Nov 2009 Brookset Property Limited PKP09

A Late Neolithic – Early Bronze Age peat sequence, first identified during 2002 works (*LA 10* supp. 2 (2003) 53, (PMK02)), was revealed in two trenches. The natural sands recorded in 2002 were not reached despite the greater depth of the two further trenches, suggesting that the natural deposits slope and the peat deposits become thicker to the N and the E of the site. Late 19th to early 20th-c basement and wall foundations were exposed in both trenches.

Thameslink Programme, 26 Southwark Street (rear of), SE1 TQ 3253 8018 MOLA (Portia Askew, Isca Howell, Adrian Miles *et al*) watching brief, excavation Sept 2009 – Jan 2010 Network Rail BVQ09

Monitoring of sheet piling excavations revealed robbed walls of possible Roman or medieval date and 16th to 19th-c N–S red-brick foundations. Natural sand and gravel were cut by a small feature from which a small prehistoric waste flint flake and a single sherd of possible Iron Age pottery were recovered. The natural deposits were also cut by Roman pits and a substantial N–S early Roman piled timber building. Dumped sand and gravel indicate levelling following the building's demise, and subsequent evidence for pitting and spreads of mortar and plaster testifies to a second Roman construction phase, with the erection of a large masonry building on the same alignment as the earlier timber structure. A robber cut was recorded at a right angle (E–W) to this building and painted plaster and marble fragments suggest that this may have been a high status building. To the W, a N–S clay and timber building was recorded with brickearth sills, gravel surfaces and collapsed painted plaster. 1st to 2nd-c tile and charcoal spreads provide evidence for fire or industrial working. Evidence for post-Roman activity was confined to levelling dumps and rubbish pits, with a possible Saxon clay and timber building. The dumped deposits were cut by medieval rubbish pits and the substantial foundations of an 18th-c N–S red brick wall with an associated brick water tank backfilled with waste slag. Evidence of 18th to 19th-c buildings demolished during the construction of the viaduct in the early 1860s was also recorded. Excavations adjacent to the railway viaduct to the rear of the Hop Exchange revealed that a small area containing 26 burials had survived at the E end of the trench, despite truncation from the 19th-c construction of both of these structures. To the W, a series of 19th-c drains and brick walls were observed, probably relating to buildings demolished during the viaduct construction. Modern made-ground and concrete completed the sequence. Monitoring of ground works between the existing railway arches revealed a similar sequence, including evidence for the continuation of the Roman masonry building recorded during work for the Hop Exchange Pile Caps (BVT09). Large quantities of disarticulated human bone were retrieved

from the overburden in this area, most probably originating from Cure's College, the 17th to 19th-c extra-mural burial ground associated with Southwark Cathedral.

See also BTV09

Thameslink Programme, 6–7 Stoney Street (rear of), SE1 TQ 3258 8019 MOLA (David Saxby) watching brief, excavation Nov 2009 – Feb 2010 Network Rail BVT09

The earliest evidence for Roman activity was represented by an E–W ditch that had truncated a N–S palisade trench comprising pairs of stake holes placed within a ditch with a pair of larger supporting postholes. A building evidenced by driven timber posts, with a possible entrance along the N side was recorded at the E end of the trench. This area suffered slumping and later filled with sand. A rare complete copper-alloy oil lamp was recovered from within the building, and a furnace or burnt post structure was exposed to the E. Gravel and sand surfaces for an external yard or workshop area were recorded, producing a number of Samian pottery sherds with graffiti and potter's stamp. The remains of a NE–SW late Roman masonry building with two robbed walls were uncovered above the earlier timber building. Another small furnace which produced a stone hone was found within the building and a series of charcoal layers to the N of the furnace suggested small-scale metalworking. Above the furnace were a series of make-up and brickearth floor surfaces. Within the W part of the trench, a structure formed of a series of fairly large postholes and an associated rectangular pit was recorded. A 13th-c chalk-built structure was recorded on the S of the site, and elsewhere, medieval garden soil deposits were cut by a series of Tudor rubbish pits. These pits were sealed by 17th-c demolition dumps which were in turn cut by an 18th-c well and an associated oven and cobbled surface with a run-off. At the N end of the trench, a c. late 16th-c brick-cellared building was recorded, whilst a series of 17th-c garderobe pits were exposed on the W side. The pits had been backfilled after their disuse, and were sealed by a 19th-c brick floor. This floor and the 18th-c remains were overlain by modern made-ground, concrete, and garden soil.

More London Plot 8 (former Fire Station), 139 Tooley Street, SE1 TQ 3327 8009 MOLA (Tony Mackinder, Andrew Westman, Patrizia Pierazzo) evaluation, building recording Apr 2009, Oct 2009 – Jan 2010 London Bridge Development Ltd TOU09

A series of observation pits were excavated within the existing building, exposing an undated waterlain deposit cut by a brick culvert, brick cellar and a large brick drainage structure. These features date to c. late 18th c, and were all built before the present building (a former fire station) was constructed in 1878–79. Natural strata were not reached. The Grade II listed station building was constructed by the Metropolitan Fire Brigade and designed by architect Alfred Mott in the course of a

Metropolitan Board of Works scheme to widen Tooley Street. The station was on four storeys, originally with timber floors and staircase, a tower at the SW corner rising another two storeys and a timber-framed, tiled roof. The exterior to the S and W was faced in red brick with stone dressings in a restrained neo-Gothic style that has been credited to Mott's assistant Robert Pearsall. The ground floor originally housed fire engines and other appliances, horses, and a watch room with a telegraph terminal whilst the upper floors contained living quarters for the station firemen and their families. A first-floor terrace over the rear half of the engine and appliance room was designed for drying clothes and a narrow shaft through the height of the building to the E was for drying hose-pipes. The London Fire Brigade left the building in 1928 and it was subsequently used as a café, garage, offices and, shortly after WWII, emergency housing. In c. 1962–63, a two-storey infill addition in reinforced concrete was built to the rear over the former terrace, by which time the staircase was remade in concrete and a small goods lift had been inserted. A yard and outbuildings to the rear were also altered and the top two storeys of the tower were removed. The NE wing and latest infill were removed in 2010 and the interior was refurbished as part of wider redevelopment of the area. WC

157 Tower Bridge Road, SE1 TQ 3339 7952 PCA (James Langthorne) excavation Mar–Apr 2009 Sunlight Projects Ltd TBW09

Natural sand was overlain by alluvial deposits, suggesting that the site lay within a large palaeochannel which separated the Horselydown and Bermondsey eyots. The alluvium was sealed by a peat formation representing a period of marine regression from the middle Bronze to early Iron Ages, which was in turn overlain by an alluvial layer. The natural deposits were cut by a series of tanning pits dated to the late 18th to 19th c. The earliest were timber-lined. Associated drainage systems and walkways, brick columns (probably part of the tannery roofing) and a series of brick walls forming part of a building associated with the tannery were also recorded. The latest recorded pits dated to the mid-late 19th c and were brick-lined with associated drainage and walkways. Operation of the tannery seems to have ceased in the early 20th c, when all pits and structures were backfilled and sealed by a layer of made ground.

