

London Fieldwork and Publication Round-up 2007

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FIELDWORK PROJECTS are listed alphabetically by street name within boroughs. The site name and address is followed by its OS grid reference, the name of the organization carrying out the work, type and dates of work, the source of funding and the site code. WC indicates that work continues into 2008.

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BARKING AND DAGENHAM

Abbey Green Park, Abbey Road, Barking TQ 4405 8390 PCA (Joanna Taylor) watching brief May 2007 Hyder Consulting on behalf of London Borough of Barking and Dagenham ABG07

Monitoring of borehole cores revealed natural brickearth sealed by 19th/20th-c made ground. The presence of masonry elements in a number of the boreholes suggests the presence of 16th–19th-c buildings.

The Fishing Smack, 92 Abbey Road, Barking TQ 4410 8365 SAS (Jeff Perry) evaluation Dec 2007 Stienbex Ltd ABI07

One trench was excavated revealing modern made ground over the natural clays.

Barking and Havering NHS Lift, Axe Street, Barking TQ 4430 8390 PCA (Joanna Taylor) evaluation May 2007 Miller Construction LFT07

Natural gravels and sands, overlain by brickearth, were cut by a number of undated features and by a 12th/15th-c pit. A possible medieval ploughsoil, truncated by a 16th/18th-c pit, sealed the earlier features and deposits. In the SE corner of the site a number of late 19th/early 20th-c masonry walls were exposed, probably associated with structures fronting Axe Street at the turn of the century. The site was sealed by 20th-c made ground.

Debden Wharf, Barking Creek, 54–58 River Road, Barking TQ 4550 8220 WA (Stuart Leather) watching brief Jan–Feb 2007 McGrath Brothers (Waste Control) Ltd DDW07

Estuarine alluvium, overlain by modern silts that contained an abundance of modern debris, was recorded.

Barking Library, Barking Town Centre Regeneration Phase 2, Clockhouse Avenue, Barking TQ 4435 8400 PCA (Shane Maher) evaluation, watching brief July–Aug 2007 Redrow Group Services Ltd BNA04

Further investigations in the N and NW portion of the Phase 2 site followed the 2005 watching brief (*LA 11*, supp. 1 (2005), 1) and revealed natural brickearth cut by features dating from Saxon to post-medieval periods. They consisted of a series of Saxon postholes and pits, various medieval features, including four E–W aligned ditches, a number of postholes and stakeholes that were part of three distinct structures, and a gravel extraction pit. A possible 16th/18th-c N–S aligned boundary ditch was also recorded. A layer of undated subsoil sealed both features and natural and was overlain by 20th-c made ground.

Dagenham Dock, Plot D2, Choats Road, Dagenham TQ 4826 8257 MoLAS (Elaine Eastbury, William Mills) evaluation, geoarchaeological assessment Mar 2007 Michael Spark Associates DDK06

The site appears to have lain within a palaeochannel in early prehistoric times; it was subsequently abandoned and filled with peat. A long peat sequence, probably spanning the late Mesolithic to early Iron Age periods, was recovered.

Riverside Works, Hertford Road, Barking TQ 4350 8436 PCA (Alexis Haslam) evaluation Mar 2007 Big Yellow Group plc HET07

An alluvial sequence of both marine transgression and regression, probably

associated with the River Roding, was revealed above the natural gravels. Two undated timber stakes were found, driven into a layer of peaty clay and sealed by a later alluvial deposit. A third timber, possibly a collapsed tree, was also revealed above the peat.

237–241 High Road, 430 Whalebone Lane North, Chadwell Heath TQ 4855 8814 MoLAS (Elaine Eastbury) evaluation May 2007 Explore Living HCL07

The W of the site had been eroded by a stream which silted up by the late 19th c. In the S and SE of the site were located the foundations of the 19th-c 'Beer House' beneath a 20th-c domestic house, and a possible robbed late-19th-c wall foundation which may represent a building depicted on the Ordnance Survey map dated 1864. Modern services also truncated the S and SE of the site. Natural gravel was recorded.

University of East London, Barking Campus, Longbridge Road, Barking TQ 4646 8565 and TQ 4864 8791 WA (Cornelius Barton) evaluation Aug 2007 (Matt Rous) building recording July 2007 CgMs Consulting on behalf of George Wimpey East London Ltd UEB07

Nineteen trenches were located in two areas, the first being within an area of existing university buildings, where modern building rubble and hardcore were recorded below the tarmac and above natural gravels. The second area lay within a former sports field; here topsoil and subsoil, possibly colluvial in origin, were recorded above natural gravels. All finds were modern in date. Analysis of the largest and most imposing university building found that much of the interior remained largely unaltered. As well as the art deco exterior, numerous original 1930s decorative features survive throughout the interior. These range from the decorative entrance hall and assembly hall on the ground floor, to simpler features, including the cast iron and brass balustrades in the stairwells, original wooden cubicles in some of the lavatories and brass door furniture found throughout the building. Elsewhere most of the buildings appear to have been adapted or altered to the changing needs of the technical college and, later, university. This is shown particularly in a building where small classrooms had been expanded in size to form large computer suites which were used until very recently. Many of the buildings were constructed from the 1950s onwards and are of utilitarian construction, often assembled from poor-quality building materials.

Marks Warren Quarry (Phase 7), Whalebone Lane North, Romford TQ 4852 8965 AS (Iain Williamson, Paul Harris) watching brief July 2007 Brett Lafarge Aggregates MWR06

FIELDWORK ROUND-UP

The monitoring and recording of topsoil stripping continued (*LA 11*, supp. 3 (2007), 57). Nine pits, three of which were prehistoric, and three furrows were recorded. A pair of c. 16th-c parallel ditches were also observed across the site.

A13 Ripple Road, Renwick Road Junction Improvements, Barking TQ 4697 8359 MoLAS (Mike Morley) watching brief Feb, May 2007 Jacobs Babbie RIP07

Natural gravels were overlain by 19th- and 20th-c made ground. In the E of the site there was evidence for a channel in a small valley connecting high ground to the N with low ground to the S, having partly incised down through the southern edge of the terrace gravels. This channel may well have provided a focus of activity for prehistoric populations.

8 River Road, Barking TQ 4520 8270 MoLAS (Jo Lyon, Peter Cardiff) watching brief Apr–May 2007 Environment Agency RIE07

Work on replacing sheet piling along the E bank of Barking Creek (River Roding) was monitored. A number of timbers were recorded in the short time allowed by tidal inundations; they are interpreted as part of a revetment which was dismantled in the 1930s when a river wall was installed.

Valence House, Becontree Avenue, Dagenham TQ 8410 8650 MoLAS (Aleksandra Cetera) evaluation May 2007 Mills Whipp Projects VNH07

Natural brickearth was overlain by modern make-up for the construction of the existing buildings.

BARNET

290–294, Golders Green Road, NW11 TQ 2410 8830 ASE (David Fallon) evaluation Nov 2007 CgMS Consulting Ltd GGZ07

London Clay mixed with gravels was cut by a linear feature, the nature of which is uncertain, and a small pit, both dating to the late 18th or 19th c. Topsoil sealed the N of the site and in the S of the site there was a layer of rubble and a brick surface.

Hendon School, Golders Rise, Hendon, NW4 TQ 2350 8890 UCL/HADAS (Gabe Moshenska) excavation June 2007 UCL Widening Participation Initiative/HADAS HDS06

Following an excavation in 2006 (*LA 11*, supp. 3 (2007), 57), a second trench was opened on the school's playing field with the assistance of pupils from the school. Natural strata were not reached and no structures were present but lots of finds, including Roman, medieval, 18th-, 19th- and 20th-c pottery sherds, clay pipes, modern coins and plastic detritus from much-disturbed soil were recovered. It is hoped to return to the site in 2008.

Middlesex University, Hatchcroft Development, The Burroughs, Hendon, NW4 TQ 2276 8929 AOC (Chris Clarke) evaluation Mar 2007 BPR Architects HCF07

In two of five trenches excavated, a post-medieval pond, an 18th-c ditch and a smaller, undated ditch were revealed above natural gravels. All these features are likely to have been part of landscaping associated with the construction of Grove House in 1753. In the SW and central areas of the site 19th- and 20th-c disturbance and truncation of deposits had occurred.

St Mary's (C of E) High School, Downage, Hendon, NW4 TQ 2320 8960 HADAS (Don Cooper) excavation June 2007 UCL Widening Participation initiative/HADAS MSD07

A community excavation to provide access to practical archaeology to the pupils and teachers of the school was undertaken in the school playing field. Natural strata were not reached. The trench yielded demolition rubbish and the foundations of part of a high jump pit, with no finds earlier than 1900.

The Stocks, Hadley Green West, Hadley Green, Barnet TQ 2440 9730 HADAS (Don Cooper) watching brief Aug 2007 Oliver and Saunders Ltd HDY07

The site is in the area of the Battle of Barnet. Natural gravels were overlain by a substantial deposit of made ground. No structures other than those of the demolished 1920s house were noted. Clay pipe, post-1900 pottery, modern coins and nails were the only finds.

Barnet Industrial Estate, Park Road, Barnet TQ 2481 9660 LP (Chaz Morse, Matt Williams) evaluation Sept–Oct 2007 M25 Securities Group PBE07

The site had been extensively truncated by previous development work during its use as an industrial estate in the mid 20th-c, and only 20th-c rubble and building remains were recorded above the natural clays.

BEXLEY

Crossness Sewage Treatment Works, Belvedere Road, Abbeywood, SE2 TQ 4883 8052 PCA (Guy Seddon) watching brief Sept–Oct 2007 Scott Wilson Ltd on behalf of Thames Water CXS07

Natural silty clay was sealed by a sequence of peat layers and brickearth, in turn overlain by modern made ground. In the W of the site one of the lowest peat layers contained the preserved remains of prehistoric yew trees still with some of their roots, indicating that they had fallen over because of natural causes.

Hall Place, Bourne Road, Bexley TQ 5014 7431 AOC (Cat Edwards) watching brief, building recording, excavation Nov–Dec 2007 Gifford for Bexley Heritage Trust HPE07

Work has taken place intermittently on site during drainage works around the exterior of the main Hall Place building and in the Northern Courtyard, where masonry has been found, some of which may pre-date Hall Place. The excavations have revealed a buried soil, possibly deposited during the landscaping of the garden terrace. WC

The Old Mill, Bexley High Street, Bexley TQ 4962 7347 WA (Gary Evans) watching brief Oct–Nov 2007 Apex Developments Ltd OMX07

Natural gravels were found to be overlain by modern levelling deposits and dumps, either dumped from the banks of the river or possibly into a mill pond, perhaps during the construction of the eastern wing of the Mill.

Pirelli Works, Crabtree Manor Way, Belvedere TQ 5046 7954 MoLAS (Craig Halsey) geoarchaeological evaluation Apr 2007 Astral Developments Ltd PWK07

Thirteen boreholes in two transects on the W and E edges of the site revealed Late Pleistocene floodplain gravels overlain by Early Holocene sands which were deposited as possible channel bars in a braided river environment. In the lower lying part of the site was a thin peat deposit which probably dates to the Mesolithic period and equates to the Tilbury II marine regression. Following a rise in sea level, the site was inundated by alluvial clays and silts, probably of the Thames II marine transgression. A subsequent drop in sea level produced a thick peat deposit representing a wooded flood plain, which probably equates with the Tilbury III and IV marine regressions. The upper part of the sequence consisted of alluvial clays deposited by overbank flooding, giving rise to a mud flat environment, followed by the development of a seasonally flooded grass meadow. These probably date from the Iron Age to historic period.

Splashworld, 43 Crook Log, Bexleyheath TQ 4770 7540 ASE (David Jamieson) evaluation Aug 2007 CgMs Consulting Ltd CLZ07

Three trenches toward the N of the site were found to be extensively truncated down to the natural clay and gravels by modern services.

Garage site, Foots Cray High Street, Sidcup TQ 4745 7090 TVAS (Andy Taylor) evaluation Sept 2007 Mizen Design FOC07
Made ground overlay natural brickearth or gravel. Subsoil and a relatively recent buried soil survived in places, but most of the site had been thoroughly truncated by the former garage.

146–152 Maidstone Road, Sidcup TQ 4788 7062 MoLAS (Nikki Rahmatova) watching brief Aug 2007 South Molton Development Ltd MDU07

Modern demolition rubble only was recorded; natural strata were not seen.

New Road, Abbey Wood, SE2 TQ 4770 7870 BAG (Pip Pulfer) evaluation, excavation Oct–Dec 2007 Mrs A Cleverley/Bexley Archaeological Group Management Committee NRD07

An underground structure was excavated in the back garden of a Victorian house. A damaged iron manhole cover rested on a square brick entrance measuring 0.51 by 0.47 m beneath which a shaft 0.94 m in diameter led down to a wider chamber below. The internal brickwork of the structure was finer than that of the entrance.

Excavation outside the structure showed signs of deep cultivation, including small particles of chalk or lime and several sherds of medieval pottery. Members of the Kent Underground Research Group assisted by descending into the structure to remove debris and take measurements. The internal diameter was 1.81 m and the external diameter 2.24 m. Many finds were recovered including window glass, pottery, animal bone, radio valves, part of a World War II gas mask, poison bottles, and Horlicks, Virol and Shippam's bottles, suggesting a 1940s date for the fill, although it was not fully excavated. The total depth of the structure was estimated at approximately 3 m. It was concluded that the structure was a disused cesspit of probable 19th-c date, although it is not mentioned in the deeds of the house (dated 1899). WC

Norman Road, Belvedere TQ 4975 8065 PCA (Stuart Holden) evaluation Sept–Nov 2007 Cory Environmental Ltd on behalf of Riverside Resource Recovery Ltd NNB07 Natural gravel was sealed by alluvial deposits which were overlaid by peat. Alluvium sealed the peat and was overlaid by 19th–20th-c made ground. A single sherd from a 1st/2nd-c jar was recovered from above the peat.

Land adjacent to 202 North Cray Road, Sidcup TQ 4880 7163 BAG (Pip Pulfer) excavation Apr–Nov 2007 Bexley Archaeological Group Management Committee ANC05

Following work in 2006 (*LA 11*, supp. 3 (2007), 58), limited excavation continued for a third season in the area behind the site of the 17th-c almshouses. One new trench was opened and deposits containing pottery of 18th–19th-c date were recorded beneath modern demolition rubble. WC

BRENT

Cricklewood Bus Garage, 329 Edgware Road, NW2 TQ 2331 8629 MoLAS (Johanna Vuolteenaho) evaluation Oct 2007 Metroline Ltd CBJ07

A substantial flat-bottomed Roman ditch and an undated posthole were observed in one of two trenches. Modern truncation from services and intrusions were observed, as well as extensive contamination of sub-surface deposits. WC

Empire Way WO7, Wembley TQ 1901 8565 AOC (Les Capon) watching brief Oct 2007 RPS Planning EMW07

All three test pits contained sequences comprising demolition rubble and made ground overlying London Clay. It appears that truncation took place prior to the deposition of the made-ground, removing any previously existing subsoil deposits. This probably occurred during the development of the site in the early 20th c.

Wembley WO3, Engineers Way, Wembley TQ 1930 8576 AOC (Fitz) watching brief May 2007 RPS Planning WEV07

Of the nine test pits recorded, the natural brickearth was located in six and made ground was seen to the full depth in the other three, suggesting that the area has been considerably truncated in the 20th c.

Wembley WO4, Engineers Way, Wembley TQ 1901 8565 AOC (Chris Clarke) watching brief June 2007 RPS Planning WEM07

Made ground above London Clay was recorded, truncation having removed any previously existing subsoil deposits. This is likely to have occurred during development of the site during the 20th c.

Wembley Development WO5, Brent TQ 1916 8565 AOC (Leigh Savage) watching brief Sept 2007 RPS Planning WKW07

All three test pits contained sequences comprising demolition rubble and redeposited London Clay (made ground) overlying London Clay. It appears that truncation took place prior to the deposition of the made ground, removing any previously existing subsoil deposits. This probably occurred during the development of the site in the early 20th c.

The Green Man, Slough Lane, Kingsbury, NW9 TQ 2012 8854 PCA (James Langthorne) evaluation Apr–May 2007 Peachwalk Properties Ltd /Thornsett Apartments Ltd GMZ07

Natural clay was sealed by 16th/18th-c redeposited clay, the likely result of terracing. Subsoil above, dated to the 16th/18th c, was cut by the foundations of a demolished 19th-c out-building of the Green Man pub, and by four posts: part of a fence line.

BROMLEY

H Smith Yard, Bellefield Road, Fordcroft, Orpington TQ 4660 6750 PCA (Joanna Taylor) evaluation, watching brief Mar–Oct 2007 Green Acre Homes SE Ltd BFF05

Following the 2005 investigations (*LA 11*, supp. 2 (2006), 27) a third phase of evaluation and a subsequent watching brief were undertaken prior to the removal and reinstatement of Bellefield Road. One trench, excavated in two phases, was positioned at the N edge of the E half of the road, immediately adjacent to the Roman Bath House walls (a Scheduled Monument) uncovered during the 2006 evaluation. Evidence for natural brickearth sealed by a pre-Roman or Roman colluvial layer was recorded. The colluvium was cut by a tile and flint Roman foundation which possibly represented the back wall of the western room of the Roman bathhouse. To the E of the bathhouse a N–S ditch was recorded, possibly the continuation of a Roman ditch found in the mid-late 1960s. A number of layers and/or pit fills of probable Roman date were also recorded above the colluvial layer. Two Saxon W–E aligned grave cuts, one of which was excavated, truncated the earlier horizon at the E end of the trench, and two more graves were uncovered but not excavated during the watching brief. Due to

the acidic nature of the soil the human remains were severely degraded, although enough skeletal material was present in the excavated grave to identify the burial as extended. A number of associated grave goods was also recovered and the presence of an iron shield boss, an iron spearhead and an iron knife within the assemblage suggested a male burial. Another phase of colluvial accumulation occurred after the disuse of the cemetery. It was eventually cut by two linear features of unknown date and function, which were sealed by an indurated chalk layer, probably representing a late 19th/20th-c precursor to the existing Bellefield Road.

The Wickets, 10 Cherry Orchard Close, Orpington TQ 4743 6790 WA (Hilary Valler) evaluation June 2007 McAleer Projects CJY07

Garden soil and subsoil lay above the natural clay.

Cherry Orchard Close, St Mary Cray, Orpington TQ 4744 6785 WA (Gary Evans) evaluation Dec 2007 Skillcrown Homes Ltd WCD07

A silted-up post-medieval field boundary ditch was uncovered above the natural silty clay.

Endeva House, Cray Avenue, St Mary Cray TQ 4695 6815 PCA (Stuart Holden) evaluation Apr–May 2007 Bilsdale Properties Ltd EHB07

Natural gravel was overlain by ploughsoil, in turn sealed by made ground.

The Crystal Palace, Crystal Palace Park, Crystal Palace Parade, SE19 TQ 3400 7100 MoLAS (Julian Bowsher, Bruce Watson) evaluation May–June 2007 London Development Agency CYT07

Natural clay and silt of the hill slope had been terraced extensively in the 1850s for construction of the Crystal Palace and associated park. Within the area of the Crystal Palace, brick walls and other structural features were found. They included the truncated bases of the cast iron columns which supported the building, walls and a surface associated with Paxton's Tunnel, the base of the southern nave fountain with associated electricity and water supplies, and internal and external wall foundations. Associated with these structures were deposits of debris from the fire which destroyed the Palace in 1936, marble mouldings from the fountain, stucco mouldings, and other building materials and artefacts. The remains of the Palace were covered in often deep deposits of imported modern rubble from the use of the site for landfill after the fire. On the Lower Terrace, it was found that the fountains and their basin structures had been removed, leaving an underlying control room with associated pipework, a few redeposited pieces of the structures and organic silts from the basins. These were sealed beneath modern landscaping. The structures of the stone stairs were also found to have been removed, leaving partially damaged brick supporting walls.

FIELDWORK ROUND-UP

Eltham College, Grove Park Road, Mottingham, SE9 TQ 4181 7301 PCA (Ireneo Grosso) watching brief Oct 2007 Thomas Ford & Partners on behalf of Eltham College ECL07

An undated ploughsoil was found overlying the natural brickearth. A late 19th/early 20th-c drainage system was recorded towards the centre of the site, otherwise modern made ground sealed the ploughsoil.

79 High Street, St Mary Cray, Orpington TQ 4723 6813 AS (Chris Pole) evaluation Jan 2007 Pure Lake New Homes Ltd MCZ07

Modern features associated with the construction and demolition of the building that previously occupied the site were recorded. In the E of the site the ground was found to have been truncated down to the natural gravel.

The George Public House, High Street, Farnborough TQ 4440 6430 AS (Chris Pole) evaluation Jan 2007 Pure Lake New Homes Ltd GEP07

Elements of the 19th-c George and Dragon Inn which formerly occupied the western part of the site from at least 1847 onwards were revealed. These included two cellars, constructed with flint and brick walls in the NW of the site; to the east were the floor under-coursing and walls of a possible toilet block of the same date. Also revealed was a 17th-c pit with a tiled base containing domestic refuse, an undated brick-lined well and the outline of a building.

Ruxley Manor Garden Centre, Maidstone Road, Sidcup TQ 4853 7024 PCA (Paw Jorgensen) watching brief Oct 2007 Ruxley Manor Garden Centre RUX07

Excavation of an electrical service trench to the N of the 13th-c St Botolph's church, a Scheduled Monument, revealed three severely truncated human burials above natural sand and disarticulated human remains. They were sealed by medieval cemetery soil with modern made ground above.

Sandy Lane, Sidcup TQ 4786 7021 MoLAS (Peter Cardiff) evaluation Apr 2007 Conrad Phoenix (London) Ltd SLZ07

Natural sand was sealed by a layer of organic silt, overlain by a possible redeposited silty sand. Modern topsoil completed the sequence.

Scadbury Manor House (Ornamental Pathway), Old Perry Street, Chislehurst TQ 4588 7007 ODAS (Alan Hart) excavation May–Dec 2007 SCV07

Under Victorian dumped soil lay a damaged patterned avenue, probably of 17th-c date, leading to the moated manor house. Yellow Dutch bricks in semicircles enclosed cobbled surfaces, with a robbed-out central path which probably was originally of stone. The cobbles and bricks were bedded in gravel which lay on flints above natural sandy clay. WC

Tetty Way, 132–144 High Street (rear), Bromley TQ 4019 6923 MoLAS (Sian Anthony) evaluation Feb 2007 Vision Homes Ltd TTW07

Alluvial deposits relating to a stream known from historic maps was recorded above natural gravel. Several small landscaping pit or ditch features of 19th–20th-c date and a 20th-c property boundary wall were located.

CAMDEN

Holbrook House, 8–18 Great Queen Street, WC2 TQ 3049 8135 MoLAS (David Sankey) evaluation Mar 2007 Henderson HOK07

Truncated London Clay beneath modern deposits and foundations were recorded.

125 High Holborn, WC1 TQ 3046 8155 MoLAS (David Sankey) watching brief Nov 2006 Groundsoft Ltd HHZ06

Truncated natural gravels or London Clay were recorded.

King's Cross: The North Stanley Building, Pancras Road, NW1 TQ 3008 8319 PCA (Alex Rose-Deacon) building survey Mar 2007 Argent (Kings Cross) Ltd KXA07

The Grade II Listed Stanley Buildings, originally comprising five blocks, were purpose-built in 1864–5 as low-rental philanthropic housing by the Improved Industrial Dwellings Co. The other three former blocks have been demolished, leaving a N and S building. The N Stanley Building was recorded prior to demolition.

King's Cross: The Great Northern Hotel, Pancras Road, NW1 TQ 3019 8303 PCA (Tom O'Gorman, Shane Maher) building survey, watching brief Oct 2007 – Jan 2008 Argent (Kings Cross) Ltd KXB07

The Great Northern Hotel, a Grade II Listed building, was constructed in 1853–4 by the Great Northern Railway to serve its adjacent terminus of King's Cross. The basement, ground and first floors were recorded. Monitoring of the excavation of test pits was also carried out. Brick footings and floor support walls of 19th-c date were observed throughout the site. All subsurface structures were built on a brick base, supported by a concrete foundation slab resting on a bed of brick rubble. The footings for both the exterior and interior hotel walls were probably keyed into this for structural integrity. The various cross walls observed in the basement area may have acted as supports for the original floor, as the present concrete floor is probably a later addition. Steel and brick reinforcements for the Fleet sewer and the NE limit of the sewer itself were recorded. The reinforcements were built to support the weight of the extension to the hotel in c. 1900. WC

King's Cross: Granary Complex, Kings Cross Central, York Way, N1 TQ 3010 8349 and TQ 3017 8361 PCA (Amelia Fairman) watching brief Nov 2006 – Apr 2007 Argent (Kings Cross) Ltd KXC06

Natural clay was sealed by 19th-c made-ground deposits. The 19th-c footings for still extant walls were recorded, together with contemporary subterranean structures relating to the former canal basin. A series of 19th-c services was also recorded, consisting

of ceramic, lead and, most commonly, cast iron pipes. The prevalence of cast iron hydraulic pipes testifies to the extent to which hydraulic power was utilised in the Granary during the 19th c.

King's Cross: Exel Bridge and Regent's Canal Wall, Goods Way, NW1 TQ 3016 8345 PCA (Tom O'Gorman) building survey Oct 2007 Argent (Kings Cross) Ltd KXD07

The Regent's Canal opened in 1820, predating the construction of King's Cross Goods Yard by some three decades. The construction of the Yard, with its ground level generally raised above canal towpath level, necessitated the building of a retaining wall on the N side of the canal. A boundary wall on the S side of the canal was built at the same time, delimiting an area soon occupied by gasworks. The Exel Bridge was built by Robert McAlpine & Sons and spans the canal. It is of reinforced concrete and dates from c. 1920 when the road S of the canal was extended.

King's Cross: The Western Stables, King's Cross Goods Yard, NW1 TQ 3017 8361 PCA (Tom O'Gorman) building survey May 2007 Argent (Kings Cross) Ltd KXF07

Within the Goods Yard there are two sets of subterranean stables, one to the E of the Granary and one to the west. The W stables run beneath the middle and S end of the Western Transit Shed. The investigation monitored the clearance of demolition rubble from within the stables and also involved a preliminary assessment of the stables structure, including their original function and the recording of modifications to the layout and usage. Evidence of wartime air-raid shelter use and later theatre equipment storage was also noted.

King's Cross Central: Eastern Goods Yard/Stable, Pancras Road, NW1 TQ 3015 8361 PCA (James Langthorne) watching brief Nov–Dec 2007 Argent (King's Cross) Ltd KXI07

The early phase of the investigation identified redeposited London Clay sealed by modern made ground. WC

King's Cross Central: The Shared Service Yard, NW1 TQ 3018 8317 PCA (Malgorzata Malecka) watching brief Sept 2007 Argent (King's Cross) Ltd KXJ07

Concrete footings and the stepped foundation for the extant 19th-c building overlay redeposited gravel. Natural strata were not reached.

King's Cross Redevelopment: St Pancras Road Re-Alignment, St Pancras Road, NW1 TQ 3009 8312 PCA (Amelia Fairman) watching brief June–July 2007 Nutall on behalf of Argent (King's Cross) Ltd PNK07

Natural gravelly clay had been severely truncated by late 19th-c and modern 20th-c developments. A 19th-c culvert, contemporary footings and an external wall were recorded close to the extant German Gymnasium; the wall is believed to demarcate the original frontage of the building. Modern made ground and resurfacing layers sealed natural deposits and features.

Kings Cross Station, East Range Refurbishment and Construction of Platform Y, N1 TQ 3031 8305 MoLAS (Isca Howell) evaluation Sept 2007 Lang O'Rourke on behalf of Network Rail ERC07

Natural brickearth was overlain, in one of two test pits, by 19th-c made ground, in the second test pit, by modern structures and sewer pipe. WC

Kings Cross Station: Northwest Block and Northern Building, Pancras Road, N1 TQ 3023 8321 MoLAS (Stephen Turner, Gemma Stevenson) watching brief Dec 2007 Network Rail KNX07

Three test pits revealed made ground associated with the construction of the station. Another revealed alluvial clay (possibly re-deposited) below modern made ground and tarmac. Stepped brick foundations for a standing structure were observed in a final pit. WC

King's Cross Underground Station Redevelopment, Phase 2 Works, Bomb Gap, NW1 TQ 3019 8306 MoLAS (Sian Anthony) watching brief Nov–Dec 2007 Network Rail KXS01

Following a watching brief in 2003 (*LA 10*, supp. 3 (2004), 65), further work took place beneath the open area in front of the Great Northern Hotel and new underground access points. The 'Bomb Gap' site lies between two standing buildings of the Western Range of the station. Below the existing concrete basement floor were disturbed and re-deposited London Clays mixed with construction rubble. Footings of 19th–20th-c brick walls were observed within these deposits, which were aligned with the surrounding buildings and represent the foundations of the building bombed during World War II.

36–43 Kirby Street, EC1 TQ 3139 8180 MoLAS (David Saxby) evaluation Jan 2007 Unite Integrated Solutions KIT07

Modern concrete overlay demolished 19th-c basements which had cut into natural sands.

21 Perrins Walk, Hampstead, NW3 TQ 2632 8560 PCA (James Langthorne) watching brief Sept 2007 Barbara Weiss Architects PWH07

Natural clay was sealed by modern made ground with either flagstones or topsoil above.

33 Queen Square, Bloomsbury, WC1 TQ 3041 8199 MoLAS (Alison Telfer) watching brief Jan 2007 University College London Hospital NHS Trust QSQ07

A cesspit and a garden wall associated with the original 18th-c property were recorded. Three waterlaid deposits which may have related to springs in the vicinity that once supplied water to the area, were noted.

St Giles Court, St Giles High Street, WC2 TQ 3002 8134 MoLAS (Sian Anthony) excavation Nov 2006 – Feb 2007 and Aug–Oct 2007 Stanhope plc SIC06

Following work in 2006 (*LA 11*, supp. 3 (2007), 59) the excavation focused on two courtyards within the standing building of St Giles Court: the central courtyard and the

southern courtyard. The earliest features excavated in the southern courtyard consisted of medieval intercutting ditches and pits, including possible 16th–17th-c cesspits. The ditches and pits probably represent yard or work areas located to the rear of properties that fronted onto the High Street. Remains of 17th–18th-c buildings and structures survived in small areas, most having been removed by later buildings. These consisted of brick-lined cesspits, cobbled surfaces and cellar walls. Parts of Victorian buildings, having survived the clearance of the site in the 1940s, were also recorded: two vaulted cellars and a large industrial cellar, identified from historic maps as bacon curing premises. In a trench at the E side of the central courtyard remains were found for the medieval period of a horse skeleton and a series of stakeholes, indicating a possible fence line. An early cobbled courtyard surface was found, possibly the 17th-c Eagle and Child Yard. Above this were the remains of Victorian tenement buildings on either side of a small alleyway known then as Clarks Buildings. Drains and sewers were uncovered underneath the alleyway and the cellar room of one of the tenements was exposed, complete with fireplace, skirting boards and open sewer in the floor. A trench at the W side of the courtyard also revealed activity of probable 17th-c date, including a ditch and a sequence of cesspits, sewers and building remains related to the rear of Church Street (now Bucknall Street) and the early Hampshire Hog Yard. Other buildings found were a series of four vaulted cellars which may have been connected with a brewery on site from the early 19th c. Later Victorian buildings included a police barracks.

Tottenham Court Road Station Upgrade, WC1, WC2 TQ 2981 8134 MoLAS (Jez Taylor, Sian Anthony) watching brief June–Nov 2007 London Underground Ltd TCZ07

A series of watching briefs were carried out on sites in the streets around Tottenham Court Road underground station. In a trench near the Astoria Theatre, Charing Cross Road, a brick wall and a possible rubbish pit, both of probable 18th–19th-c date were observed. In another trench on the W side of the road, N of Falconberg Court, an 18th–19th-c wall was observed, as well as a Victorian brick culvert. In Earnshaw Street deposits of probable 17th–18th-c date and Victorian brickwork were noted. A trench on the N side of Falconberg Court revealed natural sand beneath an organic fine silt which probably represented marshland or a silted-up man-made channel. It was sealed by an 18th-c deposit. In one of two trenches in Falconberg Mews a brick and stone culvert, apparently of 18th–19th-c date, was recorded; in the other trench an undated organic silt deposit, indicating marshy conditions, was observed. A later deposit is dated to the 18th–19th c. A N–S Victorian sewer was revealed in Manette Street, as well as, in section, two external surface layers which may represent early occupation, although no dating evidence

was recovered. These surfaces were cut by a brick and stone structure possibly dating to the 16th–18th c. At the junction of St Giles High Street with Earnshaw Street, a brick arch of likely Victorian date and an associated brick wall were recorded. In Soho Square a sequence of layers of probable 17th–18th-c date were recorded, probably cut by a brick drain or sewer. In a trench in the SE corner, a brick yard surface, possibly of 17th–18th-c date was overlain by an arched brick structure – apparently a sewer – of similar date. On the W side of Tottenham Court Road, at the junction with Oxford Street, a trench revealed an 18th–19th-c deposit and a small area of possible pre-Victorian brick wall. WC

264–7 Tottenham Court Road and 5 Great Russell Street, W1 TQ 2983 8143 MoLAS (Jez Taylor) watching brief Feb–Oct 2007 London & Regional Ltd TNC06

Following a building survey in 2006 (*LA 11*, supp. 3 (2007), 59–60), a watching brief was carried out. Natural gravels were recorded in test pits. In three test pits a brick cellar wall and backfill, dated to the late 18th or the 19th c, was noted. A Victorian brick wall was observed in another test pit, and further backfills, probably also Victorian, were noted. The walls presumably fell out of use when the building was re-developed in the late 19th c. Other works monitored included insertion of props to support the N wall of the Dominion Theatre (immediately to the S) and underpinning in the same area.

