

# Fieldwork Round-up 2012

Cath Maloney

The 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 organization carrying out the work, type and dates of work, the source of funding and site code. WC indicates that work continues into 2013.

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## BARKING AND DAGENHAM

**62–96 Abbey Road, Barking, IG11 TQ 4407** 8346 PCA (Shane Maher) evaluation Oct 2012 Bouygues (UK) Ltd ABY12

Fluvial silts above natural sands and gravels were overlain by alluvium. In the east of the site they were cut by a Roman north–south aligned V-shaped ditch and a contemporary rectangular feature of unknown function. They were sealed by a layer of silty sand, interpreted as evidence for later fluvial activity. A medieval pit was recorded truncating the north-west corner of the Roman ditch and cutting into the later deposits, as did a possible post-medieval posthole. A series of levelling layers, dated broadly to the 16th–19th centuries, sealed the earlier deposits and, in the north-east corner of the site, were cut by an 18th–early

19th-century brick-lined cess-pit. Modern made ground sealed the site.

**Proposed Anaerobic Digestion & In-Vessel Composting Facility, Plot 7a, London Sustainable Industries Park, off Choats Road, Dagenham, RM9 TQ 4838 8239** MOLA (Antony Baxter) evaluation May 2012 Lynton Developments Ltd and TEG Environmental Ltd LSP12

One trench was excavated and one auger hole was drilled within the footprint of the proposed building. Alluvial deposits, representing tidal inundation of the area, were revealed. They were overlain by a deposit of made ground which appears to have been related to the reclamation of marsh land associated with the establishment of the railway yard.

**National Cycle Route 13, Gores Brook to Chequers Lane, Dagenham Dock, RM9 TQ 4872 8297** MOLA (Hana Lewis) watching brief Nov–Dec 2012 London Thames Gateway Development Corporation GCD12 Work on the construction of a section of the cycle route was monitored as a single trench. Due to extensive modern activity, infilling and truncation, no archaeological features were found within the trench.

**London Road, North Street, Barking, IG11 TQ 4415 8408** MOLA (Greg Laban) evaluation July–Aug 2012 Bouygues UK Ltd NSB12

Eight trenches were excavated, revealing natural gravels cut by several truncated pits across the site which contained material dating from the 10th–18th centuries. Several square and rounded quarry pits were also recorded, dating to 13th–late 15th centuries. Although some of these features are dated to the period when nearby Barking Abbey would have been active, no substantive connection can be made between the two. The truncated remains of several brick walls dated to the 18th century were excavated, probably related to domestic buildings noted in the cartographic record. In the west of the site, two late 19th-century brick-lined wells or soakaways were observed. All trenches and features were truncated by the construction of 19th-century buildings with cellars and services.

**157–159 North Street, Ilford, IG11 TQ 4392 8461** MOLA (Sarah Ritchie) evaluation Oct 2012 Bramall Construction Ltd NS12

Five trenches were excavated across the site, revealing natural sands and gravels cut by a medieval posthole and linear feature in the centre of the site and a series of 16th–19th-century postholes and cess-pits across the site. The pottery from the fills of these later features is domestic in character and consists of fabrics and forms in common use. In the south-east of the site, demolition dumps relating to one of the buildings that once would have fronted onto North Street from c.

1653, as shown in map regression, were found. These were all sealed by garden soil.

**Thames Valley Estate, Renwick Road, Barking, IG11 TQ 4680 8310** QUEST (Rob Batchelor) geoarchaeological assessment Mar–July 2012 CgMs Consulting TVE12 Geoarchaeological fieldwork was carried out to investigate the nature of the sub-surface stratigraphy. The results of the fieldwork were integrated with previous geotechnical records from the site to provide a series of topographic maps for the surface of each major stratigraphic unit as follows: London Clay, Shepperton Gravel, lower alluvium, peat, upper alluvium and made ground. The results revealed a reasonably uniform sequence of Holocene alluvium overlying a gravel surface. A subsequent assessment of three boreholes core samples indicates that peat deposition commenced during the Early Neolithic and continued until the Late Bronze Age. The sequences appear to post-date the Neolithic elm decline and no evidence of yew was recorded. Peat cessation appeared to coincide with the decline of wetland and dry land woodland and the occurrence of anthropogenic activity.

**Drill Hall at Wood Lane Sports Centre, Wood Lane, Dagenham, RM8 TQ 4974 8711** AOC (Les Capon) building recording Nov 2012 London Borough of Barking and Dagenham WLD12

A programme of building recording was undertaken in advance of demolition. The Drill Hall was built in the 1930s to provide military training in the local area. Its basic form is a large hall with store rooms; this was added to soon after construction, with the provision of teaching rooms and offices.

## BARNET

**Church Farmhouse Museum (rear garden), Greyhound Hill, Hendon, NW4 TQ 2283 8958** HADAS (Bill Bass) excavation Aug 2012 HADAS CHF12

Further work has been carried out at this site (*LA 13* supp. 1 (2011) (CFG08)). Finds from prehistoric struck flint to 20th-century material are known, but most notably Saxon and medieval occupation. A trench was dug approximately 36m north, from the north-east corner of the museum, at the northern edge of the museum's garden, and in the vicinity of one of the trenches dug in 1993, in order to find the direction or possible continuation of the known Saxon or medieval ditch that runs south–north to the east of the garden. The trench was dug down to the natural clay, above which lay a humic layer containing late 11th to 14th-century pottery. This has been noted in other previous trenches around the site, suggesting a possible medieval land surface. Above this was a 17th to 19th-century dump layer

## FIELDWORK ROUND-UP

supporting a brick-lined garden path with clinker fill - the path surrounding the 19th-century garden or orchard known from contemporary photographs. An east-west running early 19th-century field drain cut through the post-medieval and medieval layers to the top of the natural. The Victorian path was in turn buried with clay levelling and topsoil landscaping.

**Hendon School playing fields, Golders Rise, Hendon, NW4** TQ 2367 8902 HADAS/UCL (Don Cooper) excavation June 2008 – June 2012 HADAS/UCL HDS06

The joint project continued into its seventh year returning to the Hendon School playing fields, demonstrating practical archaeological techniques to the school's pupils. The trench, in the general area of recent excavations, continued to yield, as well as the usual school detritus, substantial amounts of 12th and 13th-century pottery sherds. Despite being the seventh year of excavation no structures have been found. It is likely therefore that the large amount of early medieval pottery sherds is hill-wash from the hamlet at Brent Street and Bell Lane or from dumps along the lane leading from the hamlet towards Hampstead and London. WC

**1230–1232 High Road, Whetstone, N20** TQ 2647 9382 PRO (Paul Riccoboni) watching brief Oct 2012 Ideal Developments Ltd HHR12

Modern services and remnants of the demolished modern building, which previously fronted the street, were recorded above natural clay during ground reduction.

**Former Inglis Barracks, Bray Road, Mill Hill, NW7** TQ 2400 9200 FAS (Jonathan Clark) building survey Feb–Mar 2012 Plowman Craven for the Inglis Consortium LLP INB12

The survey recorded the exterior and interiors of all structures scheduled for demolition which formed part of the first phase of construction of the barracks, dating to 1904–14; it also included the Officers' Mess and a war memorial. Mill Hill was one of the new barracks established to accommodate the increasing number of British Army troops after the end of the 19th century. They were constructed to standard designs developed by the Design Branch of the War Office and built for the Middlesex Regiment. The Middlesex Regiment Training Depot transferred to Mill Hill in April 1905, suggesting that many of the original buildings had been completed by this date. Subsequently they have undergone alteration, demolition and additions. One surviving barrack block is the last of three, although without associated dining and cookhouse blocks. A building most recently used as a police station was originally intended as the guardhouse, detention block and regimental sergeant major's accommodation, but by only 1914 the entrance with which it was associated appears to have been closed off. The school building was apparently the last of the early 20th-century buildings to survive on the east side of the site. It was associated with a row of married quarters' terraced houses, with

their laundry and drying block, all demolished in the late 20th century. The Officers' Mess was also constructed to a standard plan, identical to that at Tidworth Barracks. It provided a high standard of accommodation, as well as ensuring a level of segregation. Houses to the north of the Officers' Mess provided further accommodation for officers, presumably those who were married.

**Former Inglis Barracks, Bray Road, Mill Hill, NW7** TQ 2408 9211 PCA (Iain Bright, Ian Cipin) evaluation and strip, map & sample Jan–Sept 2012 The Inglis Consortium FIB12

The first barracks buildings were built in 1904 to house the Middlesex Regiment and these remained their head-quarters until 1962. Twenty-one trenches were excavated across the site; the strip and map investigation was carried out in the north of the site in an area within which the remains of Edwardian structures were known to be present. Various concrete foundations, service runs and at least thirty walls cutting natural clay were exposed and identified as three separate buildings shown on the existing 1906 plans of the barracks. These were the cook house, 'A' Block dining room and 'B' Block dining room. Within each building a number of rooms were located which have been identified as food store rooms, wash-ups, a larder, a bathroom, the prep room (including the bays within which the cooking ranges would have been located) and a basemented boiler room which contained a coal chute and the remains of the boiler itself. To the west of the 'B' Block as yet unidentified ancillary building and the remains of the early latrine block were also recorded. Located between the latrine block and the cook house was a curved kerbside which demarcated the location of the original service road and, to the north of the excavated area, four timber sleepers which probably represent part of a make-shift narrow gauge rail track associated with the construction of the buildings.

**Lady Sarah Cohen Campus, Colney Hatch Lane, N11** TQ 2789 9191 PCA (Ian Cipin) evaluation Jan 2012 CgMs Consulting on behalf of Jewish Care SCC12

London Clay and gravels were sealed by undated subsoil which was overlain by modern topsoil. To the west of the site a mid-19th–20th-century linear cut truncated the natural clay.

**St John the Baptist Churchyard, Church Passage, Chipping Barnet, EN5** TQ 2451 9647 HADAS (Bill Bass, Don Cooper) watching brief Mar–June 2012 HADAS CPA12

Observation of hard and soft landscaping of churchyard works revealed a variety of finds including disarticulated human bone, 13th–19th-century ceramics, 17th–20th-century clay pipe, coins, metal, glass and other finds. The finds are essentially random samples from an unstratified context, having been found in the ground-works or the spoil heaps associated with the work adjacent to Church Passage. They would represent casual loss along Church Passage, a busy thoroughfare.

The pottery, glass, building materials etc. would represent domestic rubbish dumping in the area with some of the iron items from coffin furniture.

### BEXLEY

**Pirelli Works, Church Manorway, Erith, DA8** TQ 5046 7954 QUEST (Dan Young) geoarchaeological evaluation, environmental assessment Aug–Sept 2012 CgMs Consulting PRW12

Six boreholes were put down at the site and incorporated with existing geoarchaeological and geotechnical records to produce a site-wide deposit model of the sub-surface stratigraphy. This was followed by an assessment of three boreholes. The investigations revealed a sequence of Shepperton Gravel, overlain by Holocene alluvium containing peat horizons. Two distinct possible palaeo-channels were found within the Shepperton Gravel surface, both aligned west-north-west to east to south-east; one to the far west and one traversing the centre of the site. A lower organic horizon was found directly overlying the Shepperton Gravel in various boreholes across the site, with no particular spatial arrangement. This horizon was radiocarbon dated to the late Mesolithic and contained seeds and pollen indicative of wetland woodland dominated by alder. A later peat horizon, present across the site but generally thicker towards the west, was radiocarbon dated to the late Neolithic to late Bronze Age and was indicative of a wetland surface dominated by alder with a ground flora of bramble, sedges, grasses, aquatic taxa and ferns. No direct evidence for human activity was found within either peat horizon; however, the presence of microscopic charcoal indicated that burning (either human or natural) was taking place nearby.

**Former NuFarm UK site, Crabtree Manorway North, Belvedere, DA17** TQ 5012 8024 QUEST (Dan Young) geoarchaeological survey Aug–Oct 2012 CgMs Consulting NUF12

Six boreholes were put down at the site and incorporated with existing geoarchaeological and geotechnical records to produce a site-wide deposit model of the sub-surface stratigraphy. The investigations revealed a sequence of Shepperton Gravel, overlain by Holocene alluvium containing peat horizons. The variable gravel surface revealed a roughly north-south aligned ridge through the north and centre of the site, separating two similarly-aligned possible palaeo-channels to the west and east of the site. A lower (possible Mesolithic) peat horizon was frequently recorded in the areas of lower Shepperton Gravel. A main peat horizon, which may date to the Neolithic and/or Bronze Ages, was present across the site but generally thicker towards the south and west. The sequence was capped by made ground across the site.

**Danson Care Home, Glynde Road, Bexleyheath, DA7** TQ 4802 7565 AS (Joseph Bampton, Adam Dyson) watching brief March 2012 Churchgate Services DAN12

The monitoring revealed modern made ground which in places overlay subsoil above natural clay and gravel.

**PowerWind Project, Manor Road, Erith, DA8** TQ 5256 7786 AOC (Les Capon) watching brief, geoarchaeological survey April 2012 AGRenewables Ltd PWW12

The watching brief revealed a relatively undisturbed sequence of natural chalk and gravels overlain by alluvial deposits, peat and modern made ground. The geoarchaeological survey revealed a sequence of waterlain deposits on the edge of the Thames foreshore, which developed into peat, with sedge, ferns, water plants and alder typifying the flora. On drier land nearby, lime and oak trees were growing. The peat began to be laid down *c.* 4210 BC, and was still being deposited in *c.* 250 BC.

**Former Forest Laboratories (land at), Weir Road, off Bourne Road, Bexley, DA5** TQ 4940 7396 PCA (Sarah Barrowman) excavation Jan–Feb 2012 CgMs Consulting on behalf of Linden Homes FRS11

Following last year's evaluation (*LA 13* supp. 2 (2011) 48) further investigation at the site revealed natural gravels sealed by a series of organic-rich alluvial layers which were in turn cut, and overlain by a parallel series of 19th-century horticultural beds.

#### BRENT

**Land at Coles Green Court, Coles Green Road, NW2** TQ 2243 8686 ASE (Ian Hogg) evaluation Nov 2012 CgMs Consulting CGR12

Three trenches were excavated, revealing London Clay in the south-west of the site, overlain by alluvial deposits which suggest that a possible pond or marsh had existed at some time. Across the rest of the site natural brickearth was observed; in the north of the site it was overlain by subsoil and topsoil, elsewhere, it was truncated by modern landscaping associated with the construction of Coles Green Court.

**Crest Boys and Girls Academies, Dollis Hill Lane, Neasden, NW2** TQ 5120 8090 PCA (Paw Jorgensen) evaluation May–June 2012 Mills Whipp on behalf of Capita Symonds and Wates Construction DLS12

In the south of the site natural gravels were cut by three 19th–20th-century features, interpreted as planting rows associated with the former allotments.

#### BROMLEY

**During Pressure Management Works, Bellefield Road, Orpington, BR5** TQ 4672 6759 PCA (Sarah Barrowman) watching brief July–Dec 2012 Thames Water Utilities Ltd BFR12

The monitoring of the excavation of six trenches aimed at clarifying the location of the water main and allowing the installation of a pressure management device, recorded natural gravels and brickearth sealed by a layer of re-deposited chalk, interpreted as the late 19th–20th-century precursor to Bellefield Road. Modern made ground sealed the chalk surface.

**The Convent of the Daughters of Mary and Joseph, Layhams Road, West Wickham, BR4** TQ 3898 6464 CA (Emma Jeffery) evaluation Dec 2012 RHA Architects Ltd DMJ12

The excavation of four trenches was undertaken in advance of the demolition of the existing convent buildings and construction of a new chapel and sisters' home. The natural sandy deposits were observed beneath the present ground-surface, suggesting that earlier soil horizons or made-ground deposits had been cut away by the 1960's construction. This was overlain by a thin sandy make-up layer, under modern topsoil. One linear ditch, running north-west – south-east across the site, *about* 1m in width, and at least 0.6m in depth, was observed in two trenches. It is undated but its size and shape suggest that it formed a land division or agricultural ditch, possibly prehistoric or, more probably, Roman in date.

**Langley Court, South Eden Park Road, Beckenham, BR3** TQ 3776 6799 MOLA (James Wright) building survey Dec 2012 RSK LGY12

The West Lodge was built by 1886 under the direction of the landowner James Lloyd Bucknall during the laying out of the estate associated with his mansion house at Langley Court. The building is a square, single storey brick structure with twin bay windows to the south and two small service wings to the north. It has a pyramidal slate roof with a central chimney supported by buttresses above a central corridor. Currently the West Lodge is a disused building which is starting to show the early signs of dilapidation. The building has an original front entrance to the south, with a late 20th-century inserted back door through an extension between the service wings. There is also a modern, flat-roofed extension to the east. The West Lodge was used as staff accommodation for the estate and was used during the early 20th century by head gardener Frederick Putman. When the associated mansion house was sold in 1919 to Henry Wellcome the lodge was retained and eventually became a clerical and storage building. WC

**Tryhorn Field, St Martin of Tours Church, Church Road, Chelsfield, BR6** TQ 4798 6410 CA (James Aaronson) evaluation July–Aug 2012 Parochial Church Council St Martin of Tours, Chelsfield TYN12

Six trenches were excavated, those in the north and west of the field revealing the remains of a metallised pebble surface, containing large quantities of burnt and worked flint. Four more test pits were then dug, which showed that the surface continued up to the edge of a large feature containing waterlain deposits, and in the base, prehistoric pottery and a stone weight. The metallised surface is interpreted as a deliberate attempt to gain access to the edge of a large pond, perhaps for agricultural purposes such as watering livestock, or (because of the struck flint) as the site of episodic tool manufacturing. The burnt flint

could represent domestic or even industrial processes of water-heating.

**Brambletye House, Westerham Road, Keston, BR2** TQ 4149 6329 LP (Cornelius Barton) watching brief July 2012 Heritage Collective LLP BMB12

A watching brief was carried out on a small extension to a house adjacent to the Scheduled Monument of Keston Villa and Mausoleum. The work carried out was minor, but a watching brief was required due to the close proximity of the scheduled monument. No archaeologically significant deposits were exposed.

#### CAMDEN

**19 East Heath Road, NW3** TQ 2653 8622 PCA (Amelia Fairman, Deborah Koussiounelos, Paw Jorgensen) watching brief Apr 2012 – Jan 2013 CgMs Consulting on behalf of Aspheltic Land Ltd EHT12

Natural sand interspersed with lenses of clay and silt, consistent with the Bagshot Sand Formation, was recorded below a late 19th–early 20th-century garden soil and made ground. Topsoil sealed the site.

**1 Frognal Gardens, NW3** TQ 2613 8569 MOLA (Sam Pfizenmaier) watching brief Jan–Dec 2012 Ben Lewis FRG11

Work continued from 2011 (*LA 13* supp. 2 (2012) 49). Truncated natural sandy clay, sloping down from east to west, was exposed across the site, consistent with the general terrain of the area. The original slope had been terraced and levelled to allow for the construction in 1898 of the previous building and its gardens. Within these levelling deposits were found 19th-century pottery, brick and tile; modern concrete completed the sequence. In the east of the site the surviving listed façade had shallow foundations of only 1.1m below ground level abutting the north–south street alignment, which was not atypical for Victorian buildings.

**King's Cross Central: Pancras Road, Goods Way, Milk Dock and the Boulevard, N1** TQ 3011 8334 PCA (Tomasz Mazurkiewicz) watching brief Jan–Dec 2012 Kings Cross Central General Partner Ltd KXU10

A further phase of watching brief (*LA 13* supp. 2 (2011) 50) recorded additional evidence of the 19th-century structures already revealed which cut London Clay and were sealed by 19th-century made ground. They included the concrete foundation of the Culross Buildings in the south of the site and, to the north, the remnants of a series of brick walls belonging to the Retort House and the boiler houses. To the east, west and the central area were further remains of gas holders and, in the centre, remains of the brick walls of Crushing House. As with last year's investigation, 19th–20th-century deposits, mainly composed of industrial waste, sealed the features and 19th-century deposits and to the south were cut by a number of early 20th-century walls, which were part of the early King's Cross train station platform. Modern made ground and concrete sealed the site. WC



**King's Cross Station: Package 2: Roof, Euston Road, NW1 TQ 3027 8311** MOLA (David Sorapure) building survey Jan 2010 – Dec 2012 Kier Rail for Network Rail KCF09

The long term monitoring of the of the refurbishment of the two barrels of the main train shed roof structure of the station was carried out during the refurbishment. The first station roof designed by Lewis Cubitt used laminated timber ribs formed from timber boards shaped on site, held together with iron clasps and supported by iron spandrels. These deteriorated quickly due to the smoke and steam and lack of ventilation in the design of the original roof and all of the timber ribs were removed in two stages, the east barrel in 1869 and the west barrel in 1887. The timber ribs were replaced by cast iron ribs constructed of plates riveted together. As a result the designs of the roof barrels are slightly different, with a higher clerestory in the west barrel, which was intended to allow a steeper pitch to the glass in the hope that it would be more effectively kept clean by rain water. During the refurbishment surviving laminated timber arches were found used as frames for the two south glazed screens of the station and these are likely to have also been constructed on site in 1852. Other features include shrapnel damage in the west barrel, caused by a Second World War bomb, and the subsequent post war replacement of three destroyed bays of the roof. The iron ribs were stripped of paint and repainted, whilst the late 20th-century roof coverings were removed and replaced using Welsh slate and glass.

**King's Cross Central, Building P1, Wharf Road, N1 TQ 2996 8372** MOLA (Ruth Taylor) watching brief, evaluation May 2012 Argent Group plc on behalf of King's Cross Central General Partnership Ltd KGC12

The excavation of 20 geotechnical test pits was monitored, 10 of which were extended to form evaluation trenches. Nine observation trenches and a borehole were also monitored during these works. London Clay was observed in a number of trenches, overlain by a layers probably representing 19th-century made ground. Remains relating to the railway infrastructure of King's Cross were recorded, including railway tracks (the locations of which can be identified on Ordnance Survey maps from the 1870s to 1960s), while across much of the site a surface of granite setts set into concrete was observed. This is thought to have been associated with the development of the Western Goods Yard in the 1890s but had been resurfaced with tarmac and continued in use until the late 20th century. In the south-east of the site, a north-east to south-west wall foundation was exposed and this is thought to have been a retaining wall for a railway siding directly relating to the Western Goods Shed which was constructed c. 1897. No remains predating the industrial development of King's Cross in the mid-19th century was identified and most related to structures built after 1897. No evidence was found for buildings depicted on the 1895

Ordnance Survey map which pre-dates the construction of the Western Goods Shed and it is likely that these had been truncated away by the concrete and granite sett surface.

**King's Cross, Regeneration House, King's Cross Central, Wharf Road, N1 TQ 3021 8353** MOLA (David Sorapure) building survey May 2012 Argent Group on behalf of King's Cross Central Ltd KGD12

A standing building survey was carried out prior to the building being refurbished as an exhibition space. It is located within the former Goods Yard at King's Cross and also lies within the Regent's Canal Conservation Area. Built in 1850–51 as offices for the Great Northern Railway's goods yard, it was part of the first phase of development of this area and was probably designed by Lewis Cubitt, the architect who was also responsible for the Granary Building which lies to the west of it. He was also the architect of King's Cross Station and there are interesting correlations in the design of Regeneration House and the Western Range offices at the King's Cross passenger terminus. In appearance the building is three stories in height plus a basement. It is built of brick with a double pitched roof. Some modern refurbishment has taken place but there are many original interior decorative features, including an impressive cantilevered staircase, and the basic layout of the building on each floor has not been substantially altered. The south-west corner of the building was destroyed by bombing during the Second World War and was rebuilt, while post-war strengthening of the staircase with steel joists was also undertaken, presumably also related to the bomb damage.

**King's Cross Central: Midland Goods Shed, N1 TQ 2995 8373** MOLA (Isca Howell, Andy Daykin) watching brief Jun, Aug 2012 Argent KGE12

A watching brief was held on geotechnical investigations into the foundations of the Midland Goods Shed and the East Handyside Canopy, both of which are Listed buildings. Investigations established stepped brick footings to the east side of the Goods Shed, which were supported by concrete foundations. Similarly, steel columns supporting the east side of the canopy were also supported by stepped brick foundations on concrete bases. A cast iron column supporting the north-west corner of the canopy was supported by a concrete foundation. Granite sett yard surfaces were noted in almost all of the trial pits. Earliest structures on the site date to the mid-19th century. Within the Goods Shed seven trial pits helped to establish the line of the track between two platforms shown on the 1895 OS map.

**King's Cross Station, Southern Concourse, Euston Road, N1 3027 8298** MOLA (David Sorapure) building survey Oct 2012 Murphy Group on behalf of Network Rail KGF12

A building survey was undertaken to record the single-storey concourse structure located

outside and adjacent to the south of the Grade I Listed main station building. It was built in the early 1970s and intended to be temporary. The recording was carried out prior to its demolition as part of the King's Cross redevelopment programme.

**King's Cross, Western Goods Yard, Wharf Road, N1 TQ 3002 8359** MOLA (Anthony Baxter) watching brief Nov 2011 – Aug 2012 Argent Group plc on behalf of King's Cross Central General Partnership Ltd KGA11

Monitoring was undertaken on ground reduction in Cubitt Square and on the excavation of a service trench leading south to Regent's Canal. In Cubitt Square, London Clay was found to be cut by two field boundary ditches dating to 16th–18th-century and, to the south, by east–west aligned linear features which may represent pre-railway 19th-century quarrying. Nineteenth-century features associated with the railway goods yard included a brick culvert, a series of brick and concrete column bases for the Gasworks Viaduct, a weighbridge shown on the 1895 OS map and possible evidence for blacksmithing at the southern end of the site in the arches of the Wharf Road Viaduct which was once used as a stables.

**15–17 Macklin Street, Covent Garden, WC2 TQ 3034 8135** PCA (Shane Maher) watching brief Jan–Dec 2012 CgMs Consulting MAC11

Following last year's investigation (*LA 13* supp. 2 (2011) 50) a further phase of monitoring ground-works identified more evidence of 17th–19th-century development above natural brickearth and gravel. To the north of the site a series of undated features, consisting of two quarry pits and a north-east to south-west aligned ditch, were recorded below a layer of 16th–18th-century horticultural soil. A north-east to south-west aligned 17th–18th-century wall running across the centre of the site cut the later deposit and is interpreted as the rear wall of a property shown on the 1815 Hewitt's map of the area. To the north of the wall a pit and a brick well cut the horticultural soil and are thought to be associated with the property's garden, whilst a number of brick floors and walls were recorded to the south of the wall, representing the basements and internal divisions of the property. A number of late 19th structures relating to the present buildings were also recorded, including the boundary wall between the two properties. A late 19th-century buried water tank or cistern was recorded in the north-east corner of the site below the current concrete floor.

**4 North End, Hampstead, NW3 TQ 2610 8690** PCA (Aidan Turner) watching brief Mar 2012 CgMs Consulting NTE12

Natural sand was sealed by a layer of subsoil, in turn overlain by weathered colluvium with 20th-century topsoil above.

**Parliament Hill, Hampstead, NW5 TQ 2803 8612** AMEC (Neil Wright) watching brief Oct 2013 North London Gas Alliance PAH12

Monitoring was carried out on two phases of ground-works associated with the

replacement of a gas main, the works comprising the machine stripping of an area and the excavation for ducting or drainage and of three pits to expose the gas main. Machine stripping removed principally post-medieval topsoil, with natural clay subsoil only exposed in very small areas; no archaeological remains were observed. Excavations for the installation of ducting or drainage were minimal and no archaeological remains were observed. Approximately a third of the area of the three pits was excavated through ground previously disturbed by installation of the gas main and, with the exception of some fragments of post-medieval clay pipe and glass from within the topsoil, no archaeological deposits, features or finds were recorded.

**South Hampstead High School for Girls, Maresfield Gardens, NW3 TQ 2650 8550** AOC (Les Capon) building recording Aug 2012 Girls Day School Trust MFG12

Building recording was carried out before demolition. The school was built in 1882 by EC Robins, and repeatedly enlarged throughout the last years of the 19th century and early years of the 20th century. The buildings are a good example of a designed school which included all facilities suitable for schoolgirls in the late 19th century.

**UKPN Cable Trench, Green Route, St John's Street – Clifton Street, EC1 & EC2 TQ 3334 8211** MOLA (Andy Daykin, Rachel English) watching brief Mar–Dec 2012 UK Power Networks UKP12

See *City of London*

**Land at 24–28 Warner Street, EC1 TQ 3115 8217** AOC (Catherine Edwards) evaluation geoarchaeological survey May 2012 Ward Williams Associates WAR12

A single trench was excavated and a single borehole within the excavated trench was examined. Two layers of possible demolition deposits, truncated by a modern concrete footing, were recorded. The only remains relating to the Red Lion public house, which had previously occupied the site, was a large limestone and brick work block which may have been part of the building. The geoarchaeological investigation revealed very thick made-ground overlying a sequence of silty sandy clays and gravels. The results indicate that no fluvial sediments that might represent a significant period of Holocene deposition on the floodplain of the River Fleet were present on site. Natural was not observed.

#### CITY OF LONDON

**Aldgate Traffic Lights, Aldgate High Street (junction of St Botolph Street, Jewry Street and Minorities, EC3 TQ 3356 8116** MOLA (Sarah Ritchie) watching brief Oct–Nov 2012 Transport for London AHH12

Duct runs and boxes were excavated across the site for the purposes of laying new traffic light ducts. Natural ground was not observed; to the east a medieval chalk wall, probably part of a medieval boundary wall for St Botolph without Aldgate Church, was seen. Parts of the Roman defensive City Wall and

the gate at Aldgate were observed in the western area of the site. These were all heavily truncated by modern walls and concrete and sealed by road surfaces.

**Bishopsgate – Clifton Street UKPN Cable Trench, Bishopsgate, Clifton Street, EC2 TQ 3339 8198** MOLA (Andy Daykin) watching brief Jan–Dec 2012 UK Power Networks BTZ10

Monitoring of numerous trenches for the purposes of installing new electricity supply continued from 2011 (*LA 13* supp. 2 (2012) 51) along Cannon Street, Godliman Street, Holywell Lane, Shoreditch High Street, Norton Folgate and Bishopsgate. Survival was generally poor along the main arterial route, which was often very vulnerable to truncation from existing services. On Bishopsgate, north of the junction with Camomile Street, part of the recorded masonry walls were interpreted as medieval or later rebuilds of the City Wall. Some truncated walls dating from the late 17th century onwards were also observed along the route. These were all generally overlain by 19th-century or later made ground under the road surfaces. Given the extent of the cable trench route there was relatively little evidence for structures, probably due to the location of much of the route along the centre of the roads rather than close to the pavement and existing buildings.

See also *Hackney and Tower Hamlets*

**Crossrail: Blomfield Box, 11–12 Blomfield Street, EC2 TQ 3299 8157** MOLA (Sam Pfizenmaier) evaluation May–July 2011 Crossrail XSL10

Natural gravels were exposed in two of the three trenches. In the east of the site, they were cut by a channel of the Walbrook or a tributary, sloping down to the west, and filled with waterlain clays. This was sealed by a sandy dump deposit dated by a small fragment of *tegula* to AD 50–160. To the west, a similar sequence had a basal layer of alluvium and inclusions of wood and plant, suggesting its formation in a semi-terrestrial environment, possibly representing the east edge of the main channel of the Walbrook. Pottery from overlying dump or reclamation layers (with domestic rubbish) suggests that this part of the Walbrook may have been backfilled or become disused in the 2nd to 3rd centuries. In the third trench, a 19th-century wall and concave floor surface formed of yellow stock bricks was observed which may have been an earlier phase of the recently demolished 11 Blomfield Street, or a retaining wall for the Metropolitan Line underground built in the 1870s. In all three trenches the deposits were truncated by basements and foundations of the former 19th and 20th-century buildings.

**5 Broadgate, EC2 TQ 3309 8178** MOLA (Alison Telfer, Tony Mackinder, Tony Baxter) evaluation, watching brief Jan–Aug 2012 Bluebutton Property Management UK Ltd BRD11

Following work in 2011 (*LA 13* supp. 2 (2012) 51) three test pits were excavated. Natural brickearth was overlain by re-deposited brickearth and deposits which may

have been related to 15th–16th-century cultivation when the area was open land. Cutting this was the remains of a culvert drain, constructed of re-used 16th- and 17th-century building material; the position of the drain was mirrored by earlier and later deposits, suggesting that it ran along a property boundary which remained constant until the construction of later properties. This was sealed by a later, darker soil, seen across the site, which most likely represented horticultural plots from the 17th century; the amount of pottery collected from this period suggests that household rubbish was probably being disposed of as well. Above this, 18th-century walls representing the remains of the residential and commercial development of the area and structures relating to the 19th-century goods yard of Broad Street Station, were recorded.

**Cannon Street Dropshaft, Cannon Street, EC4 TQ 3259 8091** MOLA (Sarah Ritchie) watching brief Sept 2012 City of London, Department of Built Environment CSD12

Work on repairing a blocked sewage pipe was monitored. The trench was fully truncated by modern concrete and services; no archaeological deposits were observed within the excavation area. Natural ground was not observed.

**40–45 Chancery Lane, WC2 TQ 3111 8143** MOLA (Sarah Ritchie) evaluation Aug–Sept 2012 Derwent Valley CHL12

Nine trenches were excavated within the existing buildings on site. Natural gravels were cut by a series of foundation walls that have been tentatively associated with the Imperial Club, a proprietary club opened in 1869. In addition to these walls a 16th–17th-century red brick floor was recorded; the bricks were over-fired and warped to varying degrees. They may represent waster material from brick manufacture in the Chancery Lane area. Alternatively, such over-fired bricks were sold slightly cheaper and therefore the floor may represent a low-quality building. Two red brick cess-pits were also excavated, dating to 16th–17th century and 17th–19th century respectively.

**Crossrail Grout Shaft Trial Pits, Smithfield Market Basement, Charterhouse Street, EC1 TQ 3183 8179** MOLA (Sam Pfizenmaier) watching brief June 2012 Crossrail XSF10

Three engineering trial pits and a trench were excavated in each of three proposed grout shafts. The combined Metropolitan Line (1865) and Smithfield Market basement (1868) had truncated all earlier archaeological remains, into the London Clay. Features which cut the natural clay consisted of two brick and concrete walls which were likely to be foundations for a railway siding depicted on a 1937 plan, together with three shallow corbelled footings which were possibly foundations for the existing standing building, or more likely, scaffolding used in its construction. The clay was also cut by two narrow parallel walls, probably 19th-century in date, which may have been associated with a crane base used to lift meat to the market above, and demolished during the 20th

## FIELDWORK ROUND-UP

century. Nineteenth and 20th-century brick rubble backfill overlay these features, and formed the current ground surface, some of which had evidently been re-excavated numerous times over the last 150 years.