28–30 Trinity Street, SE1 TQ 3245 7940 PCA (Douglas Killock) evaluation, excavation Jan–Jul 2009 London Realty Ltd TIY07

Following an evaluation in 2007 (*LA 12* supp. 1 (2008) 33), additional investigations were carried out revealing further evidence for Roman activity. A sequence of ditch systems dating from the late 1st or early 2nd c to the late 4th or early 5th c covered most of the excavated area, although none remained in use throughout the entire Roman period. In the S part of the site a ditch system, dated to the late 1st or early 2nd c, and enclosing what may have been a

large colonnaded timber structure built on substantial timber beam foundations, was identified. A total of 44 inhumation burials and two cremation burials in urns, one of which was found with an inhumation, were recorded in the N half of the site, cutting natural sands and gravel. Some of the graves had been furnished with coffins, as suggested by the presence of nails or other fittings, and three examples of plaster burials were also recorded. Some of the burials contained grave goods comprising pottery, fine glass vessels and personal items such as jewellery. No single grave orientation predominated and examples of N–S and E–W burials were found superimposed. The inhumation cemetery might have been established in the very late 2nd c but the vast majority of the burials dated to the 3rd and 4th c. Coins recovered from a number of graves or associated soil horizons dated to AD 388–402, suggesting that these burials might have had a 5th c date and could have been the latest Roman graves excavated in London. A series of Saxon to medieval horticultural layers sealed the earlier features and deposits, and were overlain by 19th to 20th-c made ground.

Varcoe Road, SE16 TQ 3494 7802 MOLA (Craig Halsey, Antonietta Lerz) geo-archaeological borehole survey, excavation Sept–Oct 2009 Buxton Building Contractors Ltd VRC09

A borehole survey identified Late Glacial deposits. A trench for a lift shaft was excavated, at the bottom of which lay gravel and possible Late Glacial tributary channels. Towards the N part of the site, the gravels were overlain by calcareous silts deposited within a freshwater lake environment which demonstrated an open herbaceous tundra or steppe landscape typical of the Late Pleistocene/Late Glacial period. The climate appears to have been fully temperate and indicative of conditions during the short Windermere/Allerød interstadial (c. 15–13,000 BP). These deposits were overlain by a series of organic clays indicative of standing water, and the development of sedge fen or reed swamp environments. A radiocarbon date of c. 4300–4100 Cal BP, obtained from the base of the clay deposits, suggests a hiatus in deposition or a possible erosion event that had truncated the early to mid Holocene part of the sequence. This hiatus was also recorded in the pollen assemblage which noted a sudden change to oak, elm and lime woodland typical of the Neolithic and Bronze Age. The clay deposits were overlain by peat indicating the development of alder carr wet woodland, and there is a reduction in tree pollen and increase in grass and cereal pollen at the top of the peat from woodland clearance, possibly associated with intensified agricultural activity during the Bronze Age. The top of the peat gave a radiocarbon date of c. 3200–2900 Cal BP. A 'duck billed' scraper and utilised flake were recovered from the peat.

East London Line Project: Whitechapel,

Shadwell, Wapping, Rotherhithe and Surrey Quays Underground Stations: Wapping Underground Station, Cope Street (near Surrey Quays Underground Station), Rotherhithe New Road, Trundley's Terrace Bridges TQ 3466 8185, TQ 3569 7884, TQ 3571 7877 and TQ 3575 7856 MOLA (Emma Dwyer) building recording Aug 2008–May 2009 Transport for London ELE07 Following work in 2007 (*LA 12* supp. 1 (2008) 34–5) further recording was carried out. Parts of the Brunel entrance shaft, including pilasters, to the Thames Tunnel at Wapping, constructed between 1825–43, were recorded. The N entrance shaft was later incorporated into Wapping Station, which opened in 1869 as part of the East London Railway, re-using the Thames Tunnel. Cope Street bridge and Rotherhithe New Road bridge had been constructed by 1868 to carry existing streets over the new East London Railway between Wapping and New Cross Gate. The bridges were both constructed with cast iron beams with intermediate brick jack arches, carried on brick piers and a central cast iron bracing frame. Trundley's Terrace footbridge was constructed slightly later, in the late 19th or early 20th c (certainly by 1914) to provide an E–W route in an area bisected by railway lines. The wrought iron girder bridge was carried on brick piers which incorporated staircases and a central brick pier.

See Tower Hamlets

92 Webber Street, SE1 TQ 3189 7963 LP (Chaz Morse) watching brief Nov 2009 – Feb 2010 Allen Build WBT09

The site had been severely truncated by 19th and 20th-c basemending. Natural gravels were sealed by 19th-c rubble make-up below a basement slab. Later basement slabs overlay significant 20th-c make-up deposits of building rubble and occasional domestic waste. Much of the brick within the make-up deposits was marked with the 'LBC' stamp of the London Brick Company.

Bricklayers' Arms Public House (former), 33 Westmoreland Road, SE17 TQ 3261 7785 PCA (Tom O'Gorman) building recording Apr–Jun 2009 Strand Development and Construction Ltd WMZ09

Evidence that the N portion of the late 19th-c public house incorporated a late 18th-c terrace house and part of a smaller structure was recorded, including the front door surround and chimney stacks. Both houses appear on the 1799 Horwood map as Nos 35 & 34 Queen's Row, whilst the public house is first shown on an 1871 OS map. The exterior of the new building was decorated in Italianate neo-Classical style, with dentilled cornice and scrolled decoration. It is at this time that a second floor was added to No. 35, with the original banister and wooden panelling to the staircase from the first to second floor still surviving. Alterations were made in the late 20th c, including partial rebuilding of the rear E wall and cement rendering of part of the N and E elevations when attached buildings were demolished.

FIELDWORK ROUND-UP

Warehouse F, Winchester Square, SE1 TQ 3255 8036 MOLA (Michael Tetreau) evaluation Nov–Dec 2009 Malcolm Pawley Architects WQR09

Three trenches were excavated within the ground floor of the standing building and one was excavated outside and adjacent to the W wall of the ground floor, below the overhanging first floor and within the area designated as the Winchester Palace SAM. Natural deposits were not observed. A pebbly earth surface was cut by a layer of chalk blocks, probably the lower portion of a truncated wall foundation. This feature was aligned N–S and may be part of the W range of medieval Winchester Palace. To the E, against the W side of the W ground floor wall of the standing building, a stone and mortar foundation supported another N–S medieval chalk wall and a third N–S medieval chalk wall was recorded inside, near the centre of the ground floor area. These structures were sealed by mixed demolition deposits which also infilled and partially covered 18th to 19th-c brick walls. Modern make-up and concrete completed the sequence.

Blows Yard, 15 Winchester Walk and Stoney Street, SE1 TQ 3255 8033 MOLA (Ken Pitt, Andrew Westman, David Sorapure) watching brief, building recording Aug–Sept 2009 Clink Street Properties Ltd BYZ09

Four test pits were monitored, revealing 18th-c brick walls, foundations and drains beneath modern deposits and concrete. Natural strata were not observed. The two extant buildings at Blow's Yard were constructed as a horse hospital, probably between 1872 and 1877, and occupied by a veterinary surgeon. One building comprised a stable with a hayloft on an upper floor, and it was adjoined by the other building: a pair of small single-storey dwellings. A smithy was located further to the N and was largely rebuilt at a later date, then subsequently demolished. The two yards were entered by gates from Stoney Street to the W and Winchester Walk (formerly Winchester Street) to the S. The premises were occupied from the early 20th c by Messrs J O Sims, fruiterers, and mostly recently leased out and used as recording studios.

SUTTON

48–50 Benhill Avenue, Sutton, SM1 TQ 2596 6461 ASE (Nick Garland) evaluation Nov 2009 Goldstar Contracts Ltd CJB09

Two trenches exposed natural silt sealed by a 17th to 18th-c brick-lined cistern tank or well and a 17th to 18th-c brick cellar or drain to the N of the site, overlain by made ground.