Road Bridge and Retaining Wall, Wharf Road, NW1 TQ 3010 8349 PCA (Amelia Fairman) watching brief May–June 2007 Northwest Holst Ltd on behalf of Argent (Kings Cross) Ltd WFI07

Natural clay was observed in some trial pits, however the site appears to have been subject to intensive redevelopment during the 19th and 20th c. A number of 19th-c features were observed, consisting of footings for still extant walls and possible 19th-c walls relating to the Regent's Canal. The remains of the former retaining wall for the canal basin were also recorded. Made ground and surfaces of 20th-c date were observed in all trial pits.

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Project Centurion, St Alphage House, EC2 TQ 3249 8160 MoLAS (Malcolm McKenzie) evaluation Aug–Sept 2007 Hammerson plc AHC07

Seven evaluation pits were excavated within the car park of St Alphage House and one in the basement of the adjoining Plough public house. Four of these produced evidence for the medieval defensive City Ditch. No evidence of the Roman city wall was present. Natural sand and gravel was observed.

Bow Bells House, Bread Street, EC4 TQ 3233 8114 MoLAS (Isca Howell) watching brief Jan–Mar 2007 Bow Bells House Partnership BBB05

FIELDWORK ROUND-UP

Following an excavation in 2006 (*LA 11*, supp. 3 (2007), 60) a watching brief took place on excavations for the installation of several inspection chamber pits and sumps. A sump in the NW of the site and adjacent to the Cheapside frontage exposed a layer of redeposited brickearth that may have been levelling in a natural depression. It was cut by a beam slot which probably lay perpendicular to the Roman road to the N of the site, and a pit. They were overlain by fire debris. A 19th-c well, which may have been situated in the cellar of a Cheapside property, was recorded. In central area of the site a N-S chalk wall foundation was observed in a drain run. To the E of the foundation two deposits, including fire debris, may have been backfill of a cellar. Two pits and a probable well were observed in a trench adjacent to Bread Street. To the W a sequence was recorded above natural brickearth consisting of gravel levelling for a brickearth floor overlaid by occupation debris. This complements remains found elsewhere and suggests there was a Roman building here. A late medieval rubbish pit – probably for kitchen waste – was observed cutting a layer of redeposited brickearth in a sump on the Bread Street frontage. In another sump to the N, a layer of fire debris was noted at its base.

100 Bishopsgate, 1–20 Camomile Street, 61 St Mary Axe, 15–16 St Helen's Place, 80–90 Bishopsgate, EC2 TQ 3324 8137 MoLAS (Raoul Bull) evaluation Feb 2007 Great Portland Estates BMX07

Five test pits were excavated both within the present buildings and in the open areas outside them. Natural gravels and brickearth were found to have been truncated by quarry pits of Roman, medieval and 17th–19th-c date. In a test pit in the centre of site a Roman quarry pit was cut by pits of similar date, and a series of 16th–17th-c dumped layers were cut by brick walls of late 17th to late 18th-c date, all truncated by a modern pipe trench. On the W side of the site, natural sand was overlain by medieval dumped deposits which were truncated by a cellar of 14th–17th-c date; the walls of its NE corner survived. This structure may have been related to the Parish Clerks' Company, which occupied the site from the late medieval period onwards. A 17th–19th-c robber trench had cut through the cellar infill and the wall itself. Some 18th–19th-c brickwork survived along the W edge of the site.

Rolls House, Arnold House and 4–6 Breams Buildings, EC4 TQ 3125 8132 PCA (Paul Morrison) watching brief June–Dec 2007 Delancey Arnold Company RLH01

The monitoring of the ground reduction and underpinning works followed work in 2005 (*LA 11*, supp. 2 (2006), 29). Modern deposits and the footings for the N wall of the basement of the Rolls building were recorded. Natural strata were not reached.

Heron Tower (Kempson House, 35–37 Camomile Street and Bishopsgate House, 106–126 Bishopsgate), EC3 TQ 3325 8125

MoLAS (Isca Howell, David Sorapure, Stephen Turner) evaluation, excavation Aug–Nov 2007 Heron Property Corporation Ltd KPH05

Following work in 2006 (*LA 11*, supp. 3 (2007), 60), two trenches were excavated, both revealing intensive brickearth extraction probably during the Roman period. The medieval and later City Ditch, and its successive fills, were located and, though Roman, medieval and probable 16th-c pottery was recovered, there was comparatively little, indicating frequent cleaning and re-cutting. To the S, where the City Wall was expected, only clean brickearth was observed, suggesting that the course of the wall lies beneath Camomile Street to the S of the site, or has been removed. A section of Tudor wall and a section of the 19th-c Irongate sewer were located in the S. A number of shallow trial pits associated with the re-routing of the Irongate sewer were monitored, most of which revealed only modern services, made ground and surfaces. A 19th-c brick feature was recorded in one pit, and a dump of unfrosted bricks observed in another. Modern truncation had removed all deposits to the natural brickearth at the N end of both trenches.

Lonsdale House, 24–32 Chancery Lane, EC4 TQ 3115 8124 MoLAS (Julian Bowsher) evaluation Feb 2007 2Plan Project Management Ltd LCC06

Following an evaluation in 2006 (*LA 11*, supp. 3 (2007), 60), a single trench was excavated against the W wall of the E courtyard. Natural gravel and subsoil was observed in one corner of the trench which otherwise contained only modern fill and occasional fragments of 18th–19th-c brick, possibly associated with the nearby standing wall.

City of London Information Centre Soakaway, Carter Lane Gardens, EC4 TQ 3205 8105 MoLAS (David Sankey) watching brief July–Sept 2007 City of London ICS07

The excavation of a soakaway on the site of Cook's Warehouses (built 1852, demolished after World War II) was monitored. When the warehouses were constructed a Viking gravestone in Ringerike style was unearthed at approximately 20 feet below ground level. A wall which appeared to pre-date the warehouse was observed at 3 m below ground level, with reworked natural gravels below. If the record of the gravestone's recovery is correct then it must have been a secondary context, possibly quarry infill.

22 Chancery Lane, EC4 TQ 3115 8131 MoLAS (David Sankey) watching brief Aug–Dec 2007 City of London CCQ06

Following an evaluation in 2006 (*LA 11*, supp. 3 (2007), 60), a watching brief exposed the remains of foundations of Symonds Inn – featured in Dicken's *Bleak House*. They consisted of brick walls and semi-cellar walls of various phases, preliminarily dated to 1450/1500–1600 and 1666. This is broadly contemporary with the construction of Lincoln's Inn Old Hall on the

opposite side of Chancery Lane. There were also mass foundations of re-used chalk rubble, bricks and shaped greensand blocks. A domed brick well with pipe inlet was recorded in an underpinning hole (to the access between this site and the former Rolls Building (King's College)). WC

Streetscene Sewer Drop Shaft, 2 Charterhouse Square (opposite), junction with Carthusian Street, EC1 TQ 3262 8189 MoLAS (Andy Daykin) watching brief Feb 2007 City of London Streetscene CQC07

The excavation of a sewer drop shaft and tunnel was monitored. Truncated natural gravel was overlaid by ground consolidation and dumped deposits – one of which contained a single 13th–14th-c sherd – for the construction of a brick building of 18th-c date. One corner of this building, with an internal brick floor, was located in the middle of the drop shaft. In the SW corner of the trench was a brick structure of 19th–20th-c date.

EDF Ductshare Cheapside Project, EC4 TQ 3170 8126 – TQ 3230 8110 MoLAS (David Sankey) watching brief Feb–Apr 2007 EDF Energy DSC06

Monitoring was undertaken on a composite duct trench from the former Seacole House to Cannon Street via Cheapside, Foster Lane, New Change, St Paul's Churchyard, Ludgate Hill and Old Bailey. Several late 18th- and 19th-c walls and arched cellar foundations were recorded.

City of London mains replacement works, EC2, 3 & 4 TQ 3360 8130 – TQ 3125 8100 CA (Rosie Cummings, Katie Johnson) watching brief Jan–Dec 2007 Thames Water Utilities TMM06

Pipe installation works continue throughout the City (*LA 11*, supp. 3 (2007), 61). In general, works have revealed only 19th-c and later made ground or fills, often relating to previous and existing services. A number of brick remains of similar date have also been exposed, including wall footings and backfilled basements, in many cases probably former coal cellars. See below for specific archaeological finds (QUR07 and NWA07). WC

Piercy House, 7–9 Cophthall Avenue, EC2 TQ 3276 8141 MoLAS (Aaron Birchenough, Hana Lewis) watching brief Nov–Dec 2007 Ian Springford Architects on behalf of Apex Hotels PEY07

London clay was noted below alluvial clay and peaty layers. Above the alluvial clay was a deposit containing a single sherd of Roman pottery dated to AD 50–160. These are likely to be deposits within a channel of the nearby Walbrook stream. Modern brick rubble and concrete lay above.

Streetscene Drop Shaft, 81 Cornhill (opposite junction with Finch Lane), EC2 TQ 3289 8112 MoLAS (Andy Daykin) watching brief Mar 2007 City of London Streetscene CNF07

Monitoring of work on a drop shaft for a sewer connection and an associated tunnel took place. Above truncated natural brickearth was a levelling deposit, dated to

the 2nd half of the 1st c AD, for a mortar surface. This was overlain by silt and then make-up, dated to 4th–5th c, for the construction of a large wall of probable Roman date. The wall, probably aligned N–S, was constructed of ragstone, with sandstone and some flint, randomly coursed. Dumping had occurred against its N face. Above were mid-late 13th-c deposits which had been truncated by services.

Crosby Square (The Pinnacle), pavement outside 22–24, 38 Bishopsgate, EC2 TQ 3313 8123 MoLAS (Ken Pitt) watching brief Feb–Mar 2007 The Pinnacle No.1 Ltd CYQ05

An evaluation in 2005 (*LA 11*, supp. 2 (2006), 29) was followed by a watching brief. A borehole outside 22–24 Bishopsgate revealed natural gravel beneath a wall and compacted rubble fill of red unfrosted bricks. This was sealed by modern rubble and backfill beneath the pavement slab. A borehole on the S side of Great St Helens indicated that a pit had cut into the natural brickearth and was sealed by a dumped deposit dated to the mid-1st – mid-2nd c. Above was a series of Roman occupation deposits, the top showing evidence of fire debris and burnt brickearth floors. These were sealed by disturbed deposits and modern infill. WC

Mariner House, Crutched Friars, EC1 TQ 3344 8086 MoLAS (Charlotte North) watching brief July 2007 City Inn Ltd MCF06 Following an evaluation in 2006 (*LA 11*, supp. 3 (2007), 61), two more test pits were monitored. An undated deposit was recorded in both pits, cut by masonry walls which may represent part of the 19th-c East India Company building which stood on the site. The walls were covered by a make-up layer beneath the modern concrete slab. Natural deposits were not observed.

Drapers' Gardens, 12 Throgmorton Avenue, EC2 TQ 3282 8140 (Neil Hawkins) watching brief, excavation Jan–Oct 2007 Exemplar Developments LLP and Canary Wharf Developments DGT06

Following excavations in 2006 (*LA 11*, supp. 3 (2007), 61), further excavations found that the natural gravels were cut by a palaeochannel, one of the streams of the River Walbrook which ran N–S before turning SW, and overlaid by alluvial deposits representing flooding from the various Walbrook streams. An E–W timber corduroy dated to AD 62, possibly a trackway, with an associated ditch and revetted channel, crossed the SW part of the site. The channel was subsequently blocked off at its eastern end by a revetted timber causeway. On the N bank of this channel were three timber boxes containing infant remains, together with a complete wooden domestic door. During the late 1st c, a N–S road was constructed above substantial dumped deposits; it had revetted channels on either side which replaced the numerous small streams of the Walbrook. This was soon superseded by another wider road surface after more consolidation. Two timber-framed

buildings were constructed during the early 2nd c, one on either side of the road, both at the southern end of the site. These structures were associated with a timber-lined box drain, an external surface and a well. In the later 2nd c four timber-framed piled buildings were constructed to the E of the road with a series of timber pipes between. Three had brickearth surfaces and one an *opus signinum* floor. Two of these buildings were separated by an interior corridor which had painted plaster walls. Small alleys delineated the buildings as did timber box drains, which led up to small timber bridges that crossed the roadside channel. The northern building was destroyed by fire. These buildings were replaced by four new buildings, one of which had a timber plank floor and there was evidence of wattle walls. A large group of small, heavily burnt pits associated with industrial activity were also revealed. One of the structures was extended in the 3rd c into one large strip building with associated out-buildings, box drains and external cobbled surfaces. Two further buildings were constructed with clay wall sills and brickearth floors, whilst to the N, a probable open-sided timber-framed building contained two keyhole ovens. Water features consisted of an E–W length of bored timber pipes with a lead 'spout' fitted to the top of it and a square, clay-lined tank. Activity in the 4th c consisted of 3 timber-lined wells, one of which contained a hoard of copper-alloy and pewter vessels, and the piled foundations of buildings. The major N–S revetted channel was still open at this time and was diverting towards the NE corner of the site. Medieval structural features consisted of four chalk foundation pads on timber piles which, together with other piles, may have been part of one building. A 13th/14th-c ditch or channel cut into the top of the main N–S Roman channel; at its S end was a collapsed fence along its eastern edge. Other contemporary features were a pit and a barrel well in the NE corner of the site. A single 18th-c pit was recorded in the NE part of the site.

Fleetway House, 22–25 Farringdon Street, EC4 TQ 3165 8135 MoLAS (Bruce Watson, Jez Taylor) evaluation Mar–June 2007 Sturgis Associates on behalf of Scottish Widows FWH07

Natural gravels or London Clay were recorded below modern deposits and concrete.

87–88 Farringdon Street, 2–18 St Bride Street, EC4 TQ 3159 8127 MoLAS (Andy Daykin, Isca Howell) excavation June–Dec 2007 Development Securities plc FRZ06

Two phases of work were begun before demolition of the existing buildings, following an evaluation of the site (*LA 11*, supp. 3 (2007), 64). Much of the site had already been excavated for the new buildings. At the N end of the site levelling deposits of 18th–19th-c date were recorded, as well as the remains of 19th-c walls and Victorian foundations adjacent to Harp Alley. Over the rest of the site a sequence of

the late 15th – early 17th-c levelling deposits were identified, as well as the remains of late 17th–18th-c brick walls. A small number of pits were revealed in the E of the site; some of these contained cattle horn-cores, providing evidence of local industry in the 17th c. Evidence was found across the site for land reclamation of the Fleet Valley. In the E of the site, adjacent to Farringdon Street, remains were found of a late 17th–18th-c cellared building with a brick floor. WC

20 Fenchurch Street, EC3 TQ 3308 8088 MoLAS (Peter Cardiff) watching brief July–Aug 2007 DP9 FCU05

A series of test pits were monitored, following an evaluation in 2005 (*LA 11*, supp. 2 (2006), 30). Those in the southern part of the site revealed modern disturbance below the basement slab, as did a single pit near the Philpot Lane frontage. Another test pit beside Philpot Lane at the western end of the basement contained probable Roman and medieval layers above brickearth, sealed by modern made ground and concrete. Roman deposits and part of a foundation wall containing re-used worked stone were recorded to the S of an E–W retaining wall. WC

Fen Court (outside 2–5), EC3 TQ 3322 8100 MoLAS (David Sankey) watching brief Mar–Apr 2007 City of London Streetscene FNT07 Ground reduction and the excavation of a deep shaft were monitored. Fragmentary disarticulated human bone was recovered, probably disturbed from the churchyard of St Gabriel Fenchurch, in which the site lies. The church was destroyed during the Great Fire and not rebuilt, although the churchyard continued in use for burials into the 18th c, and several grave monuments have been retained. Four historic wall foundations were exposed. On the W side of the court was a wall made of 15th–16th-c bricks. The E side of the court was marked with a late-17th- or 18th-c wall which had several buttresses on the graveyard side, typical of a dwarf wall that supports cast-iron fencing. The N side of the courtyard had been cut off in the 19th or early 20th c by a further wall, and a stock brick wall on the E side of Fen Court passageway may mark the former building line.

Britannic House, 1–6 Finsbury Circus, EC2 TQ 3279 8167 MoLAS (Alison Telfer) watching brief Mar–Apr 2007 DP9 FYC06

Monitoring took place on the installation of two new lift shafts, one in the central area of the building and the other on the E side of the site. Natural gravels were observed in the central lift pit, London Clay in the E lift pit. The basement of the existing building was found to have truncated the site.

Fleet Street (drop shafts outside 63), EC4 TQ 3138 8116 and TQ 3138 8117 MoLAS (Andy Daykin, Isca Howell) watching brief Jan–Mar 2007 City of London FLZ07

A discrepancy in the level of natural gravel was apparent between two drop shafts on either side of the road. This appeared to be partly due to the presence of a channel on

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the S side of the street, probably running E–W towards the Fleet. This channel was filled with alluvial and waterlogged deposits.

Vintners' Statue, open space outside St James Garlickhythe, Garlick Hill, EC4 TQ 3235 8085 MoLAS (Chiz Harward) watching brief June 2007 City of London on behalf of the Vintner's Company VNT07

The excavation of a foundation for the Vintners' Statue was monitored. Modern fill of brick and concrete rubble dating to the late 20th c was found across the southern half of the trench; the northern half of the trench was occupied by a concrete structure which was left *in situ*.

36–41 Gracechurch Street, E1 TQ 3292 8089 MoLAS (Robin Wroe-Brown) evaluation Oct 2007 Gracechurch Street Nr 1 Ltd GSY07

A sequence of Roman deposits was recorded in a test pit on the W side of the site, the earliest being re-deposited brickearth, followed by occupation material. A pottery date of AD 50–100 was obtained from a single occupation layer in the middle of the sequence. Natural strata were not observed.

14–18 Gresham Street, EC2 TQ 3253 8132 MoLAS (Sadie Watson) excavation June–July 2007 City Offices GHM05

After extensive works in 2006 (*LA 11*, supp. 3 (2007), 62), a final phase of excavation was carried out in the centre of the site. Gravel metalling of a Roman E–W road was revealed above redeposited brickearth, overlying natural brickearth. The lower layers are dated to AD 50–260. Silty deposits were found interleaved with the gravel layers, suggesting that the road was not regularly maintained. A deep wheel rut was visible in its upper surface. The road was sealed by a late Roman silty deposit which may be dark earth; it was cut by medieval pits.

Princes and Bartlett Houses, 93–95 Gresham Street, 6–12 Basinghall Street, EC2 TQ 3257 8131 MoLAS (Simon Pennington, Charlotte North) watching brief, excavation Feb–Mar, May 2007 Mills Whipp Partnership GHB06

Following work in 2006 (*LA 11*, supp. 3 (2007), 60), further monitoring took place as well as an excavation. Gravel extraction pits were revealed, and evidence was found for a possible W–E watercourse, which may be a tributary of the Walbrook stream. Early Roman levels survived, but later phases had been truncated by basement construction. A large domestic timber-lined refuse pit dating to c. 10th–11th c was found. The top of the pit had been backfilled with recently demolished Roman building material, suggesting there was surviving Roman masonry during the 1920s construction.

54–56 Gresham Street, EC2 TQ 3225 8127 MoLAS (Robin Wroe-Brown, Simon Pennington) excavation Nov 2006 – Apr 2007 Gresham Developments Ltd GSJ06

An excavation in 2006 (*LA 11*, supp. 3 (2007), 62) was followed by excavations around the standing Listed 19th-c police headquarters building. Three major phases of

Roman occupation and development were found, the first being 1st-c quarry activity. This was followed by the construction of clay and timber buildings that were destroyed by fire in the 2nd–3rd c, possibly the Hadrianic fire. The third phase consisted of the substantive remains of a square-form Roman temple, as well as the peripheral remains of a high-status town house, which is presumed to have been part of the same complex found immediately to the S (*LA 8*, supp. 1 (1996), 5). Dark earth formed above the Roman deposits across much of the site, cut two Saxon sunken featured buildings and Saxon and early medieval pits. The later medieval sequence was characterised by intense pitting activity that conforms to present day property boundaries. A substantial medieval chalk foundation, a well preserved ragstone undercroft and several and stone-lined pits were also revealed.

Guildhall North Block: Members' Car Park Ramp, Aldermanbury, EC2 TQ 3245 8142 MoLAS (Stephen Turner) watching brief Apr 2007 The City of London MEB07

At the base of a pit deposits, apparently of Roman date, were noted. Part of a Roman rubbish pit was also recorded.

Guildhall Old Library, Basinghall Street, EC2 TQ 3252 8183 MoLAS (Ian Blair) evaluation Dec 2006–Feb 2007 Corporation of London GOB06

Two test pits were excavated in the sub-basement of the standing building, which dates from 1870–72. Modern disturbance was recorded above truncated natural gravels.

Guildhall Old Library, Guildhall Yard, EC2 TQ 3252 8138 MoLAS (Sadie Watson) evaluation Oct 2007 City of London GOY07

Excavation of a lift pit in the SW of the site revealed 19th-c concrete and rubble, probably relating to the construction of the Old Library building in 1870–72.

4–7 Hart Street, 60–61 Mark Lane, EC3 TQ 3329 8082 MoLAS (Stephen Turner) excavation, watching brief Sept–Nov 2007 Ian Springford Architects on behalf of Apex Hotels HML07

Work on a new lift pit, pumping station pit and drainage channel was monitored. In the lift pit trench, truncated natural sand was recorded, cut by a pit containing material dating to 2nd–5th c. A possible cesspit was located at the northern extent of the excavation; its fill contained 13th–15th-c pottery and part of a 17th-c floor tile. It was sealed by 19th-c backfill. In the centre of the pumping station pit, a rubbish pit was located which included Roman pottery and flue-tile amongst its 19th-c backfill. This and a later pit were sealed by made-ground which included 19th-c brick and some medieval pottery. Foundations of 19th-c date were covered by Victorian levelling which also included medieval pottery. Monitoring of excavations for a drainage channel revealed natural sand with an undated dumped deposit, cut by two medieval chalk wall foundations. These were overlain by

19th–20th-c brickwork and rubble and modern concrete.

Bath House, 52–60 Holborn Viaduct, EC1 TQ 3262 8153 MoLAS (Charlotte North, David Sankey) evaluation June–July 2007 Favermead Estates HNV07

London Clay sloped steeply down to the W, to the Fleet valley, where it was overlain by Fleet/Holborn alluvium. An historic lead pipe, associated with a London-type white ware baluster jug, dated 1180–1270, was exposed in the centre of the site.

29–33 King Street, EC2 TQ 3246 8126 MoLAS (Portia Askew, William Mills) excavation June–Sept 2007 EPR Architects on behalf of F & C Property Asset Management plc KGT06

Following an evaluation in 2006 (*LA 11*, supp. 3 (2007), 63), excavation in four areas was carried out. In the SW corner of the site, Roman occupation deposits were found to survive to a depth of just over 1 m. The Roman layers were cut by a NE–SW aligned linear cut, possibly a roadside ditch, which was truncated by an E–W aligned drainage gully with evidence for a timber lining. On the SE side of the area, a least two phases of early Roman posted clay-and-timber buildings were recorded, cut by the late Roman masonry building that was first revealed in 2006. It was aligned NE/WSW. Elsewhere on the northern and central parts of the site, a similar sequence of clay and timber buildings was recorded, succeeded by the masonry wall of the late Roman building. Post-Roman features consisted of a possible sunken building in the southwest area of the site, cutting through the Roman sequence and 'dark earth' in the central and northern parts part of the site, and cut through by medieval pits. Medieval masonry walls aligned N–S were recorded in the southeastern and southwestern parts of the site. Post-medieval features consisted of brick pits of 17th/18th-c date and modifications to the medieval walls.

8–13 Lime Street, EC3 TQ 3313 8102 MoLAS (Alison Telfer) excavation Feb–Mar 2007 PPG Metro Lime Street Ltd LMZ06

Following an evaluation in 2006 (*LA 11*, supp. 3 (2007), 63), an excavation was carried out in the basement of 12–13 Lime Street, the rest the site having been truncated by a deep sub-basement. Natural brickearth was cut by Roman domestic pits which are dated to the 1st half of the 2nd c. These were sealed by an extensive levelling layer containing fragments of wall plaster and tesserae, suggesting demolition material from a building. Above this were remains of another building, represented by the SW corner of a room consisting of a section of the red mosaic border of a floor, overlain by large fragments of wall plaster fallen from one of the walls of the room. The plaster was finely painted, and illustrated plant candelabra with yellow and white stalks and six-petalled white flowers on a pale blue ground. In one fragment, a possible goldfinch perches on one of the candelabrum's side-shoots; in others there are hanging bunches of purple grapes;

another fragment shows the legs of a reddish-brown ox or similar beast. This plaster suggests a high-status building on the outskirts of the forum. It is also dated to the first half of the 2nd c. After the demise of the building, it would appear that the site was left open until the medieval period when it was cut by a number of pits. These were sealed by an homogenous deposit which probably represents open land. Above an extensive medieval dump was a chalk wall which may have been the remains of the original medieval property boundary at the eastern end of Beehive Passage. A possible 18th-c cellar wall, with a return, and two builds probably associated were recorded, as well as a brick-lined cesspit.

Forum House, 15–18 Lime Street, EC3 TQ 3309 8100 MoLAS (Julian Bowsher, David Sankey) evaluation, watching brief May, Aug 2007 Buckley Gray Yeoman LSC07

A trial pit on the E side of the site located the laminated gravels of a Roman road first revealed in 1932 (GM97). Near the centre of the site, in a second trial pit, reworked brickearth was recorded above natural brickearth; it contained Roman pottery and was possibly the remains of Roman clay-and-timber buildings. Above lay fill dated between the 16th–19th centuries.

Monument Street Lighting, Streetscene Challenge Initiative, Monument Street, EC3 TQ 3294 8076 MoLAS (David Sankey) watching brief May 2007 City of London LAP07

The foundations of a lamp standard adjacent to no. 11 Monument Street were excavated. Disarticulated human bone was recovered from a pit that had truncated a single articulated skeleton, of which the upper body was left *in situ*. The bone was of probable medieval date.

Mansell Street Community Facility, Mansell Street, E1 TQ 3374 8114 MoLAS (Adrian Miles) watching brief May–July 2007 City of London Surveyors Department MSC07

Work on three pits for new foundations were monitored. The modern slab overlay brick rubble and concrete. Natural strata were not reached.

64–74 Mark Lane, EC3 TQ 3335 8090 MoLAS (Andy Daykin) evaluation, watching brief Jan, May 2007 Stanhope MKL06

Roman deposits dating to the 1st half of the 1st c were recorded in the N of the site above the natural brickearth. In another sequence a Roman quarry pit which had been backfilled with material of 2nd-c date was overlaid by levelling deposits containing painted wall plaster and pottery dating to AD 120–160. The Roman sequence was succeeded by medieval pits and a wall and two cesspits of 17th–18th-c date. Part of a medieval chalk wall with tile course was located during the watching brief towards the NW of the site, while to the NE was a possible medieval well, over 3.9 m deep and with decayed wood at the bottom. Elsewhere much of the site was truncated by basements and modern foundations.

Middle Temple, 2 and 3 Garden Court, WC2 TQ 3110 8090 OA (Dan Dodd) watching brief Oct 2007 – Jan 2008 GNC07
A considerable depth of post-medieval made ground was recorded beneath the concrete slab.

8–10 Moorgate, 3–4 Kings Arms Yard, 8–10 Telegraph Street, 16–17 Tokenhouse Yard, EC2 TQ 3270 8134 MoLAS (Gemma Stevenson) watching brief Nov 2007 Hemingway Properties MGX06

Following work in 2006 (*LA 11*, supp. 3 (2007), 63), test pits located against the perimeter walls of the site were monitored. The pits within 8 Moorgate revealed modern concrete and made ground. One of the pits within 17 Tokenhouse Yard contained thick dumped deposits of probable 17th-c date. Above these were 19th- and 20th-c structural foundations. Another pit contained a peaty deposit overlain by modern concrete.

1 New Change, EC4 TQ 3220 8119 MoLAS (David Saxby) excavation May–Dec 2007 Land Securities NCZ07

Excavation revealed a series of Roman buildings aligned along the Roman precursor of Cheapside and New Change. The earliest buildings, dating to the 1st c, were of timber, with one particular building having a mosaic floor constructed of variously shaped mosaic pieces and with a black and white border. Some buildings had been re-floored many times. A number of the building remains had sunk into earlier quarry pits. Behind the buildings were yards, within one of which was a pottery kiln dating to c. AD 60–70, its furnace chamber roofed with re-used roof tiles. Recovered from the floor make-up were pieces of highly decorated wall plaster. Below one of the buildings was a 1st-c cremation placed within a small pit which also contained a decorated knife handle and a coin. A further possible cremation was found nearby. Truncating the Roman deposits were numerous Saxo-Norman pits, many measuring over 4 m in depth. One such pit had foot holes cutting into one side. The medieval period was represented by a number of stone and chalk buildings forming shops and properties aligned along Cheapside. A large stone-celled building and the foundations of a second large building were found on the W side of the site. A number of chalk-lined cesspits were found associated with these buildings. After the Great Fire a number of the medieval buildings were found to have been rebuilt in brick on their original foundations. One Tudor cellar contained fine decorated imported tin-glazed tiles. Further remains of 17th-c brick buildings, one of which contained the remains of timber floor joists, were recorded.

New Street, EC2 TQ 3337 8154 MoLAS (Jez Taylor) watching brief Aug–Sept 2007 Planning and Transportation Department of the City of London NSC07

The excavation of two new drop-shafts was monitored. Natural gravels were overlain by a series of external Roman layers, dated from the early 2nd c. A small quantity of human

bone (including a skull) was retrieved from the sequence in one of the shafts, suggesting that the site was part of the northern cemetery of Roman London. These deposits were sealed by a substantial sequence of medieval dumping or ground-raising deposits and rubbish pitting, dating from the 13th to the late 17th c when New Street (formerly Hand Alley) was established. Cellar walls of 17th–18th-c date built on the same alignment as, but N of, the existing street frontage reflect cartographic evidence of post-Great Fire development in this area. Victorian sewers, modern services and concrete completed the sequence.

Shield House, 16 New Street, EC2 TQ 3334 8155 MoLAS (Maria de los Angeles Utrero Agudo) building survey Apr 2007 Fletcher Priest Architects Ltd on behalf of City Offices LLP and DPP Heritage NSD06

Recording followed an evaluation in 2006 (*LA 11*, supp. 3 (2007), 63–4). Built for the East India Company in 1769–71 as ‘Bengal Warehouse’, the building was ranged from E to W, on five storeys and a basement, with two wings projecting N to the street (formerly Hand Alley). The walls were of Portland stone to first-floor level and brick above, with timber floors supported on timber posts. Internal stairs were complemented by external hoists to the N. Later in the 18th c more warehouses were built adjoining the E end, in Cutler Street, and the building was known as ‘Old Bengal House’. The warehouse was subdivided just E of the W wing, documented in 1839, when the St Katharine’s Dock Company bought the E part; another floor was added to the W wing, round-section cast-iron columns replacing the timber posts on every floor. Later, in c. 1854, another floor was added to the E, reusing existing roof timbers, with a timber-framed wall to the rear, a new internal brick wall, and some timber posts replaced by cruciform-section cast-iron columns. In the 20th c, owned by the Port of London Authority, the building was used as an oriental carpets depot and, later, a tea and coffee warehouse. A new street entrance was made and the hoists removed, among other modifications. Called ‘Shield House’ from the 1950s, the E end was refurbished in the 1980s as part of Cutler’s Gardens while the remainder, to the W, was mostly empty. The building was Listed Grade II in 1972 and is to be refurbished.

Newgate Street and Old Bailey, EC4 TQ 3183 8141 CA (Katie Johnson) watching brief Oct–Nov 2007 Thames Water Utilities Ltd NWA07

Water main replacement works were monitored. A trench to the E of the Scheduled Monument area revealed wall material, probably from the demolition of the City Wall and gate; the modern backfill towards the eastern end (below the road) produced two fragments of probable Roman tile. In Old Bailey trenching ran S from Newgate Street for 30 m. The remains of a red brick wall were revealed for a length of c. 18 m, but of this, only 3 m had an intact

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wall face surviving. This structure is dated to the later 17th c and is probably part of the repair work after the Great Fire.

36 Poultry, EC2 TQ 3258 8116 MoLAS (Ken Pitt) excavation Feb 2006 – Feb 2007 Standard Life Investments POU05

Following work in 2005 (*LA 11*, supp. 2 (2006), 31), the excavation of new pile positions was carried out. Natural gravels were cut by a series of shallow quarries in the S of the site. These were probably early Roman in date and were overlain by clay and timber buildings which were subsequently destroyed by fire, probably the Boudican of AD 60–61. A gravel N–S road was constructed above the levelled remains and a series of clay and timber buildings constructed on either side, with those in the northern part of the site evidencing possible metal working activity. In the southern part, these buildings were cut into by the construction of substantial masonry foundations of Kentish ragstone nodules. As the structure extends under the modern street frontage and respects medieval street alignments, it is presumed to be late Roman in date. Medieval activity was limited to pits and, in the N of the site, to chalk foundations and a well-built greensand cesspit. All later remains had been truncated by modern basements.

New Sewer Access, Queenhithe, EC4 TQ 3229 8079 MoLAS (Adrian Miles) watching brief Sept 2007 Environment Agency QHY05

A further watching brief was carried out on new sewer access within the Scheduled Monument, following that in 2005 (*LA 11*, supp. 2 (2006), 31). Waterfront deposits and four timbers on the western side of the trench were observed, together with similar deposits in section on the E side, but no further excavation was carried out. The position of the timbers relative to known examples to the E (BUF90, UPT90) indicates a late medieval date. These deposits were left *in situ*. Above were mixed dumps of 19th–20th-c date associated with a sewer and the wall of Queenhithe dock.

Queen Street and Pancras Lane, EC4 TQ 3246 8107 CA (Rosie Cummings) watching brief May–July 2007 Thames Water Utilities Ltd QUR07

Trenches for water main replacement works were monitored. A large section of chalk foundation dating to the late medieval period was observed in a trench on the W side of Queen Street. The wall was exposed in the W facing section for a length of 20 m, before terminating at the southern end, being cut by a more modern brick ashlar wall. The chalk wall extended to a depth of at least 1.75 m below the present ground surface. It was truncated by five pits and modern services, the trenching for which had removed the face of the wall, thus making a width measurement impossible. The wall itself was built of roughly-hewn chalk blocks in irregular coursing, supported in various places with medieval peg-tiles. A few rough pieces of ragstone and one fragment of Roman brick were found at a lower level.