**Crossrail: 23–28 Charterhouse Square, EC1** TQ 3189 8189 MOLA (Sam Pfizenmaier) watching brief Sept 2011 Crossrail XSF10  
A watching brief was undertaken on a trench at the junction of Charterhouse Street and the north-west corner of Charterhouse Square. It revealed natural gravels truncated by a 17th–18th-century cess pit constructed from re-used bricks of 1666–1700. The pit was filled with refuse, including pottery fragments and tobacco pipes dated 1730–50, and was most likely associated with either the gatehouse at the west entrance to Charterhouse Square or dwellings on the junction of Charterhouse Square and Charterhouse Lane which are visible on a map of 1682. The gatehouse was demolished by c. 1799. The cess pit was sealed by a substantial demolition layer deposited in the 19th century which included disarticulated human remains of at least two individuals. These may have been re-deposited from the outer cemetery of Charterhouse which was used as a Black Death cemetery in the 14th century and possibly later, but it is not certain whether this trench lay within or outside the burial ground. The demolition deposit was cut by an east–west aligned 19th-century brick wall which was possibly associated with a drainage related structure.

**100 Cheapside, EC2** TQ 3244 8119 MOLA (David Saxby) evaluation July–Sept 2012 Quadrant CHP12

Eleven test pits and three boreholes were monitored prior to the demolition of the current building and City Tavern public house. The basement of the main building had truncated the archaeological deposits. However, beneath the City Tavern London Clay was overlain by Roman dark earth deposits. In the eastern part of City Tavern, these deposits were cut by possible medieval chalk and ragstone walls. They were all sealed by the concrete slab.

**International House, Dukes Place, EC3** TQ 3345 8121 MOLA (Tony Mackinder) evaluation Oct 2012 Helical Bar MSQ10  
Following work in 2010 (*LA 13* supp.1 (2011) 6), five test pits and a series of boreholes were investigated. In the former basement car park area, natural brickearth was overlain by a sequence of deposits containing Roman pottery and tile. This was sealed by modern deposits. Elsewhere there was modern concrete and disturbance.

**Crossrail: Finsbury Circus, EC2** TQ 3286 8158 MOLA (Sam Pfizenmaier, David Sankey) evaluation, watching brief Mar–Apr 2011 Crossrail XRZ10

An evaluation trench in Finsbury Circus gardens revealed natural gravels and sand cut by three features. One, a possible quarry pit, contained a single fragment of roof tile dated to AD 50–160. A small pit which appeared to have been truncated by an east–

west running ditch was also recorded. These features, which may have been broadly contemporary with the quarry pit, were overlain by a series of deposits representing the Moorfields Marsh, probably formed sometime after the 2nd century. The latest marsh horizon was a buried marshy topsoil containing finds dating from the late medieval period to the early 16th century, notably a significant amount of well-preserved medieval leather including part-recycled shoes, as well as shoe fragments. The marsh deposits were sealed by 16th to 17th-century reclamation and make-up dumps. The lack of 17th-century and later buildings and occupation reflects the site's location within the open Moorfields and later Finsbury Circus (constructed 1815–17). The construction of the gardens and surrounding roadway was demonstrated by a sequence of soil horizons interspersed with levelling dumps.

**Moorgate Telephone Exchange, Fore Street, EC2** TQ 3258 8164 MOLA (Hana Lewis) excavation, watching brief Mar–July 2012 GVA Second London Wall MTX11

Following work in 2011 (*LA 13* supp. 2 (2012) 52) eight trenches, two trial pits and a probing trench were excavated. Natural gravels were overlain by re-deposited brickearth which was cut by Roman pits, the base of an east–west 'ankle-breaker' military ditch and a second east–west ditch which had been partially truncated by a circular well, also of Roman date. In the south area of site three east–west ditch segments containing pottery dated to 11th–mid-12th centuries were recorded. A circular pit dated mid-12th–13th centuries had been cut into one of the ditches and a further three east–west ditches were excavated in the south of the site, broadly dated to mid-11th–mid-14th centuries. Four squared posts and a vertically-set timber plank were positioned along the north-facing side of the largest of these ditches, and may have originally formed a fence. Later medieval activity on site also included small-scale leather production, evidenced by the discovery of a square timber tanning tank and three tanning pits, one of which contained pottery dated mid-13th–mid-14th centuries. In the north area of the site two intercutting medieval wells were excavated, the latest of which was lined with barrel hoops and contained pottery dated to mid-14th–16th centuries. A wood-lined well was revealed in the south of the site, its fill dated to 1480–1600. Remains of a late 19th–early 20th-century building were also excavated.

**Roman House, Fore Street, EC2** TQ 3241 8163 MOLA (David Saxby) geoarchaeological investigation, watching brief July–Oct 2012 Berkeley Homes (Capital) plc RHF12

Within the single trench examined, the City Ditch was revealed cutting the natural sand and gravel. The ditch fill contained numerous sherds of industrial metal-working ceramics dating to c. 1550–1580; they included distillation flasks (cucurbits) used in the distillation of strong acids required for

parting precious metals. Also recovered were sherds of shallow, thick-walled crucibles for melting metals, including four triangular Hessian crucibles and fragments of two ceramic moulds.

**George Yard Dropshaft, George Yard, Lombard Street, EC3** TQ 3290 8101 MOLA (Andy Daykin) watching brief Sept 2012 City of London, Department of Environmental Services, Highways Division GYD12

A watching brief was maintained on the excavation of a new drop shaft excavated in order to replace an existing sewer heading. No archaeological deposits or features were recorded during the watching brief, but a quantity of previously reburied and disarticulated human bone was retrieved by contractors, probably derived from the cemetery of the adjacent church of St Edmund the King. This church was first established in the 12th century, burnt down during the Great Fire and was subsequently rebuilt by Wren in the 1670s.

**5–7 Giltspur Street, EC1** TQ 3180 8150 MOLA (Ruth Taylor, Danny Harrison) watching brief May–Sept 2012 Guilds of London Institute GSP08

Following an evaluation in 2009 (*LA 13* supp. 1 (2011) 7) a watching brief was undertaken in the basements of the site where natural gravel was found to have been extensively truncated by quarry pitting, probably in the medieval period. Truncating the quarry pit fill was a probable late medieval timber-lined well. A second well, constructed of Tudor bricks and seen only internally after its capping was broken through, may have been that shown towards the rear of a property fronting Pye Corner on Treswell's map of 1611.

**The Rectory, 9 Ironmonger Lane, EC2** TQ 3251 8123 MOLA (Portia Askew) watching brief Dec 2012 Winter Scott IMG12

Three pits were monitored during groundworks for an extension of the existing lower floor of the site. In the north-east corner of the site, a post-Roman dark earth deposit was recorded; in the south-west, disturbed deposits contained disarticulated human bone, probably from burials associated with St Olave's churchyard that lies immediately to the south. A small number of fragments of disarticulated human bone mixed with animal bone were in the backfill of a drain, probably contemporary with the existing building on the site. The drain was covered by a broken inscribed gravestone dating to the 18th century.

**The Leadenhall Building, 122 Leadenhall Street, EC3** TQ 3315 8115 MOLA (Tony Mackinder) watching brief March 2012 Laing O'Rourke LHS12

Work on a new sewer heading was monitored. Natural sand and gravel was observed; no archaeological deposits or features were found.

**St Bartholomew's Hospital, Little Britain, EC1** TQ 3197 8167 MOLA (Isca Howell) evaluation Jan–Feb 2012 Helical Bar STB12  
Three test pits were excavated. In the



Cloister Garth in the west of the site, natural gravels were truncated by modern building remains and post-Second World War clearance. However, in the east part of this area, a gully was recorded at the bottom of the sequence covered by a garden soil deposit. Both the gully and garden soil are undated but were cut by a subterranean masonry structure built with pre-Great Fire brick, interpreted as a possible cess-pit and probably associated with the post-Reformation development in Cloister Garth. Above the cess pit were post-Second World War clearance deposits. In Middlesex Passage in the centre of the site, natural sand and clay, possibly a geological feature such as a palaeo-channel, was recorded. Overlying this was a garden soil which is interpreted as the infirmery garden shown on a plan of 1539. This was sealed by a made-ground deposit which was cut by the foundations of an existing structure though it appears to be a renovation of a structure dated post-1616. This coincides with the making up of the ground level on which the former passage surface, formed of sandstone setts and a re-used York stone paving, was set. No direct evidence for monastic buildings was seen, although auguring in the centre of the site did find a masonry obstruction, items of discarded stone in the post-war clearance layers and, in particular, the fill of the construction cut for the stair well appears to have derived from the demolition of the priory buildings.

**Crossrail: Liverpool Street Worksite, EC2 TQ 3305 8161** MOLA (Robert Hartle) evaluation, watching briefs Oct 2011 – Mar 2012 Crossrail XSM10

Following work in 2011 (*LA 13* supp. 2 (2012) 54), a second phase of evaluation trenches and watching briefs carried out in the roadway and on the pavements of Liverpool Street revealed natural gravels overlain by weathered clays. These were sealed by Roman dump layers, in turn cut or overlain by features of late 1st–3rd-century date, including a ditch, pits, further dump layers, and a ground surface (possibly a road). Human bone, not *in situ*, was present in one Roman context, but no burials were discovered *in situ*. The Roman sequence was overlain by marsh, containing medieval to early 16th-century finds, which was sealed by consolidation for the Bethlehem Burial Ground (1568 to c. 1720). A 16th–17th-century brick foundation may be part of the cemetery boundary. A total of 86 burials were recorded *in situ* and excavated within the cemetery, which was sealed by further consolidation. The latter contained a large and unusual assemblage of worked animal bone and ivory waste, as well as other industrial debris such as glass slag. A brick foundation, which is likely to be part of an 18th-century building, cut this horizon. In all of the trenches, modern make-up and ground surfaces completed the sequence.

**Sugar Quay, Lower Thames Street, EC3 TQ 3329 8056** MOLA (Jeremy Taylor) evaluation Nov 2012 – Jan 2013 Candy and Candy SGA12 Three test pits were excavated in the

basement of the property and two auger-holes were bored on the street frontage immediately north of the building. Timber remains of an early to mid-14th-century waterfront were exposed and recorded in the north of the site; a further two were identified further south, one of which may represent a rebuild during the later 14th or early to mid-15th century, or alternatively a smaller jetty or platform built as an extension of the early to mid-14th-century revetment. Further south, a later but broadly contemporary structure may have been part of an associated jetty or platform, or possibly another rebuild of the east–west revetment. This was all succeeded by concrete foundations associated with warehousing built on the site following the destruction of the Ripley Custom House which burnt down in 1814, and a Victorian stepped brick foundation associated with later warehousing.

**Three Quays House, Lower Thames Street, EC3** (Malcolm McKenzie, Paul Thrale) watching brief, excavation Jan–Mar 2012 Cheval Property Holdings TEQ10

Fieldwork continued from the previous year (*LA 13* supp. 2 (2012) 56). Because of the limited depth of the excavation, the only Roman material was found in a sewer heading along the northern perimeter of the site. This revealed a series of piles that may represent the earliest Roman waterfront structure on the site, located to the north of the late 3rd-century riverside defensive wall. These piles were not excavated. They were sealed by an extensive dumped deposit that contained a large assemblage of Samian ware pottery. More of the medieval waterfront structures were recorded where they existed between the shafts excavated in the first phase of work, and in some cases they appear to represent property divisions not seen previously. Additional evidence of the large medieval masonry building seen along the west side of the site was recovered, while more of the 17th and 18th-century river walls were also exposed.

**Milton Court, EC2 TQ 3258 8183** CA (Emma Jeffery) watching brief Aug 2012 – Jan 2013 City of London MTO12

A watching brief was undertaken on three drop shafts as part of a highway improvement scheme. Natural gravel was observed below the remains of three probable basements or coal cellars, all of 19th–20th-century date, and presumably part of the post-1870s development of the area. An indication of earlier activity in this area was provided in one shaft, where 17th–18th-century clay pipes and pottery were recovered from the construction backfill of the coal cellars.

**24, 26 Minories, EC3 TQ 3365 8106** MOLA (Ruth Taylor, Don Walker) watching brief, evaluation Jan–Feb, Oct 2012 Endurance Land MNR12

Nine geotechnical test pits were monitored, indicating natural brickearth overlain by a deposit containing Roman brick. Most archaeological deposits had been disturbed or completely removed by the foundations of the standing building but pockets do survive

between areas of disturbance associated with the column bases. During a subsequent evaluation, six trenches were excavated. In the north-west area of the site, a probable construction level of compact gravel was revealed; the top of this layer contained a sherd of pottery dated AD 50–300. This is identified as the Roman road through the city's eastern cemetery, although there was no evidence of burials, either because of later truncation or the depth of the investigations. Substantial north–south mortared chalk cellar walls survived in the eastern half of the site which may have formed part of the western precinct of the nearby Abbey of St Clare. Red brick basements in the east part of the site, probably dating to the 17th–18th centuries, lined St Clare Street to the south and continued to the north. They were associated with a large north–south brick culvert. Large 19th-century stepped brick foundations in the western half of the site reflect basement construction along both Minories and St Clare Street.

**100 Minories, EC3 TQ 3367 8081** LP (Dan Eddisford, Chiz Harward) evaluation Aug–Sept 2012 Grange Hotels MNO12

This site is located immediately to the east of the City Wall, partially overlying the line of the City Ditch. Five test pits were excavated and a further four geotechnical pits were monitored. Three of the test pits were located parallel to the street frontage of Minories, the other two were located to the west of this frontage along the southern wing of the building. Only the most westerly test pit was excavated to natural, through a sequence of deposits about 8m thick which are thought to represent the backfills of the City Ditch. In all four of the other test pits excavation was halted once the top of significant deposits had been reached. Roman deposits dated to AD 50–160 were identified in the north of the site within probable gravel extraction pits, possibly relating to the Eastern Cemetery located to the east of the site. Medieval remains which may relate to structures were found towards the north of the site, close to the Minories frontage. At the bottom of the City Ditch were 16th-century deposits, thought to represent the initial silting up of the ditch during the second half of the 16th century. During the 17th century, the ditch appears to have been systematically backfilled with rubbish apparently from a variety of sources, both domestic and commercial. Test pits along the Minories frontage showed evidence for buildings along the street and yard or garden activity at the rear. All test pits contained remains relating to the 18th-century rebuilding of the site in 1767–70, previous structures having been cleared and a new planned development called “The Crescent” (designed by George Dance the Younger; built by Sir Benjamin Hammett) was constructed. Rebuilding in 1966, following partial bomb damage, has had some impact on buried deposits.

**Bike Hire Scheme, Monument Street, EC3 TQ 3300 8070** AOC (Paul Fitz) watching brief Feb 2012 Mott MacDonald for Transport for London CS-00112

## FIELDWORK ROUND-UP

A watching brief on 550mm ground reduction over a 25 metre strip for a new cycle hire docking station only revealed concrete below the existing road cobbles.

### **Centurion House, 24 Monument Street, EC3**

TQ 3293 8072 MOLA (Jeremy Taylor) excavation Jan–June 2012 Rockspring UK Value Centurion (Jersey) Ltd MNU11 Following work in 2011 (*LA 13* supp. 2 (2012) 54), three areas were excavated. Roman remains, all related to 1st and 2nd century development of the Thames waterfront, were found. Much of the evidence for timber revetments and building construction was an extension of features originally identified in 1981 (PDN81). Late 1st-century timber waterfront structures were recorded in the south-east of the site. A piled revetment supporting a foreshore gravel embankment was the northern-most and earliest timber feature. It was superseded by a partially collapsed east–west revetment situated in the east of the site. To the south of this, a more substantial rectangular structure consisting of large, stacked timber beams, is interpreted as part of a ‘landing stage’. This in turn was superseded by a stacked-beam quay. Both the landing stage and the quay are known to have extended east–west across the site. The landing stage was truncated by the construction of open-fronted warehousing separated by a clay-lined timber drain. To the north of this, later 1st and 2nd century development included building construction on a terrace to the rear of the warehouses. Remains included mortar, timber and *opus signinum* floors, associated beam slots and substantial remains of ragstone wall foundations. Later remains were limited to a few brick cellar walls, a brick floor and a stepped brick pier foundation, all of 17th-century or later date.

### **8–10 Moorgate, 3–4 Kings Arms Yard, 8–10 Telegraph Street and 16–17 Tokenhouse Yard, EC2** TQ 3270 8134 MOLA (Louise Fowler, Hana Lewis, Ken Pitt, Alison Telfer) excavation, watching brief Jan–Dec 2012 Stanhope plc MOQ10

Excavation and monitoring continued from 2011 (*LA 13* supp. 2 (2012) 54–55). In the north-east corner of the site, remains of three Roman timber drains, including two box drains, and a Roman timber revetment, all aligned east–west, were revealed. In the north-west of the site there was evidence of a watering hole though whether this was for animals or industry is not clear. To the south were the remains of the west edge of one of the buildings found in 2010 and, to its north, a possible kiln. Further clay and timber buildings, probably dating to the late 1st–mid-2nd centuries, were found, together with associated gravel pathways, two circular wattle structures and a total of six timber wells (one of which had a human skeleton at its base). The presence of stone walls, as part of a later property, suggests occupation into the 3rd century. At the very western edge of the site (fronting Moorgate) a further three Roman timber wells, pits and a kiln were revealed. Early medieval buildings,

comprising turf walls with gravel alleyways between them, had been built on top of dumping over the Roman phase of construction. WC

### **Crossrail: Moorgate Shaft, 91–109**

**Moorgate, EC2** TQ 3270 8161 MOLA (Matthew Ginnever, Robert Hartle, Sam Pfizenmaier) evaluation, watching brief Nov 2010 – Sept 2011 Crossrail XSP10

Four trenches and three boreholes in the basement of the building revealed natural gravels and brickearth overlain by a clay make-up layer containing sherds of pottery dated to AD 120–200. It was cut by an undated pit which was sealed by a dump deposit containing pottery of AD 150–200. Whilst this probably represents preparation for Roman extra-mural activity, no evidence for the nature of that activity was present. Overlying this layer was an organic clay silt deposit identified as the late Roman or medieval Moorfields Marsh. All later remains had been truncated by the construction of the modern basement.

### **Crossrail: Utilities Diversions, Moorgate, London Wall, Fore Street and Ropemaker Street EC2** TQ 3271 8163 MOLA (Sam Pfizenmaier) watching brief Apr–Dec 2011 Crossrail XSP10

A watching brief was undertaken on utilities diversion trenches, access shafts and a borehole. The borehole, in the basement of 8 Moorfields, revealed a possible rubbish pit which contained a selection of animal bone, a piece of degraded leather and two sherds of 14th-century Surrey Border Ware pottery, probably residual. These formed part of a larger assemblage including tile and oyster shell. A trench within the basement of the same building exposed only 20th-century material. Further south on London Wall within a deep tunnel connected to a drop shaft, a series of layers of 16th–17th-century date were recorded in section. Finds included a near-complete Dutch Bartmann jug and the location, depth and condition of the material suggests that they were discarded over a relatively short period, with little subsequent disturbance, and may lie within the City Ditch. A second drop shaft to the west was filled with rubble, possibly as a result of general ground clearance and levelling following the Second World War. The majority of the trenches uncovered services constructed during the latter half of the 20th century sealed by modern ground services. Other works in the vicinity, including 87 Moorgate, Fore Street Avenue, Ropemaker Street and in the roadway at 91–109 Moorgate, all exposed only 20th-century made ground, services, concrete and tarmac.

### **Old Broad Street, EC2** TQ 3308 8148; TQ 3268 8156 to TQ 3292 8151 MOLA (Robert Hartle) watching brief Dec 2011 – Jan 2012; (Simon Davis, Robert Hartle, Rachel English) watching briefs Jan–June 2012 Crossrail XSZ11

Monitoring was undertaken on a utility trench in Old Broad Street (junction with London Wall) and on three gas main trial trenches in London Wall, between the junctions with

Coleman Street and Blomfield Street. The trenches on London Wall revealed truncated sections of 17th to 19th-century brick walls and floors, possibly the remnants of a backfilled cellar or culverts. In Old Broad Street, no archaeological remains were found. In all cases, 19th and 20th-century deposits, modern services and tarmac completed the sequence. Natural strata were not reached.

### **Bucklersbury House, Queen Victoria Street, EC4** TQ 3254 8100 MOLA (Sadie Watson, Michael Tetreau, Jessica Bryan, Mark Ingram, Ian Blair, Isca Howell) excavation, evaluation, watching brief Jan–Dec 2012 Stanhope plc BZY10

Work continued from 2011 (*LA 13* supp. 2 (2012) 56). London Clay was observed in the base and sides of the Walbrook stream, the basal fills and fluvial deposits of which contained many well-preserved metal items, including military artefacts. Both the west and east sides of the valley had been subject to extensive land reclamation throughout the Roman period. At the very base of the sequence were wattle fence lines running parallel to the stream and basic timber buildings with plank floors. Timber piles suggest the presence of jetties and riverside structures, one of which was associated with a human skull. Along the east side of the site was a sequence of early timber drainage features and clay and timber buildings constructed above the reclamation deposits. Evidence of a fire – probably the Hadrianic fire of AD 120–125 – was found. At the south-west corner of the site, on the higher, drier gravel terrace west of the Walbrook, there was evidence of early Roman buildings, land boundaries and other activity. In the north-east corner of the site, a large, late 1st–early 2nd-century building was constructed on massive clusters of piles. It had a plank floor in one room and mortar floors to the south; corridors were clearly delineated by surviving clay and timber walls and there were two areas of polychrome mosaic. Evidence for later Roman activity consisted of two large buildings with masonry foundations, separated by an external alleyway. Within the rear of one of these buildings were two ovens. Towards the south of this area was a 4th-century square timber well which contained a large assemblage of coins and a hoard of pewter vessels. The medieval sequence on the site had been severely truncated although in the far north-east corner of the site the ragstone and chalk foundations of St Stephens Walbrook, which stood on the western side of the Walbrook in the 12th century, were recorded. A circular chalk well was excavated; this may relate to the Barge, a large medieval mansion that stood on the site in the 12th–15th centuries. In the far south-west of the site, the foundations of several medieval properties, including French vintry buildings of the 14th–15th centuries, were encountered. The only later surviving structures comprised 19th-century Victorian basement walls and foundations of cellars. WC



**St Andrew Undershaft, St Mary Axe, EC3 TQ** 3325 8116 MOLA (Robert Hartle, Ruth Taylor) watching brief Mar–Dec 2012 Diocese of London UND12

The watching brief consisted of monitoring a borehole, one test pit and three areas of ground reduction as part of enabling works associated with renovations to the church building. Natural brickearth and gravel were recorded. A lead coffin was located beneath the floor of the vestry and ten possible burial structures in the nave and office, including brick-lined burials and brick burial vaults. One vault under the eastern nave was found to have a vault marker, dated to 1813. The remaining structures were not dated but are most likely to be of 17th–19th-century date. A small amount of disarticulated human bone was found and assessed during excavations. All human remains were reburied on site.

**St Botolph without Bishopsgate, Bishopsgate, EC2 TQ** 3317 8148 CA (James Aaronson) watching brief Nov 2012 – Jan 2013 City of London Corporation, Open Spaces Department BHW12

A watching brief was undertaken during garden improvement works, including the felling, excavation and replacement of two trees, and drainage improvement works. One grave-marker, and the corner of another, was exposed beneath a deposit of imported subsoil associated with the raising of the beds and creation of the mid-19th-century gardens. The fully-exposed slab had discernible text engraved on it relating to at least two individuals and the second marker is believed to have been the southern end of a slab exposed in excavations in 2010 (*LA 13* supp. 1 (2011) 5 (SQB10)). Elsewhere, a made-ground deposit representing re-worked soil associated with the creation of the mid-19th-century gardens was observed.

**St Botolph's without Bishopsgate, Bishopsgate, EC2 TQ** 3318 8148 CA (James Aaronson) watching brief Feb–Mar 2012 City of London Corporation Open Spaces Department BWB12

A watching brief took place during garden improvement works which included the excavation of trenching for new water and electricity routes on both the north and south sides of the churchyard site. There was evidence that the area had been subject to landscaping prior to the conversion of the grounds into a public open space, with material imported to raise the ground levels. This was broadly datable to the 19th century but contained the occasional residual pot sherd; including one Roman rim sherd dating to the late 1st–2nd century AD. A single architectural fragment in the neo-classical style was recovered and may be part of a door or window surround (perhaps blasted from the church by the Bishopsgate bombing of 1993). One small section of brick wall aligned north-west – south-east was recorded, and was probably associated with earlier buildings that once fronted onto Bishopsgate.

**St Helen's Church, 15 St Helen's Place, EC3 TQ** 3319 8128 PCA (Richard Humphrey) watching brief June 2012 City of London SHS11

Following the 2011 investigation (*LA 13* supp. 2 (2011) 55) a further phase of monitoring was undertaken during the excavation of a foundation base to facilitate a public art installation. A layer of made ground consisting of re-deposited cemetery soil was recorded, sealed by modern levelling deposits. Natural strata were not reached.

**5–7 St Helen's Place, Bishopsgate, EC3 TQ** 3321 8130 MOLA (Simon Davis, Antonietta Lerz) watching brief, excavation Mar–Dec 2012 Brookfield Multiplex SHN11

Further work followed an evaluation in 2011 (*LA 13* supp. 2 (2012) 55). Where untruncated, the natural brickearth was overlain by subsoils. In the northern part of the site, extensive Roman pitting and dumping and brickearth sills of a clay and timber building were revealed. The base of a stone wall foundation with an associated trampled floor surface, located near several large cess pits and a square-cut well, were also recorded. Remains associated with the Benedictine nunnery founded c. 1200–15, were recorded, including several foundation walls, many of which are represented on cartographic sources. Sections of the south, east and north walls of the cloister were recorded. In the northern part of site, a number of shallower foundations may represent internal divisions within the cloistral range of buildings or subsequent modifications. A substantial north–south oriented ragstone and chalk wall foundation appears to define one of the inner east precinct walls bordering the convent garden. Immediately to the north of the church, in the south ambulatory of the cloister, several burials were recorded in situ; in all but three cases, the individuals were interred as shroud burials. Two possible 'ash' burials have been identified, where the individuals were placed on planks of wood spread with a layer of ash with fragments of charcoal. The remains of a cist, containing the feet of an individual, were also found. Following the dissolution of the priory in 1538 the buildings were acquired by the Honourable Company of Leathersellers. The medieval deposits were sealed by 16th–18th-century garden soils which is consistent with the areas of formal gardens depicted on a 19th-century plan of the Leathersellers' holdings. A number of 18th-century walls and drains were excavated as well as several cess pits in the northern part of the site where they would have been located to the rear of properties fronting onto St Helen's Place. Deposit survival in the sub-basement has been limited to the bases of deep cut features, such as large pits of Roman and medieval date that cut natural deposits of clay and gravel. WC

**20 St Mary-at-Hill, EC3 TQ** 3311 8070 MOLA (Tony Mackinder) evaluation Mar–May 2012 Marco Propco 1 Ltd MYT12

In three trenches, only modern basement slabs and deposits associated with the current building were found.

**St Mary Axe, EC3 TQ** 3334 8138 CA (James Aaronson) watching brief July–Dec 2012 Thames Water Ltd MRX12

A watching brief is being carried out during the excavation of three trial pits prior to the installation of a new connection between two existing mains sewers. The first pit contained a number of services, with one thin strip of made ground dated to the 18th century surviving down the middle of the trench, and three courses of stock brick footings, cut through and built over the 18th-century deposit. In the second pit, a brick-built arched passageway running across the street was observed. The bricks were broadly dated to mid-18th–mid-19th century, and so the passageway probably relates to an underground passage linking two properties that once stood on the site prior to the construction of this part of St Mary Axe. WC

**60–70 St Mary Axe, bounded by Houndsditch, Goring Street, Bevis Marks, EC3 TQ** 3336 8135 MOLA (Steve White) evaluation May 2012 TIAA CREF SMY12

Within the initial five trial pits that were observed, modern buildings and services had truncated away any potential archaeology. No natural strata were observed. WC

**Threadneedle Street Traffic Lights, Threadneedle Street, EC2 TQ** 3287 8118 MOLA (Sarah Ritchie) watching brief Nov 2012 Transport for London TDN12

One trench was excavated for the purposes of laying traffic light ducts and building an inspection box. Natural ground was not observed. Two substantial wall foundations, believed to be part of the ten-sided Wren church of St Benet Fink (*b.* 1670–73) which was destroyed in 1844, were observed. If this is indeed part of the south-west wall then it is the first time since its demolition that St Benet's can be securely located. Between the two walls was demolition debris, possibly of the original 1261 church which was pulled down and rebuilt by Wren.

**10 Trinity Square, EC3 TQ** 3450 0800 MOLA (Tim Braybrooke) evaluation Feb–Nov 2012 KOP Properties Pte Ltd TRN08

Following monitoring work in 2011 (*LA 13* supp. 2 (2012) 56), nine trenches were excavated. Natural deposits were not observed, only made ground containing medieval and re-deposited Roman material which was partly truncated by the remains of backfilled 18th–19th-century cellars. WC

**UKPN Cable Trench, Green Route, St John's Street – Clifton Street, EC1 & EC2 TQ** 3334 8211 MOLA (Andy Daykin, Rachel English) watching brief Mar–Dec 2012 UK Power Networks UKP12

Monitoring of a new cable route encompassing St John's Street, Goswell Street, Fann Street, Fortune Street, Errol Street, Lamb's Buildings, Lamb's Passage, Chiswell Street, Finsbury Square, Sun Street and Clifton Street was carried out. Of principal interest was the excavation of remains of a 19th-century non-conformist cemetery at the east end of Fann Street adjacent to the Golden Lane Estate. The most extensive survival of buildings and structures from the late 17th-century onwards were in the stretch between Errol Street and Lamb's Buildings, with 19th-

## FIELDWORK ROUND-UP

century vaults exposed towards the junction of Chiswell Street and Lamb's Buildings.

*See also Camden, Hackney, Islington*

**Queensbridge House, Upper Thames Street, EC4** TQ 3227 8085 MOLA (Adrian Miles) watching brief Oct 2012 Hanover Cube LLP QNH11

Work continued from 2011 (*LA 13* supp. 2 (2012), 56). Ten geotechnical trial pits and three boreholes were monitored. The proposed development includes parts of three Scheduled Ancient Monuments: the below-ground remains of Huggin Hill Roman Baths, the 17th-century Smith's Wharf building and the northern end of the Saxon and later Queenhithe dock. A fourth monument, Painter Stainers' Hall lies adjacent to the development to the north. No archaeological deposits were found during this work, although, as the pits were located for geotechnical ground investigation not archaeological purposes, their locations adjacent to existing structures means it is almost certain that these areas had previously been disturbed and this was borne out in the results.

**Longcroft House, 2–8 Victoria Avenue, EC2** TQ 3334 8160 MOLA (Tim Braybrooke) evaluation, watching brief April 2012 BNP Paribas Real Estate LVT12

Two areas were excavated. Deposits of possibly late 19th or early 20th-century made ground containing quantities of building material were recorded in section in the centre of the site; they probably represent backfilled or removed former cellars, a part of the post-war site clearance and reconstruction. These deposits were truncated by the modern basement and sealed by modern rubble and concrete. Natural ground was not observed.

**Wardrobe Place, EC4** TQ 3188 8102 CA (James Aaronson) watching brief Jan 2012 City of London WAP12

The excavation of a planting hole for a replacement tree was monitored. Backfill around the tree base and the laying of water and gas utilities was observed below the existing cobble surface.

**Water mains replacement work across the City, EC2 to EC4** TQ 3115 8100 to 3360 8130 (E–W) CA (Geoff Potter, Gill King, Emma Jeffery, James Aaronson) watching brief Jan–Dec 2012 Thames Water Utilities Ltd/Optimise TMM06

Mains replacement works throughout the City, principally by means of open-cut trenches 0.8m to 1.5m deep, continued (*LA 11* supp. 3 (2007) 61). Most works have only revealed 19th century and later road make-up layers, service backfills and made-ground. A number of brick remains of similar date have also been exposed, including wall footings, backfilled basements and former coal cellars built out under the pavement or street. Due to the shallow depth no natural deposits were exposed. WC

### CROYDON

**161 Coombe Road, Croydon, CR0** TQ 3333 6479 ASE (Giles Dawkes) watching brief

March 2012 Mr Abid Siddiqui CBR12

The monitoring of foundation trenches revealed topsoil over natural gravel. The topography of the site suggests the plot had been previously terraced into the west-facing slope.

**1 Fellmongers Yard, Croydon, CR0** TQ 3218 6549 PCA (Emily Bates) watching brief Jan–Mar 2012 Britannia Construction Standard Ltd FMY12

Natural gravel was sealed by a layer of 16th–19th-century ploughsoil overlain by a sequence of ground-raising deposits supporting several 19th-century structures. In the north-west of the site these consisted of a boundary wall with associated brick floor to the north-east of a brick soakaway and a brick and chalk boundary wall with a flint yard surface which appeared to have been resurfaced with a gravel layer in the late 19th–early 20th centuries. In the south-east corner of the site there were the remains of a fireplace. All the features recorded can be correlated to structures appearing on 19th-century historical maps of the area. The south-west area of the site had been truncated by a 20th-century basement.

**Lion Green Car Park, Coulsdon, CR5** TQ 2967 5937 MOLA (Portia Askew, Tony Mackinder) watching brief May–June 2012 London Borough of Croydon LCP12

Monitoring of geotechnical test pits, boreholes and window samples revealed natural chalk at the base of the sequence. In the north-east of the site, this was overlain by flinty colluvial deposits representing infilling from the Upper Chipstead Valley further to the north. On the west side of the site it was overlain by deposits suggestive of infilled quarry pits. On the east side, the chalk was cut by an undated backfilled pit, possibly a drainage feature, which was cut by a 19th–20th-century brick drain and drainpipe. A window sample taken near the south-east corner of Sovereign House (on the north side of the site) revealed natural chalk beneath made ground and silty clay with tree roots, sealed by a 19th–20th-century brick foundation which was probably related to the original boundary wall of the house. The deposits in all areas were sealed by made-ground and tarmac. Although antiquarian work in 1912–13 had uncovered a Saxon cemetery in the area, no evidence for this was seen during the watching brief.

**UK Power Networks Cable Route, substation Lion Green Road, Coulsdon, CR5** TQ 2961 5943 MOLA (Tony Mackinder) watching brief June 2012 UK Power Networks LGS11

Following work in 2011 (*LA 13* supp. 2 (2012) 56), ground reduction and excavation of two trenches on derelict land adjacent to the existing sub-station were monitored. These revealed colluvial deposits which represent infilling from the upper parts of the Chipstead Valley to the north of the site. No archaeological remains were observed and natural strata were not reached.

**Park Hill Junior School, Stanhope Road, Croydon, CR0** TQ 3863 8393 PCA (Stuart

Watson) watching brief Oct 2012 CgMs Ltd PHJ12

The monitoring of the excavation of foundation trenches required for the construction of new school buildings revealed natural sandy gravels sealed by a layer of possible 18th–19th-century garden soil. Two parallel late 19th-century brick walls were recorded cutting into the garden soil and interpreted as a part of a garden feature, such as the brick edging for a path.