3, 5, 6 Butter Hill, Carshalton, SM5 TQ 2831 6501 PCA (Iain Bright) evaluation Sept 2009 Mills Whipp Partnership on behalf of The Oakwood Group BUM09

Natural brickearth was sealed by a series of 17th to 19th-c alluvial layers, possibly the result of flooding from the nearby River

Wandle. On the E side of the site, a NW–SE palaeochannel, likely originating from the River Wandle, cut natural brickearth and was sealed by a 19th-c alluvial layer. Dating evidence from the channel fills suggests that it silted up between the 16th and 19th c. A series of 18th to 19th-c brickearth extraction pits were recorded cutting the channel's lower fill; 19th to 20th-c made ground sealed the site.

93–95 Carshalton Grove, Sutton, SM1 TQ 2680 6450 SAS (Jeff Perry) evaluation Dec 2009 Edward Paul and Co. Ltd CGJ09

Natural sand and subsoil layers were cut by a large 19th to 20th-c pit, which was overlain by made ground and concrete.

Wallington County Grammar School, Croydon Road, Wallington, SM6 TQ 2876 6504 SAS (Jeff Perry) evaluation, watching brief Dec 2008, Jan–Jul 2009 Wallington County Grammar School WCI07

Six trenches revealed natural clay or chalk, and the chalk was cut in the three E trenches by a Roman field boundary or drainage ditch. Prehistoric burnt and struck flint was also exposed in the fill of the ditch, which was overlain by subsoil, a buried topsoil layer, a sandy drainage layer, topsoil and turf.

Oaks Park Mansion House, Oaks Park, Croydon Lane, Carshalton, SM5 TQ 2761 6123 CADHAS (John Phillips) excavation Jul 2009 OPK09

The house was built in the mid-18th c and largely demolished in the 1950s. Seven trenches exposed the brick wall foundations at key points around the E end of the building. No foundations were located in two further trenches in the centre and towards the NW end of the building however, suggesting thorough demolition in this area. Excavation also revealed that at least part of the house roof had been covered with black iron-glazed pan tiles. No natural strata were observed.

Phase 1, Durand Close Estate, Carshalton, SM5 TQ 2780 6610 SAS (Jeff Perry) evaluation Sept–Oct 2009 Rydon Construction Ltd DCE09

Four trenches exposed natural sand and gravel, subsoil or made ground and concrete or topsoil and turf.

Grange Park Children's Centre, 7 London Road, Beddington Park, SM6 TQ 2886 6512 AOC (Ian Hogg, Fitz) strip, map and record Nov–Dec 2009 Atkins Heritage GNP09

Natural sands were overlain by ephemeral subsoil and topsoil with modern cuts. An undated posthole, various flint tools and a Roman pottery sherd were recorded. WC

18 Malden Road, Cheam, SM3 TQ 2422 6388 TVAS (Sean Wallis) evaluation June 2009 Eramo Developments MDQ09

Three evaluation trenches revealed a chalk surface above natural clay. It consisted of large chalk fragments and flint nodules, set in a bedding layer of clay. The surface appears to have been a yard as shown on early 19th-c maps. It was truncated by late 19th-c development, only surviving in the S part of the site where it seems to have

remained in use as a yard. The absence of any buried soil horizons beneath the yard suggests that the site had been levelled before the surface was laid. Flint and chalk wall footings, parallel to Malden Road, were found cut into the natural clay and could have been part of a building first depicted on a late 19th-c OS map. The N part of the site was particularly disturbed by brick footings and demolition deposits of various 19th-c buildings which post-dated a map of 1842.

Carshalton War Memorial Hospital, The Park, Carshalton, SM5 TQ 2793 6396 ASE (Giles Dawkes, Kathryn Grant) evaluation, excavation Jul 2009 CgMs CJW09

Natural chalk and brickearth was overlain by early prehistoric residual flintwork of possible Mesolithic, Early Neolithic and Bronze Age date and Middle Iron Age features including a grain-storage pit and two pits containing structured deposits of placed human long bones and an inverted horse skull. An early Roman grain storage pit and ditch were also exposed. All deposits were overlain by subsoil and topsoil.

TOWER HAMLETS

Boundary Gardens, Arnold Circus, Boundary Estate, E2 TQ 3364 8254 MOLA (Alison Telfer) evaluation Jun–Jul 2009

London Borough of Tower Hamlets ADC09
A single trench was excavated at the top of Boundary Gardens, which adorn a two-tiered mound in the centre of Arnold Circus. The Circus and surrounding buildings were constructed in the late 19th-c following the demolition of the Old Nichol slum which previously occupied the area. The trench revealed that the mound comprised numerous dumps of silt, rubble and domestic rubbish from the 17th to 19th c. The presence of sugar-refining wares was the only indication of industry in the surrounding area. It is likely that the mound, standing open for some time, would have accrued an assortment of dumps from further afield, which were mixed in with debris from demolition of the Old Nichol slum. In addition, the significant lack of bricks in this landfill suggests the likely retrieval and reuse of bricks in development elsewhere. Natural deposits were not reached. After recording by MOLA, the excavation was made available for visits by the local community, and groups of school children participated in a 'dig', under the supervision of MOLA and MOL staff.

32–42 Bethnal Green Road, E1 TQ 3375 8230 SAS (Jeff Perry) evaluation, watching brief Oct–Nov 2009 Telford Homes plc BNJ09

Two trenches were excavated across the E part of the site. One revealed natural gravel, overlain by an 18th to 19th-c pit which was cut by an 18th to 19th-c brick cess pit. The pits were sealed by alluvial clay and made ground. A large 19th-c brick basement was also excavated just below the surface at the

N end of the trench, cutting into the natural gravel, alluvial clay and made ground. The second trench exposed a sequence of natural gravel partially sealed by brickearth and overlain by garden soil and made ground which contained the remains of several 19th-c brick walls.

DLR East India Station, Blackwall Way, E14 TQ 3877 8084 MOLA (Tom Hoyle) geoarchaeological evaluation May–Sept 2009 Taylor Woodrow Construction Ltd EIS09

Two geoarchaeological boreholes were drilled under the existing railway line, revealing natural gravels. Above the gravels was a dumped sand deposit representing 1980s infilling of the 19th-c East India Dock, and a hardcore deposit possibly associated with either the construction of the dock or its backfilling. Modern backfill completed the sequence in both boreholes.

Seven Stars Public House, 49–51 Brick Lane, E2 TQ 3385 8177 PCA (Phil Frickers) evaluation Feb 2009 Milan Babic Architects SSP09

A series of undated made ground layers were sealed by 18th-c dump layers, the uppermost of which was cut by an 18th-c brick drain. Natural strata were not reached.

St. Georges Estate, Cable Street, E1 TQ 3440 8080 SAS (Jeff Perry) evaluation March 2009 Eastend Homes SGJ09

Natural sand and gravel deposits were sealed by brickearth and cut by 18th to 19th-c brick walls, floors and pits. These were overlain by demolition rubble and made ground, topsoil and turf.

Bishop Challenor School, Christian Street, E1 TQ 3445 8109 WA (Damian De Rosa) evaluation May 2009 CgMs Consulting CXN09

Test pits confirmed the presence of substantial modern made ground deposits in the N of the site. Natural strata were not reached.