Trenching was also monitored close to the Scheduled Monument of the medieval St Pancras Church. Although no finds or features were observed *in situ*, in the disturbed backfill of a 1950s service trench, medieval roof tiles were found in abundance and greensand building material, as well as Roman material.

62–64 Queen Street, EC4 TQ 3246 8088 MoLAS (Simon Pennington) excavation, watching brief Apr 2007 Exemplar Properties Ltd QER06

A watching brief in 2006 (*LA 11*, supp. 3 (2007), 64) was followed by an excavation which revealed a Roman high-status building above the natural brickearth. The building was represented by two load-bearing walls, division walls, indicating at least two rooms, and a hypocaust heating system consisting of a sub-floor with *pilae* bases *in situ*; fragments of tessellated floor were found residually in later features. The alignment of the building matches those nearby, suggesting that they formed part of the same *insula*. Three early medieval pits dated to late-10th to mid-12th c were found. Most of the sequence above the pits had been truncated, though four chalk pier base foundations, possibly medieval, survived. These footings remained in use for some time as they were reused in later construction until at least the 17th c. A large masonry 17th-c pit containing high status imported glass ware was located and an 18th-c brick drainage network, presumably emptying into the Walbrook to the E of the site, was recorded.

St Paul's Cathedral, lift refurbishment and cleaning of south side of nave, St Paul's Churchyard, EC4 TQ 3219 8511 John Schofield watching brief Jan–Dec 2007 Dean and Chapter of St Paul's Cathedral PUF06

Observations reported last year (*LA 11*, supp. 3 (2007), 64) continued. In the contractor's excavations to widen the existing lift shaft within the main circular stair to provide for a lift car suitable for disabled people, traces were seen of an earlier stair line in the stairs from church floor level down to churchyard level. These were traces either of a rough stair during construction, later overtaken by the present flight of Wren stairs, or possibly the original and intended line of 1678 which had to be rebuilt higher when the adjacent passage to the church floor was finally paved in 1705–9. The cleaning of the S elevation of the nave enabled photography to take place, at close quarters, of swags of fruit carved above the three S nave windows. It seems that these beautiful carvings have never been photographed before. From the accounts, their carving dates from about 1698.

St Paul's Cathedral, Knights Bachelor Chapel, St Paul's Churchyard, EC4 TQ 3211 8114 John Schofield and Andy Chopping photographic survey Sept 2007 Dean and Chapter of St Paul's PKB07

As the easternmost bay of the S aisle of the crypt of St Paul's cathedral was to be adapted to be the new chapel of the Order of Knights Bachelor, and the floor was being relaid, photographs were taken of the space

and the ten ledgers slabs or monuments in it. Some of the ledgers were re-arranged in a new order and one conserved. No further archaeological monitoring of the relaying of the floor was required.

St Paul's Cathedral, EC4 TQ 3207 8116 MoLAS (Robin Wroe-Brown) watching brief May 2007 Dean and Chapter of St Paul's Cathedral PKB07

Two small areas of archaeological deposits were uncovered and recorded as part of refurbishment near the eastern end of the aisle (see above). Excavation for a new drainage system revealed re-deposited brickearth, possibly of Roman date, and Wren construction deposits which were not removed. On the N side two 18th-c coffins, a wooden one and a lead shell beneath, were exposed and recorded, but left *in situ*. They both contained named individuals, Edward Bridgen and Martha Bridgen.

St Paul's Cathedral, EC4 TQ 3206 8110 MoLAS (Robin Wroe-Brown) evaluation May 2007 Dean and Chapter of St Paul's Cathedral PXL07

A small evaluation trench was excavated beneath the southern steps of the S portico of the cathedral. Three of the original Wren steps were removed in order to accommodate the works. A brick surface was found at the base of the trench, probably a temporary construction level for the present cathedral. Three types of mortar were sampled for analysis, including *trass* (a hydraulic mortar using crushed volcanic lava in the mix), documented as the setting for the steps which were built in the 1690s.

46–50 St Mary Axe, EC3 TQ 3332 8133 WA (Jonathan Milward) evaluation, watching brief Feb, Aug 2007 FREP St Mary Axe Ltd AMX07

A small area of severely truncated pits survived in a localised area in the SE of the site. The features comprised two or possibly three large pits, probably related to quarrying and certainly to the disposal of waste, dating to the medieval period. Re-deposited gravel containing early Roman pottery, part of a large pit or quarry of Roman date, and a sequence of medieval pits, one of which contained a 13th-c flagon, were recorded in a small, targeted excavation in this area.

1–10 St Swithin's Lane, EC4 TQ 3270 8100 MoLAS (Sophie Jackson) watching brief Jan 2007 Stanhope plc on behalf of N M Rothschild SII07

Monitoring of four geotechnical boreholes in the basement of the building revealed only modern made-ground and concrete. WC

St Mary at Hill Church, St Mary at Hill, EC3 TQ 3307 8076 MoLAS (Jez Taylor) watching brief June–July 2007 Barry Stow Architect Ltd on behalf of the Parochial Church Council MYI07

Excavation of a drop-shaft and tunnel was monitored in the SW corner of the church. An entranceway through the roof of a brick-lined burial vault was exposed beneath the floor, one of two built on the same vertical alignment. The vaults appear to be

contemporary, most likely dating to 1787–88 when the tower was rebuilt in brick, or alternatively in 1826–27 when the church was extensively altered. Inclusions in the soil backfill removed from the vaults indicated late Victorian deposition. Truncated natural gravel was exposed below the lower vault walls.

Riverbank House, Upper Thames Street, EC4 TQ 3273 8067 MoLAS (Tony Mackinder) watching brief Nov–Dec 2007 Pace Investments (City) Ltd RKH06

An evaluation in 2006 (*LA 11*, supp. 3 (2007), 65) was followed by a watching brief on pile positions along the W (or Angel Passage) side of the site. In one pile location, a N–S aligned timber drain containing a medieval jug was recorded; situated above it was a large bottom-less barrel which may have acted as a sump. The drain was crossed by a timber post-and-plank revetment.

Further revetments were also observed in two other pile locations, while two more locations contained only waterfront dumps and a chalk wall. In one of the trenches was a series of Roman waterfront dumps, containing large unabraded fragments of high quality pottery, which were cut by an E–W chalk wall and a more massive chalk and ragstone foundation of probable medieval date. In most of the pile locations, post-medieval walls built on softwood piling were observed, and in one a brick floor of similar date was recorded. These remains were sealed by 19th–20th-c deposits and modern concrete. WC

Watermark Place (formerly Mondial House), 90 Upper Thames Street, EC4 TQ 3265 8069 MoLAS (Tony Mackinder, Louise Wood) evaluation Jan–Apr, Nov 2007 excavation June–Aug 2007 City Offices LLP UPM05

Following an evaluation in 2005 (*LA 11*, supp. 2 (2006), 31), excavations revealed the remains of a series of substantial and exceptionally well-preserved timber waterfront structures, in places standing over 1.7 m high. The earliest of these is a front-braced revetment, thought to date to the 13th c. The second revetment, S of the first, is dated by dendrochronology to after 1339. It was associated with a timber wharf that was subsequently rebuilt in stone. The subsequent southern advance of the waterfront was marked by the fragmentary remains of waterfront structures dating to the mid-late 14th c and later which were recorded in trenches to the S. These structures were mainly of timber but included a possible chalk wall. A series of 15th–16th-c industrial stone hearths that may have been used in the brewing or dyeing industry were also revealed. In the less truncated areas of the site fragmentary remains of 16th–19th-c brick structures were also recorded, including some that may relate to the City of London Brewery that was situated on the site until it was bombed in 1940.

The Walbrook: St Swithin's House, Walbrook House and Granite House (30–37 Walbrook & 97–101 Cannon Street), EC4

TQ 3264 8096 MoLAS (Ian Blair) excavation Feb–Nov 2007 Minerva Property Services Ltd and Deutsche Postbank AG WAO06

Excavations continued from 2006 (*LA 11*, supp. 3 (2007), 65). In the W basement of Walbrook House natural gravels were cut by a series of irregular drainage channels, with some containing silting at their bases, possibly derived from periodic flooding along the E bank of the Walbrook. A plank-lined Roman well or sump containing 1st-c pottery was recorded. Above were ground-raising dumps stabilised with horizontal timbers and piles and upon which were constructed the earliest of a series of Roman clay-and-timber buildings during the late 1st c. The internal walls employed a range of construction styles and many were plastered and painted using simple geometric designs. Most of the floors were of brickearth or gravel with an *opus signinum* floor in the N room. The uppermost floor surfaces were sealed by destruction debris, probably from the Hadrianic fire of AD 120–130. The foundation walls of the NE corner of a building constructed after the Hadrianic fire and revealed in 2006, were recorded. Levelling deposits, possibly part of a platform for a pre-Boudican E–W road which constituted one of the major early roads of Londinium, were located. The southward continuation of the large V-cut ditch recorded in 2006 was found in the area at the W end of the Oxford Court. A series of early Roman gravel extraction pits were sealed by 1st–2nd-c clay, timber and masonry buildings which flanked the E side of the N–S road recorded in 2006. A substantial medieval garden or agricultural soil sealed these layers. Several medieval walls and footings were recorded of which the earliest were two pier bases, including one which retained two courses of its Greensand ashlar superstructure. Against the N face of the latter a narrow ragstone wall had later been built. The latest of these footings was the E wall of a chalk-lined cesspit. The gravel surfaces and levelling of the narrow E–W road known to have existed before the Great Fire and the precursor of Oxford Court were located. A thin layer of charcoal which sealed the uppermost surface was probably Great Fire debris from buildings along the edges of the street.

Fleetbank House, Chronicle House and 35–38 Whitefriars Street, EC4 TQ 3146 8110 MoLAS (Jez Taylor) evaluation Sept–Oct 2007 City of London Real Property Company FBK07

Three test pits revealed truncated natural deposits beneath modern services, foundations and concrete. WC

Wood Street, EC2 TQ 3236 8152 MoLAS (Ian Blair) watching brief Feb 2007 City of London, Department of Planning and Transportation WOZ07

A watching brief was carried out on the construction of a new drop shaft at the N end of Wood Street, in the projected position of the headquarters building or *Principia* at the centre of the Roman Cripplegate fort. The

surface of natural brickearth had been truncated by the massive brick foundation of a late Victorian building, which had two smaller brick piers set onto a Yorkstone slab, forming a capping to the wall. The loose bulk infill present on either side of this wall indicated that the building originally had cellars or deep basements to N and S and it is assumed that these were part of a warehouse destroyed during the Blitz in 1940.

CROYDON

Land adjacent to 4A Bramley Close, South Croydon TQ 3207 6440 CA (Katie Johnson) watching brief Nov 2007 Fulcrum Building Design BLX07

The trenches exposed simple sequences of dump deposits, made ground, a burnt horizon and bio-turbated soil profiles. These overlaid predominantly clay silt and gravel (to the E) natural deposits from c. 0.6 m below the current ground level. Evidence for a 20th-c outbuilding and garden structures was visible in several sections.

14 Brighton Road, Purley TQ 3117 6155 CA (Gillian King) watching brief July 2007 David Wilson Homes BNU07

Extensive modern disturbance – dumps of modern brick, tile and concrete – relating to the demolition of a large late-19th/early 20th-c house that once stood on the site, was evident. Natural gravels may have been visible in the NW section of the trench, though they may have been redeposited.

Central Parade, New Addington TQ 3830 6220 WA (Mike Dinwiddy) evaluation Jan–Feb 2007 CgMs Consulting CNX07

The presence of linear features in the SE of the site, as indicated by aerial photography, was confirmed, however, no evidence for their date or function was forthcoming though the nature of the fills suggests them to be potentially of a fairly recent date.

13–16 Dingwall Road, Croydon TQ 3266 6580 MoLAS (Sian Anthony) evaluation June 2007 Dingwall Road Investments Limited Partnership DWR07

Natural gravels and subsoil were overlaid by modern rubble, concrete and tarmac. Modern services were present in one trench.

66 Highfield Road, Purley TQ 3120 6238 WA (Gemma White) evaluation Nov 2007 Tinos Homes Ltd HFI07

A shallow pit dated to the Late Bronze Age was revealed in one of eight trial pits. This is consistent with previous finds from the area and suggests occupation during this period. In another trial pit was found a shallow gully, undated. The other trial pits contained 20th-c features, demonstrating that the majority of the site had been truncated by previous landscaping.

City House, London Road, Croydon TQ 3168 6696 PCA (Denise Mulligan, Rebecca Lythe) watching brief Mar–May 2007 Rialto Homes Ltd LCY07

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Subsoil above weathered natural brickearth was sealed by 19th–20th-c levelling. Modern drainage service trenches were cut through the levelling layer.

208 Pampisford Road, South Croydon TQ 3200 6310 PCA (John Payne) watching brief June–July 2007 Green Acre Homes Ltd PSF07

Natural chalk was sealed in places by subsoil and cut by a series of possible 19th-c boundary or drainage ditches, as well as a possible quarry pit. Severe modern truncation was observed across the site.

76–78 Park Lane, Croydon TQ 3253 6512 WA (Chris Ellis) evaluation Aug 2007 LRK Associates PKA07

Large post-medieval pits were found cut into the natural gravels. The presence of a buried topsoil directly on the natural gravels in one of the trenches suggests that this part of the site had been truncated, probably to construct tenements in the early 20th century.

Coulsdon College, Placewell Lane, Coulsdon TQ 3110 5790 OA (Daniel Dodds) evaluation July 2007 Coulsdon College PCN07

A thick layer of cultivated soil was exposed, suggesting that the site had been open fields.

Propeller Public House Site, 489 Purley Way, Croydon TQ 3116 6451 WA (Cornelius Barton) excavation Mar 2007 Calford Seaden LLP PEW07

Undated ditch features of an evaluation in 2006 (*LA 11*, supp. 3 (2007), 66 (GPZ06)) were excavated and can now be securely dated to the post-medieval period. The presence of a flint flake, and to a lesser extent, that of burnt clay in the evaluation suggest that there was prehistoric activity in the area, but there is no direct evidence of such activity.

23a Russell Hill, Purley, Croydon TQ 3072 6209 CAT (Christopher Sparey-Green) watching brief Nov 2007 Antler Homes Southeast Ltd RPY07

The decayed surface of the natural chalk was found to be sealed by topsoil or garden soil, the site having previously been terraced. The site provided evidence that the nearby Anglo-Saxon cemetery does not extend west of Russell Hill and suggests its western limit lies uphill.

Land at 39A Salem Place, Croydon TQ 3206 6516 ASE (Alice Thorne) evaluation Oct–Nov 2007 Pivotal Architectural Services SEM07

A section of a 19th-c brick wall – probably of a cellar – together with a significant demolition deposit containing 19th-c material, were revealed above the natural gravels. They are likely to indicate the demolition of Victorian properties prior to the construction of Salem Place.

10–12 Thornhill Road, Croydon TQ 3232 6672 PCA (Rebecca Lythe) watching brief Oct 2007 R M P Developments TLR07

Natural brickearth was overlain by subsoil, sealed by modern topsoil.

Woodside Green Christian Centre, Woodside Green, South Norwood, SE25 TQ 3426 6700

PCA (Doug Killock) watching brief July–Aug 2007 Jordan Developments WG107

Natural clay, sand and gravel were sealed by subsoil, with topsoil above. Evidence of extensive horizontal truncation was observed across the site.

EALING

Goldsmith Close, East Acton Lane, Acton, W3 TQ 2095 8045 PCA (Strephon Duckering) watching brief Jan–Feb 2007 Riverplace Homes Ltd EAA07

A layer of 16th/18th-c ploughsoil overlay the natural gravel and was cut by an undated pit or possible ditch terminus. Topsoil of 19th/20th-c date sealed the site.

Harefield to Southall Pipeline: reconnaissance survey of entire pipeline between Harefield and Southall TQ 0516 9126, TQ 1184 7975 NET (Rosey Burton) watching brief (Alister Bartlett) geophysical survey Nov 2005 National Grid HS-00106, HS-00206

The pipeline is approximately 18.5 km and runs parallel to the Grand Union Canal across open countryside for half its course before winding its way between built areas including Ickenham, Uxbridge, Hillingdon, Hayes, Greenford, Yeading and Southall.

The most significant result was the identification of a possible curvilinear enclosure ditch. Parallel linear anomalies, indicating traces of ridge and furrow, were identified in four plots along the route, the latter two of which correlated with vestigial earthworks of ridge and furrow observed in these fields during the field reconnaissance survey.

Khalsa Primary School, Norwood Green Road, Norwood Green, Southall TQ 1339 7863 PCA (Neil Hawkins) evaluation Aug 2007 Architects Co-Partnership NDG07

Natural gravels and brickearth were sealed by subsoil and topsoil.

81 Twyford Abbey Road, Ealing, NW10 TQ 1895 8294 MoLAS (Alison Telfer) evaluation July 2007 MK Building Contractors (UK) Ltd TYF07

Evidence of the previous (modern) phase of garden was observed above natural brickearth.

ENFIELD

Elsyng Palace, Forty Hall, Forty Hill, Enfield TQ 3387 9894 MDAS/EAS (Martin Dearne) excavation Feb 2007 London Borough of Enfield ENE06

Re-excavation of a tree-planting pit (*LA 11*, supp. 3 (2007), 67) during sapling planting at the Tudor and earlier palace site recorded topsoil over brickearth.

Elsyng Palace, Forty Hall, Forty Hill, Enfield TQ 3387 9894 MDAS/EAS (Martin Dearne) excavation July–Sept 2007 London Borough of Enfield ENF07

Eight trenches expanded six of the earlier pits (*LA 11*, supp. 3 (2007), 67) and above (ENE06) to further inform tree-planting decisions on the Tudor and earlier palace site (a Scheduled Monument). Further ceramic and e.g. Penn floor tile evidence reinforced the likelihood of significant medieval activity. The robbed late 15th-c gatehouse wall, on a slight platform, was located and geophysical responses around it identified as 17th-c post-demolition landscaping dumps of pebbles. Within the (Tudor) outer courtyard (probably reusing the late-15th-c courtiers' palace) a late-15th-c pebbled surface incorporated a brick cistern or tank base integral with a rapidly dipping brick drain. It was overlain by a previously sampled midden of the second quarter of the 17th c (and possibly earlier), edged during its formation by a new pebbled surface and covered by palace demolition material including glazed flooring tiles. Similar demolition material lay above disturbed natural nearby. At the N side of the courtyard an external rammed pebble surface met a late-15th-c brick one (seen previously (ENE06) but now clearly external not internal), probably fronting a range of buildings. Further W in the courtyard another rammed pebble surface may have been a path, possibly cambered, but its date was uncertain. Just N of the palace a probably Tudor path or roadway was flanked by a chalk and mortar faced slope covered by demolition deposits significantly modifying the topography.

Forty Hall, Forty Hill, Enfield TQ 3360 9850 EAS (Martin Dearne) recording May–July 2007 London Borough of Enfield FTA07

The course of the former 18th-c courtyard boundary wall at the W end of the Grade I Listed Jacobean manor house was recorded in new WC block access path cuttings. An abutting 19th-c foundation included a recess with lead pipe stub, and probably belonged to a domestic water feature such as a tank.

GREENWICH

Royal Artillery Barracks, Artillery Place, Woolwich, SE18 TQ 4318 7829 (Timothy Haines) watching brief Jan, June 2007 MoD Defence Estates RYB07

Made ground or rubble deposits were found in most of the 24 test-pits, and all pits reached the sandy or gravel natural. WC

Borthwick Wharf and Paynes Wharf, Borthwick Street, Deptford, SE8 TQ 3728 7808 PCA (Alexis Haslam) excavation, watching brief Feb–Nov 2007 CgMs Consulting BPZ06

Following an evaluation in 2006 (*LA 11*, supp. 3 (2007), 67), undated pits and postholes were found cut into natural gravels. They were sealed by ploughsoil into which a number of medieval pits were cut. The extensive, and well-preserved, structural remains were recorded of buildings associated with the development and usage of the wharf throughout the 17th, 18th and

19th c. The masonry remains represent multiple buildings, many associated with the Borthwick Street frontage, and consisted of numerous cellars, wall foundations, internal and external floor surfaces, wells, soakaways, pits, gullies and an E-W orientated alleyway or street.

Greenwich Waterfront Transit, Barnham Drive, Marathon Way (near), Woolwich, SE28 TQ 4537 8048 OA (Daniel Dodds) watching brief Aug–Sept 2007 Parsons Brinckerhoff Ltd GWF07

Four of ten trial pits exposed undisturbed peat and some alluvial deposits consistent with the remains of buried landscapes, possibly dating to the prehistoric period and later. All the trial pits revealed extensive deposits of modern made ground overlying a capping layer of clay sealing the peat.

Greenwich Wharf, SE10 TQ 3912 7863 MoLAS (Andy Daykin, Aaron Birchenough) evaluation Dec 2007 Greenwich Wharf Ltd GWW07

Evidence of gravels and sands, and dry land surfaces was found, as well as some features containing burnt and struck flints. To the S of the site, evidence was also found for a shallow creek filled with alluvium. A small amount of prehistoric pottery was retrieved from some deposits. A substantial peat deposit was located in the centre of the site; these are thought to date to the late Neolithic period and/or Bronze Age.

Charlton House, Hornfair Road, Charlton, SE7 TQ 4153 7773 CA (Geoff Potter) watching brief Jan 2007 London Borough of Greenwich HFG07

Ground works at the NW corner of the early-17th-c Charlton House were observed. Excavation into the raised bank on which the house stands revealed the remains of an original E–W brick retaining wall. Deposits to the S represent contemporary infill to construct the bank, whilst those to the N probably date to the demolition of the wall in the later 17th c. Undisturbed natural deposits were not exposed.

Old Royal Naval College (Landscaping Works), Romney Road, Greenwich, SE10 TQ 3856 7791 MoLAS (Julian Bowsher) watching brief Mar 2007 Chris Blandford Associates on behalf of The Greenwich Foundation RNE05

Following earlier work in 2005 (*LA 11*, supp. 2 (2006), 34–5), a watching brief was carried out on landscaping works on the lawns W of the King Charles and King William Quarters, on the car park E of the Queen Anne Quarter, and on four tree-planting trenches in the SE corner of the site. At the eastern edge of the King Charles lawns a 19th-c water tank was recorded, while along both sides of the N–S pathway, W of the King Charles Quarter, traces of the original retaining walls were revealed. In the Queen Anne Outer Court, a brick and stone lined well dated broadly to the 15th–16th centuries, had been cut by a wall of early 18th-c date. In the car park E of the Queen Anne Quarter, five inhumation burials, apparently dated to between the

15th and 17th c, from a previously unknown cemetery were revealed. A boundary ditch to the W may suggest that they lay outside the palace grounds.

56–58 Shooters Hill Road, SE3 TQ 4052 7695 PCA (Ireneo Grosso) watching brief May 2007 Wilkins Estates Co. Ltd SOD07
Natural sandy gravel was sealed by modern garden soil.

Shooters Hill Police Station, Shooters Hill Road, Blackheath TQ 4287 7664 AOC (Les Capon) watching brief Nov 2007 Pure Lake New Homes Ltd SHQ07

London Clay was recorded beneath tarmac and deep set foundations indicating that large-scale land truncation had taken place.

The Woodlands Farm Trust, Woodlands Farm, 331 Shooters Hill Road, Shooters Hill, Welling TQ 4446 7646, TQ 4469 7627 BC (Andy Brockman), Archaeophysica Ltd (Martin and Anne Roseveare) excavation, geophysical survey Nov 2006, Nov 2007 Birkbeck College of the University of London WDF05

Work in 2005 (*LA 11*, supp. 2 (2006), 35) continued in 2006 and 2007. An area of the northern paddocks forming the western border of the Farm was examined in 2006. This area is known to have contained two Nissan Hut type buildings within an enclosure, belonging to No 7Z AA Battery Royal Artillery (later POW Camp 1020) from 1942–1947. It was possible to identify the corner of the wartime enclosure and probable plough marks, but no trace of the buildings themselves was found, and it is suspected that they were effectively cleared and the land surface stripped soon after they went out of use in the late 1940s. An area adjacent to the A207 was examined and a possible roadside structure identified. Other possible features identified included a track or stone filled drain relating to a field boundary. A possible irregular ditch and two pits were also located. The survey concluded that this activity gave way to arable fields and uncleared woodland c. 150 m N of the current A207. Although these features cannot be dated, the data conforms to the impression gained from a mid-18th-c documentary reference and the earliest mapping of the area c. 1805. Early to mid-18th-c pottery was recovered from a freshly-dug tree pit in the same location.

Various locations, Shooters Hill, SE18 TQ 4380 7660, TQ 4397 7633, TQ 4350 7640, TQ 4280 7660 Time Team (Mick Aston) evaluation July 2007 Videotext Communications Ltd SHL07

Time Team investigated sites in the Shooters Hill area of SE London, including Eaglesfield Park, Oxleas Wood, Oxleas Memorial Hospital and Eltham Common. The investigation sought to locate and assess a number of World War II remains and to link them to the wider defences of Britain, especially the ‘Stop Line Central’ which ran through the Shooters Hill area. The investigation recorded a possible pillbox or air raid shelter in Oxleas Wood and a spigot mortar post (base of an anti-tank mortar) on

Eltham Common. Finds of military material were recovered including remains of barbed wire and some cartridge casings. At Eaglesfield Park a ditch was found containing a significant quantity of ironworking slag (including hammerscale). Pottery from this feature was of Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age date, indicating a potentially early date for this ironworking episode.

Trafalgar Grove, Greenwich, SE10 TQ 3890 7898 LP (Chaz Morse) evaluation May 2007 Corcoran Construction Ltd TGV07

Evidence for cellars of 19th-c terraced houses, infilled with Victorian stock brick rubble, was found above the natural brickearth. Above were modern make-up deposits.

The Teardrop Site, Warren Lane, Woolwich, SE18 TQ 4360 7920 OA (David Score) excavation Feb 2007 – Feb 2008 Berkeley Homes TDP07

The site is situated on a gravel promontory, adjacent to the Thames and separating two areas of lower-lying marsh. A major ditch was located which appears to enclose the promontory. As excavated the ditch was nearly 20 m wide and approximately 6 m in depth. OSL dating has confirmed that the ditch, which is provisionally being interpreted as enclosing an *oppidum*, was almost certainly dug in the late Iron Age, but silted up very slowly and may still have been visible as a depression in the landscape in the early medieval period. Sealing the ditch fills were medieval and post-medieval layers and structures, in particular, five pottery kilns. These kilns are consistent with other evidence adjacent to the site and demonstrate a continuing tradition of pot production in this area through the medieval and post-medieval periods. Two of these kilns were of 13th/14th-c date and were for the production of London Ware, the only production site for this fabric to be discovered and excavated. One of them was extremely well preserved and exhibited various phases of modification. Industrial remains relating to the activities of the Royal Carriage Factory were investigated in one of the areas of the site. Evidence was found of the development and use of the buildings where gun carriages were made and repaired. Large areas of the site had been truncated by repeated building. WC

Woolwich New Road sewer extension, Woolwich New Road, SE18 TQ 4374 7884 MoLAS (Simon Pennington) watching brief July 2007 AMEC WAX06

Following work in 2006 (*LA 11*, supp. 3 (2007), 68) work on new drainage shaft was monitored during diversion of a sewer. Modern truncation and intrusions were recorded in the shaft trench. Natural ground was not observed.

HACKNEY

22–24 Bateman's Row, Shoreditch, EC2 TQ 3330 8210 PCA (Denise Mulligan)

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evaluation Aug 2007 – Feb 2008 Theis and Khan BRJ07

In the N of the site natural clay silt was cut by a medieval ditch which is likely to have related to a boundary ditch surrounding the 12th-c Priory of Saint John the Baptist. A 17th-c well also cut the natural deposits. The ditch and well were sealed by a series of agricultural deposits before they were cut by two walls, one a 17th-c brick wall and the other robbed. A series of 18th/19th-c made-ground layers sealed the features and earlier deposits and were in turn cut by a late 18th/early 19th-c cesspit and various 19th-c footings and services.

George Downing Estate, Cazenove Road, Stoke Newington, N16 TQ 3385 8685 AOC (Austin Ainsworth) evaluation Oct–Nov 2007 Mansell Construction Services Ltd GDI07

Sealing the natural gravels were layers of made ground dating to the 20th c.

Eagle House, 159–189 City Road, EC2 TQ 3207 8208 MoLAS (Simon Pennington, Isca Howell) evaluation June–July 2007 McCabe Builders UK EGA07

Extensive truncation was apparent, caused by construction of the existing building on the W side of the site and former cellars of the 19th-c street front properties on the other three sides. Elsewhere, evidence of alluvial deposits suggests the site had not been previously developed.

30 Crown Place, EC2 TQ 3309 8195 MoLAS (Sian Anthony) excavation Apr 2007 HGD Ltd CJP06

An evaluation in 2006 (*LA 11*, supp. 3 (2007), 68) was followed by the excavation of a trench in the southern part of the site where natural brickearth was cut by a Late Glacial palaeochannel. The brickearth was overlain by large amounts of 17th-c dumped deposits, possibly to help raise ground levels. They were sealed by modern concrete.

77–81 Curtain Road, EC2 TQ 3325 8242 MoLAS (David Sankey) watching brief Dec 2006 – Mar 2007 Grieg Ling Engineering CUQ05

Pile probing and ground reduction was monitored, following a watching brief in 2005 (*LA 11*, supp. 2 (2006), 35). A large early 19th-c brickfield quarry had cut down to natural gravel. Above this was re-worked brickearth, representing the residue from brick-making, beneath a thick deposit of ashy silt (largely nightsoil) with which the quarry had been backfilled.

East London Line Project, Dalston Lane and Kingsland Road, E8 TQ 3356 8478 and TQ 3358 8439 MoLAS (Emma Dwyer) building recording Jan–Apr 2007 Transport for London DJS07

A number of buildings were recorded prior to their alteration or demolition as part of the enabling works for the extension of the East London tube line and its incorporation into the London Overground Network. An electricity substation (TQ 3358 8439), which stood adjacent to the Richmond Road overbridge, S of the site of Dalston Junction railway station, was recorded. It was

constructed of red brick with a concrete slab roof supported by steel beams, originally housing the transformers and switchgears which regulated the electricity supply to the North London Railway. 570–572 Kingsland Road (TQ 3354 8469) was a former cinema, constructed with a concrete frame encased in brick in the 1930s; elements of an earlier building, the ‘Picture Theatre’ depicted on an OS map of 1913, had been incorporated into the building. Nos 2 and 2a Dalston Lane (TQ 3356 8478) comprised a three-storey purpose-built shop with basement and living accommodation above, and a single storey shop with separate lavatory; both structures were built in the 1880s of stock brick with stone dressings, and backed onto the former North London railway line. A surviving section of the former Dalston Junction railway station façade (TQ 3358 8478) was also recorded; this was constructed of stock brick with polychrome brick and stone dressings.

12 Dalston Lane, E8 TQ 3365 8465 PCA (Aidan Turner) evaluation June 2007 Barratt East London DNL07

A layer of 16th/18th-c topsoil sealed the natural gravels and brickearth and was cut by a number of 19th-c features relating to the original Dalston Theatre, including a possible stable block and basement to the rear of the theatre. Isolated rubbish pits and a well were also uncovered and may relate to external activity associated with either the theatre or the 19th-c terraced houses that fronted the site.

70–76 De Beauvoir Crescent, De Beauvoir Town, N1 TQ 3329 8376 MoLAS (Johanna Vuolteenaho) evaluation Oct 2007 Higgins Construction plc on behalf of Islington and Shoreditch Housing Association DBC07

Extensive layers of made ground, of probable 18th–19th-c date, were recorded above natural gravel, overlain by a thin layer of brickearth under modern concrete. A small red brick well or sump was revealed in the western of two trenches, directly below and sealed by the floor of the recently demolished building. Its fill consisted mainly of large broken red tiles, possibly paving slabs. A large circular red brick well or vat was found cutting into the made-ground in the E trench; it had an ‘outlet’, a circular culvert, possibly for directing water for use elsewhere from the well. It was later converted into a soakaway, prior its use as a rubbish pit in c. 1830–50.

100 East Road, EC1 TQ 3283 8294 MoLAS (Peter Cardiff) watching brief Sept 2007 Mace Ltd ERL07

Modern concrete overlay 19th–20th-c made ground. Natural deposits were not reached.

Former Printo Wrapping Works, Felstead Street, E9 TQ 3689 8462 MoLAS (Simon Gannon) evaluation Jan 2007 Mount Anvil PFH06

Natural sand and gravel alluvium were recorded.

East London Line Project, Holywell Priory, Holywell Lane, Shoreditch, EC2 TQ 3322

8223 MoLAS (Hana Lewis, Simon Davis) excavation Apr–Nov 2007 Transport for London HLW06

Following an evaluation in 2006 (*LA 11*, supp. 3 (2007), 68), remains of the Priory (*cf.* 12th c) were revealed, including two *in situ* columns aligned E–W which are dated to the early 13th-c and probably formed part of the church nave. Burials were also found, some undoubtedly of the priory’s nuns; many of them were cut into the priory floor levels. The destruction of the priory at the Dissolution in 1539 was evident in layers of debris and robbed-out tiled floors, and in several robbed-out column pier bases. One of the excavated trenches was situated directly along the N side of Holywell Lane and revealed a substantial medieval ditch, or possibly an early tributary of the Walbrook, as well as several 17th–18th-c buildings constructed on a parallel alignment to the road and therefore respecting its known route. In another trench were uncovered the remains of a 17th–18th-c building with its cesspits and cobbled yard surfaces: these may have been part of the Earl of Rutland’s manorial complex, known to have been constructed on the site after the Dissolution.