**Park Hill Park, Water Tower Hill, Croydon, CR0** TQ 3305 6500 AOC (Ian Hogg) watching brief Feb–Aug 2012 Mott MacDonald/Thames Water PRK12

The recording of test pits was carried out in advance of the re-lining of an existing water pipe. Natural sandy clay deposits were identified in all but one of the test pits, while most pits revealed topsoils on a clayey sand sub-soil; the test pits at the southern end of the park contained features related to the water tower and underground reservoir nearby.

**76–78 Park Lane, Croydon, CR0** TQ 3253 6512 MOLA (Portia Askew) watching brief Mar 2012 Eldon Housing Association PKL12

Drilling of a borehole and five auger holes was monitored. In three auger holes along the west side of the site (Eldridge Road frontage), untruncated natural gravels were overlain by possible colluvial deposits, humic deposits, and topsoil. The other two auger holes were drilled behind 76 and 78 Park Lane respectively. The first revealed clayey gravel overlain by humic soil, and mixed sandy silt with brick fragments. This sequence may represent an (undated) feature such as a pit or ditch. The other did not reach natural strata and contained garden soils and wood fragments, probably relating to a tree which had formerly stood in the garden of the property. The borehole, which was drilled at the rear of 76 Park Lane, produced a similar sequence to that seen in the first auger hole. Modern deposits sealed the archaeological remains. The watching brief showed that deposits on the west side of the site had been truncated by terracing, while those on the east (Park Lane) side survived to a greater depth.

**34 Russell Hill, Purley, Croydon, CR8** TQ 3084 6205 SAS (Jeff Perry) evaluation Oct 2012 Mantle Developments UK Ltd RUL12

Two roughly east–west trenches were excavated across the site, revealing the natural chalk overlain by sub-soil and then turf. There were no archaeological features and the only finds were modern building material.

**115 Southbridge Road, Croydon, CR0** TQ 3235 6471 ASE (Dylan Hopkinson) watching brief Mar 2012 Providence Building Services Ltd SBG12

During the monitoring of ground-works a buried soil overlain by made ground was recorded.

### EALING

**ARK Priory Primary Academy School, Acton Lane, W3** TQ 3030 8242 AOC (Les Capon,

Ian Hogg) evaluation, building recording July 2012 BAM Construction UK Ltd ACL12

Excavation of two trenches revealed natural silts, overlain by subsoil and topsoil. This was cut by the foundations of a school building dating from 1882. The building was a good example of a practical late Victorian school which had retained much of its character and original fixtures and fittings. The group of buildings comprised a front and rear block with a large main hall in between, catering individually to boys and girls. To the north of the front block was a group of rooms, forming an infant school. The building used high quality materials throughout, designed by the architect of the Acton Schools Board, Edward Monson.

**North Ealing Academy, Oldfield Lane North, Greenford, UB6** TQ 1447 8339 AS (Zbigniew Pozorski) evaluation Oct 2012 Keir Construction OFN12

Natural clay and subsoil was overlain by topsoil except for the eastern part of the site where made ground was found. No archaeological features or finds were present.

**Land adjacent to the Plough Inn, Tentelow Lane, Norwood Green, UB2** TQ 1356 7863 AOC (Les Capon) evaluation Nov 2012 Nicholas King Homes PNG12

Three trenches were excavated, revealing natural gravels overlain by subsoil then topsoil. A single ditch was recorded, running perpendicular to Tentelow Lane, which was infilled in 17th–19th centuries. The rear of the property had been levelled to create a bowling green in the 1930s.

**32–38 Uxbridge Road, Ealing, W5** TQ 1726 8065 PCA (Douglas Killock) watching brief April 2012 CgMs on behalf of GHL Ltd UXA12

Monitoring the excavation of four geotechnical test pits recorded natural brickearth overlain by a layer of ploughsoil. Modern made ground sealed the site.

#### ENFIELD

**Advent Way, Edmonton, Enfield, N18** TQ 3530 9220 OAS (Steve Leach, Steve Lawrence) evaluation Nov 2012, Jan 2013 SEGRO ADW12

Thirteen trenches were excavated, revealing a sequence of alluvial deposits overlying gravel. No archaeological remains were present in any of the trenches. Most trenches also demonstrated moderate levels of truncation to the upper horizons of the alluvial sequence and more limited truncation into the gravel associated with the historic and modern constructions of the former warehouse units and their subsequent demolition and clearance.

**Myddleton House, Bulls Cross Lane, Enfield, EN2** TQ 3416 9913 EAS (Martin Dearne) watching brief April 2012 Lee Valley Regional Park Authority MYD12

Monitoring of the machine cutting of two wildlife ponds in the former kitchen garden of Myddleton House found the natural to be overlain only by a modern cultivated subsoil and topsoil.

**Water main replacement works in the vicinity of Fore Street and Angel Street, N9**

TQ 3405 9275 CA (James Aaronson) watching brief April 2012 Thames Water Utilities Ltd FRE12

A watching brief uncovered truncated natural clay approximately 800mm below existing ground level, and natural gravel at the western end of Brettenham Road. WC

**Elsyng Palace, Forty Hall, Forty Hill, Enfield** TQ 3387 9857 to TQ 3443 9876 and TQ 3443 9876 to TQ 3382 9901 EAS (Martin Dearne) watching brief Sept 2012 – Jan 2013 London Borough of Enfield FXF12

Selective monitoring of the cut for a cycle track following the south bank of Maidens Brook just north of the Tudor and earlier palace (a SAM) identified a widespread area of dumping and cultivation to the east of it, including field drainage ditches and a double field bank or drainage channel, probably in use from the demolition of the palace c. 1657 to 1700–1760. A broad natural channel running towards the brook from the palace had also probably been filled with palace demolition and midden material c. 1657. The track also crossed a previously examined 18th-century reservoir for a cascade system on the brook (*LA 13* supp. 1 (2011) 13 (FXC10)). There was also evidence of the probable removal of a palace phase drain and its replacement with a small land drain, possibly in the early 19th century, of at least one phase of a possible 19th-century brook edge path, and of a late 19th-century path to a bridge across the brook. Monitoring of a spur of the track south to Forty Hall found a deep hill-wash deposit where it crossed the course of the (at least) single ditched, cambered palace approach road which had been broadened from 4.8m to 6.2m. Further south it identified a peg tile fragment surfaced path, probably leading towards part of the palace gardens, and possible 18th-century re-landscaping.

**Elsyng Palace, Forty Hall, Forty Hill, Enfield** TQ 3384 9885 EAS (Martin Dearne) excavation July 2012 London Borough of Enfield FXE12

Several further small trenches and an area excavation in the vicinity of work in 2010 and 2011 (*LA 13* supp. 1 (2011) 12; *LA 13* supp. 2 (2012) 58) recovered more of the plan of what now appears to be an L-shaped threshing barn built c. 1657 after the Tudor and earlier palace (a SAM) was demolished, but out of use by c. 1700. The well preserved dwarf brick walls suggest a building 25.50 x 6.20 m with a gravel and tile fragment interior surface and a 2.50 x 8.80(?) m expansion at one end. Excavation of part of the expanded end located well preserved internal features, including dwarf brick walls of an internal division, a probable grain storage bin and the bracing of a large removed structure, including mortared and gravel spread floors and an associated exterior brick surface. At the other end of the building at least one entrance, the probable threshold for a barn door, was located.

**483–499 Green Lanes, N13** TQ 3122 9328 MOLA (Adrian Miles) evaluation July 2012 Quadrant Construction GLX12

Nine trenches were excavated across the accessible areas of the site. Natural silty clay was seen across the site. No archaeological features or deposits were found.

**Leighton Road, Bush Hill Park, Enfield, EN1** TQ 3414 9563 MOLA (Adrian Miles, Louise Wood, Jez Taylor, Daniel Harrison) watching brief Oct–Dec 2012 Enfield Homes LEI12

Monitoring of ground works was undertaken for foundation pads and drainage in the gardens of 27 properties. Several Roman ditches aligned approximately east–west and north–south were recorded cutting natural brickearth and gravels in the vicinity of the conjectured line of Ermine Street and the Roman settlement first identified during the construction of Landseer Road in 1902 and by the Enfield Archaeological Society over several years. The ditches are likely to have been situated at the southern limits of the settlement. A possible gravel surface was also recorded. Above these a series of agricultural deposits, including a probable medieval ploughsoil, were recorded. WC

**Junction of Meridian Way and Wharf Road, Ponders End, EN3** TQ 3642 9544 PCA (Shane Maher) watching brief Jan–Apr 2012 Thames Water MWW12

The monitoring of four test pits during the installation of a new pressure relief valve on a water main identified modern made ground and concrete. No natural strata were reached.

**Kingfisher Academy, The Ride, Enfield, EN3** TQ 3534 9660 MOLA (Lesley Dunwoodie) evaluation Nov 2012 BAM Construction Ltd KFA12

Five trenches were excavated in which natural brickearth was seen across the site. With the exception of one possible made-ground deposit, tentatively dated to the 17th century, which was recorded in the north-east of the site, all of the deposits which produced finds were associated with horticultural activity of late 19th–early 20th-century date, or the post-war demolition of large-scale glasshouse structures.

**Worcester Primary School, Goat Lane, Enfield, EN1** TQ 3404 9831 MOLA (Tim Braybrooke, Portia Askew) watching brief Apr–July 2012 Enfield Borough Council WPS12

Three interventions were monitored on the site. London Clay was sealed by subsoil, topsoil and turf. No archaeological features or deposits were observed. Some unstratified struck and burnt flints and pottery were observed, possibly indicative of prehistoric activity in the general area.

#### GREENWICH

**Teardrop Hotel Site, 81–88 Beresford Street, Woolwich, SE18** TQ 4362 7910 OAS (Dan Watkeys) watching brief May–June 2012 Malachy Walsh and Partners Ltd TEH12

The excavation of three lift pits was monitored, only made ground being noted due to the limited impact of the excavations.

**Blackheath Gates, Blackheath Avenue, Greenwich Park, SE10** TQ 3922 7683 AOC (Les Capon) building recording, watching brief Sept 2011 – Feb 2012 The Royal Parks BLA11



## FIELDWORK ROUND-UP

Following a watching brief last year (*LA 13* supp. 2 (2011) 59), new excavations to relocate the gates revealed a sequence of natural deposits truncated by modern tree-pits and surface runs, with hard-core and tarmac laid above to provide the surface of Blackheath Avenue as it is today. A small patch of gravel in the centre of the Avenue may represent part of its earlier form.

**Blackwall Lane: 1–3, 9–27 Blackwall Lane and 109 Pelton Street; 33, 37 Blackwall Lane and 47 Commerell Street; 33, 35 Commerell Street, SE10 TQ 3944 7832 MOLA** (Azizul Karim, Patrizia Pierazzo) building survey Apr–July 2012 Kitewood BLL12

A standing building survey was carried out on three sites prior to demolition and redevelopment: One was located at 1–3, 9–27 Blackwall Lane and 109 Pelton Street (TQ 3945 7831), the second at 33 and 37 Blackwall Lane and 47 Commerell Street (TQ 3944 7842) and the third at 33 and 35 Commerell Street (TQ 3938 7838). At the first site, on the west side of Blackwall Lane, a survey was carried out on a group of 20th-century commercial and industrial premises, most of which appeared to have been constructed on the site of 19th-century houses destroyed during the Second World War. At the second, a more detailed survey was carried out on two buildings. One, at 33 Blackwall Lane, was built around 1912–13 and was originally planned as a ‘relief station’ providing for the poor. The building is listed in directories as a ‘Public Assistance Department Relief Office’ until 1945, after which it appears to have housed the architects’ department for the local council. More recently it was used as a base for a government support service for 13–19 year olds. The other, at 47 Commerell Street, was a brick school building, typical of the type constructed by the School Board for London in the 1880s and 1890s. The relation of this building to the ‘relief station’ is not clear, but it is possible that it was built for the children of poor families using this facility. In recent years it housed the Greenwich Pupil Referral Unit. At the third site, two terraced houses built between 1882 and 1896 were recorded. These were survivors from a street where a number of houses were lost to wartime bomb damage, with other derelict properties being demolished in the 1980s. The structural quality of the houses and the census reports of the period 1891–1911 show that the social background of the people living in them was distinctly working class. The houses appear on the register of electors until the mid-1990s, after which they appear to have been squatted.

**Charlton Foreshore TQ 4096 7918 TDP** (Elliott Wragg) foreshore survey and recording Aug 2012 FGW14

Recording continued on the stack (or platform) of ships’ timbers which includes frame, keel and keelson timbers from HMS *Duke of Wellington*, launched 1852, a first-rate ship of the line, and frame timbers from one of *Anson*, *Edgar* or *Hannibal*, all second-rates launched in 1860, 1858 and 1854

respectively, along with armour plate from the proto-battleship *Ajax*, launched in 1880. All of the above ships were broken up in 1904–5. A further causeway structure has been identified, probably built between 1874 and 1879, which comprises timbers from probably two vessels of brig/sloop size launched in 1854–1861. WC

**Circus Gate, Greenwich Park, Greenwich, SE10 TQ 3851 7744 MOLA** (Portia Askew, Julian Bowsher, Tim Braybrooke, Jessica Bryan, Louise Fowler, Hana Lewis, Heather Knight, Tony Mackinder, Sasathorn Pickering, David Sankey, David Saxby) watching brief Mar 2011 – Oct 2012 LOCOG CIR11

Work continued from 2011 (*LA 13* supp. 2 (2012) 59) with a series of six watching briefs carried out on the site for the Olympics Equestrian Centre. Although extensive data was recorded on the natural and made-ground profile of the site, consisting mainly of sandy subsoil overlain by landscaped topsoil, no archaeological remains were observed. Disturbance caused by modern services was noted and finds of 16th–19th-century date were recorded across the site, mainly in re-deposited dumps.

**Signage Trenches, south of SE Gatehouse, Dreadnought, and Mews Lawn, Greenwich Foundation for the Old Royal Naval College, 2 Cutty Sark Gardens, Greenwich, SE10 TQ 3869 7798 MOLA** (Julian Bowsher) watching brief Mar 2012 The Greenwich Foundation for the Old Royal Naval College DML12

The three locations were on the Mews lawn, against the railings just east of the east Gate, and on the east side of the Dreadnought railings. In the first, a fragmentary south-west–north-east aligned brick structure – possibly the remains of a drain – of early 19th-century date (and probably contemporary with the 1830s Mews building) was recorded beneath a stony silt deposit and modern turf and topsoil. The second contained only modern services, disturbed brickwork, and tree roots beneath modern deposits and gravel, while the last contained three surviving courses of brick foundations. These were originally built in 1836 and formed the west boundary of Greenwich Hospital. They were taken down in 1850 with the expansion of the hospital, and then re-instated in 1870 when the old infirmary, now the Dreadnought Hospital, was separated. The brickwork was sealed by re-deposited sand, silts and a modern gravel surface.

**20–22 Church Street, Greenwich, SE8 TQ 8310 7681** (David Sorapure) building survey Dec 2012 Greenwich Hospital Estates Office GHS12

Following work in 2008 (*LA 12* supp. 2 (2009) 56 (GEK08)), a survey was carried out on two mid-20th-century buildings at prior to redevelopment. The three-storey brick buildings form part of a terrace with retail space at ground floor level, and No. 22 lies approximately 15m south-east of the entrance to Greenwich Market. Although the adjacent buildings are Grade II Listed, the survey established that numbers 20–22 did

not contain any features meriting further recording.

**Dover Road, Shooters Hill, SE18 TQ 4375 7646 CA** (James Aaronson) watching brief Jan 2012 MGJV SHO12

A watching brief was undertaken of a trial pit over the existing cast-iron water main. Natural gravel deposits were observed, overlain by existing pipe trench backfill and re-deposited natural. Two residual sherds of Roman pottery dated to c. AD 43–150 were recovered from the basal gravels.

**Cinema Site, 1 Garibaldi Street, Plumstead, SE18 TQ 4525 7864 WA** (Matt Rous) building recording June 2012 Purelake New Homes Ltd GAR12

A measured and photographic survey of the site was carried out prior to demolition of the building and redevelopment of the site for residential purposes. The building was constructed in 1913 for Alexander Bernstein, designed by architects Andrews and Peascod. It opened as the Empire Cinema and was the second purpose-built cinema commissioned by Bernstein. The cinema was part of the Bernstein/Granada chain and was fitted with an orchestral stage beneath the screen. It was sold to Denham London Theatres, part of Gaumont, in 1928, though Bernstein continued to run the theatre and make the bookings. To mark the change of owner the cinema was upgraded with 914 individual seats replacing the previous bench seating, and a loudspeaker chamber was constructed behind the screen for ‘talkies’. The cinema building comprised two distinct elements: the rectangular, tall, single-storey volume of the auditorium, and a narrow two-storey range at the southern end providing the entrance foyer, offices and service areas, with projection room above. The auditorium structure was of load-bearing brick walls with composite steel trusses, asbestos cement roof tiles, and two large ridge ventilators. The level of architectural embellishment was extremely modest, as Bernstein had intended that, if the venue failed as a cinema, it could be used as an industrial workshop. The southern range was of white painted rendered brickwork, and had an angled south-east corner entrance facing towards Plumstead High Street across the open plot to the south. This element of the building was of a simple Modernist aesthetic, with clean lines and simply formed structural openings in the rendered walls. With very little internal architectural detail compared to the lavish cinemas of the 1930s, the building contained few fixtures and fittings directly associated with its original function. Even the formerly glazed and fire-protected apertures between the projection room and the auditorium had been altered. The cinema closed in 1960, and the later uses of the building as a warehouse and then training centre required little alteration of the original building.

**Greenwich Industrial Estate, Norman Road, Greenwich, SE10 TQ 3783 7725 TVAS(S)** (Sean Wallis) evaluation May 2012 excavation Aug 2012 Cathedral Movement,

Greenwich LLP, Greenwich Partnership LLP and Capedawn GIN12

An evaluation revealed ditches, pits and postholes, dating from the Iron Age and medieval periods, with more substantial use of the area from the mid-16th century onwards. Follow-up excavation showed that the site had been largely truncated down to the natural gravels by 20th-century foundations, but several features survived. A single pit is tentatively dated to the Neolithic or Bronze Age, based on flint finds, and a posthole containing a single sherd of Middle Iron Age pottery may date to that period. Three further postholes were possibly associated with the latter. The remaining features on the site were all 19th-century and later, although some of the pottery retrieved might be earlier (17th- or 18th-century). A single medieval sherd was residual in a later feature.

**Greenwich Palace Foreshore** TQ 3862 7808 TDP (Nathalie Cohen, Elliott Wragg) foreshore survey and recording April 2012 FGW04

Two possible fish traps, potentially Anglo-Saxon in origin, were observed. Work focused on the recording of the remains of a medieval jetty, probably of 12th century date. Initial documentary research suggests that it may have been related to a religious foundation of the Abbey of Ghent, and possibly used primarily for the export of wool and import of wine. This is the largest medieval structure yet to have been recorded on the foreshore. WC

**Greenwich Park, SE10** TQ 3884 7754 AOC (Ian Hogg) watching brief Feb 2012 Mott MacDonald for Thames Water TGP12

The work comprised the recording an investigation pit, targeted on an existing water pipe. Natural sands and gravels were overlain by a sequence of subsoil and topsoil which was only disturbed by the water pipe trench. No archaeological features or finds were observed during the monitoring.

**Greenwich Peninsula, Tunnel Avenue, SE10** TQ 3899 7994 and TQ 3878 7997 AOC (Ian Hogg) watching brief May–June 2012 RPS Planning GPF12

The excavation of geotechnical trial pits and boreholes was monitored. In the boreholes natural gravels were found to be overlain by peat deposits, above which alluvium and made ground were recorded. The earliest deposits recorded in the trial pits were alluvial clays; these were overlain by modern made ground and concrete slabs. In one case a concrete foundation cut the alluvial deposits; this feature may be related to an early 20th-century structure noted on Ordnance Survey maps. The alluvial deposits appeared to have been subject to horizontal truncation during the phases of construction and demolition which took place on site in the 20th century. A walkover survey was conducted on the Thames foreshore, during which a paved surface and three walls, all of late 19th or 20th-century date, were recorded. No significant finds or features were observed.

**2–6 Griffin Manor Way, Woolwich, SE18** TQ 4500 7900 (Rob Batchelor) geoarchaeological

assessment Jan–Aug 2012 CgMs Consulting GMW12

Two phases of the monitoring of geotechnical works was carried out prior to the generation of a deposit model for the site. It revealed a basal Shepperton Gravel surface that sloped steeply downwards from the south-western corner of the site towards the north. This was overlain by a sequence of Holocene alluvium (including peat) capped by made ground.

**Kidbrooke Village Interim Hub, land off Tudway Road, Kidbrooke, SE3** TQ 4120 7540 OAS (Mike Sims) watching brief May–July 2012 Berkeley Homes Ltd KV112

Monitoring was undertaken of ground-works associated with the construction of temporary buildings forming a community hub as part of the wider development of Kidbrooke Village. It was observed that the entire area has been subject to modern disturbance. Within the southern part of the site modern deposits were recorded directly overlying the natural clay, suggesting that this area had been truncated. Elsewhere within the site development activity did not occur below the modern deposits.

**Crossrail: South East Section, Plumstead Road, SE18** TQ 4683 7900 OAS (Liz Stafford) geoarchaeological watching brief Sept–Oct 2011 Parsons Brinckerhoff/Network Rail XPR12

A geoarchaeological watching brief was maintained along the southern edge of the Thames floodplain between the Erith and Plumstead marshes as part of track improvement works between Abbeywood and Plumstead stations. Gravels and sand deposits were mapped at the base of the Holocene sequence between 2m to 8m in depth along the route overlying bedrock towards the west, and sealed by increasing depths of later alluvial deposits to the east. At least two peat/organic sequences were identified within the alluvial sequence between 2–3m in depth, immediately west of Abbey Wood Station, and 4–8m in depth, east of the station. No archaeological remains were identified.

**Crossrail: Station Box, the Royal Arsenal, Plumstead Road (off), Woolwich, SE18** TQ 4395 7900 OAS (Dan Sykes) excavation May–July 2012 Berkeley Homes Ltd RAW11

The investigation of a palaeo-channel followed a targeted watching brief (strip, map and sample excavation) in 2011 (*LA 13* supp. 2 (2012) 60). The feature was identified in that phase of work but its size and depth below the impact level for the initial site strip meant that detailed investigation was programmed to coincide with the later deep bulk excavation of the area.

The channel was found to be a substantial feature of natural origin, cut through natural sands and gravels; the majority of its fills are sterile sands, gravels and silty clays. There is no evidence that the channel was subject to remodelling prior to the 18th century, although this remains a possibility. Historic maps indicate that the channel was almost certainly consolidated and maintained in various forms during the 18th century, and this is confirmed by the current excavations.

The upper deposits are significantly disturbed and truncated but include dumping and consolidation, presumably intended to stabilise the ground prior to the construction of the Officers' Quarters for the Royal Arsenal, which were built on this site in the mid-1700s.

**24 Royal Hill, Greenwich, SE10** TQ 3826 7724 PCA (Sarah Barrowman) watching brief Oct–Dec 2012 Mach Design on behalf of Subdale PCS RHL12

The monitoring of the excavation of a basement with associated underpinning revealed a layer of colluvium sealing the natural brickearth, overlain by 18th-century made ground. In the south of the site, within the backyard area, an early 19th-century brick drain and a possible deposit of 19th-century domestic refuse were observed above the colluvium.

**St Mary's Roman Catholic Primary School, Glenure Road, Eltham, SE9** TQ 4350 7475 AS (Lee Prosser, Lisa Smith, Peter Thompson) building recording Mar 2012 CWA Ltd MRY12

Originally a mansion of mid-18th-century date, it was one of a number of small country estates in Eltham. The estate was broken up for suburban development at the turn of the 20th century, at which time the mansion was sold as a school. The investigation suggests that the Georgian mansion survives at the core of the building, though virtually nothing remains visible after progressive remodelling, only the basement and western entrance, with its portico of cast-iron columns, indicate the earlier form. The recent alterations made little or no appreciable impact on any surviving historic integrity.

#### HACKNEY

**7–19 Amhurst Road, Hackney, E8** TQ 3488 8495 PCA (Alistair Douglas) evaluation Sept 2012 Amhurst Road Properties Ltd AMH12

Natural brickearth was recorded below a layer of subsoil containing late medieval material, suggesting that farming was carried out during this period. In the north-west of the site an east–west oriented palaeo-channel was found cut into the natural deposits and had completely silted up by the early 17th century when a rubbish pit was cut through the upper fills. In the south-east corner of the site an east–west oriented ditch, possibly contemporary with the pit, cut through the late medieval subsoil. A layer of 18th–19th-century horticultural soil sealed the features and subsoil. The deposit was overlain by a layer of re-deposited gravel sealed by late 19th-century made ground and, towards the centre of the site, was cut by a late 19th-century rubbish pit. Evidence of the 19th-century back walls to the now demolished Victorian terrace that fronted onto Amhurst Road was recorded along the north-east edge of the site. Modern made ground sealed the site.

**Bishopsgate – Clifton Street UKPN Cable Trench, Bishopsgate, Clifton Street, EC2** TQ 3339 8198 MOLA (Andy Daykin) watching brief Jan–Dec 2012 UK Power Networks BTZ10

## FIELDWORK ROUND-UP

*See City of London*

**Land at Holywell Lane, Shoreditch, E1** TQ 3343 8232 PCA (Shane Maher, Alistair Douglas, Rebecca Haslam) watching brief, evaluation Jan–Nov 2012 Mills Whipp Projects on behalf of Lirastar HLY12

Natural gravels of Pleistocene date were recorded throughout the site with the exception of the north-west where they were truncated by a possible fluvial channel of early Holocene date. In the south of the site an east–west aligned Roman ditch was recorded cutting the natural below a layer of alluvium. Late prehistoric or Roman re-deposited alluvial layers sealed the features and deposits and were overlain by Roman and medieval made-ground. Above this in the north of the site, was a layer of mortar, interpreted as a possible bedding or demolition layer associated with the 12th-century Holywell Priory's church; it was truncated by the construction cut of a 15th–16th-century well. A mixed layer of mortar, Caen and Reigate stone was also identified across the site and is thought to represent 16th–17th-century debris resulting from the gradual demolition of the priory complex. In the south of the site a levelling layer sealed the debris and was overlaid by a 17th-century north–west–south–east oriented brick wall abutted by the remnants of an 18th–19th-century floor bedded on mortar. Further evidence of 18th–19th-century developments was recorded in the north of the site and comprised the remnants of an 18th-century cellared building and, to south of this, two 18th-century north–south oriented parallel walls, a series of gullies, and a later well. Levelling layers sealed the earlier structures and were followed by a series of pits and brick walls and floors, recorded both in the north and south of the site, and dating to the late 18th–mid-19th centuries. These were overlain and cut by the foundations of the 1860's railway viaduct and associated structures which traversed the site north–south. Modern made ground capped by concrete sealed the site.

**Pond House, 162 Lower Clapton Road, E5** TQ 3498 8594 PCA (Adam Garwood) building recording Sept 2012 Kingsbury Construction Ltd POH12

Building recording was carried out on this Grade II\* Listed Georgian villa and stable block. It was built over two storeys, with attics and basement floors, in the classical architecture of the Greek Revival style. It is symmetrical in its plan and elevation, incorporating a raised semi-circular portico with Doric columns, central to a stuccoed principal elevation and a balancing bow-fronted principal bay to the rear, garden elevation. The house is set out over 3 bays with a central recessed bay and equal sized bays to either side. From 1939–2008 the property was owned by the Hackney Volunteers' Social Club, and during their tenure many alterations and repairs were made to the house and stable block, most significantly the addition in 1954 of a large single storey extension onto the rear

elevation. This removed an original ornate veranda to the garden, and was built over and enclosed the original structure's basement and ground floors.

**12–20 Paul Street and 83–105 Clifton Street, Shoreditch, EC2** TQ 3302 8217 PCA (Neil Hawkins) evaluation Nov–Dec 2012 McLaren Property CLF12

Natural gravels were overlain by alluvial marshland deposits and, in the west of the site, were cut by a 14th–16th-century quarry pit. Made-ground of 17th–19th-century date sealed the later deposits and feature, and, in the north of the site, was cut by a 19th-century basement. Modern made ground and concrete sealed the site

**Land at Pembury Circus, 185–223 Dalston Lane, E8** TQ 3465 8509 ASE (Diccon Hart) evaluation Aug 2012 CgMs Consulting PMC12

Natural gravels were recorded in two trenches. In the far west of the site the gravels were cut by a single 17th–18th-century quarry pit, sealed by possible subsoil and topsoil which survived only intermittently across the site. Elsewhere truncation, due either to the construction of basements or landscaping of the site, resulted in 19th or 20th-century made-ground directly overlying the gravels. Within the trenches, two deeper test pits were excavated for geoarchaeological observation.

**55 Pitfield Street, N1** TQ 3301 8285 ASE (Paolo Guarino) evaluation Oct 2012 Paritt Leng PIT12

Two trenches were excavated, revealing natural gravels and two pits of probable 17th or early 18th-century date and a late 18th–early 19th-century boundary wall, possibly that shown on the 1875 OS map. Later masonry features were recorded; these probably all relate to the picture house which was built in 1913 and closed in 1956.

**87 Reighton Road, Stoke Newington, E5** TQ 3454 8661 PCA (Iain Bright) watching brief Jan–Apr 2012 London Wharf plc REI12

Reworked brickearth was recorded above the natural brickearth, cut in the east of the site during the construction of a 19th-century basement.

**UKPN Cable Trench, Green Route, St John's Street–Clifton Street, EC1 & EC2** TQ 3334 8211 MOLA (Andy Daykin, Rachel English) watching brief Mar–Dec 2012 UK Power Networks UKP12

*See City of London*

**Water main replacement works in the vicinity of Regents Canal and Shepherdess Walk, N1** TQ 3256 8314 CA (Gill King) watching brief Mar 2011 – Aug 2012 Thames Water Utilities Ltd TXB11

Monitoring during water mains replacement works continued from 2011 (*LA 13* supp. 2 (2012) 62). Natural sandy-gravels were observed in a few places (Bletchley Street, Eagle Wharf Road, Shepherdess Walk, and Wharf Road), overlain, in some trenches, by earlier land surfaces or ploughsoils, presumably pre-dating the later post-medieval development of the area, when it

was predominantly open fields. Some indication of deposits associated with the creation of the canal basins were also observed, and also stratified made-ground deposits with some 19th-century pottery. A few brick walls – mainly of cellars – and a soakaway were also uncovered: these generally related to the 19th-century development of the area.

### HAMMERSMITH AND FULHAM

**Garage Site, Bagley's Lane, Fulham, SW6** TQ 2569 7678 MOLA (Adrian Miles) evaluation Jan 2012 Wildosam Properties Ltd BAG12

Two trenches were excavated, revealing natural clay silt cut by several pits filled with 17th- and 18th-century crushed brick. Nineteenth-century industrial activity, probably relating to brick manufacture, had removed any earlier archaeological remains which may have been there.

**Fulham Palace (Stage 2 Restoration and Revival Project), Bishop's Avenue, SW6** TQ 2401 7613 PCA (Iain Bright) watching brief Jan–Nov 2012 Vinci Construction (UK) on behalf of the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham FLB03

Following work in 2010 (*LA 13* supp. 1 (2011) 16) monitoring of the excavation of service trenches on the north-west side of the Gothick Lodge revealed the partial remains of the Tudor granary building that previously stood on the site of the lodge. Additional services, postholes for signage and new planting holes were also dug in the area and revealed 17th–18th-century made ground and horticultural soil. Foundation trenches to the rear of the Coachman's Lodge uncovered the remains of a chalk and flint foundation believed to date to the Tudor period. In foundation trenches to the rear of the Coachman's Lodge, remains of a chalk and flint foundation were found above horticultural soil of probable 11th–12th-century date; the foundations are believed to be Tudor. Additional works necessitated the excavation of small trenches in the west courtyard and adjacent to the north-west exterior of the main palace building, within which only modern made-ground deposits were encountered. Excavations adjacent to the gate piers fronting the moat bridge revealed 18th-century brickwork which could relate to a precursor of the 19th-century bridge that stands today. Monitoring of the excavation of new beds for plants and trees located around the Coachman's and Gothick Lodges revealed 17th–18th-century garden soils. The excavation of a number of postholes for the installation of new signage throughout the grounds of the palace was also monitored and revealed further evidence of 17th–18th-century garden soils below the modern topsoil. One set, however, located at a crossing on the pathways north of the bothies, revealed what appeared to be brickwork in situ datable to the 18th–19th centuries.

**Fulham Palace: Walled Garden Public Archaeological Project, Bishop's Avenue, SW6** TQ 2419 7600 PCA (Iain Bright)



excavation June–Aug 2012 Fulham Palace Trust FPW12

The work formed part of a public archaeological project designed to provide data relating to the historical layout of the 18th–19th-century working kitchen garden prior to its restoration. Its dual aim was also to provide members of the public with an opportunity to engage with an archaeological project and to impart knowledge and learning regarding the history of the Fulham Palace site. The excavation revealed a series of features generally comprising planting holes for trees and plants, linear planting beds, rubbish pits and horticultural soil horizons. Six phases of activity dating from the mid–late 18th to 20th centuries were established. Two of three bee boles located on the exterior side of the enclosure wall of the garden that were bricked up during the late 18th–early 19th century were also restored and recorded.

**Fulham Reach, Winslow Road, W6** TQ 2329 7797 MOLA (Rachel English, Tony Mackinder) watching brief May–Sept 2012 St George Ltd WIN11

Following work in 2011 (*LA* 13 supp. 2 (2012) 62), a further watching brief was carried out in several areas, revealing natural brickearth and gravels cut by 18th-century brick walls associated with a mansion which once stood on the site. Originally Jacobean, this mansion was enlarged or rebuilt as ‘La Trappe’ in 1749, and again in 1792, to become Brandenburgh House. Evidence was also found of waterlain deposits of Parr’s Ditch, a watercourse – brick-culverted in the 19th century – which enters the Thames and is shown within the site boundary on a map of 1813. These remains were cut by the brick walls of a mid-19th-century distillery which occupied the site until the 1980s. Modern made ground and rubble completed the sequence. WC

**Fulham Wharf (formerly Kop’s Brewery), Townmead Road, SW6** TQ 2607 7582 MOLA (Patrizia Pierazzo, Rachel English, Steve White) watching brief, building survey Apr–Nov 2012 Barratt Homes West London FWF12

A survey was carried out prior to the demolition of the buildings on site. The site, originally built as the Kop’s Brewery, was first developed in 1890 when Mr H. Lowenfeld created the formulas of the non-alcoholic Kop’s Ale and Stout and started the production of the beverages at Fulham Wharf. The brewery was originally constructed as a single building roughly coinciding with the extension of the ornate façade facing on to Townmead Road and was provided with a stable to the east and a shed in the back-yard, probably covering two artesian wells. The complex changed use and owner a few times during the 20th century and was considerably extended according to new needs. By 1937 the site reached its largest phase with buildings occupying the totality of the grounds from Townmead Road to the river front. A subsequent watching brief took place during the ground reduction works. In the north-eastern area of the site natural gravels were observed dropping off towards the

Thames waterfront. These were not observed along the southern margin of the site, lying north of the current river wall; they were sealed by alluvium. In the central portion of the site, foundations of warehouses relating to the Kop’s Brewery complex cut into the alluvium. All was overlain by modern made ground. WC

**Hammersmith Embankment Foreshore** TQ 2322 7782 TDP (Elliott Wragg) July 2012 foreshore survey and recording FHM03

One fragment of moulded stone, probably of 19th-century date, was recorded on the foreshore, together with the remains of a barge bed of post-medieval date. The river wall contained a parish boundary stone dated 1865 and evidence of a removed river stair.