12–14 Folgate Street, E1 TQ 3344 8196 MOLA (Ken Pitt) watching brief Nov 2009 Hazlitts Ltd FGA09

Two structures revealed during a previous excavation (FLG82) were exposed, cleaned and recorded. One was the E wall of the 13th to early 14th-c kitchen of the Priory and Hospital of St Mary Spital (*f.* 1197), and the second structure to the W was part of a medieval oven with a 17th-c flue that had been incorporated into the steps down to the basement of the modern building. Both structures stood to the rear of this building and had been partially covered with modern fill. WC

46–51 Gillender Street, E14 TQ 3820 8185 ASC (Martin Cuthbert) evaluation Apr 2009 Adam Deal GIK09

A single trench revealed a sequence of alluvial deposits laid down by the River Lea. A 1st-c Roman ditch was discovered cutting the earlier alluvium, and sealed by later deposits.

Gladstone Place, Bow, E3 TQ 368 832 PCA (Iain Bright) evaluation, excavation Nov

2009 CgMs Consulting on behalf of Higgins Homes GDP08

Work continued following the 2008 investigation (*LA 12* supp. 2 (2009) 75), revealing natural sands and gravels cut by a series of 1st to late 3rd-c quarry pits, which were sealed by a 4th-c dump layer. A series of 4th-c rubbish pits and, towards the centre of site, a NNE–SSW boundary ditch cut the dump layer and were sealed by a ploughsoil which appeared to have been worked on from the late Roman period to the 18th or 19th c. A late 18th to 19th-c pit was also recorded cutting the boundary ditch. Modern made ground sealed the site.

15–17 Lemn Street, 1a Buckle Street, E1 TQ 3396 8127 MOLA (David Sankey) evaluation Mar 2009 Formation LEZ09

Excavation of three trenches in two cellared buildings and a third building with no basement revealed that the large 17th-c brickfield previously observed near Hooper Street (*LA 10* supp. 3 (2004) 84 (GMF03)) extended as far as this site towards the rear of the historic Whitechapel extra-mural suburb. Natural gravels were overlain by natural sand and brickearth, and cut by quarry pits which were then backfilled and sealed by a gravel working surface and later 17th-c nightsoil deposits. The latter were cut by 18th-c cellars that had been remodelled during the 19th c, and truncated by modern foundations.

Oaklands School, Old Bethnal Green Road, E2 TQ 3452 8294 MOLA (Valeria Boesso, Patrizia Pierazzo) building recording Oct 2009 Bouygues UK ODG09

Building recording was carried out on a locally listed former secondary school building fronting on to Mansfield Street and a caretaker's house to the E, both built in 1896, in addition to other more recent school buildings. Designed by architect T.J. Bailey, the school was built by the School Board for London for the technical education of children up to the age of 14, at a time when most schools were for elementary education (to the age of 12). The school building is symmetrical in plan with a central single-storey hall and classroom, linked to two-storey wings to N and S for workshops and classrooms, in brown brick with red brick dressings. It was divided to segregate boys and girls, with separate playgrounds to the E. Some internal features survive such as the disused fireplaces, despite considerable subsequent modification. The caretaker's house is a two-storey brick building, similar to the school in both materials and style.

Thames Water Stratford Box Dewatering Scheme, Old Ford, E3 TQ 3738 8389, TQ 3664 8479 PCA (Amelia Fairman, Alex Pullen, Matthew Harrison *et al*) watching brief Jan–Dec 2009 Thames Water Utilities Ltd TSN09

See Hackney and Newham

Deep Foul Sewer Main, Olympic Site, East London TQ 3765 8350 AOC (Paul Harris) borehole survey, evaluation, watching brief 2009 Olympic Delivery Authority OFS09

See Hackney, Newham, Waltham Forest

EDF Substation (former Whitechapel Power Station), 27 Osborn Street, E1 TQ 3395 8153 MOLA (Antony Francis) watching brief Feb–Jun 2009 EDF OBN08

A further watching brief was undertaken following work in 2008 (*LA 12*, supp. 2 (2009) 76). In the basement of the substation, truncated natural gravel was sealed by re-deposited brickearth and the modern basement slab. In the E part of the site, the bases of at least three c. 16th-c rubbish pits were observed directly below the slab. They were presumably associated with dwellings along what is now Osborn Street. The relationship between these pits and the re-deposited brickearth is unclear, as the latter was not observed in the E part of the site.

Morpeth Secondary School, Portman Place, E2 TQ 3548 8266 MOLA (David Sankey) evaluation Aug 2009 Bouygues UK MPM09

A single trench revealed 18th to 19th-c brickfield quarry fills, comprising re-worked brickearth overlain by nightsoil and brick rubble and sealed by modern deposits and the present ground surface. Natural strata were not reached.

Nicholls and Clarke Building, 3–9 Shoreditch High Street, 12–14 Blossom Street, 20 Norton Folgate, E1 TQ 3347 8206 MOLA (David Sorapure) watching brief Aug 2009 – Mar 2010 City of London NNF09

The building, one of three surviving late 19th-c warehouses in Blossom Street, contains many features of interest, including two complete hydraulic jiggers and external wall cranes. Core samples were obtained to ascertain the existence of any surviving medieval masonry fragments or structures encased within the brick walls of the 1886 standing building, located partly within the NW boundary of the Priory and Hospital of St Mary Spital-without-Bishopsgate (*f.* 1197), a SAM. None of the core samples revealed medieval remains; the upper floors containing solid brickwork and the basement cores revealing only modern services, backfill and a c. 16th to 19th-c soil deposit. Natural strata were not observed.

Spital Square (north), E1 TQ 3348 8194 MOLA (Malcolm McKenzie) watching brief Jul–Aug 2009 London Asset Management Ltd and Spitalfields Development Group SQR00

Following work in 2008 (*LA 12* supp. 2 (2009) 76), lowering of the existing roadway and the W pavement was monitored and dumped deposits associated with the early 18th-c construction of Spital Square were revealed. No natural deposits were exposed.

St Luke's Church Site, Strafford Street, E14 TQ 3727 7972 AS (Zbigniew Pozorski) evaluation Aug 2009 Kingsbury Construction Ltd SLJ09

A single trench exposed a sequence of alluvial deposits, overlain by layers of demolition and made ground.

Tower of London, EC3 TQ 3365 8049 PCA (Stuart Watson) watching brief Nov 2009 Historic Royal Palaces TOL110

FIELDWORK ROUND-UP

19th-c made ground was observed during the excavation of two test pits for a new toilet. Natural strata were not reached.

The Blessed John Roche Roman Catholic School, Upper North Street, Poplar, E14 TQ 3569 7796 Waterman Energy, Environment & Design (Tom Davies, Ben Stephenson) building recording Oct 2009 Bellway Homes JRS09

The original school building was built between 1950 and 1952 and designed by David Stokes of Anthony Cooper Architects Ltd. It had a 1930s-style finger plan comprising a main block, concrete tower, assembly hall, biology pond and school caretaker's house. A N extension block was added in the early 1970s, also designed by David Stokes. The main block is constructed from concrete frames with yellow stock brick and red brick infill, and decorative elements include terrazzo columns, horizontal and vertical framing divisions, divisions within the wall treatment and multi-coloured panelling. Artistic details include a Portland stone coat of arms, foundation stone and statue *Our Lady, Star of the Sea* by the sculptor Peter Watts, a Holy Family mosaic by Phillip R Suffolk and a fibre-glass cross by Bernard and Ann Davis, marking the position of the Church of SS Mary and Joseph altar destroyed during WWII. These artistic details have all been retained.