Sutton House (land adjacent), Homerton High Street, E9 TQ 3525 8509 MoLAS (Aleksandra Cetera) evaluation Jan 2007 The National Trust HHK07

Natural brickearth was overlain by cultivated soil of probable medieval date and cut by two undated pits which may have been for brickearth and gravel extraction. Above these was another soil deposit through which a 19th-c drain and a large pit were cut, the latter succeeded by a brick wall. The upper course of the wall contained bricks of 19th-c date, although the lower courses were of a different type and may represent the original E wall of the ‘Tanhouse’, a building used as a tannery in the late 15th c and later converted into a dwelling house.

Homerton Road, Hackney Marsh, E10 TQ 3714 8556 MoLAS (Jodi Davidson) geoarchaeological watching brief Nov 2006 Capita Symonds Ltd HMA07

The site had been truncated down to natural gravel, with the removal or disturbance of any alluvium that may have been present. Modern made ground was recorded across the site.

142 Lea Bridge Road, Clapton, E5 TQ 3556 8650 MoLAS (Johanna Vuolteenaho, Andrew Westman) watching brief, building recording July, Sept, Nov–Dec 2007 Vision Homes Ltd LGH04

Work in 2007 followed that of 2004 (*LA 11*, supp. 1 (2005), 8). The site contained nine buildings, the oldest, a stone-built Tudor-style school house probably constructed in the 1850s, is Listed. The other buildings comprised warehouses and factory buildings. Four were constructed of brick with timber or metal-truss roof frames, in about the 1880s and 1900s, around an 18th-c dock formerly running W from the River Lea. They housed a glass works and a carbonic gas works. Three buildings were constructed in

the 1930s in concrete and brick, and one in the 1960s in reinforced concrete, the last post-dating the infilling of the dock. All the buildings, except the school house, were demolished in 2007. A watching brief was carried out on three stretches of the former dock walls prior to basement reduction. One stretch was constructed of red brick and had stepped foundations facing towards the interior of the dock. At some point a series of timber posts had been driven through the brickwork on the exterior side of the dock and another line of posts into the silts SW of the wall. This appears to have weakened the structure of the dock wall and signs of bowing were observed. Several additional timber posts had been inserted into the interior facing of the brickwork, probably to prevent further leaning. Some of these were oak and may have been reused ship timbers. Later a timber revetment was added SE of the dock wall but on the same alignment, and this may relate to the blocking of the dock at its SW end between 1913 and 1939. On the opposite NW dock wall a similar sequence was visible, consisting of red brick construction. In the NW end of the wall the brickwork had been broken and a narrow timber frame had been added to form an opening, possibly for loading and unloading barges. The dock had been infilled in the 1960s and was covered by modern deposits and concrete. Natural gravels were seen below the base of the former dock. In addition, a series of cores were taken for geoarchaeological analysis. WC

86–100 Mare Street, E8 TQ 3488 8393 AOC (Chris Clarke) evaluation Apr 2007 Barker Shorten Architects MEK07

Natural clay was cut by a single 19th-c pit in one of three trenches. Sealing the pit and the natural clay were 19th- and 20th-c made ground and foundations for the previous buildings on the site.

Rear of 76 and 78 Maury Road, N16 TQ 3415 8655 SAS (Jeff Perry) evaluation Dec 2007 Barker Shorten Architects MAU07

Natural clay and sub-soil was overlaid by modern made ground and modern concrete in the one trench excavated.

Hackney 400Kv Substation, Millfields Road, E5 TQ 3757 8631 MoLAS (Johanna Vuolteenaho) watching brief Oct 2007 Areva TD MFU07

Excavations for the construction of a septic tank were observed. No archaeological remains were recorded and natural strata were not reached. WC

Old Street Magistrates Court, 335–337 Old Street, EC1 TQ 3334 8270 MoLAS (Peter Cardiff) evaluation Aug 2007 ADZ Architects Ltd on behalf of Mastcraft Ltd OSM07

In one of two trenches, 19th-c dumping over approximately contemporary pitting was recorded above natural brickearth. In the second trench, dumps and pits of probable 18th–19th-c date were followed by early 19th-c brick foundations.

East London Line Project, Pedley Street, E1 and Grimsby Street, E2 TQ 3399 8221

MoLAS (Emma Dwyer) building recording Jan–Mar 2007 Transport for London PEL06

A stretch of John Braithwaite's railway viaduct from Mile End to Shoreditch (later Bishopsgate) Railway Station, constructed in 1840 for the Eastern Counties Railway and its later additions, were recorded prior to demolition. The viaduct, constructed of brick with elliptical arches and stone impost bands, was situated N of Pedley Street. It was widened on its northern side in the 1860s, and truncated by the low-level railway line to Liverpool Street Station in 1874. A further brick viaduct in Grimsby Street, N of the Braithwaite viaduct, was constructed in the 1870s to carry the railway line to Bishopsgate (which closed in 1874, reopening as a goods yard in 1881) over the low-level line. A water-softening plant constructed of reinforced concrete, which served steam engines, was added to the Braithwaite viaduct in 1937. The railway viaducts went out of use in the 1960s, following the closure of Bishopsgate Goods Yard, but the arches underneath have long been used for other purposes. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the Pedley Street arches were used as the Great Eastern Railway's Horse Infirmary, and in recent years have served the Shoreditch furniture trade and latterly provided a canvas for the artistic community around Brick Lane.

2–16 Phipp Street, EC2 TQ 3319 8228 MoLAS (Jez Taylor) evaluation Apr 2007 Phipp Street Ltd PPI07

Natural gravel was observed in one of two trenches, while an alluvial deposit in the other may represent the N end of the Moorgate marsh or possibly a tributary of the Walbrook stream. Above these was a series of ground-raising or landfill rubbish dumps and pits dating to the late-17th and early–mid-18th c, indicating that the site was open land. Fire debris in the form of ash and coal dust was present in various deposits throughout the sequence, as were slag and building or demolition waste, indicating the dumping of both industrial and domestic waste. Residential development in the late 18th-c was represented by a brick cellar wall and overlying brick wall or footing. Above these, brick and concrete walls of 20th-c date were sealed by the modern car park surface.

17–19 Shacklewell Lane, Shacklewell, E8 TQ 3365 8533 WA (Gary Evans) watching brief May 2007 Shacklewell LLP SKA07

A ploughsoil containing 19th-c material was recorded above natural gravels. It was cut by a brick soakaway and overlaid by 19th- and 20th-c building rubble.

East London Line Project: 197–200 Shoreditch High Street, E1 TQ 3346 8226 MoLAS (Stephen Turner) evaluation Aug–Sept 2007 Transport for London SDX07

In one of two trenches a possible Roman roadside ditch was revealed, cut into natural gravels. It was aligned N–S and contained 2nd–3rd-c pottery from the bottom of the ditch. Possible road gravels were also found in the ditch. An alluvial marshland deposit

sealed the ditch fills and covered the area. Above it were a possible late medieval peg-tile hearth and a chalk and mortar foundation. These were truncated by a 19th-c pit. In the second trench an 18th-c brick drain was found beneath a contemporary brick cellar floor. The cellar had been truncated during the construction of the modern basement slab.

Oak Wharf, Timberwharf Road, N16 TQ 3430 8809 (Ken Pitt) evaluation June 2007 Kier Partnership Homes Ltd on behalf of the client Family Mosaic OWF07

Peat and alluvial clays which appear to date to the early prehistoric period were sealed by modern made-ground.

Wallis Road, E9 TQ 3697 8455 MoLAS-PCA (Mike Morley, Graham Spurr) geoarchaeological monitoring May, July 2007 Capita Symonds Ltd WAI07

Geoarchaeological monitoring was carried out on three boreholes and eight window-samples. The site is situated on a gravel promontory, or island, which extends out eastwards into the River Lea floodplain. A past watercourse was identified, close to the western boundary of the site; this may have fed into one of the tributaries of the River Lea, such as Hackney Brook. The gravel promontory would have remained a dry land environment throughout much of prehistory, finally becoming inundated later in the Holocene as a result of rising river levels and silting up of the Lea floodplain. Dating evidence elsewhere indicates that the local land surface was inundated in the early Roman period, during the late 1st – early 2nd c AD. A subsequent watching brief revealed only dumped deposits of recent date.

3–11 Wenlock Street, Shoreditch, N1 TQ 3250 8319 PCA (Rebecca Lythe) watching brief Apr 2007 Hill Partnerships WLZ07

A sequence of laminated natural gravels, overlaid in places by brickearth and 19th-c made-ground was recorded. In the N of the site a possible periglacial feature was noted, whilst four 19th-c intrusive features cut the made-ground. Extensive 20th-c truncation was recorded across the site.

Bishops Place, Worship Street, EC2 (including railway viaduct at Worship Street and Plough Yard) TQ 3325 8209 and TQ 3338 8217 – TQ 3335 8205 MoLAS (Simon Pennington, Maria de los Angeles Utrero Agudo, Andrew Westman) evaluation, building survey Jan, July–Aug 2007 Hammerson UK Properties plc NGE07

Above the natural gravels and alluvium were dumped deposits dated to the late-17th – late 19th c: these built up the ground level and consolidated marshland. A cobbled surface, possibly associated with the 'Nags Head Yard' which appears on Rocque's 1745 map, was exposed, together with possible evidence of coal bunkers for the Worship Street gasworks, demolished in c. 1872. Possible hydraulic power pipes were located next to the newly demolished Broad Street viaduct and these may have powered a coal hoist lift for the adjacent coal yard. Hoist

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signage was also found. A survey was carried out on the railway viaduct prior to its demolition. Originally built for the North London Railway in 1865, the viaduct ran N to S to a terminus at Broad Street Station. Twelve successive shallow segmentally-arched vaults were separated by substantial piers, all in brick. The E side of the viaduct was later rebuilt with jack arches of brick between rolled steel girders, reinforced with slightly overhanging cast-steel girders on the external face, probably when another railway was constructed in a cutting further to the E, forming the approach to Liverpool Street Station (opened in 1874). Possibly at the same time, the viaduct was widened to the W, in brick, more than doubling the number of tracks carried. To the S, coal drops in four vaults of this extension were connected with a coal depot at ground level, immediately W of the viaduct. An overhead travelling crane in a vault to the N may have been installed c. 1916, when the railway was partially electrified; this vault housed an electricity substation, and the crane would have brought in heavy equipment. Broad Street Station was closed in 1986 and the railway tracks were removed. The vaults were last used for indoor sports, and the viaduct was demolished in 2007.

Olympic, Paralympic and Legacy Transformations Planning Applications

Eastway Bridge, E9 TQ 3693 8509 MoLAS (Emma Dwyer, Andrew Westman and Maggie Cox) Oct 2007 Olympic Delivery Authority OL-05107

This bridge carried a road, Eastway, from W to E over the River Lea Navigation, and dated from the early 20th c. The bridge deck consisted of composite riveted steel girders and brick jack arches, between abutments built of dark blue-grey engineering bricks, with panelled piers and parapets in dark red-purple bricks capped by light grey sandstone copings. The internal faces of the piers and parapet of this narrow bridge were completely flush and plain, to maximise the width of the roadway. The upper halves of the piers and parts of the parapets had been rebuilt in dark blue engineering bricks.

Northern abutment of land bridge LO1, East Marsh Recreation Ground: Planning Delivery Zone 15, Hackney Marsh, E10 TQ 3720 8580 MoLAS-PCA (Ashley Pooley) evaluation Aug 2007 Olympic Delivery Authority OL-02907

Naturally formed features, probably tree-throw hollows of probable Bronze Age date, alluvial deposits and post-medieval made ground were recorded. One trench contained only modern made ground and terrace gravels truncated by the construction of World War II structures.

Sports pavilion and changing rooms, Hackney East Marsh, Eastway, E9 TQ 3734 8562 MoLAS (Emma Dwyer, Maria Utrero, Andrew Westman, Andy Chopping) Oct 2007 Olympic Delivery Authority OL-04907

A sports pavilion on the East Marsh, Hackney marshes, was a small, symmetrical single-storey building in red brick; a central block with a pan-tiled, hipped pagoda-style roof, capped by a small clock tower, was flanked by two flat-roofed side-wings set back to the N. Further to the N, three single-storey brick flat-roofed buildings containing 15 changing rooms were ranged round three sides of an asphalted yard. The pavilion, entered only from the yard, housed walk-through showers to the W, an electric boiler in the centre, and WCs and urinals in one room to the E; a ranger's office with electricity meters and storage for goal nets and corner flags were in another two rooms further to the E, entered separately from the yard. The yard was entered from the E, and contained a water tap and sink for washing boots. Inscriptions on the S front of the pavilion stated that it was constructed in 1936 and partially rebuilt (in fact, re-roofed) in 1953, after World War II bomb damage. The changing rooms may also have been rebuilt and extended then.

EDF energy electricity substation, Millfields Road, Hackney, E5 TQ 3587 8630 MoLAS (Paul Thrale) evaluation Aug 2007 EDF energy Ltd OL-03707

In the western and SW parts of the site modern truncation, services and foundations had removed all deposits down to natural sands and gravels. In some areas of the site, modern truncation had been less severe and natural brickearth survived.

Waterways (detailed recording), Stratford, E15 TQ 3692 8506, TQ 3768 8600, TQ 3756 8332, TQ 3880 8468 MoLAS-PCA (Helen Robertson) building survey Feb–Nov 2007 Olympic Delivery Authority OL-01207, OL-07407

The River Lea and the waterways which feed into it were used as a source of power from the medieval period. Except for the Lea itself, the Bow Back rivers were artificially created millstreams which in later years were also exploited for their navigability. The 19th-c improvements, which took place in the 1850s and 1860s involved the construction of The Lea Navigation and various locks at points around the Bow Back river network. By the 1870s the rail network had started to take precedence in the area, the Great Eastern Railway (the main London to Stratford line), the North London Line and the Northern Outfall Sewer had been constructed across the area; their bridges became an essential part of the character of the waterways. These infrastructural features and the waterways divided Stratford into separate areas which developed differently from one another, each with its distinct character. Thus the area between the High Street and the Bow Back River and the triangle of land between Blaker Road and the Northern Outfall Sewer were already built up, with dense industrial development, while at the same time the areas to the N remained sparsely developed. These appeared to decrease in size, presumably due to silting, through the 19th c. During the 1930s,

following the 1930 Flood Relief Act, various rivers were widened, deepened and some were infilled or culverted, the 19th-c locks were replaced and new locks were added. After World War II the waterways were largely abandoned, infilled and culverted, the most radical work taking place between 1930 and c. 1954. The mooring posts, which are situated at regular points around all the waterways, could not be accurately dated through documentary research. A number of the posts, however, can be assigned to distinct bank construction phases. There is a possibility, in some cases, that mooring posts from earlier phases of waterway embankment have been reincorporated in later work.

See also Newham and Tower Hamlets

White Post Lane Bridge, E15 TQ 3728 8451 MoLAS-PCA (Emma Dwyer) building survey Oct 2007 Olympic Delivery Authority OL-07007

The White Post Lane Bridge carried a road that dates back to at least the mid-18th c over the Hackney Cut of the Lea Navigation. The present bridge was built in the late 19th or early 20th c. The bridge deck and parapet walls are constructed of riveted wrought-iron plate girders and rendered brick jack-arches, carried on abutments and piers of dark blue engineering brick, laid in English bond. The bridge piers are rendered in pebbledash, and carry the downward-curving ends of the wrought-iron plate parapets. They are capped by moulded artificial stone copings. Original fittings for gas lamp standards survive on the piers. *See also Tower Hamlets*

HAMMERSMITH AND FULHAM

The Paddock, adjacent to All Saints Church, Fulham High Street, SW6 TQ 2436 7605 MoLAS (Tony Mackinder) evaluation Apr 2007 Barton Finch PDK07

A trench was excavated primarily to establish the course of the moat surrounding Fulham Palace Scheduled Monument. Waterlaid deposits, including a peat deposit, were found, sealed by land raising dumps dated to the 19th c. Although the deposits dip towards Fulham High Street, the Fulham Palace moat that was infilled in the 1920s does not appear to exist in the paddock area adjacent to the hall and probably lies to the E of the site.

Junction of Beadon Road and Hammersmith Grove, W6 TQ 2326 7874 PCA (Andrew Sargent) watching brief Mar 2007 Mills Whipp Partnership on behalf of URS Corporation Ltd JBH07

Natural sand and gravel was sealed by a 16th/18th-c horticultural horizon, in turn overlain by several layers of 18th/19th-c made-ground. All deposits were truncated to the S by the late 19th-c District Line underground tunnel.

Hammersmith Embankment, W6 TQ 2333 7801 MoLAS (Aleksandra Cetera) watching brief Feb–July 2007 Akeler Group Companies WIZ05

Following an excavation in 2005 (*LA 11*, supp. 2 (2006), 37) a watching brief was carried out. Evidence for a palaeochannel known as 'Parr's Ditch' which crossed the site E-W was found in the NW of the site, suggested by a vaulted brick culvert of 19th-c date. The remains of a probable 17th-c glass furnace were also recorded in the NW part of the site as a central brick shaft which, although badly truncated, appears to have been part of a larger industrial structure. Its fill included glass waste. On the E side of the site, a brick structure, covered with broken tiles, and a deposit of sand and brick fragments to the N, may have been part of 17th-c brick production on the site. Fragments of walls of 17th–19th-c date were found across the site. Other parts of the site appear to have been truncated in the 19th-c following the demolition of the early 17th-c Brandenburgh House and the construction of 19th–20th-c industrial units.

Godolphin and Latymer School, Iffley Road, W8 TQ 2297 7886 WA (Gary Evans) evaluation Jan 2007 Gardiner and Theobald LLP GOP07

Up to two metres of modern made ground was found overlying natural gravels.

Kew Bridge House, Kew Bridge Road, Brentford TQ 1895 7797 WA (Nicholas Cooke) excavation Jan–Mar 2007 CgMs Ltd KBG07

Prehistoric activity was identified on the site, evidenced by the recovery of Early Neolithic pottery from a shallow scoop and of Bronze Age material in later features. This may mean that the N bank of the Thames was the focus of sporadic activity in prehistory, but that intermittent flooding episodes meant that it was unsuitable for settlement. A series of late medieval or early post-medieval ditches was revealed, suggesting the enclosure of parcels of land, probably for agriculture. One of these ditches, aligned roughly W–E, seems to have acted as a protection against flooding from the River Thames. Initial post-medieval activity on the site comprised the artificial raising of the ground level through dumping, and the construction of a brick building close to the eastern edge of the site. Subsequent developments included the construction of a new western wing for this building, and the construction of a public house on the S half of the site late in the 18th c.

Normand Park, Lillie Road, SW6 TQ 2467 7777 WA (Gemma White) watching brief Sept 2007 Balfour Beatty NPK07

No trace of the 17th-c Normand House was revealed. Structural remains consisted of concrete pads and drains, and one stretch of possible concrete wall footing of indeterminate date, all of which appear to have been constructed after 1950.

Kent House, Lower Mall, W8 TQ 2296 7824 MoLAS (Antonietta Lerz) watching brief Dec 2007 London Interspace HM Ltd KTH06

Following work in 2006 (*LA 11*, supp. 3 (2007), 70), monitoring of underpinning works was carried out in the basement of Kent House (documented from 1762). Brick

foundations which may represent part of an earlier building were recorded above natural gravels. In a second trench outside the house, a brick surface and associated brick wall of 18th–19th-c date were recorded. WC

Warr's Harley Davidson Showroom, 5–17 Michael Road, SW6 TQ 2588 7698 PCA (Doug Killock) evaluation FH Warr & Sons Ltd MCX07

Evidence of natural gravels and brickearth was observed. In the E of the site a Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age subsoil was found, cut by two medieval pits and a 19th-c narrow brick wall. Agricultural soil dating to the 16th/18th-c sealed the subsoil and features, and was overlain by a 19th-c levelling layer. In the SW of the site a layer of medieval subsoil was sealed by 16th–18th-c agricultural soil, overlain by 19th-c leveling, brick walls and services.

St John's Church, Walham Green, Fulham Island, SW6 TQ 2518 7733 PCA (James Langthorne, William Johnston) watching brief Mar–Apr 2007 Groundwork West London JWG07

Monitoring took place of the excavation of service trenches and shallow ground reduction on the N and S side of the church; 19th-c made ground and topsoil were recorded. Natural strata were not reached.

HARINGEY

Former Air Raid Shelters, GLS Depot Site, Ferry Lane, Tottenham Hale, N17 TQ 3470 8970 CgMs (Jon Lowe) building recording Oct 2007 Ferryboat Developments Ltd FYN07

A World War II shelters network was recorded on land N of the former Harris Lebus factory which built the network in 1939 to house its 6000 staff (3000 in shifts). The network comprised a series of 10 buried trench or tunnel shelters with ramped entrances, control and sub-control rooms, ventilation traverses, a first aid room and emergency exit points. The shelters were formed of arched pre-cast concrete sections and situated approximately 1.8 m below ground level. The network of tunnels extended 2.5 km and included occupant graffiti/drawings, bunk beds, light fittings replete with bulbs, evidence of a darts board, tea urns, factory crockery, home guard helmets, stretchers, toilets, signage, communication points and remains of a look-out post. Within the flooded shelters a hand-drawn plan of the shelters was found. The record incorporated an oral history exercise, drawn survey, recording all graffiti and drawings, an archival photographic record and a DVD video record. Harris Lebus were furniture makers engaged in the war effort for the production of ammunition boxes, aeroplane parts and replica Sherman tanks.

308 West Green Road, South Tottenham, N15 TQ 3230 8925 PCA (Shane Maher) watching brief Nov 2007 Hill Partnerships and Presentation SIA WGZ07

Topsoil sealed modern made ground which overlay natural clay.

Proposed Haringey Mortuary, Tottenham Cemetery, N17 TQ 3334 9090 AS (Chris Pole) evaluation May 2007 London Borough of Haringey HMS07

A buried topsoil and subsoil, of probable medieval date, was recorded sealing two undated gravel extraction pits. These layers were sealed by substantial overburden associated with the earlier 20th-c construction of the 'Lodge'. The northern area of the site was not developed until the early 20th c with numerous dumps of demolition material across the site. No evidence of any activity associated with the church was present.

HARROW

The 17th Green, Grim's Dyke Golf Club, Oxhey Lane, Hatch End TQ 1348 9227 PCA (Ireneo Grosso) watching brief Apr–Aug 2007 Grim's Dyke Golf Club GDG07

The excavation of five trenches, two of them located within the ditch of the Grim's Dyke (Scheduled Monument), revealed various re-cuts of the ditch. The nature of the various fills and the finds assemblages suggested that the ditch was kept open and maintained until the 14th c. Although residual Roman pottery sherds were also recovered no precise date for its original construction could be inferred. Natural clay, sealed by 19th- to 20th-c made ground, was recorded on the rest of the site.

St Mary's Church, Church Hill, Harrow on the Hill TQ 1531 8745 MoLAS (Robin Wroe-Brown) evaluation Mar 2007 Parish Church Council of St Mary's Church SMZ07

During renovation works in the N aisle of the church, part of a human skeleton, which appears to have been buried before the N aisle's construction in the 13th c, was revealed beneath the floor. The burial was that of an adult female which radiocarbon analysis dates to AD 950–1160. The burial has been protected and preserved *in situ* beneath the new floor.

East End Farm barns, Moss Lane, Pinner TQ 1280 8980 AS (Claire Hallybone, Paul Harris, Jon House) watching brief Feb–Mar 2007 Foundation Architecture Ltd EEF07

The north and south barns are two of several buildings on Moss Lane which are Grade II Listed buildings. Made ground and levelling layers of post-medieval date were recorded and a modern floor was located beneath the contemporary concrete floor within one of the barns.

River Pinn Flood Alleviation Scheme, Oxhey Lane Farm, Hatch End TQ 1303 9212 AOC (Catherine Edwards, Leigh Savage) watching brief July 2007 Atkins Ltd OXH07

A further watching brief was undertaken following that of 2006 (*LA 11*, supp. 3 (2007), 70 (UBG06)). Nine test pits were recorded as having undisturbed soil sequences overlying London Clay. Another

FIELDWORK ROUND-UP

three test pits contained made ground deposits which lay directly above London Clay, representing isolated phases of horizontal truncation.

HAVERING

Beam Reach 8a, Ferry Lane, Rainham TQ 5135 8036 MoLAS (Tony Mackinder) watching brief Mar 2007 Easter Projects FEY04

Following 2004 work (*LA 11*, supp. 1 (2005), 8), excavation of a new drainage ditch was monitored. Deposits of mixed silts and clay containing green glassy industrial slag, were recorded above alluvium. The presence of modern concrete fragments and gravel suggests that these deposits had been disturbed recently, probably when the adjacent road was constructed.

Cranham Hall Farm, The Chase, Cranham, Upminster TQ 5712 8612 AS (Tansy Collins) building recording Oct 2007 Quadrillion Construction Ltd CFJ07

The buildings epitomise the 19th-c model-farm ideal, comprising a courtyard which is mostly enclosed and inward looking, with few windows or doors facing outwards to the surrounding countryside. The exception to this is the west range which, although much disturbed, seems to form a partially symmetrical system of three open-fronted bays at either end with throughways to the exterior, flanked by single enclosed cells, possibly with the central part of the range pierced to the exterior and open-fronted. As a whole the site is constructed using high-quality and durable materials; normally with minimal unnecessary adornment, but reflecting a higher decorative standard on the public façade where there is a small corner unit which rises to a pyramidal roof, and yellow brick voussoirs and a diocletian window not seen elsewhere. In form it was designed for efficient transit and processing of livestock and farm produce, together with a safe store for equipment in barns, open-fronted sheds, stables, granaries and barns, ranged in around the courtyard.

Marks Lodge, Cottons Approach, Romford TQ 5070 8860 PCA (Shane Maher) evaluation Oct–Nov 2007 Bellway Homes Thames Gateway North MRK07

On the W side of the site the natural brickearth was cut by a NE–SW aligned late Iron Age to early Roman boundary ditch, from the fill of which a mid-1st-c jar containing calcined sheep remains was recovered. The ditch went through various phases of re-cutting until the mid-2nd c when it was backfilled. A layer of alluvium sealed the ditch, suggesting that the area surrounding it was subject to flooding sometime after the ditch fell out of use. On the N side of the site a layer of 16th/18th-c ploughsoil sealed the natural deposits and was found to contain residual Roman material. Modern made ground and topsoil sealed the site; modern truncation was also observed.

Harold Wood Hospital, Gubbins Lane, Romford TQ 5430 9050 PCA (Richard Humphrey) evaluation Aug–Sept 2007 CgMs Consulting HWP07

Natural clay and gravels were sealed by a sequence of 19th/20th-c made ground. In the W of the site an undated linear feature cut the natural, whilst in the E and N of the site evidence for the construction of the hospital and associated ground-works was recorded.

Harrow Lodge Campus, Hyland Way, Hornchurch TQ 5270 8780 PCA (Peter Boyer) evaluation May 2007 CgMs Consulting on behalf of Taylor Woodrow Developments London Region HHW07

Natural gravel was sealed by modern made ground except in the NW corner of the site where the subsoil was cut by three 19th-c rubbish pits before being overlain by modern made ground. A possible pond, shown in early Ordnance Survey maps, was exposed in the W of the site. It appears to have been drained and backfilled, probably during development of the site in the 1930s.

King George Close, Hainault Road, Romford TQ 5035 8965 LP (Matthew Williams) evaluation Nov 2007 Chancerygate Ltd KGE07

A 20th-c industrial building and various buildings relating to the adjacent railway had truncated any archaeological remains. The deposits in most of the trenches consisted of modern backfill or make-up deposits overlying natural clay.

Former Forest Lodge School, Lodge Lane, Collier Row, Romford TQ 4925 9172 WA (Cornelius Barton) watching brief July 2007 David Wilson Homes FDL07

Large parts of the site had undergone significant levels of truncation during the construction of the school and associated buildings, and the hillside had been partially terraced.

59 Main Road, Gidea Park, Romford TQ 5223 8977 ECCFAU (Trevor Ennis) watching brief Aug 2007 – May 2008 Great Homes Ltd MID07

Three small pits and short length of ditch were recorded above the natural gravels; one pit and the ditch clearly pre-dated the former building, but there was a complete absence of dateable finds. There was also considerable evidence of disturbance relating to the former building, with the topsoil absent and underlying deposits disturbed.

42A Medora Road, Romford TQ 5067 8930 CA (Gillian King) evaluation July 2007 ML Hart Builders Ltd MEO07

Large 20th-c concrete foundations were found to have extensively truncated the evaluation area. Alluvial clay was noted.

155–163 New Road, Rainham TQ 5110 8280 (James Langthorne) evaluation Jan 2007 CgMs Consulting NRI07

Natural clay and gravels were sealed by an undated ploughsoil, which was overlain by made ground.

Romford Market Place, St Edward's Way, Romford TQ 5129 8905 MoLAS (Sian

Anthony) evaluation Nov 2007 Pickenham (Romford) Ltd RME02

Further evaluation was undertaken after that of 2002 (*LA 10*, supp. 2 (2003), 44) in which modern made ground was observed above the natural brickearth.

184 St Mary's Lane, Upminster TQ 5620 8650 LP (Matthew Williams) evaluation Mar–June 2007 Ruskin Homes Ltd MUP07

Natural gravels were overlaid by 20th-c deposits, the site having been truncated.

Spring Farm, Rainham TQ 5365 8230 AS (Rick Greene) excavation Oct 2007 Haverling Aggregates Ltd SFC07

Evidence was found of prehistoric activity, comprising a late Iron Age posthole containing a fragmented vessel, as well as a sherd of Iron Age pottery from a post-medieval ditch. A 16th–18th-c field system which could be identified with those on maps dating from 1799 was revealed. Two post-medieval pits were also recorded, as were modern and undated features, including numerous ditches and pits.

Roomes Stores, 51–53 Station Road, Upminster TQ 5603 8679 AOC (Paolo Guarino) evaluation Aug 2007 MCO Consulting Ltd RSU07

Several layers of 20th-c made ground and demolition rubble were recorded above natural gravelly clay.

Old Church Hospital (Phases 2, 3, 4), Waterloo Road, Romford TQ 5100 8810 PCA (Richard Humphrey) evaluation Jan–Nov 2007 CgMs Consulting OHW06

Further evaluation took place following that of 2006 (*LA 11*, supp. 3 (2007), 71) across the central and E areas of the site where a series of 19th–20th-c features, including postholes and a rubbish pit, were found cut into the natural brickearth. They are interpreted as being of horticultural origin. Other features recorded were modern in date and related to the development of the hospital.

HILLINGDON

Colham House, Bakers Road, Uxbridge TQ 0561 8422 PCA (Stuart Watson) watching brief July 2007 George & Harding Construction CXB07

In the NW of the site, a layer of 19th-c garden soil was recorded above natural brickearth.

Harefield to Southall Pipeline: reconnaissance survey of entire pipeline between Harefield and Southall TQ 0516 9126, TQ 1184 7975 NET (Rosey Burton) watching brief (Alister Bartlett) geophysical survey Nov 2005 National Grid HS-00106, HS-00206
See Ealing

Harefield to Southall Pipeline: south of Western Avenue (A40), North Hillingdon TQ 0785 8472 and TQ 0813 8461 NET (Peter Sprenger) evaluation Nov 2006 National Grid HS-00306

Unstratified post-medieval and modern finds, considered to be the result of agricultural manuring, were recorded in four trenches along a 300 m long section of the proposed pipeline route. The underlying substrate was London Clay.

Harefield to Southall Pipeline: Weatherly's Covert, Ickenham (artificial badger sett) TQ 0600 8568 NET (Peter Sprenger) watching brief Sept 2006 National Grid HS-00406

Monitoring during the excavation for an artificial badger sett revealed a layer of 19th- and 20th-c demolition debris above the natural gravels. The debris is thought to have been dumped within the covert following the demolition of houses in nearby Georgian Close or possibly as a result of opportunistic fly-tipping from the adjacent A40.

Harefield to Southall Pipeline: Ickenham Pipe Dump (south of the Great Western and Great Central Joint Railway), Harefield TQ 0645 8020 NET (Anni Byard) a controlled strip excavation June–July 2007 National Grid HS-00507

A group of three cremation vessels, significantly dating to the transitional period between the Middle and Late Bronze Age, was revealed. Close-by was a spread of burnt stone and a small number of associated pits and/or postholes of assumed prehistoric date. Two post-medieval or modern field boundaries were also recorded, along with unstratified post-medieval and modern finds from the topsoil.

Land South of M4 and East of Wall Garden Farm, off Victoria Lane, Harlington, West Drayton TQ 0860 7820 WA (John Martin) watching brief July, Aug 2007 The Guildhouse Consultancy and Henry Streeter (Sand and Ballast) Ltd WGA07

Ditches, pits and postholes that appear to range in date from the Neolithic to medieval periods were revealed. These results are consistent with those on the immediately adjacent land to the west.

Bishop Ramsey School, Hume Way, Ruislip TQ 1033 8787 AOC (Paolo Guarino) watching brief June–July 2007 GHM Rock Townsend and Bishop Ramsey School BRX07

An Iron Age ditch was revealed, cutting the natural brickearth. It was overlaid by subsoil.

Hubbard's Farm, Colham Green, West Drayton TQ 0761 8137 TVAS (Sean Wallis) evaluation Jan 2007 Mr Brian Harvey HUB07

Brickearth was sealed in places by a buried soil, from which several large sherds of medieval pottery (probably 13th c) were recovered. This underlay a post-medieval surface (not earlier than 17th c) within the existing building.

Newyears Green to Breakspear Road South Water Main, Newyears Green Lane, Breakspear Road, Harefield TQ 0740 8740, TQ 0680 8800 NET (Peter Sprenger) watching brief July 2006 Dalcour Maclaren on behalf of Three Valley Water NYG06 Scattered finds resulting from post-medieval and early modern manuring within the four

south-easternmost fields were recovered, demonstrating that this area was once in arable use. Further N there was evidence of modern landfill.