**The Marshalling Yard, G-Gate Olympia, Hammersmith Road, W14** TQ 2423 7889 PCA (Iain Bright) evaluation Aug 2012 Earls Court & Olympia Group Ltd GOI12

Natural brickearth was sealed by a series of re-worked brickearth layers, probably dating to the 16th–18th century, and cut by the foundations of a series of 18th–19th-century buildings which fronted Hammersmith Road, including the now demolished public house and bank buildings. Modern made ground sealed the site.

**London Power Tunnels (East Route): Earl’s Court Exhibition Car Park, Seagrave Road, SW6** TQ 2554 7777 MOLA (Philip Jefferies) watching brief Feb 2012 National Grid NGW11

The construction of a shaft was monitored. Only modern made ground was observed.

**184 New King’s Road (rear), SW6** TQ 2451 7611 PCA (Sarah Barrowman) evaluation Nov 2012 Romulus Construction Ltd NKI12

Natural gravels were sealed by a late 15th–19th-century colluvial deposit above which was a layer of 18th–19th-century plough or garden soil. An 18th–19th-century pit and two postholes were recorded in the east of the site cutting through the colluvium, whilst to the north-west the cut for a north-east to south-west aligned robbed-out wall truncated the garden soil. Modern made ground and concrete surfaces sealed the site.

#### HARINGEY

**193–197 Broad Lane, Tottenham, N15** TQ 3423 8945 PCA (Ireneo Grosso) evaluation May 2012 Barnes Webster & Sons Ltd BRL12  
Natural brickearth was recorded below 21st century demolition rubble.

**Coldfall Wood: Creighton Avenue, N10** TQ 2748 9038 HADAS (Michael Hacker, Geraldine Missig, Emma Robinson) watching brief Aug 2012 Haringey Borough Council CWD12

A section of an ancient boundary ditch and bank feature was exposed by contractors constructing a pedestrian path. Observations of the section showed that ditch fill was approximately 0.40m thick and that the top of the bank was 0.82m above the base of the ditch. The bank was constructed from the underlying Dollis Hill Gravel. An analysis of sub-fossil pollen from the bank and the buried soil horizon reflected a wooded environment dominated by oak and hazel with indications

of open pasture, some cereal cultivation and patchy heath.

**Queen’s Wood, Muswell Hill Road, N10** TQ 2858 8851 & TQ 2864 8872 HADAS (Michael Hacker, Geraldine Missig, Emma Robinson, Nik Daines) geoarchaeological assessment July 2012 Friends of Queen’s Wood, Haringey Borough Council QWH12

A colluvial deposit and an ancient ditch and bank feature were assessed. Samples from hand-augured cores indicated a waterlogged, organic rich, sandy, silty-clay deposit at least 1.8m deep. Preliminary analysis of sub-fossil pollen reflected a wooded environment dominated by oak and hazel, with indications of open water, pasture, heath and cereal cultivation. A grant from the City of London Archaeological Trust (COLAT) will support a more detailed appraisal of the deposits. Observations of a damaged section of the ditch and bank showed that the ditch fill was c. 0.16m deep and that the top of the bank was c. 0.50m above the base of the ditch. The bank was constructed of material obtained from the underlying London Clay. Preliminary analysis of sub-fossil pollen from the bank reflected a wooded environment dominated by oak and hazel with indications of open pasture and cultivated land (Dr Rob Scaife).

#### HARROW

**Proposed Cricket Pitch, Harrow School, Harrow on the Hill, HA1** TQ 1485 8721 AS (Zbigniew Pozorski) watching brief July 2012 Harrow School HRW12

Topsoil was found to lie directly over the natural clay. No archaeological features or finds were present.

**18 Paines Close, Pinner, HA5** TQ 1246 8975 LP (Kelly Madigan) watching brief Apr 2012 A3 Architects PAC12

Monitoring was undertaken on the excavation of footings for an extension at the rear of the house as it is very close to the core of the medieval village of Pinner, but no remains of archaeological significance were exposed.

**11 Wakehams Hill, Pinner, HA5** TQ 1276 8969 TVAS (David Platt) evaluation Mar 2012 Mr Santokh Sahota WKM12

Modern made ground directly overlay London Clay; modern pits and drains were also cut directly into the clay.

#### HAVERING

**Former Woolpack public house and car park, Angel Way, Romford, RM1** TQ 5100 8858 AS (Zbigniew Pozorski, Steve Quinn) evaluation May 2012 Swan Commercial Services Ltd AGW12

The site comprised made ground to a depth of approximately 0.90m, with the natural not located. The remains of a 4–5m wide former water course ran north-south through the middle of the site; it contained 19th–20th-century material. Towards the south end of the site, a possible brick drain orientated east-north-east to west-south-west was recorded. Also at the south end was a rectangular cut, orientated north-east–south-west, which may represent the basement of a building or other standing structure.

## FIELDWORK ROUND-UP

**Land at 120 Cherry Tree Lane, Rainham, RM13** TQ 5176 8306 AS (Zbigniew Pozorski, Megan Stoakley) evaluation June 2012 Times Holdings Ltd CTL12

Three features were found cutting the natural gravels: a pit containing medieval pottery of late 13th–early 14th-century date, a pit and a ditch, both undated. They were sealed, in sequence, by medieval, 19th century or earlier and modern deposits.

**Dunningford School, Upper Rainham Road, Hornchurch, RM12** TQ 5189 8534 ASE (Diccon Hart) evaluation, excavation Aug 2012 CgMs Consulting Ltd DNS12

The evaluation consisted of the machine excavation of 23 trenches and the subsequent excavation took place in the north-west of the site, where prehistoric and Roman features survived. Above the natural gravels the earliest identifiable activity consisted of the remnants of a rectilinear field system, aligned north-west to south-east and dated by means of a possible placed deposit of Middle Bronze Age Deverel-Rimbury pottery, deposited in the terminus of a field boundary ditch. A later field system laid out on a slightly different alignment remains undated, as does a curvilinear ditch that could be traced for some 35m along the northern limits of the excavation. This later field system was in turn overlain by a further field system dated to the later Roman period. The latest activity on the site is post-medieval in date and comprised a single large pit dated to c. 1450–1700.

**Biossence (East London) Limited, Frog Lane, Marsh Way, Rainham, RM13** TQ 5068 8126 MOLA (Mary Ruddy) geoarchaeological evaluation Dec 2012 Biossence Ltd FRL12

A geoarchaeological evaluation was carried out on five cable percussion boreholes. The site lies at the edge of the modern Thames. Gravels were overlain by a Mesolithic and Late Glacial re-worked sandy foreshore. This was sealed by evidence for Early Holocene freshwater creeks, streams and foreshore (with the possibility of soil horizons formed within these sediments). Overlaying this were deposits representing thick Neolithic to Bronze Age wetland marsh and alder carr floodplain woodland with standing pools of water, and medieval and post medieval estuarine clays accreting by overbank flooding; this latter phase was interspersed with repeated drying episodes leading to soil formation. The deposits were covered by modern made-ground. This deposit model appears to contest the presence of an ancient route of the Rainham Creek (the mouth of the Ingrebourne river) along the east side of the site. However, a depression apparent in the previous deposit model in the north of the area remains and may be interpreted as the edge of a backwater or now cut off channel running parallel to the main waterway, or alternatively a hollow or depression caused by an ice feature.

**Harold Wood Hospital, Gubbins Lane, Romford, RM3** TQ 5470 9060 PCA (Ashley Pooley, Mark Beasley) evaluation, watching brief Jan–Mar 2012 CgMs Consulting on

behalf of Countryside properties Ltd GUB12

Four trenches excavated in the south-east corner of the site and the monitoring of subsequent ground-works revealed London Clay sealed by subsoil in the north of site and by brickearth in the south. Below the subsoil in the north, and cutting the natural, was a late 2nd-1st millennium BC north-east to south-west oriented ditch. To the south a series of 19th-century features cut the natural, including the cut for a 19th-century moat or pond, two brick walls which possibly represent retaining walls for the moat/pond, and a brick arch springing from two north–south oriented walls. Other brick structures associated with these features represented a brick bridge over the moat/pond. This is thought to be related to, and possibly contemporary with, the construction of the late 19th-century Grade II Listed Grange building and associated landscape works. Modern made ground sealed the site.

**Harold Wood Hospital, Gubbins Lane, Romford, RM3** TQ 5420 9035 PCA (Mark Beasley) excavation Apr–May 2012 CgMs Consulting on behalf of Countryside properties Ltd HWP07

Work in 2011 (*LA 13* supp. 2 (2011) 63) continued in the south-west area of the site revealing further evidence of field systems and a possible farmstead settlement dating from the Bronze Age to the Roman period. The features exposed were sealed by 19th–20th-century made ground and cut into the natural clay and gravel. The first datable features belong to the Late Bronze - Early Iron Age and on the south side of the site consisted of two north-west to south-east aligned parallel ditches, whilst to the north were a number of postholes, ditches and a quite high concentration of pits. Here were a group of 17 small pits, three of them possible cremation pits, and a posthole, exposed within an area defined by the right-angle formed by two ditches, one of them east–west and the other north–south oriented. To the north of the ditches an additional 13 pits and sections of possible enclosure ditches were recorded. A Late Iron Age – early Roman phase of activity seemed to be more confined to the south of the site evidenced by a curvilinear ditch, representing a possible enclosure, a series of pits and postholes, and a cremation containing the remains of a 5–10 year old child. Of further note is the remains of a small pony or donkey from the fills of the enclosure, very few examples of donkey from the Roman period are known. The presence of a fragment of beehive quern in Worms Heath Puddingstone, possibly the first example found north of the Thames. In the north of the site four pits and the termini of four north–south oriented ditches, possibly forming settlement boundaries, were exposed. WC

**Elmhurst Lodge, Hornchurch Road, Hornchurch, RM11** TQ 5304 8727 PCA (Guy Seddon, Phil Frickers) evaluation, watching brief Jan–Aug 2012 CgMs

Consulting on behalf of Bellway Homes (Thames Gateway) EHL12

Natural gravels were cut by a series of post-medieval features and sealed by subsoil. The features included an 18th–19th-century pit, recorded in the south-east of the site and the cut for a pond, which is recognizable from historic maps and which was infilled by the early 20th century. Two 16th–19th-century boundary or drainage ditches were recorded on the north side of the site, one north–south oriented, and the other east–west and parallel with Hornchurch Road.

**Land at 132 Lake Avenue, Rainham, RM13** TQ 5389 8342 AS (Zbigniew Pozorski) evaluation May, Sept 2012 Ian Stephenson Ltd LKA12

Natural clay and, in the north part of the site, gravels, was overlain by modern made ground and topsoil. There were no archaeological features or finds.

**Corner of Lambs Lane North and New Road, Rainham, RM13** TQ 5342 8233 CA (Emma Jeffery) evaluation Nov 2012 Lakehouse UK LLN12

Eight trenches were excavated, revealing the natural gravelly-clay overlain by subsoil, with garden topsoil above. Two parts of linear ditch features, believed to be field or plot boundaries, and probably medieval in date (based on two sherds of pottery recovered), were recorded.

**3 Manor Avenue, Hornchurch, RM11** TQ 5319 8896 ECCFAU (Lukasz Miciak, Adrian Scruby) evaluation Jan 2012 Haverbridge Construction MNA12

Two trenches were excavated, revealing natural sand and two shallow modern features.

**Church of St Edward the Confessor, Marketplace, Romford, RM1** TQ 5110 8890 ECCFAU (Mark Germany, Adrian Scruby) watching brief Oct 2012 London Borough of Havering EDD12

Monitoring of ground-works associated with the creation of a shared public space and orchard garden was undertaken in the redundant churchyard. The depth of the ground-works has been minimal, typically between 0.2m to 0.3m. No archaeological features have been identified and finds have been limited to occasional pieces of coffin furniture in the topsoil or subsoil. WC

**Raphael Park, Parkway, Romford, RM2** TQ 5190 8948 WA (Mark Williams) watching brief Dec 2012 Chris Blandford Associates RAP12

A watching brief is being carried out on the access road extending from the existing pavement into the rectangular car park area. No archaeological finds or features have been observed. WC

**Roneo Corner (land at), Romford, RM1** TQ 5169 8747 PCA (Iain Bright) evaluation May 2012 KDJ Developments Ltd ROC12

A geoarchaeological investigation comprising two trenches and six test pits recorded a sedimentary sequence consisting of London Clay overlain by fluvial sands and

gravels, sealed by a thin layer of peat and alluvium. The peat has been radiocarbon dated to the Neolithic period and analysis has revealed that it formed in mature fen woodland, as evidenced by the abundance of hazel, alder, grasses and sedges in the samples. The alluvial layer appears to have formed between the late Prehistoric to the later historic periods, during episodes of rising water levels on the floodplain. Towards the centre of the site a north north-east to south south-west oriented 17th–18th-century drainage ditch had been cut in the alluvium. In the south-east corner of the site natural appeared to have been truncated and overlain by re-deposited gravels. 20th-century made ground, concrete and topsoil sealed the site.

**Land at the junction of St Mary's Lane and The Chase, Cranham, Upminster, RM14** TQ 5711 8665 AS (Zbigniew Pozorski) evaluation Jan 2012 Threecie Ltd SML12

Natural clay was overlain by made ground apart from one area towards the north end of the site where it was overlain by buried topsoil.

**Whitworth Centre, Noak Hill Road, Harold Hill, RM3** TQ 3140 9249 ECCFAU (Lukasz Miciak, Adrian Scruby) evaluation Feb 2012 CgMs Consulting WTW12

Nine trenches were excavated, those in the north of the site revealing a thick layer of re-deposited clay containing tile fragments above natural clay, and underlying the topsoil. A similar deposit of clay was found in trenches located in the middle of the site but it contained no finds. The ground in the south part of the site appeared to have been significantly reduced during the construction of the playing field.

## HILLINGDON

**Flood Defences, Bedford Court (west of), Hounslow, TW6** TQ 2435 7569 OAS (Mike Sims, Ken Welsh) watching brief Aug 2012 Environment Agency FDB12

The construction of a 560m length of flood embankment was monitored, along with other associated works. The new embankment was constructed directly upon the existing topsoil. Disturbance during dismantling of the temporary embankment was minimal and confined to the surface of the underlying topsoil. Within an area of proposed ground reduction, further survey showed that little material needed to be removed and the works only affected the present day topsoil. The installation of the pipe was within an area that had been previously landscaped during the construction of the A3113 Airport Way and no earlier deposits were exposed. No impact upon any underlying archaeologically significant deposits was observed during the course of the watching brief.

**St Catherine's Farm, Caitlin's Lane, Pinner, HA5** TQ 1093 8921 AOC (Ian Hogg) watching brief Sept 2012 David Wright CFX12

Excavation of the footings for a conservatory was monitored. Natural silt was cut by the foundation of a probable garden wall of 18th-century date, and a 19th-century well which had later been capped. The site had

undergone horizontal truncation in the 20th century.

**Land south of Cowley Mill Road, Uxbridge, UB8** TQ 05052 83006 FA (Andrew Hood) evaluation Mar 2012 Waterman on behalf of Kier Group plc CMR12

Four trenches were excavated, revealing natural gravel below modern ground. No archaeological finds, features or deposits were present within the trenches.

**The Dower House, 393 High Street, Harlington, UB3** TQ 0884 7732 CA (James Aaronson) building recording May 2012 JPB Architects DHH12

This Grade II house is believed to date to the mid-15th to early 16th century, with at least nine phases of discernible alteration and additions throughout its history. The original house appears to have been a timber-framed medieval open hall house, two stories high with three bays. The interior was simple, a central communal hall open to the rafters with rooms at the northern end consisting of a parlour on the ground floor and a solar, or living room above, which may have been jettied out to the north. At a later stage further extensions were added to the south and east, probably from the later 16th century.

**Eastcote House, High Road, Eastcote, HA5** TQ 1072 8873 AOC (Les Capon) building survey, evaluation May–July 2012 Friends of Eastcote House/HLF EHG12

A community project involving topographic survey, geophysics, historic building recording and evaluation, was carried out. Four trenches successfully targeted geophysical evidence for remains of Eastcote House, a building with possible late medieval origins that was enlarged and modernised into the 20th century. In 1965, it was condemned as unsafe and demolished, along with its ancillary buildings. The stable block, possibly dating back to the 17th century but extensively remodelled in 1936, was recorded; it is hoped HLF-funded future works will occur on a seasonal basis.

**Harefield Junior School, Park Lane, Harefield, UB9** TQ 0515 9051 AOC (Les Capon) evaluation Nov 2012 MACE Ltd HJS12

Two trenches revealed truncated natural gravels beneath a playground surface laid in the 1990s. No archaeological features were present.

**RAF Uxbridge, Hillingdon Road, Uxbridge, UB8** TQ 0606 8359 HA (Nuala Woodley, Joe Abrams) evaluation Nov–Dec 2012 Cuddy Group RUB12

Forty-six trenches were excavated, revealing natural clay and gravel which had been truncated in various areas across the site during extensive development in the early 20th century. Field or land drains were observed in twenty-five trenches, cutting the natural. Linear features were recorded in two trenches and it is likely that they represented a continuous shallow ditch or gully. However, only one abraded sherd of prehistoric pottery was collected and this is likely to be residual. Evidence for structural remains, most likely associated with the initial

development of the former RAF base in the early 20th century, was also found.

**Former Kings Arms Garage, Rickmansworth Road, Harefield, UB9** TQ 0523 9064 PCA (Ian Cipin) evaluation Mar 2012 CgMs Consulting on behalf of Tesco KAG12

Natural sands and gravels were sealed by 18th–19th-century subsoil and overlain by made ground.

**Sipson Farm, Sipson Road, Sipson, UB7** TQ 0780 7746 MOLA (Robert Cowie) excavation June–Oct 2012 Henry Streeter (Sand and Ballast) Ltd SIF10

The third phase of work, on the east side of the site, followed excavation in 2011 (*LA 13* supp. 2 (2011) 19) and revealed features cut into brickearth. The earliest were pits containing calcined animal bone (mainly sheep-sized), burnt flint, charred plant remains (including wheat grains and hazelnut), worked flint and, in two or three cases, pottery probably of Late Neolithic date. Middle/Late Bronze Age activity was indicated by further evidence for the extensive co-axial field system found in 2010–11, with associated wells and two roughly rectangular post-built structures. A ditch and one or two pits were possibly of Roman date. Towards the south side of the site a medieval field system, delineated by ditches and associated with two wells and a few pits, is dated to c. 1050–1150. A fragmentary timber from the base of one well gave a radiocarbon date of Cal AD 1000–1060 and 1080–1160. Undated features included two post-built structures and two pits containing cremated human bone.

**Crossrail: Stockley Airport Junction, Unit 306, Stockley Close, West Drayton, UB7** TQ 077 795 OAS (Stuart Foreman) watching brief June 2012 Network Rail SKJ12

The work comprised a targeted watching brief during general ground reduction and support excavations for the Heathrow Express line. No archaeological remains were observed during the work. Natural geology consisted of Langley Silts (brickearth) and underlying gravel.

## HOUNSLOW

**Albany House, 41 Brentford High Street, Brentford, TW8** TQ 1815 7765 PCA (Shane Maher) evaluation Nov 2012 CgMs Consulting on behalf of Bellway Homes AYH12

Features dating from the late medieval period onwards were revealed, cut into the natural silt and gravels. Most of the features dated principally to between the 16th and 19th century, with the exception of one pit recorded towards the east of the excavated area, which is dated to 14th–16th centuries. Its western edge was cut by a 16th-century pit. Also recorded on the east side were one possible 16th–18th-century posthole, three more pits dating to the late 17th–early 19th century and the remnants of two 17th–18th-century brick walls. One of the pits was lined with clay around what appeared to be the remains of a barrel hoop. A series of 19th-century features, including brick drains,



## FIELDWORK ROUND-UP

remains of two walls, a series of possible yard surfaces, three pits and a well, were also recorded in the same area. The majority of the north side of the site had been truncated down to the natural gravels and the only surviving features were two late 17th–18th-century brick-lined cess-pits. The site was sealed by 18th–20th-century made ground.

**Goat Wharf, Brentford High Street, Brentford, TW8** TQ 1814 7759 PCA (Shane Maher) watching brief June–Aug 2012 Allenbuild Ltd GOA12

Natural gravels were overlain by brickearth in the north of the site and by silt in the south, which was in turn overlain by a layer of alluvium containing 13th–16th-century finds. In the north of the site a north–south aligned prehistoric ditch cut the brickearth and was truncated by the construction cut of a brick wall, the remains of which formed part of one of the four structures on the north and north-east of the site, identified as early 18th–19th-century properties fronting onto the High Street. To the east of the building four postholes and the remains of a possible cess-pit, possibly dating to the 17th century, cut the natural and were overlain by a gravel surface, most likely part of a yard floor or pathway leading to the river bank. A brick and tile drain truncated both features and surface and was in turn overlain by the remains of another of the early 18th–19th-century properties. The buildings to the north-east were demolished in the late 19th century prior to the construction of the police station and its compound. Among the various wall remains associated with the station were a number of arch and brick foundation pads interpreted as the supports for the stable block located at its rear. To the west of the site a late 19th-century north-west to south-east aligned brick sewer and the remnants of a brick floor were the only features observed above the medieval alluvium. Modern made ground sealed the site.

**Brentford Lock, Commerce Road, Brentford, TW8** TQ 1721 7743 MOLA (Robert Hartle, Heather Knight) evaluation Oct 2012 ISIS Waterside Regeneration BNL12

Five trenches were excavated. Natural brickearth was overlain by an alluvial silty clay in the north-east, representing overbank flooding from the river channel on the east side of the site. In the south-east, brickearth was cut by a series of pits or possible ditch termini, one of which contained a large assemblage (over 200 sherds) of Early to mid-Iron Age pottery and fragments of triangular fired clay loom weights. Probable 18th–19th-century postholes were also noted. A c. 18th-century truncated made-ground horizon sealed the brickearth in all trenches and was overlain by 19th-century buried garden soils and modern made ground. Several worked and burnt flints were recovered from the interface between the brickearth and made ground. WC

**St Dunstan's Church, Cranford Park, The Parkway, West Drayton, TW5** TQ 1011

7817 OAS (Brian Dean, Louise Loe) evaluation Aug 2012 Carden and Godfrey Architects SDN12

A test pit was located in an overgrown area to the west of the main churchyard. No burial deposits or any other archaeological remains were observed during the excavation, and natural strata were not reached. The trench revealed topsoil and two layers of modern made ground containing brick and rubble.

**Bskyb Building, Grant Way, Isleworth, TW7** TQ 1622 7780 MOLA (Robert Hartle, Tim Braybrooke) watching brief Sept–Nov 2012 Concept Consultants GNY12

In twenty-two test pits monitored, natural alluvium, brickearth, terrace gravels and London Clay were found to be truncated by modern deposits and foundations.

**26a–34 and 44–52 High Street, Hounslow, TW3** TQ 1426 7592 MOLA (Andy Daykin) evaluation Sept 2012 Oakdene Properties UK Ltd HSH12

Three trenches were excavated revealing, on the western side of the site, truncated natural gravels overlain by soil horizons, probably deriving from agricultural activity, which contained pottery dating to the mid-14th–15th centuries. This pottery may well derive from the medieval settlement that grew up around Hounslow Priory and the continued use of the former Roman road which runs to the south of the site. These layers were cut by several postholes suggestive of a relatively basic external structure or structures approximately dated by roof tiles to late 15th–19th centuries and several pits and cut features which are dated to 19th century. In the north-east of the site, natural gravels were overlain by makeup for the existing tarmac surface. WC

**Isleworth Foreshore** TQ 1680 7603 TDP (Elliott Wragg) foreshore survey and recording June 2012 FHL04

Detailed recording took place of two phases of a probable Victorian causeway and a much-repaired masonry stream outfall. WC

**Duchess Gate, Syon Park, Brentford, TW8** TQ 1692 7702 MOL and MOLA (Robert Cowie, Stuart McCracken) evaluation and community/training excavation Mar–July 2012 Museum of London DCH12

Excavations on the sites of a Roman village next to the London to Silchester road and a post-medieval high-status residence known as Little Syon (*b.* 1592), revealed natural brickearth cut by a Roman pit and other features associated with the roadside settlement. Some features were covered by dark earth containing pottery dated to AD 350–400. Residual prehistoric struck flints, Roman pottery and a coin and medieval pottery were also recovered. The demolition and clearance of Little Syon in the mid-19th century had been particularly thorough so that the only remains of the building left *in situ* comprised a severely robbed cellar which, according to a contemporary ground plan of the building, was located beneath a billiard room in the north-east wing. Little of

the cellar's brick walls and stair remained, but a substantial area of its brick floor survived. Bricks from the cellar are dated to late 17th/18th–19th centuries. The robbed cellar was filled with successive dumps of demolition debris and gravel. Other later features included a substantial brick drain made of 18th–19th-century bricks, bedding trenches, pits and postholes.

**Thornbury Park, Hounslow, TW7** TQ 1509 7609 MID (Jonathan Millward) watching brief Mar 2012 Scottish and Southern Electricity ECE12

The excavation of five soil contamination test pits for a new electricity cable was monitored. A thick layer of brick rubble mixed with 20th-century plastics was identified in three of the test pits above London Clay. This material is likely to have been deposited in the second half of the 20th century. A test pit adjacent to the northern access gates into the park revealed a modern concrete plinth, the purpose and extent of which were unclear but it may represent the footings for a park bench.

### ISLINGTON

**Former Moorfields School site, Bunhill Row, EC1** TQ 3260 8231 ASE (Diccon Hart) evaluation Oct 2012 CgMs Consulting & Southern Housing Group MFS12

Five trenches were excavated across the site. Natural gravels, with a thin capping of brickearth in one trench, were recorded. The earliest activity identified on the site dates to the late 15th–16th centuries and includes a series of large quarry pits, backfilled with domestic refuse and sealed by dump deposits, the latter indicating reclamation of Moorfields Marsh. Further pitting and reclamation dumping took place in the 17th century. Little activity of 18th-century date was identified, though a series of 19th-century concrete and brick foundations and backfilled basements attests to the built-up nature of the site by this time.

**Crossrail: Utilities Diversions, Farringdon Eastern Ticket Hall Charterhouse Street and Hayne Street EC1** TQ 3195 8181 MOLA (Sam Pfizenmaier) watching brief Aug 2011 – Jan 2012 Crossrail XSF10

A watching brief on utilities' diversion trenches on Charterhouse Street and Hayne Street exposed a dump deposit dated by ceramics to 1480–1600. This also contained disarticulated human remains of at least three individuals as well as residual medieval pottery of 1080–1300. The human remains were probably redeposited from the outer cemetery of Charterhouse, which was used as a Black Death cemetery during the 14th century and possibly later, although it is not certain whether the trench lay within the south-west boundary of the burial ground or outside it. This deposit was sealed by a series of levelling and dumped deposits dating from the early 16th–17th centuries. The upper layers were truncated by a probable rubbish pit containing material of late 16th–17th-century date. The dump deposits were also cut by a heavily truncated 19th-century wall which bore evidence of the alterations

to the street layout caused by the Metropolitan underground construction in the 1870s. Live and redundant utilities were sealed in turn by the current street surfaces. In two separate trenches to the east, 16th–17th-century soil horizons were recorded beneath modern make-up and tarmac. Natural strata were not exposed.

**Water main replacement works in the vicinity of Mount Pleasant, Farringdon Road and Clerkenwell Road, Islington, EC1** TQ 3110 8220 CA (Gill King) watching brief Feb 2010 – Apr 2012 Thames Water Utilities TXC11

Water mains replacement works, including open-cut trenches and localized pits, continued to be monitored from 2011 (*LA 13* supp. 2 (2012) 66). They revealed a section of wall, probably relating to the late 18th-century Clerkenwell House of Correction on the north-west side of Rosebery Avenue opposite the Mount Pleasant Post Office, and a large well or cistern opposite 6 Topham Street. Several 19th-century coal cellars were also observed in trenches on Farringdon Street. The area has been subject to substantial ground-raising from the mid-1600s, and particularly in the mid-19th century when the road network was remodelled.

**City North Islington Trading Estate, Fonhill Road, Finsbury Park, N4** TQ 3125 8675 AOC (Les Capon, Paul Fitz, Cat Edwards) watching brief Oct–Nov 2012 RPS FNH12

The recording of four small test trenches over a wide area of the proposed development site revealed natural brickearth in all areas. Above this were variable thicknesses of made-ground deposits from the 19th–20th centuries. Of note was a limestone or chalk layer in two trenches in the north-west part of site, interpretation of which is limited by the small size of the trenches.

**15 Garrett Street, EC1** TQ 3231 8231 AS (Zbigniew Pozorski) evaluation Dec 2012 City & Thames Group GTS12

Deep deposits of 16th–17th-century made ground, containing one sherd of residual c. 12th–14th or 15th-century pottery, were revealed above the natural clay. The northern end of the site formed the southern part of the Goat Brewhouse, the original brewery of the 18th-century Samuel Whitbread brewery. Two brick circular features related to the brewery were revealed, cut into the made-ground and natural gravels, one probably a soakaway with an associated wall, the other the remains of a mash tub or kiln.

**Site of the City University, Goswell Road, EC1** TQ 3202 8239 PCA (Neil Hawkins) evaluation Oct 2012 DP 9 on behalf of UKSA City University Sarl GWR12

Natural sands and gravels were sealed by a sequence of 17th–18th-century made ground and, with the exception of the centre of the site, cut by ten 15th–16th-century quarry pits. In the central area a cess-pit lined with horn cores cut the made ground and was truncated by a later brick-lined cess-pit. Both features probably dated to the latter half of the 18th century. Modern deposits overlain by concrete seal the site. WC

**Water main replacement works in the vicinity of Old Street, EC1** TQ 3190 8223 CA (Geoff Potter) watching brief Mar 2011 – Mar 2012 Thames Water Utilities TXA11

Monitoring of water mains replacement works, including open-cut trenches and localized pits, continued from 2011 (*LA 13* supp. 2 (2012) 65). Several examples of 18th- and early 19th-century brick walls were exposed in various locations, as well as potential evidence for a local clay tobacco pipe industry on Mora Street in the north-west of the area, and the remains of a cess-pit and brick floor on Banner Street to the east. The majority of the ground-works, however, exposed a substantial depth of made ground from the late post-medieval development of the area; pottery sherds recovered from various locations broadly date this episode to the early 19th century.

**Pear Tree Street, EC1** TQ 3210 8250 PCA (James Langthorne, Aidan Turner) watching brief Feb 2012 Mount Anvil PEA11

Following the 2011 evaluation (*LA 13* supp. 2 (2011) 66) monitoring the removal of any below-ground structures was carried out, revealing further evidence of the 19th-century Chartered Gas Works. A series of timber piles and the remains of brick and concrete structures were revealed on the west of the site and are thought to represent the foundations of a building depicted on the 1914–1916 OS map. Natural strata were not reached.

**UKPN Cable Trench, Green Route, St John's Street – Clifton Street, EC1 & EC2** TQ 3334 8211 MOLA (Andy Daykin, Rachel English) watching brief March–December 2012 UK Power Networks UKP12

*See City of London*

**141–154 Whitecross Street, EC1** TQ 3238 8218 LP (Cornelius Barton) watching brief Nov 2012 Norton Mayfield Architects WCR12

Monitoring of demolition works and removal of footings was undertaken. As yet the below-ground work has been minimal and no archaeologically significant material has been exposed. WC

#### KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA

**103 Cheyne Walk, SW10** TQ 2681 7749 CA (Emma Jeffery) evaluation Feb–June 2012 Householder CHE11

Following a watching brief in 2011 (*LA 13* supp. 2 (2012) 66) an evaluation uncovered a 16th-century north–south aligned red brick wall, running the whole way across the site. This wall lies within the area of Sir Thomas More's estate, such that it may have been a boundary wall of his garden, or something similar. Other evidence for 16th-century activity on the site took the form of a pit, filled with tile and dated 1480–1550, in the south-western part of the site. The remains of an early 17th-century kitchen semi-basement were also uncovered. This structure had a tiled floor, plastered walls, an oven, a number of niches and cupboards, a well, a possible recessed window or light well, and a possible entrance-way. This semi-basement continued to the south (under 104A Cheyne Walk), to an

unknown size. A precise date for its construction has not been established, though the bricks suggest a c. 1600 date. It is also difficult to ascertain of which house this was a part, although it seems most likely that it formed part of the forerunner of Lindsey House. Finally, remains relating to the 18th–20th-century cottages which fronted onto Milmans Street were uncovered.

**36A Glebe Place, Chelsea, SW3** TQ 2707 7776 MOLA (Ruth Taylor, Dave Saxby, Pat Miller) watching brief, evaluation July–Nov 2012 GVA Second London Wall GBE12

Nine geotechnical test pits were initially monitored on the site. Natural gravel was overlain by subsoil and dump layers or made-ground; late 19th–early 20th-century made-ground was recorded across the site. A subsequent five evaluation trenches were excavated, revealing natural sand and gravel across the site. At the west of the site, remains of a building, most probably dated to the late 17th century, comprised disturbed foundations and a floor surface. The latter was overlain by possible occupation layers which contained 17th-century pottery and clay tobacco pipes. Later 19th-century walls were recorded; they may have related to ancillary buildings or walls associated with the 19th-century school which was later built on the site.

**Water main replacement works in the Holland Park area, W8** TQ 2437 7943 CA (Gill King) watching brief Feb 2011 – Feb 2012 Thames Water Utilities Ltd TXG11

Monitoring of water mains replacement works, including open-cut trenches and pits, continued from 2011 (*LA 13* supp. 2 (2012) 66). Natural clay was observed surviving at a relatively shallow depth below the existing ground surface. It appears that the natural or original ground-surface had been truncated to create level planes, and then deliberately raised by dumping mixed soils prior to the development of the housing and road network. A small segment of 19th-century brick wall on the corner of Kensington High Street and Addison Road was recorded.