Sir John Cass Foundation and Red Coat Church of England Secondary School, Walter Terrace, E1 TQ 3580 8152 MOLA (David Sankey) evaluation Aug 2009 Bouygues UK SJB09

A trench to the W of the school exposed natural brickearth cut by a 19th-c well, a cess pit and several other domestic features which were sealed by later 19th-c dumping and modern concrete. In a second trench to the E of the Walter Terrace entrance, natural brickearth had been cut by a 19th-c brickearth and gravel quarry backfilled with industrial waste and rubble of a similar date, and sealed by modern deposits.

East London Line Project: Whitechapel, Shadwell, Wapping, Rotherhithe and Surrey Quays Underground Stations: Wapping Underground Station, Cope Street (near Surrey Quays Underground Station), Rotherhithe New Road, Trundle's Terrace Bridges TQ 3466 8185, TQ 3569 7884, TQ 3571 7877, and TQ 3575 7856 MOLA (Emma Dwyer) building recording Aug 2008–May 2009 Transport for London ELE07 *See Southwark*

John Bond House, 20 Wright's Road, Bow, E3 TQ 3666 8348 AS (Zbigniew Pozorski) evaluation Oct 2009 Higgins Construction PLC JBN09

Natural sand and gravel was sealed by an upper layer of made ground, associated with the recent building demolition works. The earliest deposit exposed was a probable ditch aligned SW–NE, thought to relate to a former garden area towards the rear of the site. All other recorded features derived from the construction of John Bond House and its

supporting services, which caused significant truncation.

WALTHAM FOREST

Former Car Park, Walthamstow Stadium, Chingford Road, Walthamstow, E4 TQ 3740 9115 MOLA (Tony Mackinder) evaluation Aug 2009 Walthamstow Stadium Ltd WLU09

Twelve trenches were excavated, exposing some of the areas from the Walthamstow Antiquary Society's 1953–55 excavations of *Salisbury Hall*, a 14th-c house originally located on the site. Several chalk wall fragments were also recorded, probably part of the original 14th-c house. A cut feature containing mid-16th to mid-17th-c pottery and several 17th to 19th-c brick walls date from the later *Salisbury Hall*, which was rebuilt in the 16th c and continued in use until its demolition in 1952. Other 19th-c brick walls and a late 19th to early 20th-c ditch related to buildings associated with *Salisbury Hall* during its time as a farm estate.

Holy Family Technology College, Church Hill Road, Walthamstow, E17 TQ 3793 8932 PCA (Shane Maher) Sept–Oct 2009 Diocese of Brentford HFT09

Above the natural brickearth in the W of the site was a Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age posthole, sealed by a layer of Late Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age silty sand, whilst in the S and SW parts of the site, early Roman activity was represented by a posthole, possible pit and E–W ditch. Late Roman activity comprising a series of ditches, three of them N–S aligned and five E–W aligned, a series of postholes and a possible surface was recorded, with the exception of the NW side. On the W and S sides of the site, the ditch alignments, the presence of postholes (many of which yielded daub and post packing) and a floor surface all suggest the presence of a substantial structure. In the E of the site a V-shaped, E–W ditch may have been part of a field or property boundary. To the NW, a curvilinear 19th-c ditch was recorded cutting into the brickearth. 16th to 19th-c subsoil sealed the features. A series of 19th to early 20th-c dump layers with associated terracing were recorded in the E, whilst a possible Anderson shelter was recorded in the NE. Modern topsoil sealed the site.

Grove House, 452 High Street, Leyton, E10 TQ 3772 8679 SAS (Jeff Perry) evaluation Aug 2009 Telford Homes GHO09

An 18th-c brick pit and 19th to 20th-c pits cut into natural gravel, and were sealed by made ground, concrete and tarmac.

Thames Water Stratford Box Dewatering Scheme, Lea Bridge Road, E5 TQ 3556 8668, TQ 3571 8649 PCA (Amelia Fairman, Alex Pullen, Matthew Harrison *et al*) watching brief Jan–Dec 2009 Thames Water Ltd TSJ09

Monitoring of the excavation of new pipelines and test pits recorded 19th and

20th-c made ground above natural alluvium. WC

Deep Foul Sewer Main, Olympic Site, East London TQ 3765 8350 AOC (Paul Harris) borehole survey, evaluation, watching brief 2009 Olympic Delivery Authority OFS09

See Hackney, Newham, Tower Hamlets

97 Queen's Road, E17 TQ 3700 8840 PCA (Neil Hawkins) evaluation Oct 2009 Bouygues UI Ltd QUU09

Natural gravels were sealed by a sequence of 19th and 20th-c deposits. Only 20th-c brick foundations associated with Queens Road School which opened in 1900 were revealed, suggesting that the site was terraced during the construction of the school in the late 19th c.

Whipps Cross University Hospital Accident & Emergency Unit, Whipps Cross Road, Leytonstone, E11 TQ 3851 8850 PCA (Chris Mayo) on behalf of RPSC evaluation Feb 2009 Whipps Cross University Hospital NHS Trust WPX09

Three trenches were excavated on a former helipad, revealing natural sands, clays and gravels. They were cut in two of the trenches by two irregularly-sided linear features, interpreted as mid-19th or early 20th-c bedding trenches for plants and flowers. The bedding trenches are likely to have formed part of the mid-19th-c gardens of the Victorian Forest House estate or the early 20th-c garden associated with the Edwardian hospital; a conclusion reinforced by the discovery of a wooden retaining plank (originally derived from a barrel) in one of the bedding trenches. This garden area was subsequently re-worked and truncated by service-related features comprising a ceramic drain and brick manhole prior to eventual consolidation and levelling for its present use as a grass helicopter landing pad.

WANDSWORTH

Land at Royal College of Art, 17–35 Battersea Bridge Road, 14–22 Howie Street, SW11 TQ 2716 7707 AOC (Les Capon) building recording Nov 2009 Davis Langdon LLP BBI09

A group of mid-late 19th-c properties were recorded, mostly three-storey buildings with basements and a mix of retail, offices and accommodation. Evidence was noted for blocked openings, enlargements and alterations. The mid-20th-c Battersea Bus Garage was also recorded.

Longhenge Railway Works: Stewarts Lane Depot (former), Dickens Street, South Lambeth, SW8 TQ 2888 7650 CgMs (John Payne) Feb–Mar 2009 Travel London DIK09

A programme of building recording of 19th-c railway yard buildings was undertaken in advance of demolition.

130–138 Garratt Lane, Wandsworth, SW18 TQ 2586 7399 TVAS (Danielle Milbank) evaluation Apr 2009 Languard Investments GAX09

Two trenches were excavated, exposing natural gravels sealed by modern demolition rubble. A 19th-c drain and 19th-c made ground were overlain by a modern floor.

Alma Tavern, Old York Road, SW18 TQ 2600 7500 OA (Deirdre Forde) building recording Nov 2009 Young's & Co Brewery AMO09

A former metal works behind the Alma Tavern was recorded prior to demolition. The Alma Tavern, Alma Road and Alma cottages were built in 1866, and the tavern was purchased by Young's Brewery in 1883. Winstanley Metal Works at the rear of the tavern was a typical late Victorian industrial building built before 1885, and there was commercial activity on the site throughout the late 19th and 20th c. The metal works is an example of the type of small-scale industrial structure that was once very common in this part of London. The style and layout of the building are in keeping with late 19th-c industrial architecture, though there are unusual features such as a shallow staircase and associated vaults and arches. Presumably there would originally have been a ramp where the stairway is now located, and little trucks or barrows would have been pulled up to or down from the first floor. Both the ground and first floors show a distinction between the N and S halves of the works building. This distinction is defined on the ground floor by a change in course of the E wall and differences in ceiling construction. The distinction on the first floor is much more pronounced, with two completely separate rooms and floors at different levels. The structure as well as the pitch and shape of the roof on the N and S side also differ; the latter has a shallower pitch and is almost flat at the apex due to the roof light. It is possible that the N and S halves of the building date to slightly different periods, and/or may have been separate premises occupied by different companies.