Terminal Five, Heathrow Airport, Hounslow TQ 0612 7587 FRA (David Reay) excavation Jan–Aug 2007 BAA TEC05

This excavation marks the end of a programme of archaeological investigation associated with Terminal 5 which has taken place since 1998 (*LA 9*, supp. 1 (1999), 14 (WPR98)). A series of excavations was carried out at the eastern extremity of the Terminal 5 site. Several Neolithic pits were discovered with some flint work present in some of the later features. Middle Bronze Age field systems consisting of trackways and field boundaries were recorded across the entire site, contemporary with several large waterholes, in addition to a possible settlement. A small Late Iron Age enclosure and a few Romano-British ditches were also excavated.

Ruislip Manor Farm, near Bury Street, Ruislip TQ 0905 8780 MoLAS (Sian Anthony, Jez Taylor) watching brief Apr–Aug 2007 West Waddy ADP RMO05

Following work in 2005 (*LA 11*, supp. 2 (2006), 38), small test pits were excavated on the foundations of the 17th-c Manor Farm House to allow for underpinning works. The foundations of the original farmhouse were recorded and an internal undated floor was revealed inside the farmhouse.

RAF Northolt, West End Road, Ruislip TQ 1010 8570 and TQ 0990 8550 OA (Jon Gill) building recording Feb, Apr 2007 MoD (Defence Estates) RAH07

Three buildings were investigated in a programme of recording prior to demolition. The Operations Block is of a standard design, identical to many constructed at airfields in the mid-1920s: a bungalow with a plain utilitarian character. Its importance is its association with the Battle of Britain, as one of the main airfields involved in the fighting. Various secondary alterations such as the replacement of almost all the windows, the re-covering of the roof, the removal of the Ops Room gallery, and the levelling of the blast banks, have taken place. The other two buildings recorded were Building 007, originally the central heating station for the airfield, and Building 112, constructed for use as a decontamination facility. Both buildings are of a standard design and similar to many constructed at airfields throughout Britain in the inter-war period.

555–559 Uxbridge Road, Hayes TQ 0929 8166 (Kari Bower) watching brief Feb–Mar 2007 CgMs Consulting on behalf of Howarth Homes plc UXR07

Undated agricultural subsoil, sealed by topsoil, was recorded above natural gravels. An isolated rubbish pit, of possible 18th-c date, was recorded on the N side of the site. Numerous 19th- and 20th-c service trenches were noted cutting into the subsoil.

HOUNSLOW

700 Bath Road, Cranford TQ 1056 7690 TVAS (Simon Cass) evaluation Nov 2007 George and Harding Construction BCX07

Made ground and demolition rubble overlay natural silty soil.

Chiswick House (grounds), Burlington Lane, Chiswick, W4 TQ 2086 7756 MoLAS (Robert Cowie) evaluation Jan–Feb 2007 English Heritage CGH06

A watching brief in 2006 (*LA 11*, supp. 3 (2007), 71) was followed by an evaluation to determine earlier layouts of the gardens. It revealed perimeter paths and a central path in the kitchen garden which originally had been part of the gardens of Moreton Hall (built by Sir Stephen Fox in 1682–84). They are interpreted as part of the western avenue of the so-called goose foot: three radiating avenues NW of Moreton Hall (*b.* 1716). A large pit, possibly for gravel extraction, was located. It contained demolition rubble, possibly from Moreton Hall and/or its ancillary buildings, the remains of Burlington Lane on its pre-1818 alignment and an adjacent boundary wall associated with Moreton Hall. A linear feature was also located, possibly associated with the Bagnio, an 18th-c ornamental building at the end of the western avenue.

610–624 Chiswick High Road, Hounslow TQ 1969 7853 TVAS (Andy Taylor) evaluation June 2007 HBG Properties CIG07 Natural sandy clay or gravel was overlaid by various made ground layers, and truncated to varying degrees.

BSKYB, Harlequin 1, Harlequin Avenue, Brentford TQ 1635 7786 MoLAS (Aleksandra Cetera) evaluation Aug 2007 Stanhope plc HQN07

Modern levelling deposits were recorded above natural brickearth.

Hotel Development, Syon Park, London Road, Brentford TQ 1702 7708 MoLAS (Robert Cowie) excavation May–June 2007 Edwardian (Syon Park) Ltd SYV04

Following an evaluation in 2004 (*LA 11*, supp. 1 (2005), 10), an excavation on the SE side of London Road, which is on the projected line of the London to Silchester Roman road, revealed natural gravel overlaid successively by brickearth and Roman strata, the latter representing the remains of a roadside settlement, evidence for which had previously been found to the NE. Gravel metalling, covered with a thin trample layer containing Roman pottery was found, cut by a ditch. Although roughly parallel to the Roman road, it was too far back from the projected line of the road and probably too small to be a roadside ditch. Its fill included a very large lump of brickearth with a fire-scorched face and also contained a considerable quantity of Roman pottery. A shallow curving gully and a pit cut the ditch. Higher up the sequence there were several burnt earthen surfaces, which were overlaid successively by thin layers of black carbonaceous material and burnt daub, some with wattle impressions and some with

FIELDWORK ROUND-UP

curved faces that might have come from domed structures such as ovens. Some of the scorched earthen surfaces could have been the remains of floors, but two which lined shallow hollows were almost certainly ovens. Other features included gravel surfaces, a substantial structural slot containing a post setting, and a butt-ended gully.

Land to the rear of 1–6 Park Lane, Cranford TQ 1026 7750 COT (Mark Brett) evaluation Dec 2007 Oliver Bridge Architecture PLF07 Part of a probable prehistoric ring ditch was revealed cut into the natural brickearth. It contained pottery dated to 8th–6th c BC and from a sample of its fill, charcoal, pottery, fired clay and struck flint. The ring ditch is likely to represent a continuation of the activity that was previously recorded adjacent to the site. A Roman pit and a modern posthole were also revealed.

20–28 Staines Road, Hounslow TQ 1354 7550 CA (Colin Reid) evaluation Jan–Feb 2007 Heritage Network for Cubitt Building Interiors Ltd SIZ07

An early-19th-c arched brick drain above natural brickearth and a ditch containing a single sherd of 16th-c pottery were revealed.

West Middlesex Hospital, Twickenham Road, Isleworth TQ 1640 7645 AOC (Les Capon) building recording July 2007 InSpace Partnership WMX07

The hospital developed from an Infirmary attached to the Brentford Union Workhouse which stood south of the site in the 19th c. The buildings that were recorded were formerly largely wards for patients and have identical layouts and design, though varying from two to three-storey buildings. All are brick-built with decorative stonework and good quality internal finishes. These buildings are good examples of high quality hospital buildings dating to the early 20th c that were part of a public health programme in Middlesex.

ISLINGTON

10 Bowling Green Lane, EC1 TQ 3144 8233 AOC (Melissa Melikian) excavation, watching brief Nov 2006 – May 2007 Marlton BGQ06

An evaluation in 2006 (*LA 11*, supp. 3 (2007), 72) identified the site as a burial ground and that the likely density of burials was high. A sample of c. 700 therefore was excavated, whilst a watching brief was carried out on removal of the remaining burials to the East London Cemetery. The earliest features revealed are dated to the 16th–17th c and comprised a series of intercutting gravel-extraction pits. They were largely concentrated in the NW of the site, although later activity in the S would have removed any earlier features. The pits were succeeded by a cemetery dating to at least the 16th c. They were aligned E–W, the majority of burials having evidence of coffins in varying states of preservation. Two burials had directly associated legible breastplates and several had personal ornaments and

dress accessories, such as leather shoes, wig curlers, coins, watches and clay tobacco pipes. Eighteen gravestones, dated between 1786 and 1845, were recorded.

22–26 Camden Passage, N1 TQ 3164 8351 MoLAS (Charlotte North, David Saxby, Andy Daykin) evaluation, watching brief and excavation Jan–Sept 2007 Tasou Associates Architects on behalf of The Mews (Charlton Place) LLP CDZ07

Two ditches were revealed, cutting the natural clay; they appear to have been backfilled in the late 13th to mid-14th c. A consolidation layer above the ditches is dated to late 13th – late 15th c. Some 19th–20th-c pitting was observed, one of which was found to contain kiln furniture and slag. Modern make-up and concrete completed the sequence.

Central Foundation School, City Road, EC2 TQ 3280 8241 MoLAS (Adrian Miles) evaluation July–Aug 2007 Tudorvale Properties Ltd CFU07

In a number of trenches features which include quarry pits containing material of mainly middle–late 18th-c date, were recorded above natural brickearth and gravels. In one trench a wall footing, constructed of bricks of 16th-c type, was recorded: these bricks may have been reused and the wall represent part of a building shown on Rocque's map of 1746. A wall of 19th-c date was recorded in a trench on the southern side of the site, and this may relate to a structure associated with the Spice and Colour Mills shown on the 1872 OS map.

St Mary's Church of England School, Fowler Road, N1 TQ 3184 8399 AOC (Leigh Savage) watching brief July 2007 CB Swift FOW07

Natural gravels were identified, overlaid by made-ground associated with the construction of the present school building in the 19th c.

122–128 Old Street, EC1 TQ 3243 8236 MoLAS (Jez Taylor) watching brief Feb–Mar 2007 Unite ODI06

Following an evaluation in 2006 (*LA 11*, supp. 3 (2007), 73), a watching brief was carried out on piling. Dumped deposits of 17th–18th c, Victorian and modern date were recorded overlying natural brickearth. Some evidence of the 17th-c pitting recorded in the evaluation was found.

Ropemaker Street, Finsbury Street, Chiswell Street and Moore Lane, EC2 TQ 3266 8193 PCA (James Langthorne) watching brief Feb 2007 Keltbray RMZ06

Following a watching brief in 2006 (*LA 11*, supp. 3 (2007), 73) ground reduction in the SE corner of the site was monitored. London Clay was found to lie immediately below the concrete slab of the cellar floor of the previous building.

Rosemary School & Sensory Gardens, 15 Woodbridge Street, Clerkenwell, EC1 TQ 3153 8236 AOC (Paulo Guarino) evaluation Dec 2007 George Wimpey Homes RMY07 Building remains associated with at least two phases of Clerkenwell Bridewell prison were

found. This dated from 1615, with rebuilds in the 18th and 19th c. Remains of the previous Hugh Myddleton School, dating from 1887, were also found.

25–29 Worship Street, EC2 TQ 3306 8208 PCA (Denise Mulligan) watching brief Dec 2007 PRS Architects/Balfour Beatty Refurbishment WPT07

Natural brickearth was found to have been truncated during the construction of the existing basement. Two pits, one undated and the other dated to the early 16th c cut the brickearth. These were recorded in E of the site together with a series of mid 16th-c dump layers which were cut by a well dating to the early 17th c.

KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA

Chelsea College of Art, Manresa Road, SW3 TQ 2709 7810 MoLAS (Julian Bowsher) evaluation May 2007 Waterman Structures Ltd CZA07

Truncated natural sand was observed below modern rubble and concrete. In one test pit a probable 19th-c topsoil was recorded beneath the rubble.

1 Cheyne Gardens, SW3 TQ 2742 7775 PCA (Iain Bright) evaluation Aug 2007 Alan Bouvier Associates CGK07

A number of 16th-c masonry lined features and possible floor surface were revealed above the natural gravels; they may relate to a Tudor manor house that stood on the site. A series of post-medieval robber cuts, probably dating to the 17th–18th c, were excavated; they were sealed by garden soils and made ground, possibly contemporary with the cuts. Above the made ground was evidence of the early-18th-c houses built after the demolition of the manor house, comprising remains of brick walls and floor surfaces. A series of 19th-c garden make-up layers overlay the earlier structures, whilst landscaping and robber cuts truncated the structures, which may relate to the garden of the 19th-c building still standing at the site.

Kensington Palace Gardens, W8 TQ 2537 8007 PCA (Anthony Baxter) geoarchaeological survey Feb 2007 Historic Royal Palaces KPA07

Six power auger cores were examined: natural sand was overlain by made ground, sealed by subsoil or old garden soil, which suggests that the natural horizon had been truncated during the construction of the North Range of the palace.

Kensington Palace Gardens, W8 TQ 2595 7995 PCA (Denise Mulligan) watching brief June 2007 Historic Royal Palaces KPB07

The excavation of eleven foundation pits for the erection of metal flower structures on the S side of the Gardens exposed natural sand sealed by subsoil and topsoil. In one of the pits, located in the central area of the site, the remains of an E–W aligned 17th-c wall of unknown function were revealed. Some of the bricks showed signs of burning and this may relate to a fire in 1691.

Alice Tree, Kensington Palace, W8 TQ 2580 8000 PCA (Rebecca Lythe) evaluation Oct 2007 Historic Royal Palaces KPC07

Natural sand was sealed by made-ground dated to 15th–16th c, the result of early landscaping. This was cut by a 16th/17th-c drain which was partially rebuilt in the 18th–19th c. It was overlaid by 19th-c subsoil sealed by topsoil.

White Court, Kensington Palace, W8 TQ 2580 8000 PCA (Rebecca Lythe) evaluation Oct 2007 Historic Royal Palaces KPD07

Natural sand in the NW of the site was truncated by the late-17th–18th-c foundations of the N wall of the Court; in the E of the site it was cut by a late-18th–19th-c N–S brick structure, showing two distinct phases of construction. Modern backfill sealed the natural and masonry.

Rose Garden, Kensington Palace, W8 TQ 2580 8000 PCA (Rebecca Lythe) evaluation Nov 2007 Historic Royal Palaces KPE07

Natural silt was sealed by subsoil dating to the 15th–20th c, overlain by topsoil.

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES

Decker's Sports Ground, Kingston Road, Tolworth, Surbiton TQ 2010 6568 MoLAS (Elaine Eastbury) evaluation Aug 2007 Football Fever LLP DEK07

London Clay with subsoil above was observed beneath topsoil and the modern surface.

Tolworth Playing Fields, Old Kingston Road, Tolworth TQ 2041 6570 PCA (James Langthorne) watching brief May–June 2007 Kingston University TPF06

Further investigations followed the 2006 watching brief (*LA 11*, supp. 3 (2007), 73). Towards the centre of the site natural clay was cut by an E–W Roman ditch which was sealed by 1st–2nd-c subsoil. The site was sealed by modern subsoil and topsoil.

LAMBETH

Clapham Park, Kings Avenue, SW2, SW4 TQ 2987 7394 OA (Andrew Norton) evaluation July–Aug 2007 Clapham Homes CAK07

The structural remains of properties dating from the early 19th c were revealed. They comprised the walls of villas, sunken rooms or cellars, and garden walls, constructed by Thomas Cubitt in the 1830s and forming part of the original Clapham Park.

Hotspur Street, Kerrin Point, SE11 TQ 3115 7850 WA (Stephen George) evaluation Oct 2007 Barratts East London HUR07

A sequence of modern made ground was revealed which suggests that the site has been subject to massive truncation in the recent past.

The Brewery Tap, Lingham Street, Stockwell Green, SW9 TQ 3054 7605 PCA (Stuart Watson) evaluation Aug 2007 CgMs Consulting on behalf of Hawkins/Brown LGS07

Natural gravels were overlain by an undated alluvial layer. This was sealed in the W by 19th/20th-c levelling and in the E by a 19th/20th-c garden soil.

29–33 Macaulay Road, Clapham, SW4 TQ 2905 7555 CGMS (Jody Morris, Jon Lowe) building recording Sept 2007 You PM and Grainger South MUL07

The site was occupied by a series of industrial, warehouse and retail buildings and also one domestic villa house. The earliest building was the villa house, which dated to the laying-out of Macaulay Road between 1874 and 1896. The first industrial buildings were constructed in the SE portion of the site in 1889–91 by the Ross Optical Company. This company held the site for many years and expanded it with new buildings in 1938 and 1940 but in the 1970s it sold the site and buildings to a company specializing in motor spares and repairs: The Cannon Works. This company remained on the site until the beginning of the 21st c. The buildings were constructed mainly of yellow stock bricks with red brick highlights, later construction was fire-proofed and utilized reinforced concrete. No machinery survived within the buildings to provide a clear indication of their individual functions.

St George Wharf, Vauxhall, SW8 TQ 3030 7800 PCA (Alexis Haslam) watching brief Dec 2007 CgMs Consulting SGZ07

The demolition of a jetty platform was monitored to ensure that no damage was caused to a nearby Bronze Age timber feature located on the foreshore of the Thames. No archaeological features were observed.

10–12 Shrubbery Road, SW16 TQ 3018 7175 MoLAS (Sadie Watson) evaluation July 2007 Tabis Developments and Properties SYU07

London Clay, at the E end of the site, was overlain by a 19th-c garden soil; at the W end it was cut by drains and grease interceptors, probably associated with a mid-20th-c catering firm which once occupied the site.

Elizabeth House, York Road, Waterloo, SE1 TQ 3085 7985 ASE (Diccon Hart) evaluation Apr 2007 Waterman CPM Ltd ELZ07

Probable alluvial deposits were located above natural gravels, sealed by a thick reclamation deposit from which two sherds of 19th-c pottery were recovered. These deposits were heavily truncated as a result of the insertion of a basement of 19th–20th-c date and this structure was backfilled with loose demolition material.

LEWISHAM

72–78 Conington Road, Lewisham, SE13 TQ 3805 7610 PCA (Alexis Haslam) watching brief June–July 2007 CgMs Consulting on behalf of St. James Group Ltd CGI07

Natural gravels were overlain by an alluvial deposit thought to be associated with a phase of marine transgression relating to the

River Ravensbourne. Above were two brick structures, the earlier one possibly related to repairs and improvement carried out on the Armoury Mill during the mid 18th c. The second structure succeeded the earlier one and is identified as the Royal Armoury Building, built in 1807 and demolished in 1937. It was exposed almost in its entirety, together with associated structures and evidence of the millpond.

The Old Seager Distillery, Deptford Bridge, SE8 TQ 3740 7675 PCA (Joanna Taylor) evaluation, excavation Mar–Dec 2007 CgMs Consulting on Behalf of Galliard Homes DEG00

Following the evaluation in 2000 (*LA 9*, supp. 3 (2001), 82), further investigations were undertaken. Two peat horizons and a sequence of alluvial deposits were recorded above natural gravels. Evidence of Mesolithic activity adjacent to the River Ravensbourne was found in the form of various flint artefacts recovered from a tree throw hollow and the peat fill of two shallow channels. Peat horizons dating to the Bronze Age and Roman to medieval periods were recorded, overlaid by ground-raising dumps attributed to the 16th and 17th c. During the early 18th c the NE of the site was extensively developed, and masonry remains, representing multiple phases of structural development throughout the 18th, 19th and 20th c, were recorded. These appear to represent elements of an 18th-c sugar refinery, 18th-c terraced houses fronting Deptford Bridge, early 19th-c stonemasons' cottages and workshops, an early 19th-c gin distillery (later known as Holland's Distillery and then Seagers Distillery) and a late 19th-c iron works.

20–22 Deptford High Street, SE8 TQ 3721 7704 SAS (Jeff Perry) evaluation Sept 2007 Equitable Services Ltd DPF07

A 19th-c infilled cellar was located, otherwise natural gravel and subsoil was recorded, overlaid by made ground.

20–22 Deptford High Street, SE8 TQ 3720 7702 MoLAS (Aaron Birchenough) evaluation Nov 2007 Bowman Associates DEH06

Modern concrete and an undated dump layer (possibly associated with the construction of the existing buildings) were recorded above natural gravels.

78–120 Florence Terrace, New Cross, SE14 TQ 3697 7675 PCA (Sarah Hoad) evaluation Apr–May 2007 Florence Terrace Ltd FTN07

On the W side of the site natural sandy deposits were sealed by 19th-c made ground. Across the rest of the site 19th-c made ground was cut by a number of pits, probable boundary ditches or gullies, and a 19th-c brick wall.

Princess Louise Institute, Hale Street, SE8 TQ 3724 7716 MoLAS (Peter Cardiff) watching brief June–July 2007 Halesville Ltd PLI07

Ground works were monitored and revealed natural gravel and brickearth overlaid by 18th-c and later dumping. Road and yard surfaces of 18th–19th-c date were also

FIELDWORK ROUND-UP

observed. Modern material, concrete and services completed the sequence.

33–35 Lewisham Way, New Cross, SE14 TQ 3657 7698 AOC (Andy Leonard) evaluation Mar, May 2007 Measur LWW07

A large 17th–19th-c feature, probably the result of gravel extraction, was revealed; otherwise, natural gravels were sealed by 20th-c made ground.

New Cross NDC, New Cross Gate, SE14 TQ 3555 7700 PCA (Andrew Sargent) watching brief Feb–Mar 2007 CgMs Consulting on behalf of New Cross Gate NDC NWX07

Natural brickearth was overlain by horticultural deposit, though it was truncated in places by 19th-c foundations and basements.

178–182 New Cross Road, SE14 TQ 3573 7690 AOC (Fitz) watching brief Jan 2007 Pure Lake New Homes Ltd NXR06

Following building recording in 2006 (*LA 11*, supp. 3 (2007), 74) a watching brief was carried out. Mid-19th–20th-c services were found to have truncated the site above the natural brickearth.

392–392A New Cross Road, SE14 TQ 3680 7700 PCA (Teresa Hawtin) watching brief May 2007 Mr James Davies NEX07

Reworked brickearth above natural brickearth was overlain by topsoil. A modern pit and the foundation of a former brick lean-to structure were recorded.

459–463 New Cross Road, SE14 TQ 3018 8317 PCA (Paw Jorgensen) watching brief Nov 2007 CgMs Consulting NCL07

Natural gravels were sealed by a series of colluvial deposits, with modern made-ground above.

459–463 New Cross Road, SE14 TQ 3680 7700 CgMs (Jon Lowe) building recording Mar–Apr 2007 New Cross Urban Developments Ltd NXS07

The buildings originally included a pair of *c.* early-mid 19th-c dwellings (Nos. 459 & 461), altered during the 19th and late 20th *c.* No. 459 was wholly replaced with a modern (*c.* late 20th *c.*) range on the site of the preceding building. No. 463 was a *c.* mid-19th-c dwelling, with an additional second floor added later in *c.* mid-late 20th *c.* Nos 459 & 461 were probably originally constructed as a pair of semi-detached houses which, from the symmetrical fenestration pattern at first floor and map evidence, suggests that the two buildings originally would have been quite formal in appearance and of relatively high status. This is confirmed by the plot sizes, which are markedly wider than the adjacent plots, but may also indicate that the two buildings had been constructed before the westwards expansion of the Broadway. By 1868, No. 463 had been added, also most likely as a residence. It was positioned closer to the road than Nos 459 & 461, suggesting that, by the time of its construction, this was a more common arrangement than the deeply set back Nos 459 & 461. The *c.* mid-late 20th-c second storey extension suggests that the building originally comprised only two

storeys. Shop fronts were added in the late 19th *c.* and that would have resulted in some internal re-arrangement. All three buildings were used as a furniture factory from the early 20th *c.* up to the *c.* mid-late 20th *c.* No. 459 suffered serious bomb damage during World War II and may have been partially rebuilt after the war. By the late 20th *c.* (*c.* 1980s) the buildings were subject to significant alteration, extension – including the complete demolition of No. 459 – and the removal of the 19th-c shop fronts.

16–18 Perry Hill, SE6 TQ 3673 7288 PCA (Alistair Douglas) evaluation Mar 2007 Mills Whipp Projects on behalf of the Oakwood Group PRH07

Natural clay on the N side of the site was sealed by alluvium which is dated to the 19th *c.*; probably the remains of a shallow pond. On the S side it was overlaid by natural brickearth. Modern deposits and made ground sealed the site.

East London Line Project, Surrey Canal Road, SE16 TQ 3569 7796 MoLAS (Emma Dwyer) building recording May 2007 Transport for London NXE07

The brick bridge abutments carrying the East London Line over Surrey Canal Road were photographically recorded prior to the closure of the line and its conversion to part of the Overground Network. The line is carried on an earthen embankment and was opened in 1869 as the East London Railway between Wapping and New Cross Gate. The abutments and bridge deck appear to have been renewed in the early 20th *c.* A watching brief was also carried out on a trench for a retaining wall around the existing embankment, revealing only modern deposits. WC

MERTON

7–13 Church Road, Mitcham TQ 2717 6859 ASE (Dan Swift) evaluation May 2007 Amicus Horizon Housing Group CIM07

A 12th–13th-c ditch and an undated, probably medieval, ditch and posthole were revealed, cut into the natural gravels. The remains of a 19th-c brick building were also recorded.

TS Benbow, 243 Commonside West, Mitcham TQ 2803 6854 CA (Geoff Potter) evaluation Oct 2007 MWL Developments CJM07

In the N part of the site there was evidence for two late-18th- or early-19th-c semi-detached cottages, which are shown on plans after 1847 and up to their destruction by wartime bombing. A series of brick wall and fireplace bases was recorded, with a further wall base marking the position of an outhouse. Photographic evidence shows that the main building was of two storeys, and probably timber-framed and weather-boarded over brick footings, with only the central wall and chimneystacks carried up in brick. Within the central and southern parts of the site mid-20th-c truncation to the level of natural silt and gravels had occurred,

though a small group of post-medieval pottery suggests some activity in the later 17th and early 18th *c.*

St Catherine's School, Grand Drive, Raynes Park, SW12 TQ 2335 6785 TVAS (Steve Ford) evaluation June 2007 Bewley Homes GAV07
Much of the site had been truncated down to (or into) the natural clay. A single shallow feature which might be no more than a wheel rut of no great antiquity was recorded.

5 The Green, Wimbledon Village, SW19 TQ 2373 7112 CA (Katie Johnson) evaluation Nov 2007 Finnan Developments Ltd GNB07
Evidence for a cut feature, probably associated with the construction of the house in the early 20th *c.* was found. Elsewhere the previous soil profile had been entirely truncated to the level of natural gravels, evidently also at the time of construction of the house. A series of dumped and reworked deposits above the natural were also revealed in section.

Haslemere Primary School, Haslemere Avenue, Mitcham TQ 2683 6918 ASE (David Fallon) evaluation Dec 2007 Atkins Ltd HZF07

A red brick cellar floor, of late 19th – early 20th-c date, was located in one of two trenches, cut by modern services.

Fair Green Court, London Road, Mitcham TQ 2770 6890 SAS (Jeff Perry) evaluation Oct 2007 Barker Shorten Architects FGE07
Natural gravel and subsoil was overlaid by topsoil.

Heath Mead Garages, Heath Mead, Parkside, Wimbledon Park TQ 2360 7240 AOC (Chris Clarke) evaluation Oct 2007 Fabric 8 Developments Ltd HDM07

An undisturbed soil sequence was revealed above London Clay, indicating that the area was open fields.

Sleepeeze Factory Site, Morden Road, Mitcham TQ 2595 6950 PCA (James Langthorne) watching brief May 2007 Big Yellow Group plc, Chancerygate (Business Centre) Ltd, Norwich Union Life and Pensions Ltd ZZZ07

Natural sands and gravel were overlaid by a possible 16th/19th-c subsoil with made ground above.

Culvers House Primary School, Orchard Avenue, Mitcham TQ 2818 6638 AOC (Fitz) watching brief Sept 2007 Tony Butler CVU07
Rubble dumps were observed; natural strata were not uncovered.

Land at 52 Weston Street, SE1 TQ 3300 7990 ASE (Jon Sygrave) evaluation Mar 2007 CgMs Consulting Ltd WNU07

Marginal swampy ground is suggested by alluvial deposits of 17th–18th-c date. Above these were deposits of 17th to 18th-c made ground which had been cut by the insertion of a cellar and structural wall of a 19th-c building.

NEWHAM

Frigoscandia Site (Zone 5), Stratford City Development, E15 TQ 3799 8514 MoLAS/PCA

(Mary Nicholls, Alexis Haslam) watching brief Apr–May 2007 Lend Lease FSZ07

Natural gravels were sealed by alluvium. On the NW side of the site evidence of a palaeochannel was recorded and two timber posts or piles, associated with the watercourse, were revealed. One of the timbers is dated to the Saxon period and the other to the 16th–19th c. A layer of 19th/20th-c made ground sealed the site.

Stratford City Development: Stratford International Station, DLR Platform, Station Street, E15 TQ 3813 8486 MoLAS-PCA (William Johnston) evaluation Nov–Dec 2007 Skanska/Grantrail SZA07

Natural gravel was overlain by a sequence of silt and alluvium, representing the encroachment of wetter environments and increased flooding over the dry land of the low terrace. Overlying this alluvial sequence was a layer of prehistoric subsoil which on the W side of the site was cut by palaeochannels and produced evidence of Bronze Age activity within several tree-throw hollows and a number of possible small pits. Subsequent to this were a number of pits of possible 18th–19th-c date and structural remnants associated with field boundaries.

Stratford City Development: Stratford Station, Platform 12, Station Road, E15 TQ 3860 8455 MoLAS-PCA (Iain Bright) evaluation Nov–Dec 2007 Skanska/Grantrail SZB07

Natural clayey sand was overlain by a sequence of sand, peat and silty clay. Various undated features were recorded across the site cutting into these, including a number of possible drainage ditches. A layer of undated possible ploughsoil sealed the features and was overlain by modern made ground.

Stratford City Development: Stratford Station, Platform 11, Station Road, E15 TQ 3855 8449 MoLAS-PCA (Helen Robertson) building survey Dec 2007 Norwest Holst Ltd SZC07

The building was a two-storey brick signal box with a small basement and flat roof. Cartographic evidence indicates that it was in place by 1951, and its structure did not change after that date. It contained a number of fixtures and fittings relating to signalling, including substantial banks of controls on the first floor, and electrical relays on the ground floor.

Stratford City Development: The Woolwich Line Enclosure and Powerhouse Site, Leyton Road (west of), Northwest of Stratford Station, E15 TQ 3827 8431 MoLAS-PCA (William Johnston) evaluation July–Sept 2007 Northwest Holst Ltd WWI07

Alluvial clays above natural sands were sealed by either buried topsoil or marshy deposits dated to the 16th–19th c; 19th-c made ground lay above. The remains of industrial buildings associated with the 19th-c Powerhouse were recorded cutting through the made ground in the E and centre of the site. In the S of the site a possible 16th/19th-c drainage channel was recorded cutting into the natural deposits and below the made ground.

Stratford Langthorne Abbey (site of), Bakers Row, West Ham, E15 TQ 3909 8347 MoLAS (Robert Cowie) evaluation May 2007 London Borough of Newham SFY07

Three trenches were excavated to assess the level, nature and condition of structures on the site of the Cistercian abbey of St Mary Stratford Langthorne (f. 1135), a Scheduled Monument, with a view to eventual display. Parts of the E end of a medieval building belonging to the abbey were found, as well as later brick walls and two brick-lined cesspits dating from the 16th or 17th c, all of which were previously exposed during excavations in 1973–4. The medieval building lay close to the site of the abbey gatehouse and originally may have served as a guest house, but by the Dissolution it had become ‘the tenement of the janitor of the great gate’. It was mainly built of flint and mortar with chalk foundations. A stone wall, possibly of medieval date, had been built against the S face of the building. The cesspits and one brick wall apparently represented the northern extension of the medieval building after the Dissolution.

Canning Town Sites: Ford Park Road, E16 TQ 4015 8145 (FDP07); **Crediton Road, E16** TQ 4025 8136 (CDQ07); **Butchers Road Garages, E16** TQ 4042 8144 (BCQ07); **Vandome Close, E16** TQ 4077 8120 (VAD07); **206–300 Butchers Row, E16** TQ 4027 8120 MoLAS (Elaine Eastbury, Mary Nicholls) evaluation, geoarchaeological sampling and excavation June 2007 Higgins Construction plc BUZ07

Investigations took place at five sites related to an area characterised by deep river channels and high sand and gravel ‘islands’ within the floodplain of the confluence of the River Lea and the River Thames. On all five sites a series of floodplain deposits were recorded, of which the earliest probably dated to the Iron Age. The sequence continued through the Roman and medieval periods, with the latest deposits being of 16th–17th-c date. Above these were 18th–19th-c made ground, covered by modern material. Further work was subsequently carried out at Ford Park Road, Crediton Road, and Vandome Close. At Ford Park Road, after alluvial floodplain deposits were removed, it was observed that a scatter of prehistoric flint débitage was present on alluvial sand, as well as small fragments of prehistoric pottery and some ephemeral postholes. These are provisionally dated to the Bronze Age.

Chandos Road, Newham, E15 TQ 3871 8543 MoLAS (Jane Corcoran) geoarchaeological evaluation Jan–Aug 2007 London Development Agency CDJ07

Natural and disturbed brickearth above gravels was overlain by modern made ground. Deposit modelling of the gravel surface, supplemented by data from the surrounding area, shows that the area lies on a promontory of the River Lea terrace extending into the floodplain. Brick footings and a pit were recorded but it was not clear whether they were of historic or modern

date. The disturbed brickearth may relate to the historic ground surface.

Church Street and Densham Road (junction), West Ham, E15 TQ 3939 8392 CA (Rosie Cummings) evaluation Sept 2007 Thames Water Utilities Ltd CSJ07

Clay and gravels, possibly natural, or dumped, were encountered at the base of the trench. Above was a late-16th-c dumped layer which contained horn core and animal bone inclusions, implying a link to a nearby 16th-c tannery. Made ground and demolition material were observed in the upper layers of the trenches, representing both modern and Victorian development along Densham Road. Cut features also survived from this period.

Site A, Dock Road Industrial Estate, Dock Road, West Silvertown, E16 TQ 3984 8069 MoLAS (Elaine Eastbury, Mary Nicholls) evaluation Aug 2007 London Development Agency DRI07

A single trench in the NW of the site exposed a sequence of alluvial deposits which possibly date from the Bronze Age when the environment was one of mudflats and/or marshland, affected by either tidal or seasonal regimes from the confluence of the rivers Thames and Lea. Above this sequence a thick deposit of alluvial silty clay accumulated which was subject to temporary waterlogging and, at the top of the sequence, weathering. This suggests that the environment had changed, possibly because of a rise in the river level. Three late medieval or 16th–17th-c timber stakes were found driven into the upper alluvial deposits.