**Kensington Palace, W8** TQ 2588 8006 OAS (Paul Leader, Ben Ford) watching brief Feb 2012 Historic Royal Palaces KEN15

A total of seven directional signs were installed in the gardens to the north, east and south of Kensington Palace. Throughout the excavations no archaeological deposits were encountered and only the current topsoil, subsoil and, in one location, natural gravel, were observed.

**Kensington Palace, W8** TQ 2592 8802 OAS (Matt Morgan, Richard Brown) watching brief Feb 2012 – Feb 2013 Royal Household KEN16

Monitoring during the construction of new gates and fence lines at Kensington Palace revealed a number of garden walls which reflect varying garden path layouts associated with the extant building.

**Kensington Palace, W8** TQ 2586 8003 OAS (Matt Morgan, Ben Ford) watching brief Jan–Oct 2012 Historic Royal Palaces KEN17

## FIELDWORK ROUND-UP

The results of the watching brief along a service trench revealed limited evidence of 17th–20th-century features. This included a probable 17th-century boundary wall, short stretches of walls and tree-planting pits relating to the layout of the ‘sunken garden’ and ‘the Mount’ created by Henry Wise between 1702–5 and located in the south-east corner of the Wilderness immediately north of the Orangery. Evidence for remodelling of this area in the 19th and 20th centuries included the renewal of pathways and the removal of trees from the Wilderness and their replacement with imported topsoil for lawns.

**Amberwood House, 17a Thurloe Place, SW7** TQ 2708 7898 ASE (Amy Williamson) building recording Oct 2012 CgMs Consulting Ltd AWD12

The building is an example of a 1920s London house, designed by architectural firm Stanley Hall, Easton and Robertson (or possibly just the latter two). Influenced by the constraints of the site the building has an interesting layout, having a single storey entrance range extending away from the body of the main house and no principal street façade. Built towards the end of the long-standing service tradition, the arrangement of the accommodation within the building shows a clear distinction between the high status rooms of the house and service accommodation, with the hierarchy of different areas denoted by differentiation in the level of decoration and ornamentation afforded to them. With the exception of a limited amount of reconfiguration on the second floor, the building, until recently, survived largely unaltered. The building is also of interest for its association with Margot Fonteyn and her husband Roberto Arias, and for its use from 1955 onwards as the Panamanian Embassy.

### KINGSTON UPON THAMES

**1 Church Road, Kingston upon Thames, KT1** TQ 1884 6927 AOC (Les Capon, Helen MacQuarrie) building recording, evaluation Apr, July 2012 JAC Property Consultants CCK12

A pair of small buildings are of 19th-century date and are outbuildings, probably a stable and carriage house used by occupants of the adjacent Cambridge House. No archaeological remains were observed during evaluation trenching.

**Green Hollow, Coombe Hill Road, Kingston upon Thames, KT2** TQ 2123 7033 PCA (Stuart Watson) watching brief Nov 2012 Q Developments Ltd GNH12

Natural silt above gravels was recorded below modern concrete and topsoil.

**Kingston Police Station, 5–7 High Street, Kingston upon Thames, KT1** TQ 1784 6902 MOLA (Virgil Yendell, Daniel Harrison) watching briefs Jan, June–Oct 2012 Raymond Smith Partnership KPN12

A watching brief on a borehole, two window samples and three test pits revealed truncated natural gravels overlain by 19th–20th-century made ground, predominantly

ash fill. There appeared to be little or no surviving brickearth or any alluvium associated with the nearby River Hogsmill. Some evidence for a possible 19th-century building was observed in one trench. A subsequent watching brief on five trenches, one test pit, and borehole and window samples exposed natural gravels at the base of the sequence, overlain by dumped deposits of possible medieval or 16th–17th-century date which were cut by brick walls. These latter dated from the 17th–19th centuries and some could be tentatively identified on historic maps as belonging to a structure used for brewing and distilling. Modern gravel levelling deposits and tarmac completed the sequence in both phases. In one trench, a 1920s motorcycle club badge was found in this gravel deposit; it appears to have been custom-made, perhaps even home-made, and combines the ‘winged tyre’ symbol of the Croydon Motor Cycle Club with the name ‘Kingston M.C.C.’

**Kingston Power Station (former), Down Hall Road, Kingston upon Thames, KT2** TQ 1790 6960 PCA (Sarah Barrowman) watching brief July 2012 CgMs Consulting KPR09

Following an evaluation in 2009 (*LA 13* supp. 3 (2010) 100) the excavation of three test pits was monitored, revealing further evidence of channel deposits associated with the Downhall Ditch/Latchmere Stream below late 19th–20th-century made ground.

**Cable Route, near Park Farm, Chalky Lane (Hogsmill Valley), Chessington, KT9** TQ 1698 6181 to TQ 1912 6468 TVAS (Jo Pine, Jacqueline Pitt) watching brief June–Aug 2012 TUSC Ltd PFM12

The route for an electricity cable was observed for around 5km between Jubilee Wood Station (TQ 1698 6181) and a new substation on Cox Lane, Chessington (TQ 1912 6468). A single Mesolithic flint tool was recovered from an alluvial deposit. The stratigraphy varies along the route but quite often the natural clay was overlain by various alluvial deposits. No features of archaeological interest were found.

**16–18 Richmond Road, Kingston upon Thames, KT2** TQ 1831 6956 PCA (Ireneo Grosso) watching brief Jan 2012 CgMs Consulting on behalf of Abimara Development RCD12

The monitoring of the excavation of two trial pits and three window samples recorded natural brickearth above sand and gravels, except in the north-east and south-east corners of the site where layers of alluvial and organic material separated the sand and brickearth. They were overlain by a layer of re-deposited late 19th-century brickearth with a late 19th–20th-century garden soil above.

**St Mary’s Church, Church Lane, Garrison Lane, Chessington, KT9** ASE (Giles Dawkes) watching brief Nov 2011 Thomas Ford & Partners on behalf of St Mary’s Church Chessington PCC SMG12

Monitoring of new drainage works was undertaken but no burials or disarticulated human bone, archaeological features or finds

were revealed. The absence of disarticulated human bone from a watching brief in a cemetery is surprising but is probably best explained by the status of St Mary’s as a chapel-of-ease, which often had no right of burial.

**Corinth House, Warren Road, Kingston upon Thames, KT2** TQ 2070 7025 PCA (Stuart Watson) watching brief Oct 2012 Claremont Homes Ltd CRH12

Natural gravels were recorded below 19th- or 20th-century subsoil.

### LAMBETH

**Hampton House, 20–21 Albert Embankment, SE1** TQ 3047 7856 MOLA (Tony Mackinder) excavation July–Sept 2012 St James Homes Ltd HHX10

Following work in 2010 (*LA 13* supp. 1 (2011) 21), an excavation revealed evidence of 18th-century activity in the form of brick walls probably relating to a large building shown on Horwood’s map of 1799. This belonged to the firm of Randal and Suter who were known to be starch-makers. The majority of the remains found related to the Henry Doulton terracotta works which occupied the site from c. 1880 until the early 20th century. These consisted of the base of two downdraft kilns – one with a diameter of 8m – as well as ovens and a complex system of air flues which carried exhaust gases to an external chimney in the south of the site. The remains of an associated seven-storey building which had been demolished in 1952 were also excavated. These consisted of the bases of internal and external walls, a loading ramp, windows and steps, as well as decorated architectural fragments which had once adorned the high Victorian Gothic exterior. The archaeological remains were sealed by modern tarmac.

**Land at Black Prince Road, SE1** TQ 3059 7867 PCA (Neil Hawkins) watching brief Aug 2012 CgMs Consulting on behalf of Telford Homes BPN12

Reworked brickearth was recorded above natural brickearth and below late 19th- and 20th-century made ground.

**1–9 Bondway, South Lambeth Place, SE1** TQ 0368 7942 AOC (Catherine Edwards) watching brief Jan 2012 URS Scott Wilson BON12

A watching brief revealed a 20th-century backfilled basement. Natural brickearth and river terrace gravels were noted during ground reduction.

**Fenstaton Primary School and City Heights E–Act Academy (including The Dip Site), Christchurch Road, Tulse Hill, SW2** TQ 3123 7313 ASE (Kathryn Grant) evaluation Feb 2012 Carillion plc FPS12

Four trenches were excavated, revealing natural clays and gravels sealed by a combination of subsoil and 20th-century made ground, overlain by topsoil.

**Norwood Hall Joint Service Centre, 25 Devane Way, Knights Hill, SE27** TQ 3174 7203 CA (Gill King) watching brief May–Sept 2012 Galliford Try Partnerships DVW12



The excavation of five trenches and a watching brief was carried out, revealing natural clay below a silty-sand subsoil, with modern garden topsoil above. A few ceramic land drains running across the area of the playing field, and a large modern concrete feature in the north-western corner of the playing fields (possibly a pavilion of some type), were recorded. The land in the eastern part of the site may have been built up before the construction of the railway, as a dump of modern material was observed over what looked like a previous land surface.

**Thames Water pipeline, opposite 220 Kennington Park Road, SE11** TQ 3132 7784 AOC (Les Capon) Dec 2012 MGJV/ Mott MacDonald KNP12

The watching brief recorded a sequence of natural gravels, with a possible remnant of subsoil and topsoil above. These were sealed by layers of gravel, concrete and tarmac, representing the made-ground of the current road. Footings for the former tramline which ran along the street between Brixton and Westminster/ Clapham and Borough were identified.

**Kennington Park Road, SE11** TQ 3155 7820 AOC (Chris Clarke) watching brief Feb 2012 Thames Water KPK12

One service investigation pit was monitored as part of a programme of maintenance of existing water pipes in the area (see PLC12). Sand and clay natural deposits were revealed, overlaid by made-ground deposits related to post-19th-century road construction and service provision, indicating that horizontal truncation had taken place prior to the construction of the road.

**Kings Avenue, Clapham Park, SW2** TQ 2987 7394 OAS (John Boothroyd, Stuart Foreman) watching brief Jan–Feb 2012 SKM Enviro KAV12

Regeneration works undertaken on the corner of New Park Road and Atkins Road revealed multiple walls, dating from the early 19th century, associated with Thomas Cubitt's original estate. Due to severe truncation and disturbance during the 20th century the character of the structure could not be fully identified.

**Lambeth Palace, Lambeth Palace Road, SE1** TQ 3079 7924 MOLA (Antonietta Lerz) evaluation Jan–Mar 2012 Alan Baxter and Associates LLP on behalf of the Church Commissioners LPL11

Following work in 2011 (*LA 13* supp. 2 (2012) 67), three trenches were excavated adjacent to the perimeter wall of the north gardens. Natural sands and gravels were cut by a number of undated pits and a gully of possible prehistoric date from which a small amount of worked flint débitage was recovered. Natural deposits were also cut by several pits, gullies and ditches of Roman date. At the north end of the site, a large flat-bottomed Roman ditch – probably for water management – was found in an area where a geophysical survey had located a rectilinear feature in 2011. The ditch contained Roman

pottery and daub, brick and flue tile, suggesting the presence of buildings nearby. It was found to cut an earlier north-east to south-west aligned ditch identified during excavations in 1986 (*LA 5 10* (1987) 276). In the north-west of the site, an early Saxon sunken-featured building was recorded. Measuring 4m x 1.8m, it contained a variety of finds including 31 lead loom weights which were found closely spaced in a broad row against the north-east edge of the building, suggesting that they had fallen from a loom positioned against the wall. Three double-headed antler thread pickers were also found, together with a bone comb, a lead knife blade, a stone hone and whetstone, and pottery dated to 450–550. The absence of Saxon finds on the rest of the site may suggest that settlement was limited to the north-west of the site, possibly extending westwards toward the Thames. The Roman and Saxon remains were sealed by a soil layer of apparent 16th- or 17th-century date which was cut by a number of pits and bedding trenches. In the northern part of the site, a possible pathway made from brick debris and gravel was recorded, the debris possibly derived from a 17th-century wall or structure demolished during 18th-century landscaping. These features were overlain by silty subsoil and topsoil forming the modern ground surface.

**The National Theatre, South Bank, SE1** TQ 3101 8031 AOC Archaeology (Catherine Edwards) watching brief Oct 2012 – Apr 2013 The National Theatre NTH12

The watching brief comprised the monitoring of ground reduction. The earliest sequence of deposits recorded was a series of alluvial deposits overlain by post-medieval made ground.

**Land to south of The National Theatre, bounded by Doon Street and Cornwall Road, Lambeth, SE1** TQ 3102 8026 MOLA (Tony Mackinder) watching brief Mar 2012 Coin Street Community Builders NDC12

Seven test pits and three boreholes were monitored during ground reduction in the area used as a car park. The earliest deposits identified were possibly alluvial silts in test pits in the south and east of the site, and an organic deposit at the bottom of another test pit, also in the east which may have been the fill of a water-filled feature. The presence of a clay tobacco pipe and some pottery sherds of 18th-century date suggest that this was a man-made feature. Foundations of probable 18th–19th-century date were recorded in two test pits, one of which cut the silty deposit. These may relate to either an 18th-century 'Woollen Cloth Manufactory' known on the site, or to 19th-century terraced housing. All of the trenches contained rubble, perhaps representing wartime bomb damage clearance since a number of fragments of moulded stone were also recovered and these may be from a nearby building of early 20th-century date destroyed during the Second World War. Modern made ground and tarmac completed the sequence in all test pits.

**Water mains outside 6–8 Palace Road, Streatham Hill, SW2** TQ 3044 7363, TQ 3052 7396 AOC (Ian Hogg) watching brief Apr 2012 Thames Water PLC12

The monitoring of two service investigation pits was undertaken as part of a programme of maintenance of existing water pipes. Undisturbed natural sand and clay deposits were revealed, overlaid by made-ground horizons related to post-19th-century road construction and service provision, indicating that horizontal truncation had taken place prior to the construction of the road.

**St Agnes Place (Site 1), Kennington Park Extension, Kennington, SE11** TQ 3147 7752 WA (Sarah Mounce) evaluation Dec 2012 London and Quadrant Group SAG12

Five trial trenches were positioned across the site, confirming the presence of basements associated with the demolished 19th-century terrace houses which had truncated the natural clay. Other features associated with the terraces, including a soakaway, were also identified.

**Land at junction of Salamanca Place and Black Prince Road, SE1** TQ 3059 7867 PCA (Emily Bates) watching brief Mar 2012 CgMs Consulting Ltd SAL12

Natural sandy gravels were sealed by a layer of 15th–19th-century re-deposited brickearth with late 19th–20th-century made ground above.

**Streatham Hub, Streatham High Road, SW16** TQ 3004 7116 AOC (Helen MacQuarrie) evaluation Mar 2012 Cyril Sweett STH11

Following previous site investigations (*LA 13* supp. 2 (2012) 68), a third phase of evaluation was conducted which revealed 18th–19th-century pitting and structural remains relating to the early 20th-century bus depot.

**Rambert Dance Company, Upper Ground, Doon Street, SE1** TQ 3102 8026 MOLA (Richard Hewett, Heather Knight) watching brief Feb 2012 Rambert Dance Company RDC11

Following work in 2011 (*LA 13* supp. 2 (2012) 68), a watching brief was carried out during the excavation of a basement in the central area of the site. Natural sandy gravel was sealed by alluvial clay, which in turn was overlain by a peaty deposit, above which were two silty layers, the uppermost containing a sherd of pottery dated 1550–1700. This sequence suggests a marshy environment in the area until the 16th or 17th centuries. Above this, a layer of dumping – probably to consolidate the ground before building in the area – was recorded. It contained clay tobacco pipe of c. 1680–1710 as well as part of an unusual slate gaming board marked out into a segmented spiral pattern with each segment numbered. The game played on it may have involved rolling marbles, throwing rings or dice to move around the board. The consolidation layer was cut by a number of brick footings probably relating to 19th-century housing along the road frontages to

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the north and south of the site. Four cess pits were also recorded, one containing pottery dated c. 1820–1846, a second including parts of two mid-18th-century bottles and clay tobacco pipes of 1700–1770, while a third produced two sherds of pottery dated c. 1841–1860. A fourth cess-pit contained a range of pottery dated c. 1830–1860 including Chinese porcelain, a Rockingham-type mug, and two ginger beer bottles, as well as part of a white earthenware ornamental figure with a lamb moulding on its base – possibly a shepherd or shepherdess – produced in Staffordshire or the Midlands during this period. A pewter tankard bearing the inscription ‘B Challands, Dover Castle, Come’ Road, Lamb’ was also recovered and relates to Bennett Challands, who was landlord of the Dover Castle public house at 36 Commercial Street, Lambeth from 1837–1855. Three of the cess-pits and associated walls appear to relate to buildings which it would appear from the 1872 Ordnance Survey Map had been demolished for the construction of a Ragged School which stood on the site until the 1930s. Modern deposits and the basement slab completed the sequence.

**199 Westminster Bridge Road, SE1** TQ 3086 7960 MOLA (Bruce Ferguson) evaluation Dec 2012 – Jan 2013 Gerald Eve LLP on behalf of Urbanest UK Ltd WBR12

Three trenches were excavated. Natural river sands were recorded at the base of the sequence, deposited against or forming an eyot against which slack low clay sediments (laid down in a low-energy river environment) had accumulated and from which several undated fragments of fire-cracked flint were recovered. It was cut by a possibly linear (only the south-west edge was observed) prehistoric north-west to south-east aligned ditch which was sealed by an alluvial deposit apparently extending across the entire development area. On the basis of geoarchaeological work in the area, this indicates that the ditch was probably not later than Bronze Age. The alluvial deposit was cut by a linear gully and ditch which probably relates to either agricultural activity or is a drainage ditch used to drain the marsh prior to the construction of the first buildings in the area in the late 18th century. The brick-lined well and a small shallow posthole undoubtedly related to the 18th-century buildings which formerly occupied the site. These were sealed by a made-ground deposit consisting of yellow and red brick rubble derived from the demolition of the 18th- and 19th-century buildings which once fronted Westminster Bridge Road and Blythe Terrace (later Finck Street). Modern made ground and tarmac completed the sequence. WC

**New Norwood School, 10–26 Wolfington Road, SE27** TQ 2179 7196 MOLA (Isca Howell) watching brief Jan 2012 Lengard Ltd WOL11

Following work in 2011 (*LA 13* supp. 2 (2012) 68), a watching brief on ground reduction revealed London Clay truncated

by previous development. No archaeological remains were observed.

### LEWISHAM

**Former United Dairies Site 2, Baring Road, Lee, SE12** TQ 4005 7375 (Les Capon) excavation Feb 2012 The Purlake Group UDY12

A series of pits, postholes and ditches were excavated, indicating occupation in the 12th century. The majority of the finds are sherds of pottery from serving and cooking vessels that were manufactured in Surrey. This indicates that trade routes may have been directed to the south-west of London. It is the first time that remains of 12th-century date have been found in Lee and their presence on Burnt Ash Hill, which was thought to be mainly undeveloped until the 18th century, indicates that medieval Lee was more widespread than hitherto recorded.

**Beckenham Place Park, Old Bromley Road, Downham, BR1** TQ 3877 7076 OAS (Vix Hughes, Carl Champness) watching brief May 2012 Fugro Ltd/Environment Agency BPP12

The monitoring of four trial pits, four borehole samples and two trial trenches was undertaken on Lewisham to Catford ground investigation works adjacent to Ravensbourne river, between Beckenham and Downham. Pleistocene gravel deposits were consistently encountered at the base of the investigations, overlain by a buried soil in one instance which was then sealed by alluvial clays and peat deposits near to the river, and also up to 1.5m of Victorian to modern made-ground deposits and thin topsoils. A single undated shallow ditch was identified buried underneath modern made ground.

**Convoys Wharf, Prince Street, Deptford, SE8** TQ 3700 7820 MOLA (Antony Francis) excavation Jan–Apr 2012 Convoys Investment S.A.R.L. CVF10

Following work in 2011 (*LA 13* supp. 2 (2012) 68), the excavation continued in six further areas, mainly in the west of the site of the former Royal Naval Dockyard. This area consisted of deep alluvium so that natural strata were not reached. The former boundary wall of the Dockyard was identified in two areas on the west side of the site, while further east the officers’ quarters and an ironworks were excavated. Both were originally of 17th-century date but had been much modified in the 18th and 19th centuries. In the 18th century, the Dockyard expanded beyond its original boundaries and fragmentary building remains and cobbled surfaces in the west of the site dated to this period. Further west, brick and concrete walls which formed the north and south walls to the Small Mast Pond were identified. At the heart of the Dockyard, the Basin or ‘Wett Dock’ was identified. A phase dating to the 18th century was originally built in timber and braced by tie-backs, including re-used ships’ timbers. This was rebuilt in stone in the 19th century, including a short canal to the river in 1814 to a design by John Rennie. This area also included a 19th-century slipway which,

although slightly larger, is of the same basic design as that found in 2011. The latest deposits on the site consisted of late 19th-century demolition debris and 20th-century backfill, largely under concrete.

**Goffers Road, Blackheath, SE3** TQ 3909 7652 AOC (Ian Hogg) watching brief Feb 2012 Mott MacDonald for Thames Water GOF12

An investigation pit, targeted on an existing water pipe, was monitored. Natural sands were found to be overlain by a sequence of subsoil and topsoil which was only disturbed by the water pipe trench. No archaeological features or finds were observed during the monitoring.

**Honor Oak Park Sports Ground, Brockley Rise, SE23** TQ 3650 7424 MOLA (Antony Baxter) excavation Apr 2012 King’s College London HKP08

Following work in 2009 (*LA 12* supp. 3 (2010) 100), an excavation on the site of a proposed sports pavilion revealed London Clay cut by a previously identified north-west to south-east running Roman road, evidenced by a shallow, concave linear ditch which was filled with the sandy gravel that appears to have formed the road surface. Running parallel on the east side of this feature was a V-shaped linear feature interpreted as a roadside ditch. It contained pottery dated AD 70–120. No corresponding ditch was evident on the west side due to truncation from levelling to form the playing fields. Turf and topsoil completed the sequence.

**475–477 New Cross Road, SE14** TQ 3702 7700 PCA (Alexis Haslam, Jim Heathcote) watching brief Jan 2012 Alpha Estates (London) Ltd NCR11

A further phase of monitoring of groundworks (*LA 13* supp. 2 (2011) 69) revealed natural brickearth cut by medieval and post-medieval features and deposits. In the east and north-east of the site two medieval pits and two pits of 15th–17th-century date cut the natural and, where not truncated by late 19th–20th-century activity, were sealed by the remains of a 17th–18th-century metalled surface. A gully contemporary with the surface was also recorded in the north whilst to the west a 16th–18th pit cut the natural and was sealed by 18th–19th-century made ground. Above the made ground was an upstanding wall of neighbouring No. 473. Within the rear gardens area evidence of severe Second World War bomb damage was observed. 19th–20th-century topsoil and made ground seal the site.

**Walpole Hotel, 403–407 New Cross Road, SE14** TQ 3668 7708 PCA (Guy Thompson, Adam Garwood) building assessment Nov 2012 Karrada Developments WPH12

A rapid assessment was carried out on three 19th-century properties in order to identify the level of historic building recording appropriate and proportionate to the local interest value of the buildings. Although the buildings had undergone a series of remodelling and modifications, numerous features characteristic of the mid-19th

century were found to have survived in both interiors and exteriors. In the bar area of the Walpole a number of fixtures and fittings characteristic of the late 19th century were identified, including an ornate ceramic tile wall which represents a rare survival of a relatively uncommon feature. WC

**25 Tanners Hill, Deptford, SE8 TQ 3717**  
7688 ASE (Jane Briscoe) building recording  
Jan 2012 Mr Peter Shayne TAH12

Building recording was carried out in advance of refurbishment and restoration of this Grade II Listed building. In its present form it comprises a two-storied structure at the front with a series of single-storied extensions to the rear. The two-storied part of the structure dates to the 18th century, possibly to the second quarter. It is of timber-framed construction with brick and was probably originally a house, comprising two rooms on each floor, divided by a chimney stack in the centre with a stair and small lobby to one side. The accommodation extended into the roof, where there was one heated room and one unheated space. This layout has largely been retained, although there has been some removal of partitions and the stair on the ground floor and all of the hearths have been altered. In the 19th century the rear part of the plot was built upon, with a large building erected against the rear wall and then a small extension was added to the rear wall of the house which was later subsumed into the 20th-century infilling of the space between the existing structures to form a bicycle manufacturer's workshop. There have been a number of small alterations to the structure over time, including the rebuilding of the rear wall, the replacement of at least some and perhaps all of the roof structure, some of which occurred in recent years. The upper part of the stack has been rebuilt and the lower part of the front wall has had a modern shop front fitted. However, much of the original timber frame at first-floor and attic level survives in the south-western wall, along with fabric in the chimney stack and the internal partitions.

#### MERTON

**Aragon Primary School, Aragon Road, Morden, SM4 TQ 2404 6695** AOC (Chris Clarke) evaluation Jan 2012 EC Harris ARG12

One trench was excavated, revealing a 19th- or 20th-century field drain in the natural sandy clay, above which was a limited sequence of deposits relating to the construction of the modern school playground.

**Batsworth Road (land to north), Mitcham, CR4 TQ 2670 6900** PCA (Stuart Watson) evaluation Sept 2012 Mills Whipp Projects on behalf of The Oakwood Group BTR12  
Natural gravels were sealed by 19th–20th-century made ground.

**Bishop Gilpin C of E School, Lake Road, Wimbledon, SW19 TQ 2476 7134** PCA (Phil Frickers) evaluation Apr 2012 Bishop Gilpin School BGS12

Natural clay was recorded below modern

made ground. In the east of the site a north-east to south-west oriented 19th- to early 20th-century ceramic field drain cut the natural.

**Thames water at Phipps Bridge Estate, 114 Belgrave Walk – 8 White Bridge Avenue, Mitcham, CR4 TQ 2685 6854** AOC (Chris Clarke) watching brief Apr–Aug 2012 Mott MacDonald/Thames Water PPB12

Test pits and trenches associated with the laying of a water pipe were recorded. Natural deposits were not observed, the earliest deposits being modern made ground associated with the construction of the housing estate when the site appears to have been significantly raised.

**SITA Eco-Park, Benedict Wharf, Hallowfield Way, Mitcham, CR4 TQ 2698 6849** CA (Emma Jeffery) watching brief Aug 2012 SITA UK BWH12

The excavation of six trial pits was monitored, all of which revealed silty-gravelly fill towards the base of all the pits. This was clearly the infill of the gravel quarries of the late 19th–20th centuries. Remains relating to the 20th-century railway which ran across the site were also observed.

**1 Drax Avenue, Wimbledon, SW20 TQ 2258 7038** AS (Zbigniew Pozorski) watching brief Sept 2012 Mrs Simpson DRX12

Natural clay was recorded immediately below a concrete floor in the one trench excavated.

**108 Home Park Road, Wimbledon, SW19 TQ 2458 7172** AS (Zbigniew Pozorski) watching brief Jan 2013 Times Holdings Ltd HRK12

Modern made ground was generally found above natural clay. No archaeological features or finds were present.

**Morden Hall Park, Morden, SM4 TQ 2721 6805** MOLA (David Saxby) watching brief Apr–July 2012 The National Trust MHD10

Following work in 2011 (*LA 13* supp. 2 (2012) 70), a watching brief was carried out on ground-works for the new turbine adjacent to the River Wandle and south of the Snuff Mill Centre. Natural sand and gravel was truncated by a 3m wide, east–west aligned water channel. Geoarchaeological sampling of the organic clay silt filling the feature enabled it to be radiocarbon dated to the Saxo-Norman period. A pollen assessment indicated that crops had probably been processed nearby, while animal bones recovered from the ditch suggested that butchery had occurred in the vicinity. Overlying the channel was the mid-18th-century brick wall of a snuff mill located along the bank of the River Wandle. The wall was placed on a timber base-plate of re-used softwood planks and had smaller internal walls running west from it. The mill building was rebuilt in c. 1825 and survives as the present Snuff Mill. To the south of the mill building were a couple of driven wooden posts which may be associated with riverside revetting and/or a timber bridge shown at that location on 19th-century maps.

**Mitcham Parish Church, Church Road, Mitcham, CR4 TQ 2703 6868** MOLA (Julian Bowsher, Michael Henderson) watching brief May 2012 Adams Loxton Partnership on behalf of Mitcham Parish Church MMP11  
Following work in 2011 (*LA 13* supp. 2 (2012) 70), a watching brief was carried out on the excavation of a pathway and flower bed to the south-east of the church. Redeposited horticultural topsoil and modern dumps were recorded. No features, burials or artefacts were noted.

**Liberty Primary School, Western Road, Mitcham, CR4 TQ 2744 6951** AOC (Ian Hogg) evaluation Jan 2012 Atkins LPS12

In two machine excavated trenches natural Wandle gravels were found to be overlain by an undisturbed sequence of subsoil and topsoil. A photographic record was made of the exterior of the building.

#### NEWHAM

**Becton Sewage Treatment Works, Jenkins Lane, Newham, IG11 TQ 4501 8176** MOLA (Mary Ruddy) geoarchaeological evaluation Sept 2012 Tamesis Joint Venture JNK12

A single borehole was drilled prior to the demolition of eight 19th-century settling tanks in order to obtain a Holocene sediment sequence to terrace gravels. It was unsuccessful but a spot height on the top of floodplain gravels was recorded.

**Canning Town Area 3, Phases C & D, (land bounded by Keir Hardie Primary School, Harvey Point, Wood Point, Pattinson Point, Clinch Court, Fife Road), E16 TQ 4032 8155** PCA (Douglas Killock) evaluation May 2012 Countryside Properties plc FIH12

In the north and west of the site natural sands and gravels were sealed by a sequence of alluvial deposits. A layer of highly organic material was recorded within the alluvial sequence, probably representing a period of stabilisation which allowed vegetation to develop. Although no dating evidence was available the layer most probably dated to the 2nd millennium BC as has been the case for other similar layers recorded in the area. In the east of the site a north–south aligned ditch was cut through the alluvial sequence and although it could not be firmly dated it seems that it had been gradually backfilled from the 18th century onwards. Evidence of Second World War bomb damage and modern truncation was recorded throughout the site. Modern overburden and topsoil sealed the site.

**Calverton Primary School, King George Avenue, E16 TQ 4177 8115** WA (Jo Condliffe) evaluation Nov 2012 London Borough of Newham KIG12

The works comprised two trenches which exposed natural alluvial clays and peat deposits, indicating environmental changes on the site from freshwater marshes to intertidal flood land caused by a rise in sea-level. There was no evidence of worked wood or any other archaeological artefacts within the peat deposits. Overlying the peat were inter-tidal estuarine deposits of alluvial clays.



## FIELDWORK ROUND-UP

**The Pitts Head Public House, 2 Fords Park Road, E16** TQ 4005 8150 PCA (Neil Hawkins) evaluation Aug 2012 Hollybrook Ltd PHD12  
Below modern made ground a sequence of riverine alluvial deposits was recorded above natural gravels.

**60 Hampton Road, Forest Gate, E7** TQ 4057 8858 CA (Emma Jeffery) evaluation Feb 2012 AS Construction HMP12

The excavation of one trench in the centre of the site revealed the natural gravels and sand, underlying a silty-sand subsoil; the modern surface lay above. Three fairly modern features – a probable tree-pit, a large square or rectangular modern feature and probable small gravel path – were observed, the latter two certainly post-dating development in the 1880s.

**Limmo Peninsula, Instone Wharf, Canning Town, E16** TQ 3959 8065 MOLA (Patrizia Pierazzo) walkover assessment Apr 2012 Crossrail Ltd XRW10

A walkover assessment was carried on the non-listed built heritage at Instone Wharf, consisting of structures of low historical value associated with its former use as a freight terminal. Mooring posts mounting iron bollards, probably installed during the redevelopment of the site in the 1930s, were recorded, as were paved surfaces associated with railway lines which may date to the 1950s.

**Old Rokeby School, Pitchford Street, Stratford, E15** TQ 3889 8405 OAS (Vix Hughes, Tim Allen) watching brief Dec 2012 Leadbitter Group ORS12

On the west side of the site, the area of new build, ten trenches were excavated, revealing ditches and small pits of 1st and 2nd century AD date. These features were presumably peripheral to the focus of occupation found at the nearby Stratford Market Depot (*LA 6*, 15 (1992) 419 (HW-OP91); *LA 7*, 3 (1993) 83 (HW-AB92)). They were overlain by a layer of alluvium disturbed by cultivation, historic maps suggesting that the area was open fields until the later 18th century. A chalk-built culvert and ditches of 18th or early 19th-century date had been cut through the alluvium, all draining westwards towards the Channelsea river. Above these features was mixed demolition material created by the removal of Victorian terraced housing in the 20th century. Pile cap and ground-beam excavations in the area of the existing school were monitored and natural brickearth was noted in places, but no evidence of activity pre-dating the Victorian terraced housing was found. WC

**101 Stephenson Street, Canning Town, E16** TQ 3905 8224 AOC (Les Capon) building recording Jan 2012 Bilsdale Properties Ltd CTR12

A programme of building recording was conducted on standing buildings at Canning Town Business Park. Two buildings were examined, both survivals from the known use of the site by Canning Town Glassworks Ltd, established in the late 19th century.

### REDBRIDGE

**King Solomon High School, Forest Road, Barkingside, Ilford, IG6** TQ 4472 9040 MOLA (Daniel Harrison, Antony Baxter) evaluation, watching brief Feb–June 2012 Deacon and Jones LLP on behalf of King Solomon High School Redbridge Ltd KSS12

Two trenches were excavated and a watching brief was undertaken to monitor ground-works. The fieldwork was mostly located in the northern areas of school grounds. Natural gravel, with areas of clay and sand, was observed across the whole of the site, truncated in places by modern services or mid-20th-century construction work. Above the natural deposits were layers of disturbed subsoil. Drainage, roadside and/or boundary ditches, thought to date to the 19th century, were recorded in the north-east, north-west and south-east areas of the site. Probable 19th- or early 20th-century ceramic field drains were also observed.

**Units 1–3 Hainault Works, Hainault Road, RM6** TQ 4665 9073 CA (James Aaronson) building recording Nov 2012 GDM Architects HAI12

The units were constructed in 1916 as twin-shed, timber-built, aircraft hangars for the Home Defence of London, during the First World War. Of the original buildings, only the central brick piers and the complex arrangement of the timber roof structure survive in Units 1 and 2. In 1918 the aerodrome was decommissioned and the land purchased for re-development by F.G. Smiths Motors Limited, who converted the timber-framed buildings into brick and concrete. Some time after 1938 the northern of the two hangars (Unit 3) was demolished and completely rebuilt in brick around a steel frame.