10 Parkside Avenue, Wimbledon, SW19 TQ 2371 7133 OA (Mike Sims) evaluation March 2009 Fowler Swimming Pools PSD09

Two trenches revealed natural gravel overlain by 19th to 20th-c garden deposits.

158–162 Tooting High Street, SW17 TQ 2723 7113 CA (Geoff Potter) evaluation Sept–Nov 2009 UK Asset Management Ltd THQ09

Three trenches and four test pits were dug on the W side of the street, close to the projected line of Stane Street. Natural silts were exposed throughout, except where cut away by deep modern intrusions. Modern development had caused extensive disturbance and truncation, and although parts of the site retained earlier buried soil profiles, there was no evidence for pre-19th-c activity. Part of an early 19th-c chapel or mission hall was recorded. This was a small building that was subsequently extended. An original external brick base was recorded, along with a shallow internal footing of the same date and adjoining walls that formed part of the later 19th-c frontage. Also located were the remains of 19th-c housing and a

1960s filling station, including underground fuel tanks.

WESTMINSTER

Hays Lodge, Chesterfield Hill, Mayfair, W1 TQ 2857 8042 PCA (Stuart Watson) watching brief Nov–Dec 2009 CgMs Consulting on behalf of Al Salam UK Property Investments Ltd HLI09

On the W and S of the site, natural clay was sealed by brickearth which was overlain by the foundations of the 20th-c buildings forming Hays Lodge and 30 Hays Mews. In the N and E portion of the site, natural clay was cut by the remains of an 18th-c cellar comprising a series of brick walls, an associated brick floor surface and a domed brick-lined drain shaft, in addition to a series of late 18th to early 19th-c steps leading down to the cellar floor from street level. These structural remains were most probably part of the 18th-c Hays Mews; a coach and stables house for use by the residents of the adjacent streets, and the presence of the later steps suggests that the cellar remained in use until the site was redeveloped for residential use in 1930.

The Hippodrome, Cranbourn Street, WC2 TQ 2994 8082 MOLA (Simon Davis) evaluation May–Jun 2009 United Leisure Gaming Ltd HPP09

Eighteen trial pits were excavated in the basement of this Grade II listed building. Construction of the basement had truncated all deposits, in the W part of the site, down to the natural gravels, in the E down to brickearth, where it also cut into the E-facing slope of a narrow valley which was later followed by St Martin's Lane. Limited evidence for a possible palaeochannel was recorded beneath the basement floor in the central-north part of the site. The S part of the site was the least truncated, revealing re-deposited brickearth possibly related to brickearth extraction or pitting; no dating evidence was found. Two test pits and one window sample exposed an ashy layer of slag and clinker representing waste from industrial processes and suggesting activities related to the 18th to 19th-c properties that would have fronted onto Cranbourn Street.

Westminster Abbey, Dean's Yard, SW1 TQ 2997 7941 PCA (Paw Jorgensen) excavation Mar–Apr 2009 J Murphy and Sons Ltd DYR09

An investigation in the NE corner and to the N of 'the green' revealed natural sand and gravel cut by a Late Iron Age or early Roman pit, and sealed by a mid- to late 12th-c dump layer. Two late 12th to early 13th-c dump layers sealed the earlier deposit and were cut in the SW corner of the site by a clay-lined hearth and eight stakeholes. These stakeholes enclosed the hearth, as did an E–W ditch to the N. A series of 13th and 15th-c dump layers sealed the earlier deposits, and were cut by 15th and 16th-c pits and postholes, and a brick culvert. A NW–SE mid-16th-c path with associated postholes that was first recorded cutting a

late 15th-c layer in the NW corner of the site appears to have been periodically raised and resurfaced with gravel between the late 16th and 19th c (when it fell out of use), and the postholes were replaced. Late 16th to 17th-c dump layers sealed the earlier features and were cut by an early 17th-c brick lined well, 17th to 19th-c postholes and pits and a late 18th to 19th-c vaulted drain. 19th to 20th-c made ground sealed the site.

9–11 Duke Street, 1 Duke's Mews, W1 TQ 2832 8130 MOLA (Andrew Westman, Michael Tetreau, Isca Howell) building recording, evaluation Aug 2009 Portman Estate DUM09

Two adjacent Grade II listed town houses were constructed in the late 1770s, with mews accommodation to the rear. The yellow brick buildings were on three storeys, with basements and slated roofs, and both had minor internal alterations. The ground floor of No 11 was substantially altered c. 1900 when a shop-front was added, with a separate entrance to the upper floors, and a fourth floor was built in the former roof space with a balustraded parapet at the top of the street front. The two houses were largely demolished as a result of structural instability, and will be reconstructed. Two trenches were excavated revealing a sequence of undated alluvial deposits overlain by a layer of organic material including 18th-c domestic refuse, and 18th-c ground-raising deposits truncated by the basements of the 18th to 19th-c houses.

West End Green, 285–329 Edgware Road, W2 TQ 2687 8185 PCA (James Langthorne) evaluation Mar–May 2009 Joannou & Paraskevaides (Construction) Ltd WEJ09

To the SW a series of 17th to 18th-c quarry pits, a timber lined pit and an 18th-c brick-lined drain cut natural brickearth and gravels, and were sealed by a 19th-c dump layer which was cut by a NW–SE brick wall. On the SE side of the site, the natural deposits were sealed by a series of 17th to 18th-c ploughsoil layers, in turn cut by two 18th to 19th-c stanchion bases, a brick-lined culvert and the foundation of a 19th-c NW–SE wall. Towards the centre of the site the ploughsoil layers were cut by two 19th-c brick walls and a porch, whilst to the NW the 17th-c ploughsoil was cut by the remnants of two 18th-c buildings, one sealing a group of rubbish pits and a drain, possibly part of an earlier building's yard. Various 19th-c walls and floor bedding layers overlaid the earlier structures and a 20th-c demolition layer sealed the site.

North House, Great Peter Street, SW1 TQ 3008 7919 MOLA (Sasathorn Pickering) watching brief Jan–Mar 2009 Ian Ritchie Architects on behalf of Lord and Lady Sainsbury of Turville NOU08

A watching brief continued from 2008 (*LA* 12 supp. 2 (2009) 79); the recorded deposits were found to be identical to those observed during the earlier phase of work. Alluvial clay was sealed by levelling deposits of probable 18th-c date, which were truncated by an 18th-c wall and overlain by mid- to

FIELDWORK ROUND-UP

late 18th-c deposits, modern made ground and concrete.

Horse Guards Parade, Whitehall, SW1 TQ 3021 8011 PCA (Paw Jorgensen, Rebecca Lythe) watching brief Mar–Apr 2009 COLT Telecom Group Ltd HRS09

The excavation of a service trench was monitored, revealing various walls, surfaces and bedding layers dating from the late medieval period to the 20th c. Two brick walls recorded in the W and centre of the site were interpreted as the part of the late medieval phase of Whitehall Palace, as their alignment did not respect the extant street layout established in the 16th c, whilst five N–S brick walls and a floor surface recorded in the E and W of the site may have been part of a series of buildings associated with the post-medieval palace complex, destroyed by fire in 1698. The remainder of the recorded structures dated to the 18th and 19th c, and were either associated with the re-building of 'White Hall' or the private residences erected in the area now occupied by Horse Guards Avenue. Natural strata were not reached.