Stratford City Development: Channelsea River Culvert, Stratford, E15 TQ 3847 8442 MoLAS (Elaine Eastbury, Mary Nicholls) watching brief Dec 2006 – Feb 2007 Ove Arup & Partners Ltd GNF06

A section on the E bank of the Channelsea River was recorded, the earliest deposits being Holocene bedded clays and gravels. A series of three willow stake tips, which may be the remains of a revetment along the E river bank, were found; tool marks date the stakes to between the Iron Age and the post-medieval period. An elm log drainpipe set at 90° to the bank probably dates to the 16th to late 19th c, and probably helped to reclaim the area from marshland for agriculture and grazing. The top of an oak pile was also revealed; this might have been associated with a crossing point over the Channelsea. It predated a plank-lined timber structure which may have formed either a dam or a temporary bridge for early railway use associated with the building of the 19th-c railway line. Unstratified oak and tropical wood timbers which date from the 17th–19th centuries and which may also have been reused as revetting during the building of the 19th-c railway line, were retrieved.

2–16 High Street, Plaistow, E13 TQ 4018 8324 AOC (Daniel Eddisford) evaluation May 2007 Wilbourn Associates HGI07

Natural gravel was recorded, sealed by 19th–20th-c made ground and modern tarmac.

FIELDWORK ROUND-UP

149–153 High Street North, East Ham, E6 TQ 4237 8406 MoLAS (Tony Mackinder) building recording Feb–Mar 2007 Mountcharm Ltd HNZ06

A World War II air raid shelter discovered during earlier excavations (*LA 11*, supp. 3 (2007), 75) was recorded. This concrete structure was located underground and entry was by wooden steps through two small manholes in the roof. The shelter could have accommodated about 10 people and may have been built for use by a small local workforce.

Lord Gage Site, John Street, West Ham, E15 TQ 3963 8364 MoLAS (Ken Pitt) evaluation June 2007 Wates Construction JOS07

Two of three trenches contained modern garden soil above natural brickearth; in the third a possible ploughsoil lay above the brickearth and below the garden soil which, in this trench, was also cut by a small modern pit.

1a Lett Road, Stratford, E15 TQ 3847 8390 AS (Phillippa Sparrow, Tansy Collins) evaluation, building recording Sept 2007 Thornsett Group plc LRV07

A trench in the courtyard associated with the existing buildings found that the earliest deposit encountered was a possible metallised surface. This was cut by the construction trench for the brick wall of an 18th-c cellar, the original tiled floor of which was located, together with later repairs of brick fragments forming make-up for a mortar surface. Following the abandonment of the cellar the site was raised by substantial tips of ballast before the late 19th-c granite sett courtyard was constructed. The buildings on the site appear to have been built in the late 19th c, probably shortly after the land was tenanted by Pickford & Co, carriers, in 1886; the style and form of architecture is consistent with such a date. The buildings appear to have been built to a relatively high specification, combining iron and timber in economic measure, but also with decorative concessions to the exterior facades. Limited expansion occurred in the early 20th c, comprising a small addition and a later extension, of which nothing now remains. All internal fixtures and fittings have been removed through later modification. The large doors of the main building suggest storage of high vehicles such as omnibuses or freight lorries. The presence of jack-arches in one of the buildings suggests fire-proofing measures, such as the storage of combustible materials, whilst the first floor clearly had an administrative purpose.

Major Road, Newham, E15 TQ 3851 8534 MoLAS (Jane Corcoran) geoarchaeological evaluation Nov 2006 London Development Agency MJR07

Truncated natural gravels were found overlain by very substantial deposits of modern made ground. The site lies at the interface of the Lea valley floor and eastern valley side. Deposit modelling of the gravel surface, supplemented by data from the surrounding area showed that the area lies on a promontory of the river terrace

extending into the floodplain, which may have influenced past settlement activity.

1 Pier Road, North Woolwich, E16 TQ 4324 7990 MoLAS (David Sankey) evaluation Aug 2007 Allenbuild Ltd on behalf of Genesis Housing Group PIE07

A deep alluvial sequence was present, consisting of extensive peat and wood peat deposits which were formed in the wooded backswamp of a meandering “inland river” Thames, prior to its flooding in the Late Bronze Age or Iron Age. The upper surface of the peat varies as a consequence of subsequent erosion by tidal creeks as repeated avulsions of the river banks (the natural levees torn away) and daily tidal flooding created a network of channels. The bank of a palaeochannel, either a creek or even the main river, was observed in one trench. The channels were filled by estuarine clays to within 1 m of the ground surface. Above this, a layer of gravel with coal ash and clinker was present, probably representing the track bed of the 19th-c railway line which once crossed the site. Modern concrete completed the sequence.

Powerhouse, air-raid shelters and oily water treatment tank and pump house, Stratford Station, E15 TQ 3834 8442 MoLAS—PCA (Andrew Westman, Emma Dwyer) building survey Dec 2006 – Jan 2007 Westfield UK Ltd and Stratford City Ltd PWS06

A survey was carried out to analyse and record a group of buildings and structures on both sides of the Channelsea River immediately W of Stratford Station. The powerhouse (or electricity generating station) was constructed by the Great Eastern Railway S of the Channelsea River and W of Stratford station, in c. 1906. It consisted of a large steel-framed shed, partly brick-walled, partly clad in corrugated steel, originally a turbine room, which contained an overhead travelling crane on steel lattice-girder supports running over deep concrete-lined pits which originally contained condensers underneath the turbines. Initially housing three turbines in line end-to-end, the shed was soon extended to the W for a fourth. Single-storey brick buildings to the E were possibly for rectifiers, converters, batteries and transformers. A railway track originally entered the shed from the W; this was to deliver and remove equipment, and a switchgear gallery was attached internally to the N side-wall. All equipment was later removed and the pits filled in. A boiler house, documented as originally adjacent to the S, included an economiser house and chimney to the E, and coal bunkers, supplied by rail, further to the S. Subsequently eight air-raid shelters were constructed N and S of the Channelsea, probably in 1939–40 for railway workers. They were semi-sunken Anderson shelters, with walls and roofs of concrete poured *in situ* on curved corrugated steel, under mounded earth; the position of the two largest shelters on the site of the powerhouse cooling towers, between the turbine room and the river, indicated that the powerhouse was decommissioned by then.

The boiler house and economiser house were demolished in c. 1951, leaving the turbine room which later housed a substation and transformer. By 1951 a pump house was built N of the Channelsea, over a deep concrete-lined tank where oil could be skimmed from water, presumably waste water from Stratford railway works to the N, the cleaned water being pumped into the river. All these structures were demolished in Jan–Feb 2007.

2–10 Richmond Street, Plaistow, E13 TQ 4043 8324 CA (Colin Reid) evaluation Jan 2007 Durkan Ltd RIC07

A possible gravel extraction pit and some residual pottery represented late medieval or 15th–16th-c activity. Several features including a large pit and a possible gravel extraction trench indicated 17th- or 18th-c activity. Other remains consisted of footings for 19th-c houses that were located in the NW of the site, and smaller linear features that may have been structural or horticultural. Only one residual piece of early medieval pottery was recovered. Natural silt and gravels were exposed in all trenches.

Thames Wharf, Newham, E16 TQ 3980 8056 MoLAS (Mary Nicholls) geoarchaeological evaluation Aug–Sept 2006 London Development Agency TWF07 A sequence of Quaternary deposits spanning the Late Pleistocene (Palaeolithic) to the 19th c was observed. Early Holocene deposits appear to have been reworked as a result of the proximity of the site to the Thames and the River Lea. Late Holocene alluvium made up the majority of the sequence and probably represented mudflat environments. Redeposited alluvial clays, dumped during the excavation of Royal Victoria Docks and the channel to the tidal basin in the 1850s, completed the sequence.

Little Ilford Estate, Walton Road, E12 TQ 4320 8580 TVAS (Andy Taylor) evaluation June–Aug 2007 Mullalley Special Works LIL07

All 15 trenches revealed modern made ground above alluvium which overlay gravel, with some areas of deep truncation.

Olympic, Paralympic and Legacy Transformations Planning Applications

Abbey Lane pedestrian bridge, E15 TQ 3870 8332 MoLAS (Emma Dwyer, Maria Utrero and Maggie Cox) Oct 2007 Olympic Delivery Authority OL-04507

This bridge carried the Northern Outfall Sewer across Abbey Lane, and allowed pedestrian access along the Greenway footpath that runs along the top of the sewer. The sewer and its associated structures relate to Bazalgette’s London sewerage system, constructed by the Metropolitan Board of Works between 1859 and 1875, with later repairs and rebuilding. The bridge features yellow brick abutments with millstone grit copings, and appears to have been partially rebuilt in the mid–late 20th c; the cast iron

riveted plates which contain the sewerage pipes were replaced in the 1950s.

Wall opposite 116–130 Abbey Lane, Stratford, E15 TQ 3872 8333 MoLAS-PCA (Kari Bower) building survey Oct 2007 OL-04807

The wall is classically styled, constructed from yellow stock bricks and blue engineering bricks, and relates to the former West Ham gasworks site. The wall was constructed in the 1890s, and formed part of the boundary wall which originally surrounded the entire gas works site. By the late 1990s most of the boundary walls' eastern extent had been demolished by the construction of Rick Roberts Way, creating its current length.

Angel Lane Bridge, Stratford, E15 TQ 3879 8470 MoLAS-PCA (Emma Dwyer) standing structure survey Nov 2007 Olympic Delivery Authority OL-07607

The present bridge carries Angel Lane over the former Eastern Counties Railway line from Stratford to Romford, and must have replaced an earlier bridge. Angel Lane is shown on some of the earliest available maps of Stratford, such as Rocque's map of 1746, and this stretch of the Eastern Counties Railway was opened in 1839. The present bridge is first shown on the 2nd Edition OS map of 1894, and the bridge deck and parapet walls are constructed of riveted wrought-iron plate girders; large wrought iron brackets are riveted to the top surface of the low parapet walls, and wrought-iron plates are riveted to these, in order to increase the height of the parapet walls. Due to the low-lying ground, the railway line under the bridge is not placed in a deep cutting, so the northern and southern approach roads are on a steep gradient. In recent years the inward-looking faces of the parapet walls have been painted with a stencilled design of an ivy-type plant, with heart-shaped leaves and berries. The northern and southern ends of the parapet walls are constructed of brick, with some remains of signs and other ephemera still adhering to the surface.

Brick Wall, Angel Lane, Stratford, E15 TQ 3877 8477 TQ MoLAS-PCA (Emma Dwyer) standing structure survey Nov 2007 Olympic Delivery Authority OL-07707

The structure comprised a brick wall on the western side of Angel Lane, to the north of the centre of Stratford. It was constructed of yellow London stock bricks with some red bricks incorporated towards its southern end and had been repaired and rebuilt in several places; the structure was punctuated by a number of pilasters and was capped with concrete coping slabs. There were a number of blocked door and window openings with blue brick dressings, and the west-facing elevation had been covered with a cement render; a set of urinals had been incorporated into the fabric of the wall at its northern end. The wall was the last remaining standing structure from the Stratford Locomotive Works, which stood on the W side of Angel Lane and Leyton Road, and was established by the Eastern Counties

Railway in 1847. The wall would have formed part of No. 2 Entrance Gate, the Brass Foundry and Hydraulic House, which had all been constructed by 1916.

Bridgwater Road bridge, E15 TQ 3825 8380 MoLAS (Emma Dwyer, Maria Utrero, Andrew Westman and Maggie Cox) Sept 2007 Olympic Delivery Authority OL-05707

This bridge carried Bridgwater Road from E to W over the canalised Waterworks River. It was built entirely of reinforced concrete, with composite reinforced concrete slabs and beams forming the deck. A plaque set into the bridge gives its date, 1938, and the name of the construction company, Commercial Structures Ltd, and its engineer, A C Buck. The bridge was balanced on a central A-frame of reinforced concrete standing in the middle of the river. There were therefore no substantial abutments on the river bank, the bridge going over a towpath on the E bank. Concrete parapets rose symmetrically from both ends to the centre, with concrete slabs on cantilevered concrete beams forming footpaths outside the parapets. Identical inscriptions on the outer face of the parapets gave the date of construction as 1938.

Brundles Industrial Warehouse, Bow Industrial Park, E15 TQ 3751 1426 MoLAS-PCA (Kari Bower) building survey Aug 2007 OL-06007

The warehouse comprised a single, large brick-built shed on an E–W alignment, split into three sections, with a modern office extension to the western elevation. Archival research revealed that this warehouse was built in the early 20th c, when the site was a timber yard owned by J. Gliksten and Sons.

Railway bridge over Carpenter's Road, E15 TQ 3828 8408 MoLAS-PCA (Emma Dwyer, Maria Utrero and Maggie Cox) Nov 2007 Olympic Delivery Authority OL-05807

This bridge carried the Great Eastern Railway, first constructed in 1839, over Carpenter's Road. The present bridge, a late 19th – early 20th-c replacement of an earlier structure, was constructed in two phases. The earliest phase of the present structure featured composite wrought iron plate girders on blue brick abutments; the later phase, which was situated to the north, featured steel girders with concrete infill cast in situ, carried on blue brick abutments.

Carpenter's Lock, River Lea, Stratford, E15 TQ 3765 8440 MoLAS-PCA (Helen Robertson) building survey Aug 2007 Olympic Delivery Authority OL-03007

Carpenter's Lock is located across the River Lea channel. The lock, with the banks around it, date from a period of construction following the passing of the River Lea (Flood Relief) Act in 1930 and are constructed variously in plain concrete or in concrete over steel coffering.

New Aquatics Centre, Carpenter's Road, Site 25 (Construction Zone 1a, Phase 2), Stratford, E15 TQ 3784 8447 MoLAS-PCA (Mike Bazley) evaluation June 2007–Feb 2008 Olympic Delivery Authority OL-01507

Overlying the natural gravels was an alluvial sequence which indicated that the environment was subject to numerous episodes of seasonal flooding. Late Bronze Age and Iron Age ditches, pits, postholes and a drip gully were revealed, subsequently sealed by 19th–20th-c made ground and landfill deposits.

Nissen Huts, Carpenter's Road, Stratford, E15 TQ 3811 8430 MoLAS-PCA (Helen Robertson) building survey Aug 2007 Olympic Delivery Authority OL-04007

The two huts on the west side of Carpenter's Road indicate the character of activity within the area during World War II. The huts may have been moved from a World War II barracks area further to the north.

Footbridge F10a eastern abutment: near Carpenter's Road in rail freight area, Stratford, E15 TQ 3809 8437 MoLAS-PCA (Andrew Sargent) evaluation Apr 2007 Olympic Delivery Authority OL-01307

A trench was excavated to the level of the natural river terrace gravels, which may here represent a late Pleistocene/early Holocene course of the Channelsea River sloping east to west. This deposit was overlain by a thin early Holocene dry soil horizon, in turn overlain by an alluvial sequence which may have begun to accumulate during the early medieval period; its upper reaches are dated to the 17th to 19th c. Thus the site appears to have been dry until the early medieval period, when seasonal flooding resulted in the creation of a semi- or fully permanently waterlogged marsh environment. The sequence was sealed by late-19th-c made ground, deposited to form a track bed for the railway system in the area.

City Mill River footbridge, E15 TQ 3766 8433 MoLAS (Emma Dwyer, Maria Utrero, Andrew Westman and Maggie Cox) Sept 2007 Olympic Delivery Authority OL-03507

A footbridge running from W to E over the canalised City Mill River, just S of its junction with the River Lea, was constructed of riveted steel components. A curved central section, with lattice girder sides joined overhead and stiffened radially, was supported by straight end sections, with plate sides narrowing to the ends and stiffened vertically. Tubular steel handrails compensated for the narrowing ends. The larger flanges were stamped 'GKB PT BRITISH STEEL [?CO]NSETT', and the bridge was probably constructed between 1967 and 1980.

World War II Defences, Eastway cycle circuit and allotments, Stratford, E15 TQ 3748 8531 MoLAS-PCA (Helen Robertson) building survey June, Sept 2007 Olympic Delivery Authority OL-01907

By the Eastway cycle circuit, beneath three metres of dumped topsoil and rubble, was discovered a network of World War II gun emplacements, along with a central command post, ammunition store and access road. All were constructed of reinforced concrete. Guns and other fitting had been removed, but helmets and enamel gun plaques were found. The emplacements

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were still extant in 1960, but were partially demolished and buried shortly after. To the south of this complex, within the allotments, stood three brick pillboxes, a radar station, and the remains of concrete bases for Nissen huts.

Eton Manor Sports Ground: Planning Delivery Zone 7, E10, E15 TQ 3767 8574 MoLAS-PCA (Sarah Barrowman) evaluation May 2007 Olympic Delivery Authority OL-01607

Both bedded and reworked gravels of late Pleistocene/early Holocene date were revealed, overlain by brickearth in the N of the site and prehistoric alluvial sequences. They were sealed by historic alluvial deposits beneath substantial depths of made ground. An undated, probably prehistoric timber structure survived in the W of the site. Other early features at the base of the alluvial sequence include a stake *in situ* and a shallow pit. Flecks and fragments of daub were also encountered within the lower portions of the alluvial sequence, further indicating possible prehistoric activity and exploitation taking place in the vicinity. Man-made features preserved and sealed within the alluvial sequence were found within Zone 7, mainly comprising drainage ditches, possible consolidation surfaces, trackways and potential soil horizons.

Great Eastern Railway, E3, E15, E16 TQ 3752 8332, TQ 3880 8470 MoLAS-PCA (Emma Dwyer) building recording July–Nov 2008 Olympic Delivery Authority OL-02407, OL-05307, OL-05807

The former Great Eastern Railway, and its associated structures and setting, was subject to a programme of building recording. The Eastern Counties Railway, as it was originally named, was constructed to connect Romford with a passenger terminus in Shoreditch High Street. The first stretch of the railway, from Romford to a temporary terminus at Mile End, including the part surveyed for this project, opened in 1839. The line was extended to Shoreditch the following year. The railway line was carried on a brick viaduct and earth embankment between Bow and Stratford; brick-built bridges carried the line across the Bow Back rivers. As railway traffic increased throughout the late 19th and early 20th c, the railway line and its viaduct, bridges and embankment was widened, and parts of the infrastructure were completely renewed, such as the bridge over Carpenters Lane and the bridge over the Waterworks River, which was rebuilt when the river was realigned in the 1930s. In the 1980s the railway line and viaduct was further widened to carry the Docklands Light Railway.

See also Tower Hamlets.

Great Eastern Railway bridges, E15 TQ 3792 8364 MoLAS (Emma Dwyer, Maria Utrero, Andrew Westman and Maggie Cox) Oct–Nov 2007 Olympic Delivery Authority OL-05307

The two Great Eastern Railway bridges comprise a bridge over the River Lea and, further east, a viaduct spanning Pudding Mill Lane, Marshgate Lane, the Northern Outfall

Sewer and the City Mill River. They were built in 1839 to carry the Eastern Counties Railway between Romford and its temporary terminus at Mile End. The ECR was amalgamated with a number of other companies to become the Great Eastern Railway in 1862. The railway was expanded in the late 19th and 20th c to carry additional railway lines, and in the 1980s, the Docklands Light Railway. The initial phase was designed by John Braithwaite, Chief Engineer of the Eastern Counties Railway, and was constructed of red bricks with a projecting stone impost from which springs the elliptical arched vaulting. The second phase was constructed of blue brick with parts of the bridge deck supported by wide segmental arches or composite wrought iron plate girders on blue brick abutments. Later phases were constructed of steel girders on blue brick abutments.

Greenway Bridge over Marshgate Lane and Pudding Mill Lane, Stratford, E15 TQ 3775 8374 MoLAS-PCA (Tom O’Gorman) building survey Apr, Oct 2007 Olympic Delivery Authority OL-02207, OL-02307

The Greenway Bridge which carries the Northern Outfall Sewer and associated Greenway footpath over Marshgate Lane and Pudding Mill Lane, was recorded. The piers of the bridge show two phases of construction, dating to 1862–3 and between 1894 and 1916. The bridge consists of riveted wrought iron plate girders supported by yellow brick piers and abutments with millstone grit coping mouldings, the earlier of which are more ornate. On the northern side of the bridge, the spaces between the abutments have since been filled in with red brick. At the top of the bridge, there is a section of reinforced concrete, and late-20th-c railings have been inserted at the sides.

Grover BMW (20th century house), Stratford, E15 TQ 3755 8454 MoLAS-PCA (Kari Bower) building survey Oct 2007 Olympic Delivery Authority OL-06107

The two-storey house is located N of Carpenter’s Road, E of the junction with Waterden Road, and dates to between 1896 and 1916. It is constructed of yellow stock bricks with red brick arches above some of the first floor windows. Blue bull-nosed engineering bricks are present on all corners of the building at ground floor level. The house was originally an office relating to the former Britannia Works and engineering company. The northern side of the house has been affected by subsistence which has resulted in uneven floors, cracked and bowing walls and skew windows and doors.

Henniker’s Ditch, Construction Zone 6a, Stratford, E15 TQ 3775 8530 MoLAS-PCA (Andrew Sargent, William Mills) evaluation Apr–May 2007 Olympic Delivery Authority OL-01407

Eight trenches were excavated transversely along the length of Henniker’s Ditch. The earliest recorded deposits comprised Late Pleistocene gravel associated with the River Lea, overlain by early Holocene fluvial sand and gravel, both sloping gradually to the

southeast. The latter deposit was thought to relate to a possible earlier course of the Channelsea or Leyton Rivers, possibly located to the SE of the western end of the ditch. These deposits were overlain by alluvium, thought to have accumulated gradually over time due to seasonal flooding. The earliest recorded cutting of Henniker’s Ditch was cut through this deposit, dated to the 2nd half of the 18th c. The ditch gradually silted up, but was also perhaps responsible for the formation of a relict pastoral topsoil recorded overlying the alluvium and the edges of the ditch. The ditch was re-cut in the 2nd half of the 19th c; two possible tributary ditches adjoining the northern edge of the ditch were also recorded relating to this phase. A third re-cut was associated with the deposition of substantial amounts of made ground across the site during the 1950s to 70s to create the existing Lea Valley cycleway.

Henniker’s and Potter’s Ditches and the Channelsea River, Stratford, E15 TQ 3802 8540, TQ 3772 8490 MoLAS-PCA (Helen Robertson) building survey May 2007 Olympic Delivery Authority OL-02007

The Channelsea River is an ancient waterway, known to have existed by at least the 8th c. The course and form of the river have been much altered, including the construction of several ditches and sewers which drain into it. Among these are the medieval Potter’s Ditch and the 19th-c Henniker’s Ditch. Although ground raising in the area now means that the waterways run along the base of deep, artificial channels, some banking structures remain, including timber and stone structures.

Industrial Sheds, Knobs Hill Road, Stratford, E15 TQ 3782 8413 MoLAS-PCA (Helen Robertson) building survey July 2007 Olympic Delivery Authority OL-02807

Two 20th-c industrial sheds are of steel frame construction and possibly relate to the timber industry in the area.

Industrial Building, Marshgate Centre, Marshgate Lane, Stratford, E15 TQ 3785 8381 MoLAS-PCA (Helen Robertson) building survey Nov 2007 Olympic Delivery Authority OL-03907

This building is a single-storey, steel and red brick building that probably dates to the mid-20th c. Map evidence suggests that there was a building on the site from c. 1919, but it is unclear whether it is the same building. The shed may incorporate elements of earlier structures. It features a corrugated-sheeting monitor roof and flat-headed metal-framed windows, and directly abuts a northlight-roofed building to the SW. The building may have been constructed as an engineering or power shed which operated with these abutting structures. The monitor roof structure suggests the use of the building for hot or fume-producing processes.

Marshgate Lane: Planning Delivery Zone 2, Work Package 2, E15 TQ 3788 8400 MoLAS-PCA (Paul Thrale) evaluation Aug–Oct 2007 Olympic Delivery Authority OL-01707

Alluvial clay, and an organic deposit and sands and gravels that may represent foreshore deposits associated with the River Lea were recorded.

39 Marshgate Lane, Stratford, E15 TQ 3802 8347 MoLAS-PCA (Helen Robertson) building survey Oct 2007 Olympic Delivery Authority OL-03207

This building is a three-storey, three-bay, yellow brick warehouse of probable late 19th-c date. It features blue brick dressings and segmental-arched openings. The central loading doors have been replaced with windows on the first and second floors.

41 Marshgate Lane, Stratford, E15 TQ 3800 8347 MoLAS-PCA (Helen Robertson) building survey Sept 2007 Olympic Delivery Authority OL-03407

This two-storey yellow brick building probably dates to the late 19th c. The upper storey was altered in the 1960–70s by the repointing of brickwork and insertion of a large window and wooden surround.

43–45 Marshgate Lane, Stratford, E15 TQ 3800 8349 MoLAS-PCA (Tom O’Gorman) building survey Oct 2007 Olympic Delivery Authority OL-03307

This building is a three-storey, four-bay yellow brick warehouse with a double-ridged roof, blue brick dressings and segmental-headed openings, which probably dates to between 1896 and 1946, and a similar two-storey four-bay warehouse building adjacent to it with two gables on the façade.

Marshgate Lane: Planning Delivery Zone 3 Work Package 2, E15 TQ 3753 8393 MoLAS-PCA (John Payne) evaluation Aug–Nov 2007 Olympic Delivery Authority OL-04307

A late Pleistocene/early Holocene gravel ridge or spur, oriented E–W across the northern end of the site was present at the base of the sequence. Indications of prehistoric and historic activity were located upon the higher gravel ridge, notably a possible buried land surface dated to the Late Bronze Age–Early Iron Age. A large NW–SE aligned ditch cut through the earliest alluvial deposits; its fills contained both Roman and medieval material. Alluvial sediments formed above the gravels, the land surface and ditch, indicating that the site became increasingly waterlain from the late prehistoric/early Roman period onwards.

Marshgate Lane Lock, Stratford, E15 TQ 3817 8347 MoLAS-PCA (Helen Robertson) building survey Nov 2007 Olympic Delivery Authority OL-07407

Marshgate Lane Lock is located between the City Mill and Waterworks. The lock and surrounding banks date from a period of construction following the passing of the River Lea (Flood Relief) Act in 1930 and are constructed variously in plain concrete or in concrete over steel coffering.

See also Hackney and Tower Hamlets

Mock-Elizabethan Cottage, Stratford, E15, TQ 3737 8388 MoLAS-PCA (Helen Robertson) building survey July 2007 Olympic Delivery Authority OL-02107

A two-storey red brick mock-Elizabethan cottage which is located next to the River Lea and dates to between 1894 and 1916, was recorded. It relates to former waterworks on this site and is associated with the towpath wall which stands to the west.

Morris Fields: Planning Delivery Zone 5, Waterden Road, Hackney Wick, E15 TQ 3732 8526 MoLAS-PCA (Andrew Sargent) evaluation June–July 2007 Olympic Delivery Authority OL-01807

A single trench revealed alluvial deposits sealed by very substantial deposits of 19th- and 20th-c made-ground. A test pit revealed interbedded sand, clay and gravel deposits which may represent a late Pleistocene/early Holocene channel of the River Lea or possibly the lower reaches of the Leyton River. These deposits were overlain by deposits of peat and humic clay, representing a later wetland environment on the western margin of the channel. Subsequent deposits of sand and humic silts testify to a shifting regime of episodes of flooding, channel re-activation and further marsh formation at this marginal location. These deposits were overlain by an alluvial sequence which may represent seasonal overbank flooding or deposition within a saltmarsh or mudflat environment. The alluvium was overlain by a relict topsoil, suggesting the area was drier in the post-medieval period, possibly due to the action of nearby drainage ditches.

Pedestrian bridge spanning the Channelsea, Stratford, E15 TQ 3881 8320 MoLAS-PCA (Helen Robertson) building survey Nov 2007 Olympic Delivery Authority OL-04607

The pedestrian bridge, which carries the Northern Outfall Sewer and associated Greenway footpath over the Channelsea River, was photographically recorded.

Pedestrian Viaduct of Sewer, Stratford E15, TQ 3914 8316 MoLAS-PCA (Helen Robertson) building survey Nov 2007 Olympic Delivery Authority OL-04707

The pedestrian viaduct, which is part of the Northern Outfall Sewer and associated Greenway footpath, spanning Bridge Road, was photographically recorded.

Planning Delivery Zone 3: Pudding Mill River, Stratford, E15 TQ 3758 8392 MoLAS-PCA (Jem. Rogers, Nathalie Barrett, Phil Frickers) survey Aug 2007 OL-02707

The course of the river was recorded from its confluence with the River Lea in the N to its culverted end 340 m to the SSE. Banks and structures were recorded where possible. Construction phases dating to the 1920s and 1930s were clearly evident from the presence of footbridges, a towing path bridge, cobbled surfaces and revetted banks. No earlier construction phases were recorded.

Northern Outfall Sewer, Stratford, E15 TQ 3912 8316, TQ 3712 8390 MoLAS-PCA (Helen Robertson) building survey July 2007 Olympic Delivery Authority OL-02507
The Northern Outfall Sewer was engineered by Joseph Bazalgette for the Metropolitan

Board of Works and constructed between 1859–75. The section within the Olympic Park was first built in 1862–3 and was extended on the N side between 1894 and 1916. The sewer is covered with an earthen embankment, along the top of which runs a public footpath, known as the Greenway.

World War II defence structures on the Northern Outfall Sewer bridge over the River Lea: Planning Delivery Zone 3, E15 TQ 3732 8384 MoLAS-PCA (Helen Robertson) building survey OL-080007

A World War II pillbox and set of tank traps were on the pedestrian path (known as the Greenway) atop the Northern Outfall Sewer as it crossed the River Lea. These were constructed during 1940–41 and were positioned to defend the Greenway, a direct route into the centre of London. They were decommissioned around 1945 and have remained *in situ*, unused, since that time.

Pedestrian Subway, Stratford, E15 TQ 3807 8366 MoLAS-PCA (Helen Robertson) building survey June 2007 Olympic Delivery Authority OL-04107

The pedestrian subway is located beneath the Northern Outfall Sewer. Different brick types in the subway’s walls confirm two phases of work which correspond to two stages of construction, also evident in the fabric of the sewer above it. Both structures were initially constructed in 1862–3 and were extended on their northern sides between 1894 and 1916. The southern (earlier) half of the subway features segmental brick arching while the northern half features brick abutments and a coffered wrought iron or mild steel tunnel ceiling carried on RSJs which are in turn supported on Yorkstone pads.

7 Pudding Mill Lane, E15 TQ 3801 8336 MoLAS (Emma Dwyer, Maria Utrero, Andrew Westman and Maggie Cox) Sept 2007 Olympic Delivery Authority OL-03607

This was a two and three-storey flat-roofed building constructed on a reinforced concrete frame with reinforced concrete floors and external walls faced with red brick and granolithic dressings, dating from the 1950s. The main entrance was on the 1st floor at the S end of the building, in a Moderne-style front, reached by steps over a sunken ground-floor area (the adjacent street was ramped up to the S to a bridge over the canalised Bow Back River). A second entrance was on the ground floor at the N end, where the main staircase was situated. The ground and 1st floors were originally divided into smaller rooms to either side of a central corridor. Originally the building may have served other factory buildings to the W and E of the road, housing a canteen on the ground floor, offices on the 1st floor, and a caretaker’s flat and air-conditioning plant on the 2nd floor. Built perhaps for Maryland Plastics Ltd, the building was most recently used by a manufacturer of tartan clothing.

Pudding Mill Lock, River Lea, Stratford, E15 TQ 3748 8409 MoLAS-PCA (Helen Robertson) building survey Oct 2007 Olympic Delivery Authority OL-05407

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Putty Mill Lock is located across the channel of the River Lea, north of Old Ford Lock. It dates to c. 1922 and is constructed of stone, blue brick and steel. The structures represent the remains of tide gates which separated the fully tidal section of the lower Lea Valley waterways from the semi-tidal level of the Lea Navigation. In the 1930s, the tide gates were made redundant by Carpenter's Lock to the east.

Chimney east of Roach Road, E3 TQ 3731
8426 MoLAS-PCA (Kari Bower, Patrizia Pierazzo) building recording Jan 2008 Olympic Delivery Authority OL-07107

The structure comprised a red brick chimney with blue brick dressings and iron straps to strengthen the structure when it was subjected to thermal expansion. The chimney was located in a factory site on the west side of the Lea Navigation, south of the Hertford Union Canal. From map evidence the chimney appeared to date from between 1893 and 1896, when the site was leased by the Gas Light and Coke Company. The chimney had an east-facing opening at its base, with a triple rowlock set arch, probably housing a flue which connected the chimney to a building containing the furnace, located immediately to the E. This building was later demolished and the site redeveloped; at the time of the survey the chimney was situated within the premises of a shoe factory.

Sun Wharf: Planning Delivery Zone 3, Work Package 1, E15 TQ 3781 8410 MoLAS-PCA (Richard Archer) evaluation Sept–Oct 2007 Olympic Delivery Authority OL-04207

Three trenches were excavated, with one reaching natural gravels. In the remaining trenches thick alluvial deposits were noted, indicating an environment that has been subject to numerous episodes of seasonal flooding over a long period. Features included timber revetting that contained an earlier course of the City Mill River, and a possible land surface. These were sealed by 19th–20th-c made ground or landfill deposits.

Temple Mills Lane Bridge, Stratford New Town, E15 TQ 3834 8539 MoLAS-PCA (Emma Dwyer) building survey Oct 2007 Olympic Delivery Authority OL-07507

The present bridge appears to have been constructed in the mid-20th c, replacing at least one earlier bridge that crosses the railway line from Cambridge to Stratford. The bridge deck is probably constructed of riveted iron or steel plate girders, and the bridge parapet walls are constructed of dark engineering brick, laid in English bond, with concrete capping stones. The parapet walls were constructed in separate sections to incorporate expansion joints, allowing for thermal movement of the structure during extremes of hot and cold weather. A steel mesh fence had been recently mounted on top of the eastern ends of the parapet walls to increase their height.