**Wanstead Flats (land at), off Centre Road, E7** TQ 4025 8625 PCA (Mark Beasley) watching brief June 2012 CgMs Consulting on behalf of Metropolitan Police Authority WNF12

Natural gravels and brickearth were cut by two possible prehistoric ditches in the north and south of the site. That in the north was east–west aligned whilst the other was north–south aligned. A layer of 19th-century topsoil sealed the natural and the ditches and was in turn overlain by re-deposited gravel probably associated with 19th-century landscaping. Modern topsoil sealed the site.

### RICHMOND

**Goods Yard Site (former), Barnes Common, Queen's Ride, SW13** TQ 2232 7561 MOLA (Robert Cowie) watching brief Mar 2012 Anglo Swiss Nafzger Barnes Ltd GYR11

Following work in 2011 (*LA 13* supp. 2 (2012) 71), a further watching brief was carried out. Foundation trenches for new buildings in the eastern third of the site revealed natural gravel extensively truncated by several large 19th-century cut features. Some features may have been the result of ground reduction to consolidate the land for use as a railway goods yard (1888–1969), but a number of deeper features were

probably quarry pits for gravel. The features were filled with a variety of material, including coal dust and clinker, almost certainly waste from fuel used on the railway. Clumps of corroded railway bolts in a dump in one trench provided a further association with the railway. A poorly made concrete surface on rubble makeup on the south side of the site may have been the remains of an early coal yard or open storage area.

**Quinton Cottage, Bute Avenue, Petersham, Richmond, TW10** TQ 1808 7307 RHP (Brendon Wilkins) watching brief June–July 2012 RCKa Ltd on behalf of Mr Christopher Davies QTC12

The area immediately below the recently demolished house was severely truncated; the back garden was much less disturbed, and topsoil and subsoil were found to overlie natural sand. No archaeological deposits or features were identified apart from associated modern drains and service runs.

**Olympic Cinema Site, 117 Church Road, Barnes, SW13** TQ 2220 7660 AOC (Catherine Edwards, Ian Hogg) evaluation, watching brief July 2012 Barnes Cinema Ltd OLP12

Three trenches were excavated, revealing a series of made-ground deposits of 19th–20th-century date overlying the natural clay and gravel. A single large pit dating to the 18th century was recorded cutting into a lower made-ground deposit. A watching brief was carried out on the removal of a tennis court surface in the north of the site where an undisturbed sequence of subsoil and topsoil overlay the natural gravels; the topsoil was overlain by the tennis court surface.

**2 Church Road, Richmond, TW9** TQ 1820 7527 MAP (Paula Ware) watching brief May–June 2012 Mr Robert Pilcher CSR12  
Natural sands and gravels were observed below a deposit of topsoil and subsoil.

**Ice House, 13 Hill Rise, Richmond, TW10** TQ 1790 7448 TVAS (Danielle Milbank) watching brief, building recording Sept 2012 Clive Chapman Architects HIR12

A mixed brick rubble and debris deposit was removed from the icehouse and the structure recorded to the exposed depth. The rubble fill seems to date from the late 19th or very early 20th century and the ice house itself is probably mid-19th century, but does not appear on any map. The base of the ice house was not reached and natural strata were not exposed.

**Asgill Lodge, Old Palace Lane, Richmond, TW9** TQ 1747 7495 TVAS (Susan Porter, Andy Taylor) evaluation Nov 2012 Mr Century Rokos ASL12

Deep deposits of various made-ground layers were revealed above natural gravels; some of them may originally have dated from the 17th century but all of them had been thoroughly reworked in the 19th century. One deposit of brick rubble was composed of bricks of broadly 15th- to 17th-century date and may have been derived from a wall marking the 'Clerk of Works Yard' of

Richmond Palace. What may be a well backfilled with concrete and brick rubble was also observed. The extent of the made ground suggests that previous work (*LA 12* supp. 2 (2009) 69 (ASG08)) on the site had misinterpreted these deposits as evidence for a deep moat, there is no now reason to suppose there was a moat in this location.

**The Old School, Park Lane, Richmond, TW9** TQ 7916 5206 TVAS (Danielle Milbank) building recording July 2012 Renworth Homes (Southern) Ltd OSC12

The Old School building is a typical late Victorian structure of 1870, in yellow London stock brick, with three phases of modifications.

**Petersham Playground, Petersham Park, Richmond Park, TW10** TQ 1822 7322 CA (Geoff Potter) building recording Aug 2012 The Royal Parks PSP12

A survey was carried out on an underground structure exposed during renovation works. It was built of red and yellow brick and consisted of a four walled trapezoid-shaped chamber aligned north-east – south-west, and covered by a large arched ceiling at the south-west end with a smaller, transverse arch crossing the structure at the north-east end. In the centre of the north-east wall face a low and narrow doorway provided access to the chamber from another room which was solidly backfilled with brick and clay rubble. It is believed that the underground structure is probably associated with the cellars beneath part of a separate side range of buildings associated with the mid-18th-century Petersham Lodge.

**The Retreat, Retreat Road, Richmond, TW9** TQ 1710 7478 PCA (Aidan Turner) watching brief Oct 2011 – Mar 2012 Richmond Central RRO10

Following the 2010 evaluation (*LA 13* supp. 1 (2011) 27) a further trench excavated in the north-west of the site revealed natural gravels sealed by 18th-century made ground and cut by an early – mid-18th-century brick wall foundation and associated construction trench, probably representing the remains of a former rear garden wall. At the central and south end of the trench the made ground was cut by two 20th-century pits. Modern made ground sealed the deposits and features.

**Royal Mid Surrey Golf Club, Richmond Deer Park, Twickenham Road, Richmond, TW9** TQ 1757 7618 ASE (Philippa Stephenson) evaluation Sept 2012 CgMs Consulting Ltd RMS12

Four trenches were machine excavated in which natural gravels and, at the eastern limit of the site, an alluvial layer of clay were recorded. Activity probably relating to the landscaping of the golf course and/or to that of the Royal Deer Park created in 1604, was recorded. John Rocque's map of 1764 depicts the site as lying in an area known as 'The Little Park' of the landscaped Royal Gardens, with the possibility of buildings in the vicinity of the area under investigation. A substantial 17th–19th-century brick wall foundation or conduit was located in one of

the trenches and a brick structure situated in the rough ground about 20m to the north of this may have been part of the same feature.

**Richmond Road, Twickenham, TW1** TQ 1659 7356 CA (Gill King) watching brief Feb–Mar 2012 Thames Water RMD12

A watching brief was undertaken during water mains replacement works. The upper levels of truncated natural brickearth were observed and, on the southern pavement, running north from the corner of Sion Road, four sections of red brick wall recorded. At least one of these was possibly dated to the 17th century. They were the walls of properties whose frontages once extended into the southern carriageway of Richmond Road, and were demolished in the early 1900s during road widening.

**4 Spring Terrace, Richmond, TW9** TQ 1822 7489 PCA (Sarah Barrowman) watching brief Sept–Oct 2012 CgMs Consulting SPN12

Above natural gravels was a layer of colluvium overlain by 19th–20th-century subsoil. Modern topsoil sealed the site.

**Sudbrook Mansion, Richmond Golf Club, Sudbrook Lane, Sudbrook Park, Petersham, TW10** TQ 1845 7257 PCA (Malcolm Gould) building recording Mar 2012 GHK Architects SUD12

A building survey was undertaken prior to and during refurbishment of the Grade I Listed building. Built during the second decade of the 18th century Sudbrook Mansion is one of the earliest examples of a villa with the external elevations of a conventionally Palladian design. It was altered during the second half of the 18th century when the front portico was extended to the north, creating a new stone entrance staircase, an additional hall on the principal floor and new rooms on the ground and first floors. In the mid-19th century it was converted into a hydropathic sanatorium and at the end of the 1870s the house reverted to domestic use before briefly becoming a residential hotel; in 1893 it took the present designation of clubhouse of The Richmond Golf Club. The survey found that most of the alterations made to the building during the 19th and 20th centuries had been removed, including a series of outbuildings erected during the period when it was a sanatorium, and that many original features, such as the roundels that lit the central salon, still survived.

**12–14 Water Lane, Richmond, TW19** TQ 1770 7475 PCA (Neil Hawkins) evaluation Sept 2012 Property 3000 WAL12

Natural gravels, in places sealed by natural brickearth, were cut by a series of late 18th-century brick wall foundations related to a row of terrace houses which stood on the site until it was bombed in the Second World War. 20th-century demolition rubble sealed the site.

#### SOUTHWARK

**161–171 Abbey Street, SE1** TQ 3380 7945 PCA (Guy Seddon, Ireneo Grosso) evaluation, watching brief Nov 2012 FQ Contractors Ltd ABS12

Natural sand and gravel was found to be sloping substantially down from south to north where it was overlain by a series of alluvial deposits. These have been interpreted as evidence for a palaeo-channel and foreshore of an eyot, possibly the Bermondsey Eyot. A layer of re-deposited clay, from which sherds of Roman pottery dating to the 1st–3rd century AD were recovered, sealed the natural deposits. This was overlain by a series of medieval and 16th–19th-century alluvium deposits. Modern demolition debris and made ground sealed the site.

**126A Asylum Road, Peckham, SE15** TQ 3946 7684 TVAS South (Felicity Howell) watching brief July–Oct 2012 Mr John O'Shea ASM12

A buried soil horizon was recorded above natural brickearth and beneath modern made ground throughout most of the site, apart from the north-west corner where there had been some truncation in the late 19th or 20th century. No finds or features of archaeological interest were revealed during the watching brief.

**Transforming Tate Modern, Bankside, SE1** TQ 3192 8039 MOLA (Heather Knight) watching brief Jan–Mar 2012 London Borough of Southwark TMB09

Following work in 2009 (*LA 12* supp. 3 (2010) 105), the excavation of the footprint of rainwater harvesting tanks and manholes in the south-west area of the site was monitored. Natural alluvial deposits were recorded at the base of the sequence and although no features were found cutting into them, pottery found at the interface with the overlying deposits date from the late medieval period. The alluvium was sealed by homogenous dumped deposits which represent land reclamation of the soft marshy ground. This dumped material contained a quantity of industrial waste material including kiln furniture which may have been associated with the stoneware and delftware pothouse documented in Gravel Lane (now Holland Street). The range of delftware biscuit ware forms and the stoneware saggars recovered from the site are representative of manufacturing after the last quarter of the 17th century and conform to the period when the Gravel Lane pothouse operated (1694–1748). The dumped deposits were cut by the remains of late 17th–early 18th-century buildings; Horwood's map of 1799 shows the site occupied by a row of terraced houses fronting Gravel Lane with gardens to the rear. These houses were demolished in the 19th century and replaced with newer houses, which in turn were demolished in the early 20th century when the power station was constructed. Modern deposits completed the sequence.

**St Mary Magdalen Church, 193 Bermondsey Street, SE1** TQ 3332 7945 TVAS South (Felicity Howell) watching brief Aug 2012 Parochial Church Council of St Mary Magdalen MMB12

Very shallow works were observed revealing

## FIELDWORK ROUND-UP

made ground, presumably from 19th-century renovation work, which contained finds from the 17th–19th centuries and three small disarticulated bone fragments, one human and the other two probably so.

**1 Blackfriars Road, SE1** TQ 3160 8045 WA (Marie Kelleher) watching brief June 2012 St George South London Ltd BCK12

Monitoring was undertaken during ground investigation works which consisted of two test pits, two foundation pits and a window sample using a borehole to a depth of 5m. Alluvial and humified clay deposits, similar to those found in the evaluation, were identified; the natural strata were not revealed. A small assemblage of finds were recovered from the test pits, these are thought to be residual; the pottery is 18th century in date, though a single piece of clay pipe bowl is dated to 1610–1640.

**200 Borough High Street, SE1** TQ 3323 7976 MOLA (Tony Mackinder) watching brief Nov 2012 London City Hotel BHI12

Work on several drain runs were monitored, revealing a series of shallow brick footings relating to the existing 19th-century building on the site. Natural ground was not observed.

**Claremont Arms public house (former), 30–32 Dunton Road, Bermondsey, SE1** TQ 3373 7879 PCA (Adam Garwood, Neil Hawkins, Paw Jorgensen) building recording, evaluation, watching brief Aug–Nov 2012 Urbanicity (Penton Place Project) LLP DNN12 Building recording was undertaken prior to the demolition of the Claremont Arms public house which occupied most of the site. Analysis of the built fabric found that the present building occupies much the same outline as it did when built in the mid-19th century and that the most notable alteration to the public house was its remodelling in 1914. This was concentrated on the area of the bars at the east end, where a new neo-classical front was added, with larger fixed glazed fenestration to the front bar and the insertion of a new public entrance. These works also included the addition of the present horseshoe bar, the creation of a new back bar or lounge, serviced by the new doorway, and the replacement of the 19th-century sash windows with fixed glazed windows to replicate those of the bar to the east. Later alterations opened out the front bar into a single space incorporating bench seating, a modern dado, a bar canopy and a small stage. The remainder of the building, particularly the accommodation on the first and second floors, has survived relatively intact, retaining many original spaces as well as fixtures and fittings. After demolition and during groundwork natural gravels were recorded in the north and west of the site, cut by six 15th–19th-century quarry pits, two of which appear to have been backfilled in the 17th century. In the south a 19th-century well lined with dry-laid bricks was revealed; this may have been associated with one of the 19th-century terraced houses which occupied the north end of the site and were destroyed by Second World War bombing.

A layer of reworked ploughsoil, overlain by modern levelling and bedding for the modern paving slabs, sealed the features.

**Car Park, Ewer Street, SE1** TQ 3206 8012 PCA (Paw Jorgensen, Douglas Killock) evaluation, excavation, watching brief June–Oct 2012 Generation Estates EWE10

Further investigations were undertaken following the results of the 2010 evaluation (*LA 13* supp. 1 (2011) 30). Natural sands and gravels were recorded throughout the site, sloping down to the north where they were sealed by a series of alluvial deposits; this suggests the southern edge of an eyot and an east–west aligned palaeo-channel which crossed the centre of the site. An undated crouched burial (insufficient collagen survived for a C14 date) was recorded close to the edge of the channel. Evidence for limited Roman activity was uncovered in the south of the site, comprising a series of pits and ditches dated to the 1st to 4th centuries. A series of alluvial layers of medieval date sealed the earlier deposits and features and were succeeded by a series of 17th–18th-century features, dump layers and demolition debris. These consisted of an early 18th-century pit, identified towards the centre of the site, a series of mid-18th-century timber lined industrial tanks recorded in the south-east corner of the site and, in the south-west corner of the site, a late 17th–early 18th-century pit truncated by a brick-lined cess-pit dated to the early to mid-18th century and which appeared to have been backfilled by the end of the 18th century. Extensive evidence of a late 19th–20th-century iron foundry, known to have been located on the site, was uncovered across the site, including a cobbled and brick surface, brick-lined drains, stanchion bases and brick and stone walls. Modern made ground and concrete sealed the site.

**Elephant and Castle Leisure Centre Redevelopment, SE11** TQ 3179 7894 PCA (Richard Archer) evaluation Aug 2012 Lend Lease EPT12

A series of natural alluvial layers, truncated by a modern service pipe and two possible 19th-century linear cuts, were recorded below concrete and modern made ground.

**Century House, 82–84 Tanner Street, 62 Riley Road, SE1** TQ 3358 7959 MOLA (Greg Laban, Adrian Miles) watching brief, evaluation, excavation Aug 2012 L & Q Housing Association CEH12

Following an initial watching brief on the entire site, an evaluation of four trenches and a small excavation in a space between two of these were carried out. The site is located in the centre of a former river channel that ran between Bermondsey and Horsleydown Eyots. Natural sands and gravels were revealed at the base of the channel beneath alluvial material and a layer of peat. This was sealed by more alluvial material into which several drainage ditches of broadly 17th-century date had been cut. One of them was significantly larger than the others and contained timber revetting, consisting of re-used ships' timbers along its sides, as well

as a number of timber piles in its base. An extensive collection of 17th- and 18th-century pottery and finds, including a large assemblage of spoons and cloth seals, were recovered from it. The alluvial material was sealed by a thick 18th–20th-century reclamation layer, into which several brick structures relating to the 19th- to 20th-century tannery documented on the site had been cut. WC

**34–42 Grange Road, SE1** TQ 3342 7915 PCA (Guy Seddon) evaluation May 2012 CgMs Consulting on behalf of Bellway Homes GRR12

Natural sandy gravels were sealed by a layer of ploughsoil, possibly reworked from the late Roman period onwards, above which was modern made ground. To the west a north–south aligned 17th–19th-century ditch cut the ploughsoil, whilst in the north-west corner of the site a late 18th to early 19th-century wall foundation was recorded.

**177 Grange Road, SE1** TQ 3349 7918 MOLA (Jessica Bryan) watching brief, excavation Jan–Feb 2012 Amazon Properties Ltd GGR12

A watching brief on six geotechnical test pits was followed by an excavation. Natural sandy gravels were overlain by a thin subsoil containing Roman pottery of early 2nd-century date. This was cut by a series of north–south ditches, a pit and two postholes, also dating to the 2nd century. The features were sealed by a layer of Roman ploughsoil dating to the 4th century, which in turn lay beneath a ploughsoil deposit of probable 17th- or 18th-century date, indicating that the site was used for agriculture until the development of the area in the 19th century. These deposits were cut by a pair of brick-lined pits in the back gardens of 19th-century houses which stood on the site. Modern make-up sealed the pits. Both phases of work showed that the archaeological remains had been extensively truncated both by 19th-century basements and by the warehouse which had formerly occupied the site.

**St Mungo's, 96 Great Guildford Street, SE1** TQ 3217 7998 AOC (Chris Clarke) building recording Feb 2012 St Mungo's Community Housing Association GGS12

Building recording was undertaken on this late Victorian building, the exterior appearance of which is of a utilitarian design, with decorative elements limited to an imposing brick pediment on the central gable. Alterations to the exterior are limited and discrete in character. The interior fabric of the building has been mainly unaltered, although limited original features survive. Early alterations to the building are represented by the construction of a small, single storey brick extension to the first floor, while later more modern alterations to the fixtures and fittings are extensive, giving the building a modern utilitarian character. Modern subdivision of rooms has occurred on each floor.

**Guy's Hospital: Roman Boat, Great Maze Road, SE1** TQ 3282 7990 MOLA (Steve



White, Greg Laban) watching brief Aug–Sept 2012 Guy’s and St Thomas’s NHS Foundation Trust GYH10

Following work in 2011 (*LA 13* supp. 2 (2012) 73), several shallow trial trenches were excavated, revealing re-deposited alluvial layers representing land reclamation from the 16th–17th-century onwards which were cut by 18th- and 19th-century walls. Several of these walls correspond to buildings which are shown on late 19th- and early 20th-century maps of the area. These remains were sealed by modern made ground, concrete and tarmac. No Roman remains were observed and natural strata were not reached.

**Imperial War Museum, Lambeth Road, SE1** TQ 3139 7920 MOLA (Sarah Ritchie, Steve White) watching brief Nov–Dec 2012 Imperial War Museum IWM1

Following work in 2011 (*LA 13* supp. 2 (2012) 73), a further watching brief revealed only 20th-century concrete and ballast. No archaeological features were seen and natural strata were not reached.

**122–148 Ivydale Road, Nunhead, SE15** TQ 3578 7547 PCA (Richard Archer, Malcolm Gould) evaluation, building survey Jan–Mar 2012 Kind and Company (Builders) Ltd IVY12

The excavation of two trenches in the south-west corner of the site, in an area outside known previous developments, revealed natural clay sealed by 19th-century made ground and cut for the construction of a wall of a 19th-century terraced house. Modern topsoil sealed the features and deposit. Building recording was carried out on three surviving prefabricated bungalows prior to demolition, nine of which were erected between 1945 and 1951 to house those made homeless after a V1 flying bomb destroyed their homes in 1944. The bungalows were found to have been built at exactly the same time, to the same plan, using the same materials and with the provision of a small garden surrounding each dwelling. Constructed on a pre-plumbed concrete foundation platform, the structures were clad with asbestos panels and had a very slightly arched and felt-covered roof. The internal layout of these buildings had not been altered and many original features, such as fitted cupboards, had been retained. Originally they were fitted with internal toilets, bathrooms, and kitchens with fitted equipment such as cookers and refrigerators, and with large picture windows. At the time of the survey the buildings were uninhabited and had fallen into a state of disrepair.

**Thameslink Programme: Western Approach Viaduct, London Bridge Station, SE1** TQ 3291 8022 OA/PCA (Joanna Taylor, Amelia Fairman, James Langthorne) excavation Jan–June 2012 Vinci Construction UK Ltd on behalf of Network Rail BVC12

Five trenches located within the extant viaduct arches were excavated to a level corresponding to the adjacent viaduct foundations. To the west of the site alluvial sand and clay layers probably laid down in prehistoric times, were recorded. The

deposits were post-dated by 16 closely set timber piles on a north-north-west to south-south-east orientation, suggesting foundation piles of a structure; a date of AD 59–83 is provided dendrochronologically. The timbers had subsequently been truncated by the west edge of a large north-north-west to south-south-east oriented ditch. The base and lower fills of the ditch were not reached and so it could not be firmly dated, however the upper ditch fills produced a pottery dating to the 12th–13th centuries. It is evident that the ditch must have been in existence between the late Roman and early medieval periods. The infilling of the ditch during the medieval period suggests that alterations to the area were undertaken at this time. The rest of the site was excavated to the level of the late medieval to early post-medieval horizon. Overall the evidence for the site indicates that the site formed part of a marshland environment during the latter part of the medieval period, with structural development subsequently undertaken during the 16th to early 19th centuries. Post-medieval buildings were subsequently demolished and levelled during the first half of the 19th century, in advance of the construction of the mid-19th-century railway.

**Thameslink Programme: London Bridge Improvement Works, Weston Street, SE1** TQ 3329 8010 OA/PCA (Paw Jorgensen, Amelia Fairman, James Langthorne) excavation July–Dec 2012 Costain on behalf of Network Rail BVM12

The site of pile positions were excavated, revealing alluvial silts and clays above the natural sands and gravels. In the north-west these extensive deposits of alluvium, indicative of repeated flooding episodes, presumably relating to the former ‘Guys Channel’, were overlain by a series of Roman ground-raising deposits containing large fragments of worked stone and timbers. Throughout the rest of the site the remains of late medieval to early post-medieval masonry buildings, floor surfaces, timber revetting and drainage features were found. They were succeeded by later post-medieval structures comprising properties and workshops, including a clay pipe kiln. These were cleared in the 1840s to make way for the extant viaduct. Due to the damp condition of many of the deposits many of the timbers from a variety of structures were well preserved and a number of exceptional finds were recovered including a pewter spoon dated to the reign of William III, only the third such found in this country.

**New London Bridge House (The Place), 25 London Bridge Street, SE1** TQ 3282 8023 MOLA (Guy Cockin, Tony Mackinder) excavation Oct 2011 – Mar 2012 Teighmore Construction Ltd LBN08

Following the excavation of 12 trenches in 2010 (*LA 13* supp. 1 (2010) 32), work was carried out to complete the unexcavated areas of the basement beneath the new building. Natural sand and gravels were present across the entire site. They were cut

by a small number of postholes of possible prehistoric date, and a spread of burnt flint, struck flints and pottery of Late Bronze Age date were sealed by a reworked waterlain deposit. A series of early Roman quarry pits containing large quantities of animal bone and domestic pottery followed. These were succeeded by several masonry buildings of probable 2nd-century AD date which, in many cases, were a continuation of buildings recorded during earlier work. A series of east–west aligned walls and a robbed-out north–south wall bordering a mortar floor with three stacks (*pilae*) for a hypocaust were observed. In another area, chalk cobbles were overlain by fragments of tessellated floors, above which were demolition deposits. One probable late Roman burial was cut into these deposits. Large parts of the site were sealed by dark earth dated to AD 250–400. These deposits were cut by a series of pits, one Saxon and two of Saxo-Norman date, which appear to have been principally cess-pits. Another pit contained a quantity of leather shoes of 16th-century date. Later activity was represented by a chalk-lined soakaway which produced fragments of 16th–17th-century delftware tiles, while 18th- and 19th-century garden soil deposits, cut by two 19th-century brick culverts, were the latest activity recorded. The basement slab of the present building completed the sequence.

**London South Bank University Student Centre, 103 Borough Road, Southwark, SE1** TQ 3189 7945 MOLA (Adrian Miles) watching brief Feb 2012 Gardiner and Theobald LLP on behalf of London South Bank University LSB12

Work on pile positions was monitored during redevelopment for a new student centre. Although natural gravel was observed in a few pile positions, its absence in the remaining pits suggested that cut features, most probably quarry pits of 16th-century or later date, are present. Several pile positions contained a silty sand deposit with fragments of clay tobacco pipe, oyster shell and ceramic building material. A yellow stock brick wall of probable 18th–19th-century date was observed in a pile position in the south-central part of the site and may have derived from a row of houses shown on Horwood’s map of 1799. Modern backfill completed the sequence in all cases.

**London South Bank University Enterprise Centre, 113–119 Borough Road, 123–131 London Road, SE1** TQ 3185 7944 MOLA (Rachel English, Daniel Harrison, Ruth Taylor, James Dixon) watching brief, building survey June–Oct 2012 Gardiner and Theobald LLP on behalf of London South Bank University LSO12

Sterile sands and silts were overlain by very disturbed undated made ground beneath extensive levelling deposits containing late 18th- and early 19th-century brick rubble. These latter deposits are likely to have been ground-raising and consolidation dumps for the late 18th-century residential terrace development, and debris from the

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demolition of those buildings of *c.* 1810, for the construction of the present buildings (1820–30). The deposits were cut by garden walls (in some cases re-using older bricks) in most of the properties along London Road, and some substantial interconnected basements in the gardens. One cut feature filled with pottery of probable 19th-century date was found beneath one of these walls. Brick vaults were recorded behind the properties fronting Borough Road, although later drainage works had truncated many of the garden features. A phase of standing building recording was carried out on two rows of Grade II Listed, late 18th-century terraced houses on either side of the Duke of Clarence public house. Both rows had been similarly treated, seemingly subject to only relatively cosmetic alterations throughout (although their outbuildings had been wholly destroyed), with the notable exception of the insertion of modern shop-fronts. The houses all had wooden internal structures set above brick-built basements and brick elevations, while the upper floors of the Duke of Clarence were supported on cast iron columns above a double-height ground floor. Of the 17 individual properties recorded, a small number retained evidence of original basement kitchen fittings, while others, notably properties along London Road and the Duke of Clarence, had their original, or near original, wooden panelling *in situ* at the beginning of recording. WC

**Former Hand In Hand Public House, Meadow Row, SE1** TQ 3220 7911 PCA (Ireneo Grosso) evaluation May 2012 Colliers Contracts Ltd MWE12

Natural alluvial clay sealing a layer of peat was overlain by ground-raising and/or consolidation deposits of 18th–19th-century date, prior to the construction of mid-19th-century housing shown on the 1872 OS map. Towards the centre of the site a mid 19th-century brick well, which appears to have been backfilled by the late 19th century, cut through the upper layer of the raised ground. A layer of made ground sealed both the earlier deposit and well and, in the north and south of the site, was cut by the remains of brick foundations which correspond to an extension of the building shown on the 1894 OS map. Modern made-ground sealed the site.

**89–93 Newington Causeway, SE1** TQ 3198 7932 AOC (Catherine Edwards) evaluation, watching brief Feb–June 2012 Vision Architecture NWC12

Two trenches were excavated which revealed the natural sand and gravel truncated by basement structural remains which were in turn overlaid by demolition material. During the later watching brief an un-truncated sequence of medieval and early post-medieval soil horizons along the western and south-eastern sides of the site was exposed.

**430 Old Kent Road, SE1** TQ 3394 7808 MOLA (Adrian Miles) evaluation, excavation Jan–Mar 2012 Mulalley and Company Ltd OKR12

Part of this site was previously investigated in 1995 (*LA 8* supp. 1 (1996) 20 (OLK95)). An evaluation trench in the centre of the site revealed that the natural gravels had been cut by a north–south aligned Roman ditch. This contained two sherds of pottery dated 240–400, as well as some highly fragmented 1st–2nd-century vessels which were probably re-deposited. This was sealed by a layer of 17th–19th-century ploughsoil, modern dumping and tarmac. Two other trenches exposed only the ploughsoil and modern material, suggesting that the area was open ground prior to the construction of the 20th-century garage buildings. A subsequent excavation was carried out which located a further five Roman ditches cut into the natural gravels, including part of one previously identified in 1995. They were probably field boundaries and/or part of a drainage system. Although a Roman road is thought to follow the line of Old Kent Road adjacent to the site, no evidence for this was found. The ditches were sealed by similar ploughsoil to that exposed during the evaluation, which was in turn cut by two brick cess-pits containing pottery of 1830–40. Modern deposits and tarmac completed the sequence.

**434–452 Old Kent Road, SE1** TQ 3400 7807 OAS (Mike Sims, Katrina Anker) watching brief Aug–Dec 2012 RSK Environment Ltd OLD12

Natural brickearth was recorded throughout the site, above which, in the north-west corner of the site, was observed the truncated continuation of a Roman roadside ditch encountered on an adjacent site in 1995 (*LA 8* supp. 1 (1996) 20 (OLK95)). Evidence for possible associated boundary ditches aligned on Watling Street in the south of the site, was also found. An undated layer of probable ploughsoil was observed within the southern part of the site sealing the ditches. Evidence of 19th–20th-century habitation in the form of rubbish and cess pits, together with truncated foundations, was observed fronting Old Kent Road.

**Manor Place Depot, 30–34 Penrose Street, Walworth, SE17** TQ 3214 7827 AOC (Helen MacQuarrie) watching brief May 2012 Geotechnics Ltd MPC12

The investigation consisted of the monitoring of the excavation of 11 window sample boreholes, three test pits by mechanical excavation and the excavation of three cable percussion boreholes. The specific aim of the investigation was to establish whether burials associated with the St John's Episcopal Chapel, recorded in 1897, would be encountered, but they were not.

**Empire Warehouse, 1–2 Rose Alley, 1 Bear Gardens, SE1** TQ 3225 8047 AOC (Les Capon) building recording Oct 2012 RPS EMH12

The buildings date from *c.* 1880–1905 and are typical examples of industrial properties of the late 19th and 20th centuries. 1 Bear Gardens and 1 Rose Alley were designed as a pair. One of the principal changes to the fabric was the reduction of the second floor of 1 Bear Gardens and the insertion of a

steel-framed roof. Occasional remains of belt-driven machinery are present in the building, but no motor or engine is extant. The largest building on the site is the Empire Warehouse which operated most recently as a tea warehouse but has been closed since the early 1970s. The warehouse has undergone little significant alteration and is now in poor condition. Parts of the original machinery are extant, including conveyors, hoppers and lifts. There is an administration block associated with the warehouse and a smaller block against Rose Alley which may have been more of a manufactory.

**Rotherhithe Foreshore** TQ 3531 7999 TDP (Elliott Wragg) foreshore survey and recording Sept 2012 FSW03

Recording focused on two barge bed revetments of possible late 18th to early 19th-century date located on the foreshore near the Mayflower public house, which incorporated re-used nautical timbers within their construction. Timbers recorded included two windlasses and a rudder. Disarticulated whalebones formed structural elements of a barge bed. WC

**St Mary's Churchyard, Churchyard Row, Elephant and Castle, SE1** TQ 3184 7886 PCA (Alexis Haslam) excavation July–Dec 2012 London Borough of Southwark SMC11

Following an evaluation in 2011 (*LA 13* supp. 2 (2012) 75) excavations found that the two brick-vaulted structures exposed in 2011 formed part of a complex of twenty-five 19th-century crypts which extended along the northern perimeter of the now demolished St Mary's Newington church cemetery. Although many of the crypts were empty, several contained lead coffins, whilst others were filled with disarticulated human bones. The bones may have been placed within the crypts following the demolition of the church and partial clearance of the graveyard, or possibly during the construction of St Gabriel's which was consecrated as a 'chapel of ease' on the site in 1874. In several instances the disarticulated remains had been arranged into specific groupings and patterns of bones, with skulls and long bones positioned in neatly organised rows. A considerable number of burials have also been excavated, with many of the inhumations interred right up against the crypt walls. The footings of St Gabriel's church, which was demolished in 1937, and the earlier 18th-century north cemetery wall, were also uncovered. Natural strata were not reached. WC

**St Thomas Street, SE1** TQ 3319 7991 to TQ 3319 7991 AOC (Les Capon, Chris Clarke, Ian Hogg, Paul Fitz) watching brief May–Oct 2012 Thames Water STO12

A watching brief was undertaken along St Thomas Street to monitor the excavation of six service investigations pits as part of a programme of maintenance of existing water pipes. The earliest contexts were identified as possible alluvial or marsh deposits which contained fragments of 13th–14th-century pottery. Post-dating these deposits was a substantial accumulation of mixed made

ground which is believed to have been deposited during the 18th and 19th centuries. Two 19th-century brick-built features were associated with these made-ground deposits.

**Ebenezer Chapel, Salter Road, Rotherhithe, SE16** TQ 3648 7959 AOC (Les Capon) building recording June–July 2012 Denne EZC12

The chapel was built in 1871 for the local Norwegian population. Constructed of brick, it has a rectangular nave with an apsidal chancel. The only religious iconography remaining was a small external metal cross above the apse. On one side of the church were a group of rooms that would have been suitable for meetings and community groups; this block had been extensively modified and had lost much of its historic character. The church has an associated dwelling house, originally for the pastor, and later used as the warden's house when the building was used by the Docklands Settlements Charity.

**Silwood Estate, Rotherhithe, South Bermondsey, SE1** TQ 3566 7840 ASE (Andrew Margetts) evaluation Feb–Mar 2012 CgMs Consulting Ltd SWE12

In the south-east corner of the site a peat formation was revealed overlain by alluvium; these probably represented a brackish channel which silted over time. Evidence for a probable gravel bar was also found to the north of the site. A single flint core of Middle Neolithic or earlier date was recovered.

**Southwark Bridge Road, SE1** TQ 3223 8007 PCA (Douglas Killock) evaluation, watching brief Feb 2012 Mr Jan Mustafa SOB12

The investigation of a trench excavated to the west of the site and the monitoring of subsequent groundwork revealed a sequence of alluvial deposits dating from the 1st–17th centuries. The medieval alluvium sealing Roman deposits sloped sharply down from south–north and may indicate the presence of a channel during this period. Natural sand and gravel was only reached during the insertion of an auger hole in the centre of the trench.

**19 Spa Road, SE16** TQ 3381 7920 AOC (Les Capon) building recording Sept 2012 Hollybrook Ltd SPA12

The Grade II Listed building, a former bath house and municipal hall built in Greek revivalist style in the 1920s, was recorded.