27 James Street, Covent Garden, WC2 TQ 3029 8097 PCA (Alexis Haslam) excavation Jun–Aug 2009 Lothbury Property Trust Company Ltd JMC09

Saxon features were revealed above natural brickearth. In the N and W of the site, a mid-7th-c E–W inhumation and two mid-late 7th-c pits were found. In the E and S, a series of mid-7th-c postholes and stakeholes, possibly part of a square or rectangular shaped structure, were sealed by a mid-late 7th-c midden layer. The later deposit was cut by several mid-late 7th-c features comprising one pit, a series of NW–SE postholes and a linear cut which ran parallel to the postholes, and may therefore be associated with them, probably part of a beam slot at the W edge of a Saxon building. These features and deposits were sealed by a sequence of late 7th-c dump layers, the uppermost of which was overlaid by a metallated road surface that had been resurfaced on several occasions. The road was previously observed during excavations at 28–31 James Street (JES99 and JST02), and is believed to be part of the gridded Saxon street system between Oxford Street and the Strand. A sequence of mid-8th to early 9th-c dump layers, from which large quantities of animal bone and metal slag were recovered, overlay the road, and was sealed by a layer of ploughsoil or dark earth. This was cut by a 17th to 18th-c brick well. The Saxon features in the N and W of the site were sealed by a possible late 17th to 18th-c mortared surface which was cut by a stake-hole, a construction cut and the remains of two N–S brick walls, all dated to the 18th c. Two 18th to 19th-c drains overlaid and cut the earlier features.

98–100 Jermyn Street, SW1 TQ 2944 8047 MOLA (Sarah Ritchie), evaluation Sept 2009 Oppenheim Immobilien KA GmbH JEN09

Two trenches were excavated and natural gravel was recorded, overlain by alluvial

clay in the S trench. The concrete slab of the existing basement sealed the natural deposits.

163–169 and 171–173 Knightsbridge, SW7 TQ 2761 7964 PCA (Sarah Barrowman) watching brief Aug 2009 CgMs Consulting KNK09

Natural clay was sealed by gravel which was overlaid by modern made ground.

UK Supreme Court streetworks, Little Sanctuary, Broad Sanctuary, Parliament Square, SW1 TQ 3002 7960 PCA (Sarah Barrowman) watching brief Apr–May 2009 West One Infrastructure Services UKS09

19th-c made ground was cut by 19th-c brick walls, a possible floor surface and services which were probably part of a building occupying the site prior to the construction of the Middlesex Guildhall; 20th-c made ground sealed the site. Natural strata were not reached.

2 Little Smith Street, SW1 TQ 2998 7926 MOLA (Julian Bowsher, Isca Howell, Adrian Miles *et al*) evaluation, excavation, watching brief Jan–Aug 2009 Little Smith Street (GP) Limited LSZ08

Following work in 2008 (*LA 12*, supp. 2 (2009) 79), evidence of natural Late Pleistocene sands dating to c. 15,000 BP was recorded, potentially associated with the S lower-lying edge of Thorney Island. The sands were overlain by silty clay and sand deposits containing cereal bran, which, together with pollen evidence suggesting pasture and cultivation, provided indirect evidence of local human activity, potentially from the later prehistoric period. The excavations were located to the S of the Westminster Abbey precinct, an area that was not built on until the early-mid 17th c according to cartographic sources. Evidence of early to mid-17th-c buildings included walls, a pit, a brick-lined cess pit and possibly two inglenook fireplaces. A dump of clearance debris was excavated from the cess pit and pottery and glass assemblages associated with the Low Countries were recovered, suggesting that the occupant of the associated property may have been a wealthy Flemish merchant or similar professional. The early buildings appear to have been partly demolished by 1740, when it is thought Little Smith Street was constructed. The subsequent buildings on site probably remained in use until the late 19th c but few finds were associated with this later phase. 19th-c demolition deposits and 20th-c foundations completed the sequence.

Marble Arch (The), Marble Arch, W1 TQ 2770 8100 PCA (James Langthorne) watching brief Jun 2009 Hyder Consulting MBQ09

Two layers of 19th to early 20th-c made ground were recorded beneath the modern concrete. Natural strata were not reached.

Marshall Street Swimming Baths and Dufours Place cleansing depot, Marshall Street, W1 TQ 2933 8107 MOLA (Simon Davis, Emma Dwyer, Sarah Ritchie *et al*)

building recording, watching brief, evaluation, excavation May 2008 – Sept 2009 The Royal Bank of Scotland and Marshall Street Regeneration Limited MSR08

The Grade II listed baths and cleansing depot were recorded prior to site redevelopment. They were constructed between 1928–1931 by AWS and KMB Cross, who specialised in swimming pool design. The baths building contained 1st- and 2nd-class swimming pools, slipper baths, a maternity clinic, child welfare centre and a council rates payment office. The baths closed in 1997. The cleansing depot in Dufours Place also contained a public laundry and it is unclear when this closed, although it was certainly still in use as a laundry during WWII. In recent years the premises were used by a theatre company, and the cleansing depot remained in use just prior to demolition. A watching brief and evaluation on nine trial pits and a crane base revealed human remains, particularly 'stacked' *in situ* burials of 17th to 19th-c date from a known burial ground. Few burials were found in the area of the 2nd-class pool and cleansing depot, reflecting truncation from late 19th-c construction, especially in relation to the Poland Street Workhouse buildings in the NE of the site. The workhouse buildings were built in 1725, rebuilt in 1858 and closed in 1913. A subsequent excavation revealed natural gravels cut by quarry pits of c. 16th to 17th-c date. The area was used as the extra-mural burial ground for St James's Church, Piccadilly between c. 1694 and c. 1800; a total of 2,553 burials from this period were excavated. All of the recorded burials were in wooden coffins and 59 had coffin plates allowing at least partial identification. Wall foundations and pier bases from the workhouse were also recorded and 20th-c and modern concrete relating to the garage, baths and cleansing depot completed the sequence. The swimming baths have been restored and will re-open as part of the new Marshall St Leisure Centre.

Marylebone Magistrates Court, 181–185 Marylebone Road, NW1 TQ 2743 8176 PCA (Richard Humphrey) watching brief May–Oct 2009 Laing O'Rourke MMM08

Two further phases of watching brief were undertaken in the NW and E of the site following work in 2008 (*LA 12* supp. 2 (2009) 79). Natural clay and gravels were cut by brick walls and services associated with the 18th-c *Yorkshire Stingo Tavern*, the mid-19th-c bath house complex and 19th-c properties to the N of it. Modern made ground sealed the features and deposits.

Metropole Building and 10 Whitehall Place, WC2 TQ 3025 8029 WA (Damian Da Rosa) evaluation, watching brief Sept–Nov 2009 NLI Hotel Residences Ltd MBD09

A trial trench evaluation in the existing basement of 10 Whitehall Place recorded alluvial clay beneath the basement floor. Trenches excavated in the courtyard and basement of the Metropole Building recorded sandy clay overlain by alluvium

and made ground of probable 19th-c date. The made ground had been disturbed by construction of the Metropole Building.