Machinery, Temple Mills Lane, Stratford New Town, E15 TQ 3837 8538 MoLAS-PCA (Emma Dwyer) standing structure survey Nov 2007 Olympic Delivery Authority OL-08407

The structure comprised the remains of a brick shelter, constructed of yellow machine-made bricks, on the southern side of Temple Mills Lane. The shelter housed two cast iron air valves, the smaller used to expel air under pressure from the water mains which runs under Temple Mills Lane. The larger valve released air from the mains when it was being filled, and admitted air when it was being emptied. The valves appear to have been constructed no later than the 1920s, as a new double air valve, which would combine both tasks, was being manufactured by Glenfield & Kennedy by 1931.

Towpath Wall, River Lea, Stratford, E15 TQ 3735 8390 MoLAS-PCA (Kari Bower) building survey Aug 2007 Olympic Delivery Authority OL-06207

A record was made of the wall which runs along the eastern edge of the River Lea towpath. It is a classically styled yellow brick wall standing to approximately 6–7 ft. It relates to former waterworks on this site and is associated with the 20th-c mock-Elizabethan cottage which stands to the east.

Unit 1, Vanguard Trading Centre, 16 Marshgate Lane, E15 TQ 3799 8354 MoLAS (Maria Utrero, Andrew Westman and Maggie Cox) Aug–Sept 2007 Olympic Delivery Authority OL-05507

Unit 1, situated side-on to the street, was a large three-storey warehouse built in yellow brick with dressings of dark blue engineering brick, lit by segmentally-arched windows in all walls except to the N. The upper floors were boarded and carried on flitched timbers and cast-iron columns. The timber roof frame could not be seen clearly; the pitched roof was slated. The building was constructed between 1869 and 1896 as part of Marshgate Mills, possibly at the same time as Units 5–7. By the mid 20th c this building was subdivided internally by partition walls and was adjoined to its E by a large building on a single storey, except for a staircase block to the upper floors of Unit 1. The buildings housed a printing ink factory, and latterly Unit 1 was used by the 'Celestial Glory Life Church'.

Units 5, 6, 6A and 7, Vanguard Trading Centre, 16 Marshgate Lane, E15 TQ 3805 8355 MoLAS (Maria Utrero, Andrew Westman and Maggie Cox) Aug–Sept 2007 Olympic Delivery Authority OL-05607

Units 5–7 were set back from the road and the edges of the site, each unit consisting of a single building ranged from W to E, the buildings side-on to the street and to each other. They were similarly built in yellow brick with lancet windows, dressings of dark blue engineering brick and pitched slated roofs. Unit 7 (to the W) was on two storeys, the upper floor supported by cast-iron columns. The largest buildings were Units 5 and 6A (furthest to the E), with king-post roof trusses of iron-strapped timber; they communicated with each other and were entered from the E, where formerly a metal-framed porch had stood. Unit 6B included a tall square-section chimney stack in its SE

corner and floor-level closable vents in its side walls, later blocked. Narrow gaps between Units 6A and 6B, and 6B and 7, had subsequently been roofed. The buildings were constructed, with Unit 1 to the NW, between 1869 and 1896 as part of Marshgate Mills. By the mid 20th c they had been joined by other buildings to the E of Unit 1, the W of Unit 7 and to the S, housing a printing ink factory. A concrete flood defence and a brick wall were built along the bank of the City Mill River, immediately E of the site.

Waterways (detailed recording), Stratford, E15 TQ 3692 8506, TQ 3768 8600, TQ 3756 8332, TQ 3880 8468 MoLAS-PCA (Helen Robertson) building survey Feb–Nov 2007 Olympic Delivery Authority OL-01207
See Hackney and Tower Hamlets

Planning Delivery Zone 2, Work Package 1, E15 TQ 3779 8743 MoLAS-PCA (Paul Thrane) evaluation May–June 2007 Olympic Delivery Authority OL-06407

Over 7 m of 19th–20th-c made ground, overlying and disturbing earlier alluvial clay, was observed. The made ground above consisted of large dumps of industrial contaminated waste, the top of which had been compacted, probably in the 1950s for the area's use as a railway siding.

Planning Delivery Zone 3, Work Package 3, E15 TQ 3753 8407 MoLAS-PCA (Amelia Fairman) evaluation Sept 2007 Olympic Delivery Authority OL-04407

The possible undulating surface of Lea Valley gravels, giving way to tufa sand in the S, were revealed. Iron Age pottery was recovered from the upper layers of the tufa and from the fill of a possible ditch cut into an alluvial layer immediately above the tufa. Evidence of possible late Saxon – early medieval revetting was observed at the base of the alluvial sequence in the northern part of site. The timbers were sealed by alluvium, cut by an E–W channel and a further revetment made of wattle, dated to the early 17th c. This was again sealed by further alluvial deposits. Further post-medieval revetting was recorded in the southern trench, along with the remains of mooring or rubbing posts and the hull of a late 18th to 19th-c clinker 'gig' type small boat *in situ*. The abandonment of the boat parallels the general abandonment of the associated river channel and formation of a soil horizon nearby. The remains were sealed by a substantial depth of made ground.

Planning Delivery Zone 3: work package 4, Trenches PDZ3.17/18, PDZ3.19/20, PDZ3.22, E15 TQ 3778 8383 MoLAS-PCA (David Sorapure, Phil Frickers) evaluation Nov 2007 OL-08607

Overlying the natural gravels was a sequence of alluvial deposition, indicating an environment that was subjected to numerous episodes of seasonal flooding over a long period. In Trench PDZ3.17/18 prehistoric cut features, post holes and pits were recorded, as well as an alluvial clay extending over the entire trench which contained fragments of prehistoric pottery,

fire-cracked flints and charcoal flecks, suggesting that a prehistoric land surface had subsequently developed. A cremation burial was made in this deposit. In all three trenches 19th–20th-c made ground or landfill sealed the sequences.

Planning Delivery Zone 4, Work Package 1, E15 TQ 3727 8458, TQ 3762 8457, TQ 3737 8395 MoLAS-PCA (Paul Thrale) evaluation Nov 2007 Olympic Delivery Authority OL-06807, OL-08207

A series of alluvial clay, organic and sandy gravel deposits was recorded across the site, suggesting that much of the area was waterlogged marsh environment or subject to flooding over time. In one trench a possible ancient channel or tributary cutting the natural gravels and sealed beneath the alluvial clay deposits was recorded. Its organic fill may represent the silting or ponding of a river channel that had become isolated from the main water courses in the area. The alluvial sequence was succeeded by a phase of water management dating to the 19th and early 20th c. This consisted of an open timber-lined channel and later additions of a large brick culvert and large cast iron pipe which may be associated with the 19th-c East London Waterworks Company reservoir to the south, constructed c. 1847–1848, and also to later drainage systems. Contaminated industrial and commercial waste of the 19th–20th c covered the earlier deposits.

Planning Delivery Zone 4, Work Package 2, E15 TQ 3757 8456 MoLAS-PCA (Paul Thrale) evaluation Oct 2007 Olympic Delivery Authority OL-06607

Natural gravels were overlain by an alluvial sequence, suggesting that much of the area was a waterlogged marsh environment or subject to flooding over time. These were sealed by thick 19th–20th-c made ground or landfill deposits, above which was either concrete or laid topsoil.

Planning Delivery Zone 4, Work Packages 3, 4 and 5, E15 TQ 3727 8458, TQ 3762 8457, TQ 3737 8395 MoLAS-PCA (Paul Thrale) evaluation Oct 2007–Feb 2008 Olympic Delivery Authority OL-06907; OL-06707

The evaluation trenches provided information on the position, construction and survival of the 19th-c East London Waterworks Company reservoir that covers most of PDZ4. The pier bases for the reservoir's sluice gate and also a section of its eastern wall were recorded along the E side of the zone. The trench also provided information that suggests that, although partially truncated during its decommissioning, the 19th-c reservoir remains generally intact. A 19th-c brick drain or channel that may be associated with the reservoir and water management in the area was observed in the S of the area. Although construction of the reservoir had truncated much of the alluvial deposits, at its SE edge, between the reservoir and the River Lea to the E, an alluvial sequence survives intact. The backfill of the reservoir consists of late 19th-c commercial and industrial waste.

Planning Delivery Zone 6, Work Package 3, E15 TQ 3760 8546 MoLAS-PCA (Paul Thrale) watching brief Sept 2007 Olympic Delivery Authority OL-06507

The test pits provided evidence for the presence of a possible foundation surface in the W of the site, a N–S line of timber piles in the E and to the N, and the possible remains of buildings that may be associated with the former Temple Mill complex, the latter shown on the 1867 OS map. Above were 7 m depth of 19th- and 20th-c landfill.

Planning Delivery Zone 6, Work Package 4, E15 TQ 3792 8522 MoLAS-PCA (Sarah Barrowman) evaluation Nov 2007–Jan 2008 Olympic Delivery Authority OL-07907

Natural river terrace gravels were recorded, cut by a palaeochannel in the east of the site. Alluvial sequences were present across the site, possibly of the historic Leyton River. A possible 17th–19th-c ploughsoil survived across the site, with associated ridge and furrow features; it was sealed by a considerable depth of made ground before construction of the recently demolished 20th-c housing.

Planning Delivery Zone 8, Work Packages 1 and 2, E15 TQ 3790 8340 MoLAS-PCA (Sarah Barrowman) evaluation Feb–May 2007 Olympic Delivery Authority OL-07807, OL-08807

Evidence was recorded in four trenches of a sequence of gravels, silts, humic clay and alluvium. In one trench this was cut by a pit, followed by a ditch and wooden stake, all dating to the post-medieval period, and sealed by 19th- to 20th-c made-ground.

Planning Delivery Zone 10, E15 TQ 3805 8531 MoLAS-PCA (Sarah Barrowman) evaluation Dec 2007 Olympic Delivery Authority OL-08107

Natural river terrace gravels were cut by an undated ditch which was sealed by alluvium. Above lay a relict topsoil horizon with Victorian–modern made ground above.

Planning Delivery Zone 12, Work Packages 1 and 2, E15 TQ 3842 8363 MoLAS-PCA (Elaine Eastbury) evaluation Nov 2007–Feb 2008 Olympic Delivery Authority OL-08707 and OL-08507

Gravels of late Pleistocene – early Holocene date were recorded, overlain by prehistoric and historic alluvial sequences containing evidence for human activity. These alluvial deposits contained several phases of channel activity, including a sand bar which is associated with flint débitage, Neolithic pottery, animal remains – including horse – and a possible wooden stake structure. The sand bar deposits were truncated by a channel containing a possible dislodged or disaggregated wooden structure comprising of the remnants of at least four round-wood timbers. The remains are presently undated but are not thought to predate the Iron Age. The active channel deposits were overlain by a sequence of organic clays and peats, which are likely to represent a channel marginal backwater environment that gradually silted up. Substantial gravel dumps

were laid down to consolidate the ground above the alluvium before post-medieval construction which is characterised by a range of wells, cess pits, brick walls and drains. Walls recorded in section at the northern end of the site were Victorian and are likely to relate to the former Christ Church, known to have been located in this part of the zone.

REDBRIDGE

Fairlop Quarry, Aldborough Hall Farm, Romford TQ 4630 8982 AS (Iain Williamson) watching brief May 2003 – Sept 2007 Brett Lafarge Ltd AHF03

A further watching brief took place after that of 2004 (*LA 11*, supp. 1 (2005), 16). Late Bronze Age barrow was revealed in one area of the site, comprising a ring ditch and its central pit. In another area was recorded a single prehistoric ditch which yielded a worked flint blade of uncertain date. Iron Age settlement activity consisted of two round houses with an adjoining driveway and fire pits, and a gully and possible cremation situated on slightly higher ground. Roman activity was recorded in the form of two parallel curvilinear ditches that truncated the remains of the earlier Bronze Age barrow. Post-medieval boundary ditches were located in a number of areas. Numerous 19th–20th-c field drains were located across the site, as were modern quarry pits and ditches – some field drains. Undated features, a gully and pits were recorded.

Valentine's Mansion, Emerson Road, Ilford TQ 4328 8795 PCA (Kari Bower) building recording, watching brief Aug 2007 London Borough of Redbridge VTM04

Work in 2006 (*LA 11*, supp. 2 (2006), 76) was followed by the recording of Valentine's Mansion, a Grade II* Listed building, and an example of a substantial late 17th and 18th-c house which had been re-modelled to suit changing tastes in the 18th and 19th c. The mansion is being restored. Natural sand was located beneath the existing building, cut by a number of brick walls and tiled floor surfaces which are interpreted as sleeper walls or previous configurations of the house and its gardens.

Land at Hog Hill, Forest Road, Romford Road, Hainault TQ 4760 9167 MoLAS (Peter Cardiff) evaluation Oct 2007 Capita Symonds on behalf of London Development Agency HHJ07

Modern topsoil above natural clay contained a small assemblage of Roman pottery and ceramic building material, indicating Roman activity in the area.

246–250 High Road, Ilford TQ 4410 8650 PCA (Peter Boyer) watching brief Oct–Nov 2007 CgMs Consulting HDI07

On the E edge of the site natural brickearth was cut for the construction of a brick drain and sealed by re-deposited gravel with modern deposits above. Substantial deposits

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of demolition rubble overlay the brickearth across the rest of the site.

South Ilford Primary Care Centre, 417 Ilford Lane, Ilford TQ 4414 8505 MoLAS (Elaine Eastbury) evaluation Sept 2007 ISG Jackson Ltd IPC07

In two of three trenches, natural gravel was overlain by subsoil, possibly representing a reworked ploughsoil or garden soil. This was cut by 20th-c foundations which may be evidence of the walls of the Plough public house which occupied the site. An undated (but probably 17th–19th c) posthole containing disturbed flint packing was also observed. Modern tarmac and concrete sealed these deposits. A third trench contained natural gravel overlain by modern topsoil.

Land to rear of Milton Crescent and through Valentines Park, Ilford TQ 4406 8796 – TQ 4363 8750 CA (Rosie Cummings) watching brief July–Oct 2007 Thames Water Utilities Ltd MCV07

Shallow topsoil and subsoil overlay natural gravels with only modern service intrusions. A single piece of 19th–20th-c pottery was recovered from the topsoil

River Roding Enhancement Scheme, Ashton Brook, Woodford Green TQ 4206 9238 AOC (Fitz) watching brief Feb 2007 Environment Agency RRR07

Natural alluvial clays only were recorded.

Ray House, Ray Park, Snakes Lane East, Woodford Green TQ 4176 9207 PCA (Peter Boyer) watching brief Oct–Dec 2007 London Borough of Redbridge RHP07

Modern made ground and demolition rubble were observed. WC

RICHMOND UPON THAMES

70 High Street and Rowan House, Teddington TQ 1618 7110 MoLAS (Heather Knight) watching brief July 2007 Chantry Estates RWH07

Natural gravel was overlain by a 19th–20th-c garden soil which was sealed by a make-up and concrete slab of the existing 1950s building.

St Anne's Church, Kew Green, Kew TQ 1896 7748 CA (Rosie Cummings) watching brief July–Oct 2007 PCC of St Anne's Church ANK07

Drainage installation works in the tarmac forecourt of St Anne's Church (consecrated in 1714) exposed shallow made-ground layers and natural clay and gravels. Below the portico paving to the N, a section of brick wall foundation was exposed which is considered to be the remains of the boundary wall contemporary with the 1805–1837 phase of the church. A further section of wall foundation was observed to the S, representing a continuation of the existing boundary wall (constructed in 1837), suggesting it originally extended beyond its current limits. The lifting of a large slab, situated immediately outside the southernmost entrance exposed a brick

burial vault with solid brick steps leading to a bricked-up archway entrance. It is identified as that of a Hobbs family, with the earliest definite burial belonging to a Mrs Mary Hobbs in 1813. Excavations at the South Porch produced disarticulated human remains and the partial remains of an adult *in situ*. All human remains were re-interred in the same trenches. Examples of re-used monumental stone were recovered from the existing retaining wall, including some that had evidence of carving.

The Royal Botanic Gardens Kew, New Guild Student Plots, School of Horticulture, land to the south of the Jodrell Laboratory, Kew TQ 1895 7724 CA (Gillian King) watching brief July–Oct 2007 The Royal Botanic Gardens Kew RBG07

The foundations of a brick structure which appears to have been part of a large greenhouse or 'forcing house' were found. At least two phases of construction were discerned, with the northern wall apparently being rebuilt or strengthened at a later stage. Areas of burnt residue possibly indicate the presence of a central heating source (stove or furnace) with a similar structure at the western end. The drainage regime is also indicated in the construction of the southern wall. The hothouse probably belonged to land originally in the ownership of the Earl of Essex (the Capell family) and map evidence suggests a date of mid-18th c, making this building contemporary with the nearby Royal School of Horticulture (Museum No. 2) building. The early function of these two buildings was as part of the kitchen garden serving the White House (the Capell's family home) and predating the inclusion of this land into the Royal Botanic Gardens. Later map evidence indicates that the building may have been a 'peach house' or 'vinery', marked as such on a plan dating to 1840. The building is now preserved *in situ* under the new student guild plots.

4 Maids of Honour Row, Richmond TQ 1760 7492 AOC (Chris Clarke) watching brief Dec 2007 David and Hilary Barnfather MUW07

A watching brief was carried out during ground reduction of an area to the front and an area to the rear of the existing building and damp-proofing works in the basement. During the renovation of the Grade I Listed building, the excavation of the buttress pits were observed, revealing evidence for late medieval disturbance. Made ground and 18th- and 19th-c building debris were recorded. WC

4 Manor Road, Teddington TQ 1658 7140 AOC (Tim Carew) watching brief Oct 2007 Mr Kim Symes MDG07

Modern made ground was recorded above subsoil and natural sands.

York House, Sion Road, Twickenham TQ 1657 7346 AOC (Les Capon) June 2007 watching brief Richmond Borough Council YKH07

Archaeological recording was undertaken in an area adjacent to the rear wall of York House, overlooking the sunken garden of York House, a 17th-c Grade II* listed

building. Two light wells and a brick foundation were recorded.

7a The Terrace, Barnes, SW13 TQ 2146 7627 PCA (Paul Morrison) watching brief Nov–Dec 2007 Mr and Mrs Fleming TEB07

Natural clay, silt and brickearth were overlain by 18th/19th-c made ground and 19th-c agricultural soil, with 19th-c made ground above. Towards the W of the site the natural deposits were cut for a 19th-c brick well and the made ground by a pit of 19th-c date. A possible ditch was recorded cutting the agricultural layer in the E of the site.

Clarence House, 2 The Vineyard, Richmond TQ 1800 7450 OA (Daniel Dodds) watching brief July 2007 Martin Ashley Architects VNY07

A well of post-medieval date located against the rear of the house was revealed. Garden deposits of the same date were recorded, and the natural soil was exposed.

Strawberry Hill House, Waldegrave Road, Twickenham TQ 1588 7230 CA (Rosie Cummings) evaluation Nov 2007 Strawberry Hill Trust SWU07

A series of trenches were located around the grounds of Horace Walpole's 18th-c gothic villa as part of its regeneration. On the N side of the existing building the foundations of an earlier 18th-c room (presumably demolished in the later 19th c) were exposed, revealing a further section of wall foundation representing a previously unknown extension, probably of the earlier half of the 19th c. Elsewhere, 19th- and 20th-c phases of boundary paths and rubble remains of masonry screen walls were exposed. A small pit was located in the base of a trench to the N of the house from which two small pieces of possible prehistoric worked flint were recovered.

SOUTHWARK

Queen Elizabeth Public House, Asylum Road, Peckham, SE15 TQ 3480 7730 (Denise Mulligan) watching brief June 2007 CgMs Consulting on behalf of Open Architecture QEZ07

Modern garden soil and made ground sealed the natural brickearth. On the NE corner of the site the brickearth was cut by a 19th-c wall foundation.

The Anchor Public House, Bankside, SE1 TQ 3254 8042 TVAS (Andrew Weale) evaluation Nov 2007 The Spirit Group ANR07

Walls, layers and pits were recorded in the grounds of an 18th-c Grade II Listed public house. The earliest features probably dated from the late 16th or early 17th c, but most were 18th-c, along with modern intrusions. Residual Roman and medieval pottery was also recovered. The remains included a brick structure likely to have been the base of a mash tun or distillery, and a wood-lined well. None of the features would be out of place in the yard of an 18th-c public house, such as the Anchor. Natural levels were not reached.

Standard Works Essence Factory, Bear Lane, SE1 TQ 3180 8020 PCA (Stuart Holden) evaluation Mar 2007 CgMs Consulting on behalf of Galliard Homes BLZ07

Natural gravels were overlain by a layer of peat and then alluvium. Made ground, possibly dating to the late 18th c, overlay the alluvium and was cut by 19th-c brick walls and services.

Igloo Bermondsey Square Regeneration Project TQ 3330 7936 PCA (Alistair Douglas) watching brief Jan 2007 – Apr 2008 Igloo BYQ98

Work continued (*LA 11*, supp. 3 (2007), 77) on the E side of the site revealing evidence for the inner gatehouse of the former Bermondsey Abbey (*f.* 1089); this was the entrance leading to the inner precinct of the Abbey.

46–58 Bermondsey Street, SE1 TQ 3316 7985 MoLAS (Peter Cardiff) evaluation Oct–Nov 2007 GVA Grimley on behalf of GPE (Bermondsey Street) Ltd BNM07

Alluvial clay above natural sand was overlaid by a peat layer containing some plant remains. Cutting these were two linear features of possible 17th–18th-c date, and late-17th–18th-c wall foundations for the NE corner of a structure. The latter were sealed by 18th–19th-c dumped deposits, the westernmost of these cut by two successive 19th-c pits. Another 19th-c pit contained medieval and 16th–17th-c pottery. WC

Titan House, 184–192 Bermondsey Street, SE1 TQ 3327 7953 PCA (Richard Humphrey) evaluation Oct 2007 Sunlight Projects Ltd TIH07

Natural gravels were sealed by modern made ground.

London Park Hotel (formerly Rowton House), Churchyard Row and 86–88 Newington Butts, SE11 TQ 3180 7879

MoLAS (Andrew Westman) building recording Oct 2007 First Base Ltd NBU06
A large seven-storey building was surveyed, following a watching brief in 2006 (*LA 11*, supp. 3 (2007), 78). This building was constructed in 1896–7 as a 'Rowton House', one of several hostels for working men built in London on the philanthropic initiative of Montagu Lowry-Corry, Lord Rowton. With brick walls and steel and concrete floors, it was built initially on six storeys and a basement in three wings around a yard at 1st-floor level, covering ground-floor kitchen and dining rooms, smoking and reading rooms, wash rooms and shop. A seventh storey with a flat roof was added *c.* 1903, and a fourth wing closed the yard on the S, with a large laundry attached further to the S; the hostel housed more than 800. The walls were faced externally in plain yellow brick with red brick dressings, except the more public E front, which contained stair turrets and projecting bays in red brick with terracotta decorations. The only original internal features surviving were cast-iron columns in the former dining rooms, coloured glazed bricks on some ground-floor walls, and granolithic staircases. The SW

corner was rebuilt after World War II bomb damage. After disuse as a hostel in about the 1970s and demolition of the laundry by 1990, the interior was much altered by conversion to a hotel, the 'London Park Hotel'. The building was demolished in 2007.

123 Denmark Hill, Camberwell, SE1 TQ 3279 7594 (Andrew Sargent) evaluation Mar 2007 Croft Homes DMK07

London Clay had been truncated by construction and service cuts for a 20th-c building; it was sealed by two phases of 20th-c made ground.

Globe Academy, Deverell Street, SE1 TQ 3212 7910 MoLAS (Adrian Miles) evaluation Aug 2007 Capita Symonds Ltd DVL05

Work in 2005 (*LA 11*, supp. 2 (2006), 46) was followed by an evaluation in the present Geoffrey Chaucer School games courts. Burials of the Victorian cemetery of New Bunhill Fields were located, but not excavated. The W wall of the cemetery, as well as its E limit, were identified. Modern foundations were noted in two of the trenches.

Elephant Road, SE1 TQ 3213 7893 MoLAS (Gemma Stevenson) evaluation Dec 2007 Southern Central Management Ltd on behalf of Eadon Estates Ltd ERD07

The central area of the site appears to have been heavily truncated; in four trenches, modern demolition rubble and dumping overlay natural gravel, brickearth and clay. In one trench in the NW of the site, an E–W stream channel was recorded. In another trench there was a 19th-c brick drain. A circular brick-lined, possible cesspit of 19th-c date, was also recorded. WC

170–176 Grange Road, SE1 TQ 3352 7971 MoLAS (Andy Daykin) evaluation Nov 2007 Collins Coward GGX07

In the NW of the site, natural gravel was cut by two E–W gullies; they are undated but were similar to Roman features identified in 1989 (170GRA89). A number of posthole-like features, located towards the centre of the site, are undated. Towards the W of the site were the remains of a possible medieval ploughsoil and a number of post- and stake-holes, one of which contained a piece of faced ragstone of probable medieval date. In the NE trench, a group of undated postholes and a large pit, possibly resulting from gravel extraction, were recorded. Several fragmented remains of 18th-c and later brick structures, including a wall and a drain, were also present. Horncore-filled pits were recorded; they are likely to have been associated with the butchery and tanning industries in the area in the 17th–19th c. The E part of the site had been truncated by a large modern intrusion.

177 Grange Road, SE1 TQ 3348 7920 MoLAS (Andy Daykin) evaluation Nov 2007 Collins Coward on behalf of Amazon Properties GGY07

Natural gravel, in one of three trenches, was overlaid by a ploughsoil of probable Roman date which contained pottery dating to AD

60–150. It was cut by a posthole containing Roman material. Above lay a 17th-c soil horizon. A Victorian brick drain and other 19th-c features were recorded in the other trenches. All were covered by modern deposits.

Red Cow Public House, Grange Walk, Bermondsey, SE1 TQ 3356 7923 PCA (Tom O'Gorman, Alistair Douglas) building survey, evaluation Aug–Sept 2007 Joseph Mansur Developments (UK) RCI07

This is a 19th-c externally tiled public house which had been extended during the later 19th c. Natural gravel was sealed by a layer of ploughsoil dating from the Saxon to the late medieval periods. This was overlaid by a layer of agricultural soil dating to the 16th/18th c and was cut by a posthole and a pit dated to the late 18th/early 19th c. Modern made ground sealed the site.

Mary Datchelor School (former), Grove Lane, Camberwell, SE5 TQ 3280 7665 (Mark Bagwell) evaluation June–July 2007 CgMs Consulting on behalf of St George South London MDO07

Horticultural soil dating to the medieval to post-medieval periods was found overlying natural gravels, suggesting the site formed part of an open field system. On the N side of the site, however, the presence of residual Roman roof tile within the horticultural layer suggests earlier land-use. In the S of the site, pits cut into the horticultural layer, probably representing 17th/18th-c gravel extraction. Drains and walls relating to 18th- and 19th-c structures were also recorded, as were 19th- and 20th-c made ground and external surfaces.

2a–4 Jamaica Road, SE1 TQ 3795 9676 LP (Chaz Morse, Janine Young) evaluation May 2007 Spice Design Ltd JMA07

The remains of a 19th-c cellar and red brick soakaway, the latter containing a large quantity of transfer printed ceramics at its base, were found above natural clay. The cellar was infilled with stock brick rubble.

Student Union Building (former), Keyworth Street, SE1 TQ 3187 7936 MoLAS (David Sankey) evaluation Apr–May 2007 London South Bank University / Hornagold and Hills KYT07

Natural gravels had been truncated by the migrating meanders of the Thames and covered by sand deposits laid down in the late Upper Palaeolithic or Mesolithic periods. The top of the sand had been reworked in the early-modern period and contained a residual late medieval pot sherd. Above were 18th–19th-c coal-ash rich landfill dumps which were cut through by late 18th-c wells (backfilled in the early 19th c) and mid-19th-c gravel extraction pits.

12 King Stairs Close, Rotherhithe, SE16 TQ 3495 7977 AOC (Dan Eddisford) Mar 2007 evaluation John and Donna Spedding KNC07

The earliest deposits identified were the result of land reclamation activity in the 19th c. A wall and associated paved floor overlying the reclamation deposits are likely to represent the remnants of a 19th-c

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warehouse, possibly Yarley's Granary or Sufferance Wharf. Overlying this were demolition deposits and a substantial 20th-c concrete slab.

London Bridge Tower, 32 London Bridge Street, SE1 TQ 3289 8011 MoLAS (Simon Gannon, David Saxby) evaluation Mar–Apr 2007 MACE on behalf of Teighmore Ltd LWEO7

Prehistoric burnt flint, fragments of Roman pottery, roof tile, flue tile and *tesserae* were recovered from a sequence of alluvial deposits above natural gravels. They were covered by medieval dumps and 19th-c deposits. In one trench, a flagstone floor was recorded: this may have been associated with the 19th-c Terminus Hotel which stood nearby. Modern made ground and concrete sealed the sequence.

241–253 Long Lane, SE1 TQ 3321 7945 PCA (Alexis Haslam) evaluation May 2007 Washington Young LLP LGZ07

Various medieval features cut natural sands. They included a ditch sealed by modern made ground in the N of the site and a number of pits sealed by late medieval redeposited sand in the S side of the site. The latter was cut by a 17th/18th-c pit and covered by a possible floor make-up which, on the E side, was cut by three beamslots, overlain by a ragstone floor. On the W side the redeposited sand was cut by a possible timber footing with a brick surface above. The floors probably represented the remains of cellars of two of the 18th-c terrace houses that stood at the site. A 19th-c wall discovered between the cellars probably formed a later boundary division and was part of a later property fronting onto Long Lane. To the E of this wall demolition material, associated with the destruction of the building, is dated to between the late 19th and early 20th c. Masonry features associated with the wall, including the remains of a floor surface, were also found.

Former White Bear Public House, 19 Long Walk, SE1 TQ 3340 7930 PCA (Alistair Douglas, Ireneo Grosso) evaluation, excavation Sept 2007 – Jan 2008 Commodore Developments (UK) WBP07

The site lies within the boundary of Bermondsey Abbey (*f.* 1089). Natural gravels were cut by various prehistoric features and sealed by a prehistoric soil horizon. A layer of ploughsoil, probably cultivated during the Roman and Saxon periods, overlay the earlier soil horizon and was succeeded by medieval masonry elements, including a N–S aligned wall foundation which probably formed part of the E range of the Abbey cloisters. Part of an ashlar stone wall that may have been a section of Pope's 16th-c 'mansion' was also recorded. Remains and deposits of 19th/20th-c date, associated with the public house, were also recorded.

Tate Collection Centre, Mandela Way, SE1 TQ 3332 7877 MoLAS (Craig Halsey) geoarchaeological borehole monitoring May 2007 Buro Happold Ltd MEW07

Three of four boreholes demonstrated that a large part of the site had been truncated by

modern deposits down to the level of the floodplain gravels. In one borehole, however, alluvium was recorded above the floodplain gravels. This deposit is characteristic of a channel marginal or marsh environment and was probably associated with the post-glacial lake which is known to have existed in the area.

Walworth Academy, Mina Road, SE17 TQ 3352 7729 AOC (Les Capon) Oct–Nov 2007 Southwark County Council WCY07

Natural gravels were, in one area, overlaid by a layer of naturally deposited silt, elsewhere they were sealed by 20th-c made ground. One pit was recorded, possibly an 'ash-pit' from one of the 19th-c terraced houses on the site. Other features were structural, most likely relating to a 20th-c group of buildings that were used as a tannery.

419–423 Old Kent Road, SE1 TQ 3389 7821 MoLAS (Stephen Turner) evaluation Aug 2007 Higgins Construction plc OEA07

Ploughsoil of possible medieval date was found above natural gravels. It was cut by several 19th–20th-c drains and brick soakaways which were overlain by modern made-ground and tarmac.

551 Old Kent Road, SE15 TQ 3501 7740 PCA (Guy Seddon, Ireneo Grosso) evaluation, excavation Feb 2007 and Jan–Feb 2008 Commodore Developments (UK) Ltd OKX07

On the N of the site natural brickearth was cut by a prehistoric ditch running parallel to Old Kent Road and by a posthole of probable Roman date. A layer of peat which sealed the features may indicate that the site was marshy marginal land during the Saxon and medieval periods. Two 17th/18th-c postholes were cut into the peat and were sealed by a sequence of homogenous clay layers, largely devoid of cultural material, which indicates that, until the construction of the Georgian terrace house and of the sewer to the W of the site, the area had been largely flooded. Modern made ground sealed the site.

28 Park Street, SE1 TQ 3247 8031 MoLAS (Stephen Turner) evaluation Mar 2007 Blink Point Ltd PKZ07

In one of two trenches, Roman dumped deposits containing building material were recorded above natural sand; this suggests river channel reclamation in the early Roman period. In the second trench, medieval alluvial clay deposits were recorded in which undated horizontal timbers were found, the two largest being of elm. They appear to have lain exposed for some time before deposition; they may have been used as improvised staging on the foreshore at the low tide point. Three smaller timbers could have been associated with them. The remains of an oak revetment stake were also found. An E–W timber drain was found cut into the natural clay, one side supported by oak boards, the other by wattle hurdling – probably willow. Its construction is dated to the late 16th c. Two large posts had been driven into the natural clay,

possibly supporting a walkway across the drain or a structure which straddled it. The drain, having silted up, collapsed and was covered, was re-excavated and revetted with reused ship timbers, one side with white lead painted oak boards, the other with a late medieval clinker-built vessel. The drain became disused and infilled in the early 17th c. It was overlaid by modern levelling.

Michael Faraday Primary School, Portland Street, Walworth, SE17 TQ 3288 7795 LAARC (Charlotte North) July 2007 LAARC, SCOLA, SLAEC and Spear & Jackson MFP07

A single trench was excavated as part of a community project. The foundations and concrete floor of the SE part of the 19th-c school were uncovered at the W end of the trench. This was identified as the ground floor above which was the head's office. At the E end of the trench was revealed a drainage gully belonging to the 18th-c workers' terraced housing that probably fronted Villa Street.