**Bermondsey Spa, 126 Spa Road, SE16** TQ 3420 7935 AOC (Catherine Edwards) evaluation June 2012 Hyde Housing Association BER12

The excavation of two trenches revealed brickwork and concrete footings above natural silty clay, with a series of made-ground deposits above. A 17th–18th-century buried soil was also recorded, severely truncated by the later footings. The natural deposits were recorded in both trenches as sandy silt clay overlying gravel.

**London Bridge Station Utilities Diversions, Stainer Street, SE1** TQ 3297 8013 MOLA

(Jessica Bryan) watching brief May–June 2012 Network Rail SAE12

A 180m long trench for a utilities' diversions along Stainer Street and Weston Street (TQ 3301 8021 to TQ 3294 8060) was monitored. At the south end of Stainer Street, alluvium was cut by the burial of six partial skeletons – the upper part of the bodies lying outside the area of excavation – which were probably from the medieval cemetery attached to St Thomas's Hospital. The hospital lay to the west of the site (until moved to Westminster in the 19th century) and the cemetery was located to the north of modern Kings Head Yard on the east side of Borough High Street. Fragments of 17th–19th-century brick walls and floors were found in several locations along the route, and were probably not used for industrial purposes as no associated waste was observed. Modern utilities had truncated all other remains later than 16th–17th-century date and they, together with modern deposits, completed the sequence.

**201 Tooley Street, SE1** TQ 3352 7995 PCA (Sarah Barrowman) watching brief July–Oct 2012 Tooley Developments LLP TLE12

Natural gravels, sealed by a sequence of alluvial silts and sands, were recorded in the northern section of the site. The rest had been truncated by an infilled 20th-century basement. The remains of a 19th-century brick structure, observed in the north-east corner and east section, are interpreted as the remains of terraced housing as shown in the 1st and 2nd edition OS maps. Modern made ground sealed the site.

**Sea Containers House, Upper Ground, SE1** TQ 3148 8053 MOLA (Tony Mackinder, Mary Ruddy) watching brief May–June 2012 Archlane Ltd SEA11

Following work in 2011 (*LA 13* supp. 2 (2012) 76–7), monitoring of two trenches and general ground reduction was carried out. Historic foreshore sands and gravels were covered by a sequence of waterlain clays and silts which indicate that the site may have been on the riverside edge of a low eyot in prehistoric and Roman times. By the early medieval period the area would have been subjected to frequent flooding by the Thames, hence the deposition of alluvial silt and clay. This silt and clay suggest a freshwater river environment in c. 13th century, with the water slow-flowing and clean, with ponds, ditches or streams adjacent to the river. The river was fringed by a grassy, marshy bank with local oak copses or wooded clumps. During ground reduction a dump of organic refuse dated to c. 1550–1600 and which yielded an iron Jew's harp, was recorded. Only nine other instruments of this kind are known from excavations in London. The ground reduction also revealed a series of timber piles of a possible waterfront structure and a timber drain, both of possible 17th–18th-century date. No evidence was found for 18th- or 19th-century wharves and warehousing. Modern rubble make-up sealed the archaeological remains.

**Transforming Tate Modern, Bankside, SE1** TQ 3192 8039 MOLA (Heather Knight) watching brief Jan–Mar 2012 London Borough of Southwark TMB09

Following work in 2009 (*LA 12* supp. 3 (2010) 105), the excavation of the site of rainwater tanks and manholes in the south-west area of the site was monitored. Natural alluvial deposits were recorded at the base of the sequence and although no features were found cutting into them, pottery recovered from the interface with the overlying deposits date from the late medieval period. The alluvium was sealed by dumped reclamation deposits containing a quantity of industrial waste material including kiln furniture which may have been associated with a stoneware and delftware pothouse documented in nearby Gravel Lane (now Holland Street). The range of delftware biscuit ware forms and the stoneware saggars recovered from the site are representative of manufacturing after the last quarter of the 17th century and conform to the period when the Gravel Lane pothouse operated (1694–1748). The dumped deposits were cut by the remains of late 17th–early 18th-century buildings, possibly terraced houses fronting Gravel Lane which are depicted on Horwood's map of 1799. They were replaced in the 19th century with newer houses and these were demolished in the early 20th century when Bank power station was constructed. Modern deposits completed the sequence.

**Southwark Cathedral, London Bridge, SE1** TQ 3271 8031 MOLA (Jessica Bryan) watching brief July 2012 Elidor SWC12

Excavation of a small service trench and the base of a new coffee kiosk were monitored in the area south of the cathedral. Both revealed only modern topsoil containing a few fragments of disarticulated human bone disturbed by landscaping within the former burial ground of the cathedral. A small north–south aligned 19th–20th-century wall was recorded in the service trench and may have been an earlier landscaping feature. Natural strata were not reached.

**Thrale Street, SE1** TQ 3237 8018 LP (Cornelius Barton) evaluation Apr 2012 HUT Architecture THL12

The excavation of two small trenches revealed a brick well of late 18th or early 19th-century date and a series of intercutting rubbish pits containing pottery of similar date. Some Roman pottery was found in one of the pits, but may have been intrusive. Natural sand was encountered.

**St John's Churchyard, Tower Bridge Road, SE1** TQ 3343 7989 LP (Cornelius Barton) watching brief Feb 2012 London Borough of Southwark SJC12

Monitoring of landscaping works for a park at the former churchyard involved topsoil stripping for the laying of new paths and planting beds. The specific aim of the watching brief was to look for remnant gravestones or other material relating to the previous use of the site as a graveyard. No remains of archaeological significance were exposed during the work.



## FIELDWORK ROUND-UP

**Warehouse F, Winchester Square, SE1** TQ 3255 8036 MOLA (Adrian Miles, Stephen White) excavation, watching brief Jul–Aug, Nov 2012 Clink Street Properties WQR09

Following work in 2009 (*LA* 12 supp. 3 (2010) 110), three trenches were excavated. Two lay within the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Winchester Palace, while the third was inside the existing building. The first trench, in the north-east corner of the site, revealed alluvial clay and clean brickearth, above which was a thin layer of Roman occupation debris, including fragments of *opus signinum*, beneath a layer of charcoal and ash. A small section of Roman wall and a possible floor surface were recorded beneath later Roman dumping and demolition layers. This was cut by a large wall assumed to be part of the west range of medieval Winchester Palace. A second trench nearby exposed natural gravels sealed by alluvial clay, above which was re-deposited gravel. This was sealed by Roman dumped layers including burnt brickearth, daub and mortar. These were cut by a chalk foundation for a continuation of the wall described above. The third trench, in the south-east corner of the site, revealed natural gravels beneath alluvial clay and a re-deposited sand and gravel layer. This was sealed by Roman dumped layers above which was a floor composed of pebbles and chalk fragments bonded with mortar; a layer of collapsed painted wall plaster covered the floor. These deposits were sealed by a dump of domestic debris, below a demolition deposit which included chalk, stone and mortar fragments. A deeply cut north-east – south-west aligned feature of unknown date was found on the west edge of the trench but could only be partly excavated. In all three trenches, dumping (probably dating between the 16th- and 19th-centuries) and modern deposits completed the sequence. A subsequent watching brief during ground clearance and pile investigation works revealed a deposit of undated and probably re-deposited chalk fragments in the south-east corner of the site, while in the south-west corner, a fragment of 18th–19th-century brick wall truncated by a wooden pile surrounded by concrete, was observed. In both cases, the remains were sealed by concrete pads and modern demolition debris. WC

**190–192 Warham Street, Camberwell, SE5** TQ 3179 7723 PCA (Guy Thompson) building recording May 2012 GC Ruddy Joinery Ltd WAH12

The two properties were the surviving members of a group of buildings erected in the decades following the construction of Camberwell New Road in 1818. Building recording and historical research suggests that they were built during the second or third quarter of the 19th century and that they were already extant by 1861, as shown on the 1862 Stanford Map. Both buildings had decorated shop frontages typical of 19th-century retail design, much of which had survived under modern and somewhat unsympathetic fascias. Throughout the 19th

century and until their recent demolition, the two properties' tenure was a mix of commercial and residential use, with a shop at ground level and the upper two floors being dwellings. An extension was added to the rear of 192, and possibly 190, during the 1870s/80s which replaced earlier outbuildings and survived into the 21st century.

**57 Webber Street (formerly The Bell Public House), SE1** TQ 3181 7969 AOC (Les Capon, Chris Clarke) building recording Mar 2012 f Directec Ltd WEB12

From map evidence The Bell appears to have had its origins in the 18th century, although elements of the building may derive from an earlier structure. The architectural detail to the upper portion of the southern elevation indicates that this portion of the building dates to the 1830s, while part of the ground floor frontage is later. Within the building several phases of internal modification seem to have taken place at various times between the 18th and 20th centuries. The majority of the inn, however, seems to be of early to mid-19th-century date, with later additions.

**106 Weston Street, SE1** TQ 3301 7971 PCA (Douglas Killock, James Langthorne, Joanna Taylor) evaluation, watching brief Jan–Feb 2012 OPM Global WTS12

Naturally deposited alluvium sealed a layer of peat and was overlain by a series of alluvial deposits which, in the north of the site, were cut by a north–south aligned 18th-century wall foundation. To the east a brick floor, a knucklebone floor and a mortar-bedding layer dated to the 18th–19th centuries, were revealed. The relationship between the surfaces was not clear but it seems that the brick floor replaced the earlier knucklebone one. 19th-century levelling deposits sealed the site.

**20–30 Wild's Rents, Bermondsey, SE1** TQ 3306 7935 ASE (Dylan Hopkinson) excavation Jan–Apr 2012 Vision Homes WDR11

Previous excavations (*LA* 13 supp. 2 (2012) 77) continued, revealing an interesting sequence of activity relating to the construction and development of a post-medieval tannery. This evidence was preceded only by medieval quarrying of a 12th to 15th century date, cut into the natural gravels; however, residual Roman finds were also recovered. The tannery was established in the 18th century utilising a stream along the southern boundary of the site for water supply and drainage. The earliest phase consisted of a small number of tanning pits in the centre of the site. By the second phase, groups of tanning pits had been established right across the site, associated with drains and bored wooden pipes. Walkways and other zones of activity were also evident. The channel required periodic re-cutting to ensure free flow of water. The tanning pits were subject to small-scale localised repairs; however, a third phase extended southwards over the stream, which was infilled and culverted within a brick-lined drain at this time, and large-scale repairs and remodelling of the

pits were undertaken. The tannery was abandoned in the late 19th century to early 20th and the site was infilled and levelled.

### SUTTON

**Recycling centre at 112 Beddington Lane, Beddington, CRO** TQ 3031 5652 SAS (Jeff Perry) watching brief May 2012 HS Works Ltd BDN12

The excavation of an east–west drain trench and soakaway was observed, revealing the natural sand and gravel overlain by modern made-ground deposits. WC

**The Portioners House, Beddington Park, Croydon Road, Wallington, SM6** TQ 2945 6513 CDHAS (John Phillips) excavation Aug 2012 BDK12

Two trenches were excavated on the site of a medieval house which later became the rectory of Beddington and was demolished in c. 1843. One trench uncovered the top of the foundations. The oldest part of the building, including a cellar, was to the south and largely outside the trenches. The date of this is uncertain. An extension with brick footing was added to the north side in the 18th century. A passage was created to provide access to the cellar from the extension. Three pieces of flecked tin glazed tiles were found, of late 16th to mid-17th-century date.

**Beverley Brook, Green Lane, Worcester Park, KT4** TQ 2234 6634 OAS (Vix Hughes, Steve Lawrence) evaluation Mar 2012 Royal Haskoning BEB12

Four trenches were excavated revealing natural clay with gravel overlaid by a thin, intermittent subsoil sealed topsoil. No evidence survives for a track or lane which is depicted on maps of 18th-century date.

**Elizabeth House Sheltered Housing Scheme (Phase 1), Park Lane, Cheam Village, SM3** TQ 2410 6380 AOC (Chris Clarke) evaluation Oct 2012 United House EIZ12

Made-ground deposits of 19th-century date and a well, apparently of mid-19th-century date, were recorded. A modern brick wall was the only other structural feature identified during the evaluation.

**Former Carshalton War Memorial Hospital, The Parks, Carshalton, SM5** TQ 2794 6395 PCA (Adam Garwood) building recording Sept 2012 London CgMs Consulting on behalf of Weston Homes ASW08

Following an evaluation in 2008 (*LA* 12 supp. 2 (2009) 74), a building survey was carried out prior to the partial demolition of non-original extensions and the residential conversion of the historic core of the former hospital into residential dwellings. Built in 1923 – a period of innovation in hospital practices and design – as a memorial hospital dedicated to the local men who died during the Great War, the building layout conformed to the distinctive butterfly plan synonymous with the open-air movement with its south-facing wards and sun terraces. The original design also retained elements of the 19th-century Garden City Movement/Arts and Craft style of architecture, with the exception of the

entrance portico to the principal façade which was built using a classical style with repetitive use of the tripartite Serliana motif in some of the windows and doors. The design also incorporated tried and tested pavilion or Nightingale ward types, with beds arranged along the flank walls below cross-ventilating windows and the use of inter connecting corridors reminiscent of the large pavilion plan hospitals. Labour saving features were also adopted, including the rounding off of angles and corners to help reduce accumulation of dust and grime, as seen in the use of Terrazzo flooring with concave Terrazzo skirtings in patient areas, and the use of rounded off architraves to the original doors. Although the hospital buildings have had internal alterations and many refurbishments and redecorations, these were mainly cosmetic and it retained much of its original design and features, including hand-washing stations set into niches outside the wards, and the original timber sash windows in the administrative accommodation and ward blocks.

**Carshalton War Memorial Hospital, The Park, Carshalton, SM5** TQ 2793 6396 PCA (Douglas Killock) watching brief, excavation Nov–Dec 2012 CgMs Consulting on behalf of Weston Homes CST12

Investigations to the immediate east of the main hospital building revealed evidence for peripheral activity associated with a Middle Iron Age to Roman farmstead or small settlement, most probably located to the south and east of the excavated area. This consisted of twenty-two pits and a series of linear cuts, thought to represent the bases of originally larger ditches, cutting into natural sand and silt subsoil. Sixteen of the pits are dated to the Middle – Late Iron Age and were mainly located to the east of a series of north–south oriented ditches. Several of them were identified as grain storage silos and a few of them presented element of structured deposition, with either partial or complete un-worked animal skeletons placed within them before their backfilling. The only exception was an old dog burial, as the pit was comparatively shallow and appeared to have been dug for the interment of what looked like a much cared-for pet animal. The remaining six pits were also mainly silos and are dated to the Late Iron Age – early Roman period. Five of them were located to the south of two sections of a curvilinear feature interpreted as a possible enclosure. The sixth pit was located within the gap that separated the two sections of the enclosure and, along with some of the other pits, appeared to have had intact animal remains deliberately placed in it prior to backfilling, inferring that early rituals were still observed after the Roman conquest. Modern landscaping features and services associated with the hospital were also recorded, truncating the earlier features and natural deposits.

**Drapers School, Fountain Drive, Carshalton, SM5** TQ 2795 6230 SAS (Jeff Perry) watching brief Feb 2012 London Borough of Sutton DRS12

Replacement of an east–west electricity cable was monitored, revealing the natural Greensand overlain by made-ground deposits and then by either topsoil or tarmac. The finds were two small sherds of Late Bronze Age pottery, a piece of burnt flint and some 20th-century building material.

**Durand Close Estate, Durand Close, Carshalton, SM5** TQ 2780 6610 ASE (Gary Webster) evaluation July 2012 Rydon Construction DCS12

Natural gravels were encountered in patches over five trenches, covered in demolition rubble. There were a large number of services crossing the site and a single spread of rubbish dating from the late 19th century was recorded; otherwise the ground had been disturbed by construction work.

#### TOWER HAMLETS

**Aberfeldy Estate (Phase 1), East India Dock Road, South Bromley, E14** TQ 3885 8126 TVAS(S) (Andy Taylor) evaluation Nov 2012 Willmott Dixon Housing Ltd AFE12

Natural gravel was overlain by deep deposits of alluvium above which lay modern brick rubble made ground and tarmac.

**Goodmans Fields, Alie Street, E1** TQ 3407 8120 MOLA (David Sankey) watching brief Jan–Nov 2012 Berkley Homes ALW08

Following work in 2011 (*LA 13* supp. 2 (2012) 78) a watching brief on demolition and ground preparation continued. A large 18th-century brickfield quarry exposed in a neighbouring site (*LA 10* supp. 3 (2004) 84 (GMF03)) continued through this site and extended beyond in every direction. The backfill of the quarry was cut by 18th- or 19th-century building foundations. The backfill of the construction cuts contained large quantities of sugar-syrup (molasses) collecting jars so the structures may relate to the sugar refineries of the former Rupert Street.

**123 Fairfield Road, Bow, E3** TQ 3718 8331 AS (Zbigniew Pozorski) watching brief Jan 2012 Goldberg UK Ltd FFR12

Made ground containing 19th century material was recorded above natural gravels.

**Bishops Court, 27–33 Artillery Lane, E1** TQ 3345 8173 MOLA (Hana Lewis) watching brief, excavation Dec 2012 – Jan 2013 GVA Second London Wall ATY12

Nine test pits were monitored in the building's basement. Natural sands were variously truncated by cut features and building foundations. At least two pits, two ditches and a substantial quarry pit or ditched enclosure, all of probable Roman date, were cut into natural sands in the central-west and north areas of site. The fills of the five cut features were very similar, consisting of homogenous grey clay, largely devoid of finds. A demolition backfilled cut and several dumped or levelling layers provided evidence of 18th–19th-century occupation, when the site was occupied by terraced houses. Substantial yellow-stock brick and concrete foundations from the 19th–early 20th-century buildings that had previously stood on the streets bounding the

site were also revealed. WC

**Blossom Street, E1** TQ 3346 8200 CA (James Aaronson) watching brief May 2012 J. Browne Construction Ltd BLM12

Monitoring was undertaken of the excavation of a sewer connection pit on the eastern side of Blossom Street. A possible buried land surface was exposed at the base of the excavation. Directly above this was a north–south aligned wall of probable early-18th-century date. This is believed to have been a free-standing structure, perhaps enclosing a yard at the rear or side of properties which once stood on the site. The wall was surrounded by a made-ground deposit that could have derived from up-cast material created during the mid-18th to 19th-century redevelopment of the area associated with the Tillard estate and later industrial encroachment.

**207–211 Bow Road, E3** TQ 3760 8300 ASE (Giles Dawkes) evaluation Mar 2012 CgMs Consulting Ltd BOW12

Two trenches identified aspects of the post-medieval occupation of the site. At the rear of the site two gravel extraction pits, possibly to supply new road building in the vicinity, may date to the late 17th–early 18th century, although only two sherds, which could be residual, were recovered. Towards the front of the site a brick cellar was revealed, cut into the natural gravels and which appeared to relate to buildings first depicted on the 1867 Ordnance Survey plan. These buildings survived until at least 1937 and were almost certainly destroyed by bombing during the Second World War.

**Bow School, Twelvetrees Crescent, E3** TQ 3819 8231 WA (David Britchfield) evaluation June 2012 Bouygues (UK) Ltd BOL12

Five trenches were machine-excavated, and an auger survey undertaken to assess the geoarchaeological potential. The auger survey identified a series of alluvial layers above natural gravels, the levels of alluvium increasing considerably from west to east towards the River Lea. No organic horizons were recorded within the samples. Sealing the alluvial layers were significant deposits of made ground, which appear to have been formed during the 19th and 20th-century construction and/or demolition of previous buildings on the site. Significant truncation of the upper alluvial deposits had occurred as a result of these construction phases. The earliest activity above the alluvium was represented by two timber revetments which may have formed a channel to divert water from the River Lea and was possibly boxed-in at some point to form a pond. It is probable that this pond was then used to service the adjacent market garden as depicted on Rocque's map of 1741–46. Brick walls and floors were revealed, most likely relating to the maltings and terrace housing of the mid- to late 19th century. Modern brick walls and foundations were also recorded and probably relate to the Coventry Cross housing estate of the 1960s.

**Christ Church Primary School, 47a Brick Lane, E1** TQ 3378 8175 MOLA (Richard

## FIELDWORK ROUND-UP

Hewett) watching brief June–Dec 2012  
Scabal Architects CHR11

The school is located within a disused burial ground for Christchurch Spitalfields, a church built in the early 18th century and whose burial ground was closed after 1859. The school building, situated in the eastern part of the burial ground, fronting onto Brick Lane, was constructed in the later 19th century. While the new undertakings were designed to avoid disturbing the burial ground, a quantity of disarticulated human bone was retrieved from the modern landscaping and levelling deposits and reinterred. WC

**Bishopsgate – Clifton Street UKPN Cable Trench, Bishopsgate, Clifton Street, EC2 TQ** 3339 8198 MOLA (Andy Daykin) watching brief Jan–Dec 2012 UK Power Networks BTZ10

See *City of London*

**Gas Main Trench, Folgate Street, E1 TQ** 3346 8197 MOLA (Antonietta Lerz, Richard Hewitt) watching brief Nov–Dec 2012 National Grid FOA12

Eighteen trenches were excavated, in the majority of which an extensive deposit of 18th–19th-century made ground was observed associated with a single course of red-brick masonry recorded in section in a trench at the junction of Folgate Street and Elder Street. The masonry may form part of a north–south oriented culvert or sewer extending along Elder Street. The made ground was not observed at the west end of Folgate Street, where a layer of re-deposited natural sand was recorded at a similar level but the relationship between the two deposits remains unclear. These deposits were overlain by modern concrete supporting the stone cobble ground surface.

**Beatrice Tate School, Southern Grove, Mile End, E2 TQ** 3671 8247 AOC (Catherine Edwards) evaluation Jan 2012 Bouygues UK BTS12

Excavation of two trenches revealed several made-ground deposits and/or demolition deposits containing brick and mortar. A single wall was recorded cutting into the made ground, which may be the truncated remains of part of the South Grove Workhouse – originally the Whitechapel Union Workhouse/Infirmary – which was established in the 1880s. A concrete base was also recorded in one trench which may also have had a connection with the workhouse building. Two surfaces were recorded, the first being of sand and gravel overlying crushed stock brick, probably late 19th or 20th-century in date, whilst the second was a rough surface of limestone or chalk, brick and concrete. It remains unclear whether these related to the workhouse. Overlying both trenches were deposits of made ground and modern tarmac and concrete.

**Water main replacement works in the area around Stepney Green, E1 TQ** 3562 8179 CA (Geoff Potter) watching brief Nov 2011 – June 2012 Thames Water Utilities Ltd TXS11

Monitoring of water mains replacement works continued from 2011 (*LA 13* supp. 2 (2012) 79). The truncated upper layers of natural silty-clay and gravels were recorded in some places at relatively high levels, within 1.1m of the modern ground surface. The partial remains were revealed of some late 17th-century footings at the northern end of White Horse Lane (believed to have been part of ‘The White Horse Inn’), and some 19th-century footings along the south-eastern side of Assembly Passage. Some evidence for pre-19th-century deposits or land-surfaces was observed in places, as were made-ground deposits to raise the ground directly before the 19th-century development of the area.

**Crossrail: Stepney Green Shaft, Stepney Way and Garden Street, E1 TQ** 3578 8164 MOLA excavation, watching briefs (David Sankey) July 2010–Feb 2011 Crossrail XRV10

Excavation followed an earlier evaluation (*LA 13* supp. 1 (2011) 37–8). Truncated natural brickearth was cut by a later medieval ditch (possibly the Common Sewer or ‘Black Ditch’ which flowed from Bethnal Green to Limehouse) which was backfilled in the second half of the 16th century. This was surrounded by a probable boundary wall dated to the late 15th or 16th centuries. Inside this lay a walled moat built c. 1450–1550 around the manor house of King John’s Court (later Worcester House), of which some internal walls also survived. A timber base-plate lay on a natural gravel causeway across the moat, and appears to have supported a bridge leading to the south-west corner of the house. The moat was filled in, and a cess-pit (containing 16th-century fine glassware) dug into the fills at the beginning of the 17th century. It may represent clearance around the time of the acquisition of the house by the 1st Marquis of Worcester. Finds from the moat included leather footwear, a wooden bowling ball, and a medieval rowel spur. A series of drains may mark the remodelling of the site as it evolved into two religious institutions, elements of which were excavated: a 19th-century Congregational church and attached school, and a 19th-century Baptist college. Standing remains from the church and college will be preserved *in situ*. Walls, cess pits, and wells or soakaways from 19th- and early 20th-century terraced houses were also excavated.

**New Power Supply for the New Wharf Cafe, Tower of London, EC3 TQ** 3373 8046 PCA (Phil Frickers) watching brief May 2012 Tower of London TOL124

The excavation of a cable trench in the south-east corner of the moat, immediately adjacent to the west face of Tower Bridge Approach, was monitored, revealing 17th–19th-century ground-raising and levelling layers.

**2b The Casemates, Mint Street, Tower of London, EC3 TQ** 3370 8050 OAS (Dierdre Forde, Ben Ford) building recording Mar 2012 Historic Royal Palaces TOL122

The investigation was undertaken prior to refurbishment of the site, while there was full

access and areas of historic interest were partly exposed. No. 2b The Casemates is part of an 18th-century brick row, built against the inner side of Edward I’s Outer Curtain Wall, which originally housed the Royal Mint’s offices as well as the coal, moulding and melting houses. No. 2b The Casemates is believed to have formed the offices off an entrance to the Royal Mint and its construction, with a strong, vaulted ‘casemate’-style roof, reflects this. It features some 19th-century interior fittings and dividing partitions have been altered over time, but the main dividing walls of the vaults and the corridor have remained unchanged. The building has probably been refaced and No. 3 The Casemates, the former Master Assay’s Office, was rebuilt in the post-war period following bomb damage in 1940.

**Middle Drawbridge, Tower of London, EC3 TQ** 3357 8048 PCA (Sarah Barrowman, Guy Seddon) watching brief June–July 2012 Tower of London TOL125

Excavation of a series of test pits was monitored, revealing 19th-century made ground below a brick foundation which appear to relate to the construction of the drawbridge in 1856. Further made ground and levelling material sealed the foundations and was cut by three mass concrete foundations for the masonry and timber piers of the current middle drawbridge which was built in 1915. 20th-century made ground and topsoil sealed the features and deposits.

**Tower of London Foreshore TQ** 3353 8044 TDP (Nathalie Cohen, Elliott Wragg) foreshore survey and recording May 2012 Crown Estates FTH01

The fieldwork has been concentrated on the fast-eroding eastern end of the Tower foreshore. One possible large jetty of elm construction was recorded along with the remains of two possible river stairs. These features are not aligned with the current river wall and it is therefore possible that they may be of relatively early (pre-1295) date. Four phases of possible wharf or barge bed revetment were recorded, their surviving height suggesting that they were of late medieval date (post-1295) while at least two phases of base-plate structures, probably associated with three possible braces, suggests the presence of river stairs of a similar date. Also recorded was a probable baseplate structure of post-medieval date which may represent the remains of a much later river stair. A further structure, recorded to the east, appears to have been truncated by the cofferdam for the building of Tower Bridge, precluding an interpretation. WC

**64 Tredegar Road, Bow, E3 TQ** 3683 8305 PCA (Kari Bower, Ireneo Grosso) building recording, evaluation Aug–Dec 2012 CgMs Consulting on behalf of Telford Homes plc TRE12

Building recording was undertaken prior to the demolition of the extant buildings, the earliest one being a former silk mill constructed for Stephen Walters & Sons in 1873, whilst the others included a



warehouse and an office block, both built for Tilley, Carr & Co in the late 1940s or early 1950s. The mill was a rare example of a 19th-century steam-powered silk-weaving and winding mill, used for the manufacture of umbrella and parasol silks. The investigation revealed evidence of the factory's original function, such as the oversized ground and first floor windows and surviving traces of fittings associated with the line shafting that drove the looms. As manufacturing took place for less than thirty years, following which it was used as a warehouse by a variety of owners, evidence of the numerous modifications made in order to adapt the building to its new functions were recorded. These included evidence for the insertion of the staircase in the south-east corner of the building, as well as the repairs and reconstruction that took place after the building was damaged by enemy bombing during the Second World War. Three trenches were excavated outside the footprint of the existing warehouse buildings, revealing natural brickearth cut, in the east of the site, by a possible Roman quarry pit. 19th-century made ground sealed the site.

**Hertsmer House, West India Dock Road, E14** TQ 3718 8043 MOLA (Sarah Ritchie) watching brief July 2012 Ampersand Homes Ltd HTM12

A trial pit backing on to the north-south running Grade I Listed 1801-2 walls of the Import Dock (the 'Banana Wall') was examined. Abutting this wall was sterile sand and gravel backfill material from its construction cut in the north-west of the trial pit. In the south of the trench was an east-west buttress of a similar construction style as the Banana Wall. The top three courses of the buttress were truncated, possibly by a failed attempt to lay an electric cable.

**Royal London Hospital, Whitechapel Road, E1** TQ 3483 8180 MOLA (Azizul Karim, Terence Smith, David Sorapure, Andrew Westman, James Wright) building survey Mar-Apr 2012 Skanska RLH11

Following work in 2011 (LA 13 supp. 2 (2012) 79) a building survey was undertaken. The Royal London Hospital was founded on Whitechapel Road in 1752 according to a design by Boulton Mainwaring. The east and west wings were added to the pre-existing front block in 1775 and 1778 respectively by the architect Edward Hawkins and were six bays long and two storeys high. They were extended during the 1830s to a design by A.R. Mason. Remodelling of the south ends of each wing was undertaken by Rowland Plumble between 1896 and 1906 and two extra floors were added. Despite continuous alterations throughout the 18th and 19th centuries an homogenous architectural concept was maintained of two identical muted classical style buildings of 6:3:7 bays long, on five floors with a basement, constructed in brick with flat gauged arched windows with double-hung sashes. The purpose of the wings was for patient wards, a function which was retained throughout their usage, although the East Wing also

contained specialist clinics. Internally the wings were originally divided by a central spine wall. During the 1960s both wards were modernised; the interior was gutted and a central corridor was laid out removing the central spine wall and dividing ancillary rooms and private rooms from larger wards. Work also took place on Fielden House (b. 1901), originally built as an isolation block and latterly a paediatrics unit; this was brick-built on five floors and basement, and had purpose-built sanitary towers which exemplified the reforms to prevent epidemic at the time. Surveys also took place on 20th-century clinical structures such as the Link Block (1965), Holland Wing (1969), Garden House (1990-1) and the David Hughes Building (c. 2002).

**Whitechapel Crossrail Station Parish Boundary Marker, Fulbourne Street, Durward Street, Whitechapel, E1** TQ 3456 8182 WA (Grace Flood) building recording May 2012 Southdowns Environmental Consultants Ltd on behalf of BBMV CXJ12 Building recording was undertaken prior to the temporary removal of the Grade II Listed parish boundary marker located at the corner of Durward Street and Fulbourne Street. The marker is a cannon-shaped boundary marker, rare within the London area, most being delineated by plaques on buildings. It is now in use as a bollard protecting the Fulbourne Street railway bridge from damage. Documentary and cartographic resources revealed that the boundary marker is unlikely to be located in its original position, since it does not delineate a parish boundary. No documentary evidence was found to support the date of 1818 inscribed on the marker.

**Whitechapel Station, Albion Brewery Well, 333-335 Whitechapel Road, E1** TQ 3485 8191 MOLA (Patrizia Pierazzo) building recording Feb 2012 Crossrail XSH10

The Albion Brewery well, originally located in the basement of the former brewery building, was recorded prior to its infill. The well, circular in shape, is formed of two sections lined with cast iron panels above a borehole well. The structure provided the water necessary to the production of beer, and is the penultimate surviving piece of equipment of the former Albion Brewery. The brewery opened at the beginning of the 19th century, but its first building was demolished and a new one was built in 1860-68. The brewery closed in 1979.

#### WALTHAM FOREST

**Leyton Industrial Village, Argall Avenue, E10** TQ 3564 8759 MOLA (Jason Stewart) evaluation May 2012 Workgroup plc LIV12

Excavation of a trench revealed natural gravels cut by a Pleistocene channel or overlain by medieval made ground. In the north-east of the site, gravels were cut by a field drain, the fill of which contained 17th-19th-century tile.

**Water main replacement works in Lea Bridge Road, Poplars Road, Livingstone Road, and the southern part of Copeland**

**Road and Fraser Road, Walthamstow, E10** TQ 3782 8843 CA (James Aaronson) watching brief June 2011 - Sept 2012 Thames Water Utilities Ltd TXK11

Monitoring of water mains replacement works continued from 2011 (LA 13 supp. 2 (2012) 80). Truncated natural clay was consistently encountered between 350mm to 600mm below the existing ground surface and beyond, sealed below various levelling deposits and aggregates comprising the modern road base.

#### WANDSWORTH

**172-174 Balham High Road, Balham, SW12** TQ 2848 7330 CA (Emma Jeffery) evaluation May 2012 Cla Urban Development BMH12

Two trenches revealed truncated natural gravel deposits, overlain by modern brick rubble levelling deposits following the demolition of a cinema in 1985.

**Battersea Houseboat Foreshore, SW11** TQ 2669 7667 TDP (Elliott Wragg) May 2012 foreshore survey and recording FWW10

No features of significance were observed; the foreshore surface comprised a matrix of gravel, sand and 20th-century building rubble.

**475-491 Battersea Park Road, SW11** TQ 2760 7637 PCA (Douglas Killock) watching brief Mar 2012 CgMs Consulting on behalf of Barratt West London BPR12

A sequence of ploughsoils which appear to have been worked between the 16th and 19th centuries was recorded above natural brickearth.

**Land off 3-9 Broomhill Road, SW18** TQ 2540 7455 AOC (Ian Hogg, Catherine Edwards) evaluation June 2012 Jackson Coles LLP WNB12

Seven trenches were excavated, revealing two ditches and two small pits; only one ditch was clearly dated, to the 18th century. The natural deposit of sand and gravel was observed in all trenches.

**Cockpen House, Buckhold Road, SW18** TQ 2545 7457 PCA (Iain Bright) evaluation Feb 2012 Mount Anvil COC12

Natural gravels were overlain by alluvial clay which possibly formed during the prehistoric period, probably towards the end of the Pleistocene epoch. In the north of the site a layer of 11th-12th-century alluvium sealed the earlier deposit and was cut by a substantial 13th-century boundary or drainage ditch. A layer of 14th-15th-century re-deposited gravel sealed the ditch was cut by two post-medieval ditches, one located in the north of the site dating to the 15th-16th centuries and the second located to the south, dating to the 17th-18th centuries. Above these was a layer of agricultural soil which to the south was cut by a channel containing a timber bleaching tank, evidence for bleaching processes related to the late 18th-early 19th-century Henry Gardiner's calico-printing works. The tank was severely truncated by a number of elements which were probably related to the construction of the Cavendish Engineering Works in the early to mid-20th century.