16 Queen Anne's Gate, SW1 TQ 2972 7963 CA (Gill King) watching brief Feb 2009 Bestseller UK Ltd QAN09

Part of a terrace of seven town houses built between 1774–78, it was constructed on the site of an earlier terrace. A circular brick-built domed structure, uncovered just to the S of the main staircase, has been interpreted as a cistern as opposed to a well, soakaway or cesspit. The feature was roughly circular and constructed of dry-laid red stock bricks (mainly seconds), with a partially surviving mortared domed crown. Internally, there was an original lead pipe to the NE, which would have connected to a hand pump. The cistern probably dates to the second, current terrace of houses, c. 1774.

50 Page Street, Pimlico, SW1 TQ 2985 7887 PCA (Neil Hawkins) watching brief Aug–Sept 2009 Hyder Consulting PGA09

Late 20th-c made ground and concrete were cut by modern service shafts and associated pipes. Natural strata were not reached.

49 Park Lane, W1 TQ 2838 8029 MOLAS (Jez Taylor) watching brief Jul–Nov 2007 Gerald Eve on behalf of 49 Park Lane PKJ07

Natural gravel was sealed by a c. 18th to 19th-c dumped layer which included quantities of charcoal that possibly indicate industrial rather than domestic occupation in the area. It was cut by a c. 19th-c cesspit and sealed by modern backfill and the basement slab. A series of vaults was examined at the NE limit of the site, and in one of the vaults an undated clay and sand deposit, possibly representing open rural land, was sealed beneath c. 18th to 19th-c dumped layers and the basement slab. Brick and stonework visible in section within this vault suggests that the previous 1928 building may have incorporated earlier Victorian vaulting, basements or cellars.

67 Portland Place, W1 TQ 2872 8193 WA (Anne Upson) watching brief Feb 2010 Royal Air Force Benevolent Fund PLP09

Eight test pits in the basement of the existing building revealed foundations relating to the 18th to 20th-c development of the building, cut through natural gravel.

The Sanctuary, SW1 TQ 2997 7948 PCA (Sarah Barrowman) watching brief May 2009 West One Infrastructure Services TSA08

A further watching brief was undertaken following work in 2008 (*LA 12* supp. 2 (2009) 80–81). It revealed late 19th-c made ground, underlying bedding layers for a modern road surface which were cut by a modern service trench, and associated backfill. Natural strata were not reached.

17–19 Shillibeer Place, W1 TQ 2746 8171 AOC (Paul Harris) evaluation Feb–Mar 2009 Leighton and Henley SIB09

Excavation beneath an existing late 19th to early 20th-c basement and an area with no

basement revealed silty clay overlain by 19th-c construction and occupation deposits, and indicated that much of the latter area had been truncated by deep concrete foundations.

St Patrick's Catholic Church, 21a Soho Square, W1 TQ 2976 8126 PCA (Stuart Holden) evaluation Aug–Sept 2009 St Patrick's Catholic Church PCU09

Natural sand and silt were overlain by a layer of 17th-c agricultural soil cut by a NW–SE gully and sealed by a mid-17th-c topsoil layer. A mid-late 17th-c compacted chalk and rubble surface sealed the topsoil and the feature, and was in turn overlain by late 17th-c dump layers which raised the floor level by 2 m, possibly in preparation for the construction of Carlisle House. A late 17th-c brick wall, brick surface and a pit were recorded above the dump layers in the NE of the site, whilst a late 18th-c basement recorded to the S of the site may have been the boundary between two houses built in 1791 that fronted Soho Square and the chapel precursor of the late 19th-c church. Late 19th-c made ground sealed the investigated areas.

Water mains replacement works in many roads north and south of Trafalgar Square and Strand, including Aldwych, Covent Garden, the Embankment, W2 TQ 2965 8070 (W) TQ 3115 8110 (E) CA (Gill King, Eleanor Coen, Jonathan Henckert *et al*) watching brief Sept 2008 – Dec 2009, Thames Water Utilities Ltd TZC08

See Camden

40 Upper Brook Street, W1 TQ 2800 8070 AOC (Paul Harris) watching brief Jul–Oct 2009 Craigtown Properties Ltd UBS09

Four underpinning trenches were inspected at basement level, revealing natural sands cut by 19th-c foundations of the building. WC

St Martin's Courtyard Development, 10–14 Upper St Martin's Lane, East Slingsby Place, West Slingsby Place and NCP site, WC2 TQ 3009 8099 MOLA (Louise Fowler, Ruth Taylor) excavation, watching brief Jan–Feb 2008, Jul–Dec 2008, Jan–Jul 2009 Longmartin Properties Ltd USM06

An excavation and watching brief was carried out following work in 2007 (*LA 12*, supp. 1 (2008) 41). Natural gravels were observed, cut by two clay-filled palaeochannels, one of which crossed the NCP site. A residual sherd of Iron Age pottery was found in a Saxon pit at 10–14 Upper St Martin's Lane, and the terminus of an E–W orientated ditch on the NCP site may have been pre-Roman in date. Residual Roman finds were recovered from both of these sites. The most substantial remains recorded across the site were Saxon in date and at 10–14 Upper St Martin's Lane, a NW–SE ditch and a large circular cesspit containing waterlogged remains, both of Middle Saxon date, were recorded. In basemented areas of the development, Saxon

remains were restricted to cut features including gravel quarrying pits, rubbish pits and wells. In the untruncated parts of the site the remains of floors, buildings, hearths and yard or alley surfaces were recorded. The Saxon remains were sealed, in unbasemented areas, by a soil layer containing medieval and 16th to 17th-c pottery, and 17th to 18th-c dumped deposits. At West Slingsby Place, the natural gravels were overlain in the NW corner of the site by a layer of weathered brickearth. Most of the site had been truncated by modern basements, but in the NW area excavation revealed evidence for Middle Saxon or earlier occupation, including quarry pits, timber building remains with hearths, gravel surfaces, cask-lined wells, and refuse pits. Early Saxon activity is suggested by pottery dating to 6th / 7th to 8th c recovered from deposits associated with the buildings. The Saxon remains in the NW of the site were sealed by a possible dark earth layer containing burnt daub. This was overlain by a 12th to 13th-c deposit probably associated with the medieval cultivation of the area, which was in turn sealed by 17th-c dumping. Unstratified remains of an 18th-c chapel which stood to the E of the site were also recorded, as were the remains of cellars, walls and cesspits of 17th–19th-c date.

Red Lion, 1 Waverton Street, W1 TQ 2851 8033 MOLA (Antonietta Lerz) evaluation Nov 2009 Stairbrook Limited WVN09

Four geotechnical test pits in the basement were excavated to the level of the natural deposits, revealing that gravels and clay had been stripped away in all but one test pit. A section of 18th-c brick wall associated with a made ground deposit predating the basement was built into the cellar wall in the SE part of the site. The wall may be associated with the Grade II listed wall located in the external courtyard which formed the N boundary wall of Chesterfield House gardens, or it may have been relocated here from elsewhere. In the W part of the site, the surface of an earlier concrete foundation was revealed, possibly relating to the building's original 19th-c rear extension.

Whitehall Streetscape Improvement Project, Whitehall, SW1 TQ 3000 7960 PCA (Paw Jorgensen) watching brief Feb–Dec 2009 Westminster Council WQH07

A watching brief in 2008 (*LA 12* supp. 2 (2009) 81) was followed by further investigations revealing evidence for the 17th-c palace complex of Whitehall and its successive alterations and rebuilding in the form of segments of stone and brick foundations, floor surfaces, services, and cobbled surfaces. Natural strata were not reached with the exception of E corner of the site, the Whitehall entrance to the Horse Guards, where natural sand was cut by an E–W palaeochannel, in turn cut by four possible Saxon pits and the construction cut for a N–S brick culvert. WC