## FIELDWORK ROUND-UP

**Peabody Estate, St John's Hill, Clapham, SW11** TQ 2714 7518 MOLA (Pat Miller, Patrizia Pierazzo) evaluation, building survey Oct–Nov 2012 Peabody (Services) Ltd PBY12

A single evaluation trench excavated in the south of the estate revealed natural gravels overlain by subsoil. An undated garden or made-ground deposit above this was cut by a north–south aligned Victorian wall foundation, probably associated with the Royal Freemason's School which occupied the site from 1853 to 1934. The deposit was also cut by disused 19th- or 20th-century services, and overlain by modern deposits, concrete and tarmac. A standing building survey was carried out of the estate prior to demolition, with detailed examinations being made of the buildings of Block O of the 1930s buildings, as well as the Lodge and the Cottage, both of which were probably constructed by the Freemasons and were retained when the estate was built. Construction of the estate began in 1935 and its plain design was directly related to the economic downturn which characterised the 1930s. It was opened for occupation in 1936.

**Ponton Road Diversion, Nine Elms Lane, Battersea, SW8** TQ 2982 7749 MOLA (Antonietta Lerz, Graham Spurr) watching brief, geoarchaeological evaluation Jan–Sep, Sept–Oct 2012 Halcrow Yolles and Ballymore PRD12

Following work in 2008 (*LA 13* supp. 2 (2009) 78 (PNO08)), a watching brief was carried out on enabling works along the course of the road diversion and on geotechnical test pits lying west of the road. A series of 13 geoarchaeological boreholes were also drilled across the site. Natural gravels were recorded at the base of the sequence, overlain by alluvial deposits and silty soils, the latter of which appear to have formed naturally during the medieval period and possibly the 16th and 17th centuries when the area was still rural. They were sealed by 18th–19th-century made-ground deposits which, in the north part of the site, were cut by the foundations of 19th-century terraced houses fronting onto Nine Elms. These had been demolished during the early 20th century. Geotechnical investigations in the western part of the site found these deposits were deeply cut by a feature filled with brick rubble probably derived from the demolition of a gasometer shown on the 1894–96 Ordnance Survey map. The geoarchaeological work exposed natural sand at the base of the road diversion trench in the south-east corner of the site and in the majority of the boreholes and showed that, topographically, the site straddles an important environmental interface between a subsidiary channel of the Thames and higher, dry ground. Modern made ground and concrete completed the sequence.

**St Peter with St Paul Church Hall, 21 Plough Road, Battersea, SW11** TQ 2673 7575 AOC (Les Capon) building recording Dec 2012 Thornsett Homes Ltd PCH12

A programme of building recording was

undertaken in advance of demolition. The hall was built in 1874 as a boys' school in association with a temporary church of St Peter. A permanent church was built in 1875–76, designed by William White. The church was burned down in 1970, and its tower demolished in 1994. The site also contains an early 20th-century vicarage which has been much altered.

**Elliott School, Pullman Gardens, SW15** TQ 2334 7435 ASE (Philippa Stephenson) watching brief Aug - Sept 2012 RSK Environment Ltd PLM12

Natural sand and gravels were revealed directly below 19th–20th-century made ground in the northern part of the site. The southern part of the site was traversed by a north–south brick drain, probably 18th–19th-century in date, originally cylindrical in section, and a second linear north-east to south-west structure of a single brick width. The area was traversed by frequent modern service trenches, the horizontal truncation of the drain confirming the truncation of the land-surface by landscaping activity, presumably due to the installation of the school grounds.

**347 Upper Richmond Road, Wandsworth, SW15** TQ 2259 7540 PCA (Ian Cipin) watching brief Jan–Oct 2012 Total Project Integration on behalf of Putney Homes Ltd URO12

A subsoil of weathered natural gravel showed evidence of root action. Towards the centre of the site the natural gravels were cut by a brick well capped by a piece of worked York stone shaped to fit its aperture. It was probably associated with the original mid-19th-century house on the site. Modern topsoil sealed the site.

**The Mission Hall, Walker Place, Putney, SW15** TQ 2400 7548 PCA (Shane Maher) evaluation Nov 2012 M&N Properties UK Ltd MSN12

A layer of horticultural soil was recorded above natural silty sand which, in the east, was sealed by a layer of 16th–20th-century garden soil with made ground above. To the south-west a posthole, possibly evidence of early 19th-century garden activity, cut the horticultural soil. Sealing the earlier deposit and features were a series of levelling deposits and the remnants of 19th-century brick walls which were probably associated with two properties depicted on the 1849 OS map. Modern deposits of topsoil and garden soils sealed the site.

### WESTMINSTER

**Arundel Great Court, 176–182 Strand, 1–10 Surrey Street, WC2** TQ 3093 8087 MOLA (Louise Fowler) excavation Jan–Apr 2012 Land Securities ARC12

Excavations to locate and record the Tudor river wall which formed the southern limit of the grounds of Arundel House (acquired by Henry Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel, in 1549) were undertaken. The wall survived despite truncation by the basement slab and by deep concrete strip foundations. It was close to the projected line estimated from previous

investigations in the area, including an excavation immediately to the west in 2008 (*LA 12* supp. 2 (2009) 78 (AGU07)). The deposits on the north side of the wall had been separated from it by a concrete strip foundation and, although this had removed the relationship between them, the lowest of these was probably contemporary with the construction of the wall. The river wall continued in use into the 19th century, when the Embankment was constructed to the south, and on this side the earliest remains are probably foreshore deposits contemporary with the Tudor wall prior to its construction. These were overlain by modern material which also sealed the wall and the deposits to the north of it. Several areas of rebuilding were recorded, including a re-facing of the south (riverward) face with large blocks of stone (predominately dressed Kentish rag). WC

**8 Balderton Street, W1** TQ 8307 0953 MOLA (Rachel English, Andy Daykin, Andrew Westman) watching briefs, building survey Jan–July 2012 Grosvenor West End Properties Ltd BAL11

Following work in 2011 (*LA 13* supp. 2 (2012) 81), three trenches were excavated along the eastern boundary of the site, revealing brick walls of the north-east corner of an 18th-century terraced house which fronted onto Balderton Street and Prospect Court, and a 19th-century barrel-vaulted cellar associated with the 18th–19th-century Grosvenor Brewery which is documented on the site. Demolition rubble of late 18th- to 19th-century date infilled and overlay these remains. During a standing building survey brick vaults were recorded in the north-east corner and along the north edge of the site, comprising a half-vault aligned from north to south under the street pavement and, extending at right angles to its west, two barrel vaults parallel to each other. The more northerly of these barrel vaults ran for some 22m to the W, while only the east end of the south vault survived. The half vault may originally have formed a narrow open basement area in front of Nos. 13 and 14 George Street (later Balderton Street) in *c.* 1730, with No. 14 documented as occupied by the Grosvenor Brewery from at least 1795. No. 13 was subsequently demolished for a ground level passage to the church of St Mark, North Audley Street, built in the 1820s. Two openings in the south wall of the north vault suggest that this and the south vault were originally connected and belonged to the brewery which occupied Nos. 15 and 16 further to the south, until it closed no later than *c.* 1870. The buildings were demolished in *c.* 1907 but the new building, one of the first purpose-built garages in London was not constructed until 1925–26. It incorporated the north vault in which oil tanks are documented. A subsequent watching brief was undertaken on ground reduction in the central and west parts of the site. Natural gravels were overlain by undated subsoil and cut by quarry pits which had been sealed by levelling deposits of 17th- or 18th-century

date. These had been cut by 18th- or 19th-century cess-pits, soakaways, and a well which lay within the gardens of houses in Balderton Street and adjacent streets.

**Bomber Command Memorial, Piccadilly, Duke of Wellington Place, W1** TQ 2844 7979 MOLA (Isca Howell) watching brief Jan–Apr 2012 The Bomber Command Association BCM11

Following work in 2011 (*LA 13* supp. 2 (2012) 83), observations on two soakaways to the south of the memorial found undisturbed natural gravel beneath modern topsoil.

**17–19 Bedford Street, Covent Garden, WC2** TQ 3021 8075 MOLA (Louise Fowler, Andy Daykin) watching brief June–July, Aug 2012 Dukelease Properties Ltd BED11

Following work in 2011 (*LA 13* supp. 2 (2012) 81), a watching brief was undertaken on refurbishment of the existing basement. Truncated natural gravel was cut by pits of Saxon date containing material which included pottery, daub and animal bone. The earliest of these was dated to the Middle Saxon period (730–850). Towards the west end of the site there was some indication that Saxon occupation layers and external surfaces had slumped into the underlying pitting. These deposits were cut by a small number of gravel quarry pits of 16th–18th-century date, which in turn were truncated by 19th-century wall footings. Modern make-up and concrete completed the sequence.

**Bond Street Station upgrade: 2 Stratford Place, W1** TQ 2854 8114 MOLA (Philip Jefferies, Patrizia Pierazzo) watching brief Jan–Nov 2012 building survey Sept 2012 London Underground Ltd SFJ10

Following work in 2010 (*LA 13* supp. 2 (2012) 84), ground reduction below the basement and external west light well was monitored. Below the basement, horizontally bedded natural gravels were noted, indicating that the east bank of the River Tyburn was not present at this location. Below the external light well adjacent to the western façade of the building, the substantial footings of a foundation raft of Greensand, some roughly hewn into ashlar blocks, and occasional large flints was observed. Located on a north-west to south-east alignment, they clearly pre-date the present 18th-century building. The masonry continued beyond the western limit of excavation beneath the floors of the south and central pavement vaults. The uppermost surviving part appeared as a brick structure leaning west as though the spring of an arch, also on a north-west–south-east alignment. More recent drain activity – possibly contemporary with the present building – partially truncated the masonry in the north part of the light well, including an east–west aligned red-brick vaulted drain. This appears to be part of the Great Conduit (construction commenced 1237). Monitoring of ten trenches in Oxford Street was undertaken, revealing gravel at the base of the trenches, probably associated with the installation of

Victorian water pipes. A standing building survey was carried out within the basement of the Oriental Club in Stratford House (TQ 2850 8121), a Grade I Listed building constructed in 1771–73 by Richard Edwin. A bell or beehive-shaped brick structure was noted at the south end of a basement level vaulted brick passage which extends south from the basement of the building and runs below the open area and carriageway of Stratford Place. This may originally have been an inspection chamber for the conduits taking water from the river Tyburn to the City; later the conduit was converted to act as a sewer for the buildings in Stratford Place and the beehive structure was incorporated and utilised as a storage room for Stratford House. On-going works took place on the Grade II Listed building at 2 Stratford Place to monitor the removal of an 18th-century bressumer beam from the ground floor. WC

**Bow Street Magistrates Court, Bow Street, WC2** TQ 3041 8107 MOLA (Tony Mackinder) watching brief July 2012 Teytack Management BWS12

Monitoring of 32 trial pits in the basement revealed that the majority contained only natural sands and gravels cut by the foundations of the present (1879–81) building. In two of the test pits were cut features containing burnt daub, possibly of Saxon date since previous work on the site (*LA 10* supp. 1 (2002) 29 (BWM01)) revealed Middle Saxon remains. In several others, pits and a possible brick floor were recorded, these representing probable 17th–19th-century activity pre-dating the construction of the court. The existing basement slab sealed the archaeological remains.

**Victoria Circle, Bressenden Place, SW1** TQ 2896 7922 MOLA (Sarah Ritchie) evaluation July–Aug 2012 Land Securities VCL12

Eight test pits were excavated. All of the trenches revealed information about the geoarchaeological morphology of the area. The central and south-west part of the site contained deep palaeo-environmental sequences which are likely to date from the Mesolithic to historic periods. The early Holocene channel crossing the site is likely to relate to an early route of the Tyburn river. Towards the margins of the channel and beyond it, a shorter deposit sequence was recorded and these later, and apparently natural, channels may relate to the Tachbrook. In the single test pit, a naturally deposited silty clay layer contained fragments of London type ware (*c.* 1270–1350) and two medieval peg roofing tiles, one with a spot of lead glaze. During this period the site is known to have been a monastic farm and possibly the site of a water meadow. This layer was cut by two east–west aligned brick drains constructed from bricks of 1666–1800, which in turn were overlain by a garden soil deposit. This contained finds including an English porcelain tea-bowl of 1760–1780 and fragments of Chinese porcelain, London-made Delft and Surrey–Hampshire border wares. Of particular interest is a Fulham-

made stoneware gorge (beer mug) displaying the medallion of Henry Crosse at the Cock Inn, Temple Bar, Fleet Street. Crosse was the landlord of this establishment during the second quarter of the 17th century and this find represents only the second example bearing this proprietor's initials retrieved from excavations in London since the Second World War.

**Parliament Street, Bridge Street, Victoria Embankment (Streetscape Works), SW1** TQ 3023 7973 PCA (Richard Humphrey) watching brief Jan–July 2012 West One Infrastructure Services PBV10

Monitoring of ground-works continued from 2011 (*LA 13* supp. 2 (2011) 83) along Derby Gate, Canon Row and Parliament Street. In the Derby Gate area evidence was recorded of a 16th–17th-century ground-raising horizon overlaid and cut by a series of 17th-century features, comprising an east–west brick wall with associated floor surfaces, probably of a building, and a barrel well. 18th–19th-century features were also identified, including a brick wall parallel to the earlier building, with additional walls forming internal divisions. Modern made ground sealed the features. Natural strata were not reached.

**34–36 Bruton Street, W1** TQ 2889 8074 MOLA (Mary Ruddy) evaluation July 2012 Berkeley Square Holdings Ltd BRN12

A single geoarchaeological borehole was drilled within premises between Bruton Street and Bruton Place, revealing natural gravels beneath an alluvial deposit. This was sealed by a colluviated soil-like material which was either originated from the alluvium or was disturbed alluvium mixed with the made ground which overlies it. It could have been derived from the stream or banks of the Tyburn that may have crossed the site. From its character and height, the alluvium / colluvium is likely to be of later historic date. The ground conditions would have ranged from mudflats to water meadows and would not have been suitable for occupation. Modern made ground and concrete completed the sequence. WC

**107–109 Charing Cross Road, WC2** TQ 2985 8113 MOLA (Steve White) watching brief Nov 2012 E C Harris CHC11

Following work in 2011 (*LA 13* supp. 2 (2012) 81), a watching brief in the north-west corner of the basement revealed only 20th-century footings relating to the existing building.

**39 Charles Street, 39 Clarges Mews, W1** TQ 2872 8039 (Anne Upson) building recording June 2012 Norman Rourke Pryme on behalf of Timekeeper Ltd CLS12

Building recording was undertaken at this Grade II\* Listed property prior to a programme of alteration, extension and repair works. The property was constructed in the early 1750s and can probably be attributed to master carpenter John Philips and George Shakespear for John Berkeley, Baron Stratton, who were responsible for constructing contemporary properties in the same street. The site originally comprised



## FIELDWORK ROUND-UP

separate house and mews buildings that were later extended and became linked in the 19th century. Initially a high-status residence, its status declined in the mid-20th century, and the building was used as a base for charity work in the Second World War. After the war, it was converted into several flats but was restored to a single residence in the mid-1980s. The property retains some 18th-century decorative schemes that survive almost intact, particularly in the first floor high status rooms which contain Chinese wallpaper, painted silk hangings, decorative cornices, dado rails, skirting and door and window surrounds. The fireplaces had been removed prior to 1967. The recording work targeted rooms and features to be affected by the consented works, including the basement air raid shelter, lower ground floor servants' stair and selected doors, cornices, dado, skirting, ceiling roses, chimney pieces, doors and windows, as well as the pavement lights atypically inserted on the third floor. High quality rectified images were taken of the Chinese wallpaper and silk wall hanging finishes.

**1–5 Dryden Street, WC2** TQ 3035 8114 MOLA (Portia Askew) watching brief Aug–Sept 2012 Donmar Warehouse and Mercers Company DRN12

Following work in 2008 (*LA 12* supp. 2 (2009) 79 (DDN08)), a watching brief was carried out on the excavation of a trench for a supporting wall, revealing a series of sand, gravel and brickearth layers in the east and central areas of the trench. They were originally thought to be natural but the presence of three fragments of bone, one of which was a cow femur, suggested that they were actually fills within a large pit. No dating evidence was found but, given the prevalence of Saxon activity in the area it may be of similar date. These were cut by a later pit to the west which contained occasional fragments of bone but no dating evidence, although it may be of Saxon or possibly medieval date. This pit was cut by a 19th-century brick soakaway containing brick rubble and pottery of early 20th-century date. A 20th-century drain was recorded on the west side of the trench. Modern material and the basement slab completed the sequence.

**2–3 Duck Lane, Soho, W1** TQ 2952 8102 AS (Zbigniew Pozorski) evaluation May, June 2012 AK & AK Property Ltd DKL12

Natural gravel was overlain by made ground containing pottery dated to the late 16th–17th and 17th–18th centuries respectively, together with modern material.

**Cycle Hire Scheme, Great College Street, SW1** TQ 3016 7930 AOC (Paul Fitz) watching brief Feb 2012 Transport for London CS-00112  
Excavation for a new bicycle docking station only revealed garden bed soils and the start of underlying subsoils.

**54–57 Great Marlborough Street, 47 and 49–50 Poland Street, W1** TQ 2934 8114 MOLA (Robert Hartle) evaluation Apr 2012 ESPM Project Management GML11

Three evaluation trenches were excavated in the ground floor room of 54–57 Marlborough Street. One, in the south-west part of the room revealed natural gravels overlain by 17th–18th-century dumped layers, re-deposited gravel and possible construction trample. This was cut by a brick drain and brick walls of probable 18th-century date with 19th-century additions. The walls were associated with spreads of mortar of contemporary date which were either a basic floor surface or the bedding for paving. These features probably relate to houses or tenements of that period and later re-developments. Modern concrete slab and makeup completed the sequence. A second trench in the south of the same room exposed only natural gravels beneath 19th–20th-century dumping, modern make-up and concrete. A third trench, in the east of the room revealed a 19th-century brick barrel-vaulted tunnel or sewer beneath modern make-up and concrete. Natural gravels were not reached in this trench.

**2–3 Great Scotland Yard, SW1** TQ 3013 8027 MOLA (Pat Miller, Sarah Ritchie) evaluation Oct 2012 Sansar Investments Ltd GST12

Four evaluation trenches were excavated on the lower ground floor of the building. Natural sand and gravels were observed in three of the trenches as a result of auguring; above these were mixed alluvial deposits interpreted as water meadow or salt marsh, with reworked soils, probably representing agricultural activity or landscaping of the area, above. These were overlain by a possible mortar floor in the south-east of the site, and by demolition deposits in the other areas which contained material of 16th- and 17th-century date. The mortar floor is thought to be of late 17th-century date and may have been associated with one of the minor peripheral buildings or yards relating to Whitehall Palace. In two trenches, in the north and west of the site, these were cut by Victorian wall foundations which may have been part of either a police station, shown on the 1874 Ordnance Survey map, or unidentified buildings on the 1896 edition. In the other trenches, the deposits were overlain by probable garden soils of the same period, and in all cases modern formation layers and the ground slab completed the sequence. WC

**Green Park Station SFA Cooling Trench, Green Park, SW1** TQ 2892 8008 MOLA (Philip Jefferies) watching brief Jan–Mar 2012 Tube Lines Ltd GRP12

The watching brief was undertaken intermittently along the route of a continuous trench about 635m long and at its associated inspection chambers for the installation of a cooling system for Green Park Tube Station. In the south-west part of the site natural gravel was recorded beneath a brickearth-type deposit which was cut by several brick culverts of 18th- or 19th-century date. The two largest of these were probably decommissioned sewers and most likely former courses of the Kings Scholar's Pond Sewer (the later canalised version of the

River Tyburn). They were sealed by backfill and modern topsoil. Some 20m to the west, London Clay was sealed by a gravel deposit overlain by a subsoil containing fragments of brick and mortar, which may represent demolition material from a similar structural lining of the river or the canalised Tyburn Pool. This was overlain by modern topsoil. In the course of excavating the cooling trench in the north-east of the site, the contractors recovered two sections of bored elm tree trunk water pipe of probable 18th- or 19th-century date and possibly associated with the Queen's Basin Reservoir which existed in the park until 1855. On the west side of the site, a displaced cast iron water trough was found buried beneath modern topsoil: it may be the water trough which is shown nearby on Ordnance Survey maps from the 19th century until as late as 1963. On the east side of the site, natural clay, subsoil and topsoil was cut by the partially demolished remains of possibly two separate Second World War air raid shelters constructed of pre-cast concrete panels. These were sealed by demolition rubble and modern topsoil.

**18–20 Grosvenor Street, W1** TQ 2868 8085 MOLA (Patrizia Pierazzo) building survey Nov–Dec 2012 Grosvenor Estate GRV12

Three residential buildings fronting onto Grosvenor Square were surveyed in advance of redevelopment of the site. The houses were originally built as part of the Grosvenor Estate in 1720–1730 and intended for occupation by 'people of distinction'. Of the three, only No. 18 retains its original fabric, though this has been partially modified, while the other two have been rebuilt and altered during the 19th and 20th centuries. The drawing room on the first floor of No. 18 was recorded in detail, in particular the Georgian wooden panelling on the walls and other historic features.

**32 Lincoln's Inn Fields, WC2** TQ 3090 8132 PCA (Douglas Killock, Peter Boyer) watching brief Apr–Aug 2012 Stevens Construction Ltd LIN11

Following a watching brief in 2011 (*LA 13* supp. 2 (2011) 82) further monitoring was undertaken during enabling work on the west side of the site. Natural gravels overlain by brickearth were found to be cut by various medieval and post-medieval features above which was the basement slab of the former Land Registry building. A possible sand dune was identified within the natural gravels, being comprised of numerous micro-laminations suggestive of wind-blown deposition, and therefore part of a dune rather than an alluvially reworked glacial terrace. In the north-west corner of the site a palaeo-channel cut the gravels. Three 15th–16th-century quarry pits were recorded along the western side of the area together with a contemporary north-west to south-east oriented ditch and four 16th–17th-century pits, two of them cutting into the ditch and one of the earlier pits. Cutting the natural in the north-west corner of the site was a 19th-century brick-lined soakaway

and four 15th–16th-century rubbish pits, the fills of which yielded a high number of animal bones and horn cores, suggesting the possibility of butchers and/or tanneries located in the immediate vicinity. Also recovered from the pits was a large quantity of high-status medieval building materials, including a complete 14th-century Penn tile and a characteristic pottery assemblage for the inns of court, such as a number of candlesticks and drinking jugs.

**Abell House and Cleland House, John Islip Street, SW1** TQ 3008 7881 MOLA (Jeremy Taylor) evaluation July–Sept 2012 Berkeley Homes Urban Renaissance Ltd JIS12

Seven trenches were excavated in addition to five auger holes, three within the trenches and a further two in areas where the concrete slab was too thick to excavate. These suggested that the post-prehistoric/early historic sequence had been removed before or during the construction of the buildings, with the auger holes demonstrating that the alluvial sequence within the basement was truncated to the level of the floodplain gravels. An alluvial sequence did survive beneath modern made-ground below the ground floor of Cleland House. Two trenches excavated in the car park to the rear of Abell House exposed a probable 19th-century dumped deposit cut by brick structures probably associated with the mid-19th–early 20th-century gas works and gasometers documented on the site. Modern made ground and the foundations of the existing buildings completed the sequence.

**Manchester Square Fire Station, 1 Chiltern Street, W1U** TQ 2810 8157 RAMB (Jacek Gruszczynski) watching brief Mar–Apr 2012 Knight Harwood CTN12

The removal of the courtyard surface, and ground-works exposed a brick-lined, domed well in the north-western quadrangle of the courtyard, cut into the natural brickearth and gravels. The main body of the well was constructed with bricks manufactured locally between 1600 and 1750. From map evidence the site appears to have been open pasture until the mid-18th century, so the bricks were probably re-used. Alternatively, it is possible that traditional techniques for low-status brick manufacture persisted into the second half of the 18th century. The domed capping of the well was built using stock bricks dating to 1770–1825 when the OS map of 1872 indicates a building, suggesting the well remained in use, though the diameter of the opening of the dome was decreased to allow its use within the confines of an outbuilding. The well was subsequently utilised as a soakaway located centrally in the north-western yard of the fire station which was built in 1888.

**Former Middlesex Hospital site, Mortimer Street, W1** TQ 2927 8166 MOLA (Phillip Jefferies, Isca Howell, Adrian Miles, Ruth Taylor) watching brief Jan–July 2012 GVA Second London Wall MXH07

Following work in 2008 (LA 12 supp. 2 (2009) 79), enabling works and selected

construction works for the site were monitored. Natural sand and gravel were found to have been truncated by the extensive basements and foundations of the now-demolished hospital buildings. Two shafts excavated at the southern perimeter of the site fronting Mortimer Street revealed part of a 19th-century basement and a brick culvert, possibly of similar date. No other remains were observed.

**7–8 St James's Square, 7 Apple Tree Yard, SW1** TQ 2946 8043 MOLA (Sam Pfizenmaier) watching brief Jan–Dec 2012 Kish Twelve Ltd JME12

Truncated natural gravelly sand was exposed across the site, sloping down from north-east to south-west, consistent with the general terrain. All archaeological deposits had been entirely truncated by the present 20th-century building, although some made-ground associated with it survives. Within these dumps was a single unidentified asphalt weather-boarded vertical timber, apparently *in situ*, evidently dating from the late 19th or early 20th century. It may have been associated with scaffolding for the 20th-century building or a remnant of a now-redundant lift mechanism.

**London Power Tunnels (East Route): St John's Wood Substation, North Bank, NW8** TQ 2711 8264 MOLA (Philip Jefferies) watching brief Feb 2012 National Grid NGT12

Monitoring of the excavation of a 6m diameter shaft revealed natural gravels mixed with weathered London Clay as a result of modern disturbance, possibly relating to the former power station nearby. Above was modern made ground and one of the concrete footings relating to the power station.

**Paddington Station, Praed Street, W2** TQ 2657 8135 PCA (Kari Bower) building recording Dec 2012 Ove Arup and Partners International Ltd on behalf of Network Rail PDG12

A number of historic features of the Grade I Listed station were recorded in advance of the proposed Inter City Express Programme works. These included the ground floor façade of Macmillan House facing Platform 1; the passenger footbridge at the Country west end of the train shed; the canopies of Platforms 1 and 2 outside the train shed; a disused lift shaft beside Platform 12 and a length of its canopy; the London Underground footbridge and offices; and a number of buildings and structures on Platforms 13 and 14 and part of their canopy.

**Chiltern Street, Paddington Street (land at), W1** TQ 2810 8182 MOLA (Adrian Miles, Rachel English) watching brief Dec 2012 CgMs PGN12

Three guide wall trenches were monitored in advance of secant piling works within one of the extra-mural burial grounds for St Marylebone parish (in use from 1771–1853). A number of burials and grave edges were observed, including a headstone which appeared to be *in situ*. The burials were not excavated. The north-west to south-east

aligned brick wall which demarcated the limit of the cemetery was exposed in the north-east corner of the site. Two brick vaults, one of which extended beyond the site limits, were also recorded. The top of the first vault appeared to have been truncated, possibly during the construction of the adjacent car park in c. 1960, and the lead coffin in the top compartment had been badly damaged. Despite this, the remains of an adult and a juvenile were recovered, and investigation of the lower chambers of the vault exposed a further six lead coffins (two adult, four juvenile). The majority of these could be identified by their coffin breast plates as belonging to the White family and dated from 1813 to 1825. WC

**Riverwalk House, 157–161 Millbank, SW1** TQ 3002 7830 MOLA (Tony Mackinder, Graham Spurr) evaluation Sept 2012 Sir Robert McAlpine on behalf of Ronson Capital Partners RVK12

Three evaluation trenches and three geoarchaeological boreholes were investigated in the area of the car park. The boreholes indicated that natural gravels, overlain by peat, were sealed by deep and partially disturbed alluvial deposits. These were overlain by 18th–19th-century made-ground. Natural deposits were not seen in any of the evaluation trenches which revealed 18th–19th-century dumping, cut by later 19th-century features. In one trench a possible brick drain was recorded, in another was a probable yard surface made of granite blocks, while in the third a substantial east–west aligned stock brick wall was observed. These two latter features may relate to a 19th-century timber yard which is documented on the site. The modern concrete car park surface completed the sequence.

**Tate Britain, Tate Gallery, Millbank, SW1** TQ 3010 7860 AOC (Les Capon) watching brief Jan 2010 – Dec 2012 Tate TAG10

The work comprised three main elements: a record of the structure as it was prior to its transformation, a watching brief carried out during works to the fabric, where evidence for blocked openings were recorded, and a watching brief carried out during below-ground excavations, where parts of Millbank Penitentiary were identified. WMC

**Windsor House, 55 St James's Street, SW1** TQ 2917 8032 PCA (Amelia Fairman) watching brief Sept 2012 Lothbury Property Trust Company Ltd WHO12

The excavation of ten test pits in the basement of the building was monitored, revealing a series of 19th-century dumped layers above the natural gravel. In the south-east corner of the site were found the remains of 19th-century corbelled footings – representing a former boundary wall – and a possible culvert. 20th-century made ground sealed the 19th-century features.

**St Mary's Churchyard, Paddington, W2** TQ 2668, 8176 LP (Chaz Morse, Cornelius Barton) watching brief Jan–Apr 2012 Westminster City Council STM12

Low-level landscaping works which involved

## FIELDWORK ROUND-UP

topsoil stripping prior to laying asphalt paving was monitored. Six 19th-century grave stones and the tops of two vaults were exposed, but no human remains were disturbed and there were no other archaeological features.

**64 Seymour Street, W1** TQ 2769 8110 (Portia Askew) watching brief June–Aug 2012 Maclaren Group SEU10

Following work in 2011 (*LA 13* supp. 2 (2012) 83–4), a watching brief was carried out on underpinning works and ground reduction. Natural gravels were observed, sealed by modern rubble. A late 19th-century wall foundation, probably relating to one of the terraced houses fronting Seymour Street, was recorded in one of the underpinning holes.

**77 South Audley Street, W1** TQ 2840 8035 MOLA (Portia Askew) evaluation Feb 2012 Rodeo Developments Ltd STA11

Following work in 2011 (*LA 13* supp. 2 (2012) 84), four evaluation trenches were excavated in the basement of the building. Natural gravel was recorded on the north side of the site, sloping down toward the east. Above this a sandy silt probably represented the surface of the Roman or medieval rural open land. It was cut by a single course of a red brick wall of probable 17th- or 18th-century date, a wall of mid-19th-century date and a late 19th- to early 20th-century brick pier base. These remains were sealed by the basement slab.

**Speakers Green and Cromwell Green, Bridge Street, St Margaret's Street, SW1** TQ 3030 7963 & TQ 3018 7954 WA (Mark Williams) watching brief Jan 2012 Mr N Cook of Ridge and Partners LLP PAW12

Five trial pits were excavated at Speakers Green, made ground being recorded to a depth of 1m. At Cromwell Green a total of 27 test pits were excavated along the inside of the existing boundary wall. The depth varied due to the foundations of the existing wall, but did not exceed 1m below the existing ground level. Made ground, probably the result of the construction of the visitors' centre footbridge in 2005, was recorded. The natural geology was not located in any of the test pits and no finds or features were found.

**Wellington House, 125 Strand, WC2** TQ 3059 8077 PCA (Shane Maher) watching

brief Jan–Apr 2012 Duchy of Lancaster WLN12

A series of medieval and post-medieval deposits and features was found during monitoring of excavations for a new lift pit, manholes and drainage run. Towards the south-west of the site the earliest recorded activity was a 13th–14th-century dumped layer, followed by a wall constructed of brick and stone, and a well, both dated to 18th century. Sealing these were 19th-century made-ground deposits. In the north-west of the site two abutting Victorian walls were located, the east one truncating the remains of an earlier brick surface which rested on a thin bedding deposit overlying an 18th–19th-century dump layer. These features were sealed by 20th-century made ground and concrete.

**79–97 Wigmore Street, 21–25 Duke Street, 37 James Street, 3–4 Picton Place, and Gray's Yard W1** TQ 2836 8124 MOLA

(Adrian Miles) watching brief Dec 2011 – Feb 2012 GVA Second London Wall WIJ10 Work continued from 2011 (*LA 13* supp. 2 (2012) 85–6). Monitoring of works on a new pump chamber, drainage works and underpinning revealed alluvial deposits which are interpreted as channel fills, as the former course of the River Tyburn is thought to lie within the site. These were overlain by dumped deposits, probably associated with the initial development of the area in the 18th century, which in turn were sealed by modern make-up and concrete. Natural strata were not reached.

**Westminster Abbey: Triforium Project, Poet's Corner Yard, 20 Dean's Yard, SW1** TQ 3010 7946 PCA (Paw Jorgensen) evaluation Sept–Oct 2012 Westminster Abbey PSY12

Three trenches were excavated to determine the extent and nature of the footings for the south transept and a polygonal chapel to the north of the Poets' Corner Yard. In the east of the site natural sand was found, cut by a pre-11th-century square posthole. It was sealed by subsoil above which lay 11th–12th-century cemetery soil containing high quantities of Roman building material. Cutting the cemetery soil were three chalk cist tombs of 11th–12th century date. The graves had been severely damaged by 19th–20th-century activity although the most central of them was only partially truncated and still contained the lower portion of an

articulated skeleton. A layer of demolition material overlain by a series of construction surfaces dating to the 13th century sealed the features and deposit. To the west two 12th–early 13th-century inter-cutting pits and postholes cut the subsoil and were sealed by demolition material and a mortar layer. Evidence of the Reigate stone-lined lime concrete raft known to have been used as a support for the current 13th-century building was recorded in all trenches. Above this in the south-west corner of the site, the ashlar style blocks of Reigate stepped footings of the south transept were uncovered, whilst to the north-east the footings of the polygonal chapel of St Edmund were partially exposed and found to consist of roughly-hewn Reigate stone, chalk and Kentish ragstone blocks. Evidence of 17th-century repairs and strengthening of the base of one of the buttresses of the chapel were also uncovered, including several courses of stonework running parallel to the buttress and a brick wall which had been constructed perpendicular to it. On the east side, to the south of the chapel, a series of postholes associated with the construction surface was uncovered; it is thought to represent either scaffolding or temporary working buildings erected during the 13th-century church construction. Early features and deposits were found to have been truncated by the 19th-century restoration work and drainage improvements of the chapter house, which included a brick culvert, various drainage features and a light-well.

**Jerusalem Chamber, Westminster Abbey, SW1** TQ 3000 7946 PCA (Paw Jorgensen) watching brief Apr–May 2012 The Dean and Chapter of Westminster Abbey JCR12

A watching brief was carried out during the installation of a dumb waiter in the Jericho Parlour and its undercroft. The site is located within the northern range of the present deanery, formally the abbot's house. It comprised a number of rooms mostly located within the undercroft of the 16th-century Jericho Parlour. The range is part of a complex consisting of 14th-century corridor and rooms, most of which had been added during the construction of the parlour. Three 16th-century timber floor joists, the surfaces of the exposed walls and the general layout of the undercroft complex, were recorded.