Potters Fields, SE1 TQ 3302 8006 MoLAS (Paul Thrale) excavation Jan–Feb 2007 Berkeley Homes (South East) Ltd POE04 Following an evaluation in 2006 (*LA 11*, supp. 3 (2007), 79), an excavation to the immediate E of the Lambeth College Building, formerly St Olave's Grammar School, was carried out. Dry land surfaces deposited in the Late Iron Age/early Roman period and possibly part of the Horsleydown eyot, may have been represented by natural clayey sands. These produced several worked flints, some burnt flint and sherds of heavily abraded Roman pottery. A channel – probably natural – cut through the sands. It was overlaid by alluvial deposits representing inundations from the Roman period onwards. Set into the alluvial deposits was a large timber-lined drainage channel consisting of several phases of construction dated to the late 16th – early 17th c. It was aligned E–W along the N side of Tooley Street before turning N towards the Thames. Its depth increased towards the S, suggesting that it may have been used to supply water, possibly for an industrial purpose, beyond the SE extent of the site. The timber used in the channel appeared to be mainly re-used, such as a ship keel and boat planking. The channel was finally infilled with rubbish, including a wooden shovel, a rare surviving fence panel, leather shoes and clothing. The channel was sealed by 17th–19th-c dumped deposits and modern made ground.

Rose Court, Clink Street, Southwark, SE1 TQ 3257 8039 MoLAS (Sian Anthony) watching brief July–Aug 2007 Winchester Walk Properties Ltd SIK07

Eight test pits were monitored on the site of the medieval Palace of the Bishop of Winchester, a Scheduled Monument. Remains were recorded of the W range, including the S wall of the Great Hall (located against the W boundary of the site), the mortar and ragstone foundations of an E–W aligned wall (also near the W boundary), and the corner of a medieval stair-footing in the SE corner of the site. WC

St Mary's Church Yard, Newington Butts, SE11 TQ 3185 7883 LP (Chaz Morse) watching brief June 2007 – Apr 2008 Southwark Council SMJ07

The site is located within the churchyard area of St Mary's Church. The last of the former churches on this site was demolished in the early 20th c and the graveyard redeveloped into a park in the latter half of the 20th c. Six test pits strategically placed around the site revealed foundation walls and plinths of the former church buildings, the remains of a vault grave and a deposit of early 20th-c land fill. Machine excavation for the route of a new path around the park was monitored and disarticulated human bone fragments were recovered and reburied. The clearing of the path revealed a cluster of vault graves *in situ* in the SE of the site, some of which were backfilled. All the graves were of early 19th-c date. In the NW of the site was found the remains of St Gabriel's Church, the last church to occupy the site. The visible extent of the former building was recorded, and the remains were preserved *in situ*.

122–124 Spa Road, Bermondsey, SE16 TQ 3400 7916 AOC (Paulo Guarino) Nov 2007 Bellway Homes (South East) Ltd SRQ07 Several walls and features related to a 19th-c tannery were recorded above the natural brickearth.

Bermondsey Spa Regeneration (Site D), Spa Road, Enid Street, SE16 TQ 3400 7924 MoLAS (Johanna Vuolteenaho) evaluation Sept 2007 Roof Ltd SPJ07

Natural brickearth, in one of six trenches, was cut by a shallow cut feature containing late-18th-c pottery, and a fairly substantial ditch of 17th-c date. These were sealed by garden soil, probably dating to the 18th–19th c, and which were cut by a brick well of 19th–20th-c date. Modern basements and concrete surfaces completed the sequence.

More London, Plot 10, including 155–171 Tooley Street, SE1 TQ 3335 8005 MoLAS (Andy Daykin, David Sankey) evaluation, watching brief Aug–Nov 2007 More London TYL07

In the central area of the site, the evaluation exposed four medieval pits cutting the natural alluvium. A chalk and flint wall was found which formed the footing for a brick wall of 16th–17th-c date. Also recorded was a 17th–18th-c vaulted cesspit cut into the alluvium; all these remains were sealed by modern make-up. A watching brief on temporary works, ground reduction and underpinning revealed a sequence of alluvial deposits of a channel which, although containing late Roman pottery, was probably medieval in date. More alluvial clays above are dated to the 12th c. They were ploughed to the S and a flat-bottomed, wide channel was recorded across the site. This may have been a naturally eroded tidal creek or a deliberate channel associated with water features, such as tide mill or fish ponds. The later fills of the channel are dated to after mid-16th c. The chalk wall foundation found in the evaluation pit shared the same

alignment. High sand deposits to the N of the channel had been quarried in the 16th–19th c.

28–30 Trinity Street, SE1 TQ 3245 7940 PCA (Doug Killock) evaluation Oct–Nov 2007 Mills Whipp Projects Ltd on behalf of London Realty Ltd TIY07

Early Roman features were revealed on the S side of the site above natural gravel. They included five postholes and a pit, the latter cut by a late Roman ditch. The ditch was sealed by two levelling layers that contained notable quantities of building material dated to the 2nd half of the 4th c, possibly indicating that a large masonry structure existed nearby. In the NW of the site a 3rd-c inhumation burial was found, cut by a pit dated to late 2nd–4th c. These were sealed by late Roman made ground. Overlying these was a medieval ploughsoil, dated to 13th/15th-c, which was sealed by a 17th-c horticultural soil. The remains of several 19th-c basement structures were recorded cutting through the post-medieval deposits: these are likely to have formed part of the 19th-c pickles factory destroyed by bombing in World War II.

118–128 Tower Bridge Road, SE1 TQ 3335 7933 PCA (Iain Bright) watching brief May–July 2007 Wandle Housing Association TXB07

Modern made ground was observed.

Tyers Gate, SE1 TQ 3317 7977 PCA (Paw Jorgensen) watching brief Nov–Dec 2007 Thames Water TYA07

A possible palaeochannel sealed by natural alluvium was recorded on the W edge of the site. The alluvium was overlain by two peat layers, one of which was dated to 15th/17th c, and a 18th/19th-c dumped layer. They were cut by several brick walls and structures, most of which date to the 18th and 19th c. Amongst the brick structures were a brick tank, a cesspit, a possible timber lined tanning pit and a brick platform. These probably represent buildings associated with the local industry.

SUTTON

All Saints Parish Church, Carshalton TQ 2798 6449 CA (Rosie Cummings) watching brief May–June 2007 PCC of All Saints Church ASZ07

New drainage works in the grounds of the church were monitored. A single sherd of 12th–13th-c pottery was recovered from disturbed deposits above the natural gravel and chalk. A small quantity of disarticulated human remains were recovered and reburied within the churchyard. Two areas appeared to indicate the position of original pathways.

Carew Manor, Church Road, Beddington TQ 2957 6529 CADHAS (John Phillips) excavation July–Aug 2007 CADHAS CEZ07

The S side of a large structure, interpreted as the outer abutment for a bridge which crossed the former moat around the house, was found. The side of the W (bank) end of the abutment was roughly made of knapped

flint and reused stone, including oolitic limestone. The core of this section appeared to be gravel and earth. A chalk foundation ran along the top of the S edge. The E end of the abutment was made of mortared flint faced with stone blocks (mostly Reigate). The abutment appeared to taper towards the house. A wall ran roughly S from the side of the abutment. This was probably to retain the outer bank of the moat. This wall was clearly bonded into the stone-faced abutment and appeared to be contemporary with it. The wall incorporated re-used stone and there was a band of knapped flint. The date of these structures is uncertain but likely to be late medieval or Tudor. The top of the moat silt was found in the area S of the abutment; it was overlaid with small broken brick and mortar which was probably rubble used to fill the moat. Documentary evidence suggests that this occurred in c. 1710–12 and the finds were consistent with this. At the E end of the trench the moat fill was sealed by a cobbled surface which appears to have extended over the abutment. All the deposits were overlaid by layers of flint and earth, mortar and gravel which were probably deposited when the park was extended to the front of the house in the mid-late 18th c. On the N side of the trench these deposits were overlaid by gravel which was probably the foundations of a track shown on early 20th-c maps. Natural strata were not reached.

Carew Manor School, Church Road, Beddington TQ 2959 6523 SAS (Jeff Perry) watching brief Aug 2007 The Governors of Carew Manor School CMV07

Building demolition deposits dating to the 19th c were recorded above natural sand. They were sealed by made ground or turf and topsoil.

Paynes Chocolate Works (former), 57 Croydon Rd, Beddington TQ 3070 6470 ASE (Jim Stevenson) evaluation July 2007 Equity Estates Croydon PYC07

The site had mostly been truncated by the former factory apart from a strip of land along the E boundary. Here, above the natural gravels, was a probable ancient soil, possibly of alluvial origin; it contained Neolithic worked flint which indicated flint knapping in the immediate vicinity. Also revealed was a probable pit of likely Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age date and a poorly preserved early Saxon (5th–6th c) inhumation containing a copper-alloy buckle and iron spearhead or knife. Adjacent to this burial was a similarly-aligned feature (E–W), also likely to have been a grave but empty save for an iron object, probably a metal fitting from a small wooden casket.

Beddington Park Primary School, Derry Road, Beddington TQ 2990 6535 SAS (Jeff Perry) excavation Mar, Oct 2007 London Borough of Sutton BPV07

Subsoil above natural gravel was overlaid by topsoil. No finds from any period were recovered.

Former Queen Mary's Hospital, The Drive, Carshalton TQ 2759 6231 CADHAS (John

FIELDWORK ROUND-UP

Phillips) Watching brief June 2007 London Borough of Sutton Heritage Service QMP07 A watching brief took place on pits dug for two gate posts on the S side of The Drive, where a track runs into open space immediately E of the model railway track where it crossed the road. The soil and disturbed sand with much 20th-c brick was found overlying natural sand.

15–25 High Street, Cheam TQ 2433 6365 AOC (Chris Clarke) evaluation May 2007 SB Architecture HIC07

An undisturbed soil sequence survived in the N area of site above natural sandy silt, whilst in the S area of site it had been truncated.

68–72 Manor Road, Wallington TQ 2872 6449 PCA (Rebecca Lythe) watching brief Feb 2007 Commodore Developments (UK) Ltd MWS07 Masonry walls associated with a late-18th- or 19th-c building were recorded above natural brickearth.

Carshalton College, Nightingale Road, Carshalton TQ 2782 6516 LP (Chaz Morse) watching brief Feb–Mar 2007 Carshalton College NTG07

In the E of the site, natural gravels were cut into by the foundations of a bungalow that formerly occupied the site. In the N, S and W of the site a number of 19th-c structural remains were located, mostly consisting of drainage features for the 19th-c housing that had previously occupied the site. These features were cut in to the natural gravels.

50–64 Senga Road, Hackbridge TQ 2814 6613 PCA (Andrew Sargent) evaluation Mar 2007 Mills Wipp Partnership on behalf of the Oakwood Group HKB07

Natural gravels were overlain by mid 19th/early 20th-c ploughsoil, with 20th-c topsoil above.

49 Stonecot Hill, Sutton TQ 2440 6650 WA (Caroline Budd) evaluation Feb 2007 TH Wilkins SCJ07

Two modern land drains were identified; no finds were recovered.

46 & 46A Throwley Way, Sutton TQ 2594 6454 MoLAS (Peter Cardiff) watching brief Sept 2007 AJ Smith FURBS TLW07

Ground-works around the perimeter and across the site from NE–SW were monitored. The earliest deposit recorded was garden soil which lay beneath modern paving on the W side of the site. A wall of probable 19th-c date was also observed in the NW corner of the site.

TOWER HAMLETS

56–58 Artillery Lane, E1 TQ 3354 8165 MoLAS (Andy Daykin) watching brief Sept–Dec 2007 Nick Tyson on behalf of Alex Sainsbury ARI06

Following work in 2006 (*LA 11*, supp. 3 (2007), 80), a watching brief was maintained on ground reduction to the rear of the two 18th-c Grades I and II Listed properties and underpinning of existing walls, piling and general ground reduction. Several surviving

17th–18th-c walls were identified, including part of the back wall of No. 58, a large section of the western boundary wall of No. 56 and the remains of party walls between the two gardens. A substantial length of wall forming the S boundary of the properties was identified on the N side of Frying Pan Alley. Remains of walls sub-dividing the properties as well as remains of 18th–19th-c cesspits, surfaces and outbuildings were also exposed. Much evidence was found for drainage, some of which may have dated to the late 17th c. A large drain running from Frying Pan Alley towards the back of the existing properties was located, as well as a deep 18th-c soakaway beneath 20 Frying Pan Alley. Levelling deposits dating from the late 17th c onwards were also recorded. Natural sand and gravel were observed in several of the pile holes.

15 Artillery Passage, E1 TQ 3348 8165 PCA (Desmond O'Donoghue) evaluation July 2007 Gifford Ltd APS07

Made ground of 15th-c date was cut three rubbish pits, one dating to the 17th c the other two to the 19th c, and by a 19th-c concrete footing. A concrete slab basement floor sealed the site. Natural strata were not reached.

East London Line: Bishopsgate Goods Yard, E1 TQ 3350 8226 – TQ 3387 8233 MoLAS (Aaron Birchenough, Peter Cardiff, Simon Davis) excavation Feb–Apr, July–Aug 2007 Transport for London BGX05

An excavation was carried out following that of 2006 (*LA 11*, supp. 3 (2007), 80–81). Truncated natural brickearth was observed in all of the trenches excavated across the site, due to brickearth extraction and other pitting activity. The earliest evidence for activity on the site was a small quantity of prehistoric worked flints, including a Mesolithic adze, which were found residually in later deposits. The earliest features consisted of pits and wells dating from c. 11th–12th c. Intense areas of medieval pitting were identified on the western side of the site; they consisted mainly of rubbish pits and some possible in-filled waterholes and unlined wells but their fills suggest that these were peripheral to areas of direct settlement and examples towards the end of the medieval period may represent small-scale brickearth extraction. In the E and central areas of the site there was evidence for early – mid-17th-c brickearth extraction and brick production in the form of a possible brick clamp (kiln) with associated burnt material and brick waste. A series of substantial mid-late 17th-c levelling layers were deposited across the site in advance of construction, the earliest structures in the W of the site on or near the Shoreditch High Street frontage which date to at least the mid-17th c. The structures were represented by a succession of brick, stone and wooden surfaces, both internal and external, as well as rebuilds and alterations to their walls. Most of the internal surfaces related to cellars and sunken floors. There was evidence of a furnace base inside one property whilst in another a significant quantity of sugar-refining vessels was found.

Cartographic evidence indicates that the buildings dated from at least the late 18th c. A number of external yard surfaces, wells, cesspits and rubbish pits were also recorded. The site was initially levelled in the late 1830s for the construction of the Bishopsgate Railway terminus which was completed in the early 1840s and was associated with the Listed Braithwaite Viaduct structure. This station was eventually demolished and superseded by the Bishopsgate Goods Yard in the early 1880s.

New Providence Wharf, Blackwall Way, Isle of Dogs, E14 TQ 3855 8050 AOC (Les Capon) excavation Jan–Feb 2007 Ballymore Properties Ltd NPV07

Extensive remains were revealed remains of Blackwall Yard, a centre for ship construction and goods importation between 1612 and 1950. The principal features revealed were sections of two sides of a well-preserved timber import dock first established in 1659, and the foundations of the owner's mansion, established in 1612. Both features showed evidence of rebuild and repair; the mansion was apparently rebuilt c. 1670 and finally demolished in 1877. There is evidence of collapse of the timber import dock, and the diarist Samuel Pepys records a large breach in the dock in 1665. The dock edge shows several stages of repair, possibly five phases.

Langdon Park DLR Station Project, Carmen Street, E14 TQ 3789 8146 MoLAS (Adrian Miles) watching brief June 2007 Costain Ltd LNP07

Natural sand and gravels with modern deposits and topsoil above were observed.

52–58 Commercial Road, E1 TQ 3418 8129 MoLAS (Adrian Miles, Charlotte North) evaluation Mar–May 2007 Columbia Group CXL06

Following an evaluation in 2006 (*LA 11*, supp. 3 (2007), 80), a targeted excavation of 50% of the identified late 18th – mid-19th-c burial ground revealed a total of 258 contexted burials. This was carried out alongside the exhumation of the remaining 50% by a cemetery clearance company. Almost all were aligned E–W with the head at the W end. Three brick vaults containing burials were also recorded. The majority of the burials on site were in wooden coffins. Gravestones recovered from the overburden were drawn to scale but were not retained. All name plates with identifiable decoration or text were recorded.

East London Line Project, Whitechapel, Shadwell and Wapping Underground Stations, E1; Rotherhithe and Surrey Quays Underground Stations, SE16 TQ 3466 8185 (Whitechapel) to TQ 3564 7894 (Surrey Quays) MoLAS (Emma Dwyer) building recording Aug–Sept 2007 Transport for London ELE07

The cutting walls and platforms at the Whitechapel, Shadwell, Wapping, Rotherhithe and Surrey Quays tube stations on the East London Line were subject to a photographic survey prior to the closure of the line and its conversion to part of the

London Overground Network. The line first opened in 1869 as the East London Railway, which sought to re-use the Thames Tunnel, built by Marc and Isambard Kingdom Brunel between 1825 and 1843 to connect Wapping and Rotherhithe. The initial line was from New Cross Gate to Wapping; in 1876 this was extended to Shoreditch, running through a cut-and-cover tunnel. Photographic recording was targeted on the locations where new escape staircases would be inserted through the stock brick cutting walls, as well as photographing the general setting of the station platforms. In addition, the stairs and ticket hall of the first Shadwell tube station, in Watney Street, were photographed. This station opened in 1876 and closed in 1983, when a new station was opened in nearby Cable Street.

46–52 Fairfield Road and 74 Wick Lane, E3 TQ 3742 8318 MoLAS (Julian Bowsher) evaluation Apr–May 2007 Allenbuild Ltd FWT07

The deposits in one of two trenches had been truncated and revealed only natural gravel; in the other, gravel subsoil had been cut by a 19th-c rubbish pit and covered by modern topsoil.

Grimsby Street (the street), E2 TQ 3390 8222 MoLAS (Aaron Birchenough) excavation Aug–Sept 2007 Transport for London GIM07

The earliest deposits recorded consisted of medieval agricultural soils and a small number of bedding trenches containing pottery dated to the late 16th c. Above these were waterlaid deposits, suggesting that the area became wet. A number of pits were found which contained large architectural stone fragments: these are likely to have originated from nearby Holywell Priory. A substantial chalk raft was located at the northern end of the trench, above which were two adjacent cellared buildings of 18th-c date. To the S were a series of dumped deposits which raised the ground level. A timber-lined drain followed the alignment of the S cellar wall which, together with the lack of pitting, suggests that there was an alley or road here, although no surface was observed. There appeared to be little alteration of the buildings until their demolition in the late 19th c.

Heron Quay, Isle Of Dogs, E14 TQ 3720 8010 PCA (Amelia Fairman) watching brief Sept 2007 Concept Site Investigations HQD07

Modern surfaces sealed a series of 20th-c made ground deposits. In the W of the site the made ground sealed re-deposited sands and silts. Natural strata were not reached.

The Highway, Pennington Street and Wapping Lane area, E1 TQ 3493 8070 CA (Geoff Potter) watching brief Aug 2006–Sept 2007 Thames Water Utilities Ltd SDL06

This watching brief consisted of monitoring works on replacing Victorian mains within several streets. Modern road make-up layers were generally exposed, overlying service backfills and made-ground deposits. Sherds from the made ground deposit at the base of a trench at the Wapping Lane and Pennington Street junction dated this deposit

to the 18th c. Two sections of hollowed-out tree trunk, remodelled to form a crude wooden water pipe, were found in Cable Street, perhaps reused wooden water piping redeposited in made-ground.

Indecon Court, Millharbour, E14 TQ 3750 7950 PCA (Joanna Taylor) evaluation July 2007 CgMs Consulting on behalf of Galliard Homes IDC07

Alluvial silts, overlaid by 19th-c dump deposits, sealed natural sandy gravels.

Kings Arms Court, Old Montague Street, E1 TQ 3409 8157 CA (Mick Miles) watching brief Jan 2007 Heritage Network KAC07

Construction backfills of adjacent buildings or modern made ground deposits were recorded above natural gravels.

East London Line Project, Kingsland Viaduct, E1, E2 TQ 3356 8415 – TQ 3338 8237 MoLAS (Andrew Westman) building recording June 2007 Transport for London KVD07

A photographic survey of the Kingsland Viaduct as viewed from the ground was carried out in advance of its conversion to carry the East London Railway, part of the London Overground Network. The brick viaduct and its bridges originally carried the North London Railway from Dalston Junction Station to Broad Street Station. The line was constructed in 1865 and closed in 1986.

Leamouth North, Orchard Place, E14 TQ 3930 8125 WA (Bob Davis) building recording July, Dec 2004 Ballymore Properties Ltd LUN04

Two buildings were recorded, both dating from the mid 19th c onwards. The S wall of one of the buildings probably represents the oldest part: map evidence suggests that it dates to the mid 19th-c and formed part of a complex of buildings that were once used in the processing of oil at Jubilee Wharf. Parts of the building were badly damaged by bombing during World War II; the N and W sides were subsequently demolished. The S wall was retained and incorporated into the present buildings.

In contrast, the second building was a well-preserved example of post-1939 timber framed shed with a Belfast Truss roof.

Lanterns Court, Millharbour, E14 TQ 3760 7950 TVAS (Andrew Weale) evaluation Nov–Dec 2007 CgMs Consulting LCU07

Natural sand was cut by what appears to have been an ancient river channel, filled with a deposit of clay containing organic remains, together with a Neolithic or Bronze Age flint, burnt flint and a cattle tooth. This lay below a layer of peat which was sealed by further deposits of alluvium. Also below the alluvium was a small pit which, although undated, if by analogy with similar sequences, is likely to have been no later than early Roman, which seems to be when alluviation began in this area.

4 Mastmaker Road, Isle of Dogs, E14 TQ 3740 7977 AOC (Cat Edwards) evaluation Mar 2007 Ballymore Properties Ltd MTM07

A sequence of natural gravels overlain by two deposits of alluvium was recorded in six

test pits. One test pit contained a deposit of organic peat. Evidence of previous buildings was also recorded in the form of deep concrete footings which were overlaid by a substantial deposit of made ground.

Building N, Leamouth North, Orchard Place, E14 TQ 3930 8118 WA (Cornelius Barton) watching brief Aug 2007 Ballymore Properties Ltd OHP07

Ground investigations were monitored, including the exposure of river wall ties, to a depth of 1–3 m below the present ground level. All of the deposits observed appeared to be modern in origin and almost certainly represent levelling deposits dumped from the banks of the River Lea (Bow Creek) during the 19th c and later.

Leamouth North, Orchard Place, E14 TQ 3930 8118 WA (Cornelius Barton) evaluation, excavation Aug–Dec 2007 Ballymore Properties Ltd LOP07

It was found that large tracts of a Victorian plate glass factory which was in operation on the site from 1834 until 1875 (covering 2 hectares at its largest planned extent in 1866), had been subsequently demolished down to base footings or completely removed by later development. Trace elements of the kilns, gas converter and polishing rooms were uncovered. The area of the annealing kilns was more productive, demonstrating the change in range of glass products, the technology used to produce them (from coal fired to gas fired kilns) and the expanse of the factory in the 1840s.

Arrowhead Quay, Marsh Wall, E14 TQ 3937 8073 WA (Cornelius Barton) watching brief Aug–Oct 2007 Ballymore Properties Ltd ARQ07

Partial remains of late 19th-c cellars were found surviving on the site, which otherwise had been severely disturbed.

Union Wharf, Orchard Place, Leamouth, E14 TQ 3937 8073 WA (Cornelius Barton) evaluation June 2007 Ballymore Properties Ltd UWF07

The evaluation was carried out to provide evidence that the buried dock is not, as is listed, an ashlar-lined structure built in the 1860s, but is a reinforced concrete structure built in 1948–49. The evaluation provided evidence that none of the original 1860s structure survived.

Humanities Building, Queen Mary College, Mile End Road, E1 TQ 3616 8236 MoLAS (Adrian Miles) watching brief Jan 2007 Queen Mary College HQM06

Natural gravels were overlaid by a deposit dating to the 17th–19th-c date and a series of backfilled brick cellars, probably relating to 19th-c houses fronting Mile End Road.

Tredegar Estate Phase 4, Ordell Road, E3 TQ 3701 8314 SAS (Jeff Perry) evaluation Mar 2007 Telford Homes plc TDT07

Made ground of 19th- to 20th-c date was recorded above the natural sand and gravel, with modern demolition material above.

Bow Baptist Church, Payne Road, E3 TQ 3772 8304 MoLAS (Adrian Miles) evaluation Feb 2007 TEAM Limited BBP07

FIELDWORK ROUND-UP

The excavation of six trenches has shown that burials are present in the rear part of site, in the garden area. No burials were found to the S of the garden area and no major part of the earlier churches was found.

260–268 Poplar High Street, E14 TQ 3819 8073 AOC (Chris Clarke) evaluation July 2007 GallifordTry POL07

Garden soils, overlaid by 19th/20th-c made-ground, were recorded above alluvial deposits.

571–573 Roman Road, E2 TQ 3670 8340 PCA (Denise Mulligan) watching brief Jan 2007 Massey Group RRZ07

Natural sand was overlaid by 19th-c garden soil which had been truncated by 20th-c drainage trenches.

St Mary Stratford Bow Church, E3 TQ 3765 8295 PCA (Ashley Pooley) watching brief Jan–Apr 2007 Parochial Church Council of St Mary and Holy Trinity BQW06

The excavation of a pipe trench around the outside of the existing church building uncovered an intact burial just outside the W doorway. After recording, it was left *in situ*. Natural strata were not reached.

Pavilions at Old Spitalfields Market, Spital Square, E1 TQ 3363 8184 MoLAS (Malcolm McKenzie) watching brief June–July 2007 Ballymore Properties BHF97

A further watching brief was undertaken after that of 2004 (*LA 11*, supp. 1 (2005), 19). An external surface, which may have been associated with an entrance into the 18th-c market at the NW corner from the N end of Crispin Street, was recorded. Any evidence of buildings associated with the market to the S appears to have been removed by the construction of a large Victorian E–W culvert.

St Botolph's Hall and the Curate's House, 35 Spital Square, E1 TQ 3343 8189 (Chiz Harward, Malcolm McKenzie) excavation and watching brief Feb–July 2007 Hammerson UK plc SSA01

Following evaluations (*LA 10*, supp.1 (2002), 27), excavation of the Curate's House (demolished in the 1970s) and of a lift pit took place, as well as the monitoring of piling outside the hall and the replacement of the existing slab inside the hall. Natural brickearth was truncated. Excavations in the Curate's House revealed brickearth extraction pits which are mostly dated to the 3rd and 4th c. A disturbed burial was found redeposited in a medieval pit; it was that of a child aged 6–12 years old which had probably been laid on a bed of chalk. The northern extent of two 14th-c tenements that were previously revealed, was located. These tenements would have fronted onto the road that lead from Bishopsgate to the cemetery of the 13th-c church of St Mary Spital in the E. To the S and E, evidence of a substantial 14th-c building was found projecting into, and thus restricting access to, the cemetery road. This had a vaulted undercroft, entered by a set of steps; a light-well projected down to a single-light greensand window with iron window-bars

set into the E wall. The area N of this building remained as open land. After the Dissolution most of the medieval structures were demolished, although some of the wall lines were re-used. A new building, known as Spittle House, was built around a courtyard over the remains of the tenements; a N–S range with two wings projecting to the W survived within St Botolph's Hall. They were retained when a new building, Bolingbroke's House, was constructed at the beginning of the 18th c. At this time the ground level was raised, with the result that the ground floor became sub-ground. A significant part of the plan of these buildings was recorded in the watching brief and several associated structural and architectural elements surviving within the demolition backfill were collected.

Eden House, 5–13 Spital Square, E1 TQ 3348 8193 MoLAS (Malcolm McKenzie) excavation and watching brief Jan–Mar, Nov–Dec 2007 Royal London Assurance Management SQR00

Excavations and watching brief in (*LA 11*, supp. 3 (2007), 82) continued. Two Roman burials dated to the mid–late 2nd c, together with a probable, though empty, grave were revealed cut into the natural brickearth in the NW of the area. One was a female aged 7 years with two copper alloy bracelets positioned by the side of the skull, and in a wooden coffin, of which fragments survived. The other was an adult of unknown gender buried within a timber coffin on a bed of chalk. Several isolated pits and gullies dating to the 3rd and 4th c were the only other Roman features recorded. They were cut by a substantial E–W ditch which contained seeds exclusively of wetland and grassland areas. It was backfilled in the late 12th–early 13th c, a similar date to several scattered pits. Within a manhole in Spital Square the foundation of the original wall of the southern aisle of the re-founded church of St Mary Spital of 1235 survived. This had been demolished in the early 15th c when the church was widened. Ten burials associated with this later phase of the church had partially cut through the early foundations. In the N part of the basement further remains survived of foundations related to the church; these used various materials, such as chalk, large flint nodules, rammed gravel and timber and are associated with claustral ranges around a cloister garth which were added to the priory in the late 13th–early 14th c. The only later remains consisted of two brick wells and a cellar dated to the 18th c. WC

3–6 Steward Street, 38 Brushfield Street, 46–50 Gun Street, Spitalfields, E2 TQ 3350 8173 TVAS (Simon Cass) excavation July–Sept 2006 Mizzen Properties SSZ05 Work in 2006 (*LA 11*, supp. 3 (2007), 82) continued. Natural brickearth was cut by a sequence of deposits and features of a range of dates. A large, ill-defined feature, perhaps a quarry, which contained some Bronze Age pottery, must be dated by its early Roman pottery. Early Roman pottery occurred

throughout the sequence, but much of this was in clearly later features. Even those features containing only Roman pottery are not securely dated, but at face value, at least one small pit and three graves date to the early Roman period. Late Roman features included several very large pits, again, perhaps for brickearth extraction, and four burials (one with an associated, although partial, dog burial). Above the Roman graves was found a human skull associated with a sherd of Saxon pottery, and a complete burial with a small hoard of ten Saxon coins placed on the right shoulder, dating from the 8th c. Above the Saxon features again, slumped layers dated to the 11th or 12th c, and there were yet more large pits, possibly quarries, also from this period.

The Studio Building, 169 Tower Bridge Road, SE1 TQ 3339 7956 PCA (Richard Humphrey) evaluation Oct 2007 Sunlight Projects Ltd TOD07

Natural gravels were overlaid by a deposit of alluvium, above which was a layer of peat. A timber stake was recovered *in situ* from the peat and is dated to the late medieval period, although the presence of Roman pottery close by may indicate an earlier date. The stake and the peat were sealed by a deposit of silt, also late medieval in date. Above was a dumped deposit dated to 16th/18th c which contained a large number of animal horn cores, presumably waste from the local tanning industry. It was cut by a circular pit containing the remains of a timber barrel. Remnants of a 19th-c flagstone floor and an associated brick wall overlay the dump layer and pit. Modern made ground sealed the site.

Tower of London, EC3 TQ 3355 8056 PCA (Stuart Holden, Stuart Watson) watching brief, excavation May–Aug 2007 Historic Royal Palaces TOL103

The earliest phase of activity revealed consisted of the stone foundations and cellar walls of a late medieval to early post-medieval building beneath the paved area of Tower Green, E of the Beauchamp Tower. Several phases of rebuilding work or alterations were apparent, with the latest phase consisting of a late 17th-c brick building with associated brick-lined drains which is presumed to be the remains of the Old Main Guard, documented as having been situated in this part of Tower Green. Later activity consisted of tree planting holes and service trenches. To the S in the lawned area of Tower Green and in a paved area to the NW of the Bloody Tower 17th-c dumped deposits to level off the hill were revealed. Natural strata were not reached.

38–40 Trinity Square, EC3 TQ 3358 8078 MoLAS (Bruce Watson, Isca Howell) evaluation Jan, May, July–Aug 2007 Mills Whipp Partnership on behalf of City Offices LLP TYQ03

Following earlier work (*LA 10*, supp. 3 (2004), 84), two phases of evaluation were carried out in the basement of No. 40 which revealed the City Wall, a Scheduled Monument, surviving in good condition

behind the basement retaining wall. An irregular filler wall between the retaining wall and the City Wall was observed. Two post-Roman rubbish pits – one of 16th–17th-c date – were also recorded. The basement of No. 38 was found to have truncated the area to level of London Clay.

Canary Wharf Riverside South, Westferry Road, E14 TQ 3710 8025 PCA (Ashley Pooley) watching brief Nov 2006 – Jan 2007 Canary Wharf Group plc WEF01

Further investigation followed earlier work (*LA 10*, supp. 1 (2002), 28). A sequence of alluvial deposits was recorded, the latest ones dating to the 18th c, showing that parts of the foreshore remained exposed until the first half of the 18th c. At the N end of the site mid 18th-c masonry was exposed, possibly part of early dockside buildings. Evidence of silting up of the Union Dry dock in the late 20th c, and of the 19th-c dockside in the late 19th/early 20th c, a consequence of the docks falling out of use, was also recorded. Made ground of 20th-c date sealed the site.

21 Wapping Lane, Wapping, E1 TQ 3490 8049 PCA (Ireneo Grosso, John Payne) watching brief July–Sept 2007 WSP Environmental on behalf of Eulysse Ltd WPI07

Natural gravels were sealed by a sequence of alluvial deposits, the latest possibly dating to the 17th c. This was overlaid by 17th/18th-c levelling which, on the S side of the site, was probably associated with the terraced houses built in the 18th c. On the N and E sides of the site it may have been associated with the construction of the Eastern Dock and ancillary buildings. Modern made ground sealed the site.

Land at Westferry Road, Millwall, E14 TQ 3764 7853 PCA (Denise Mulligan) evaluation, watching brief Mar–July 2007 CgMs Consulting on behalf of Glenkerrin UK Ltd WYM07

A layer of peat sealed natural gravels and was cut by an undated linear feature which was probably a small natural drainage channel running from a salt marsh towards the River Thames. This was sealed by a layer of alluvium which probably represented constant tidal flooding of the area. Its upper level was cut by the 19th-c footings and structural remains of early industrial workshops associated with the Millwall Iron Works (the Iron Foundry is known locally as the Forge and has one remaining structure extant which is a Grade II Listed building. It is associated with the building of the Great Eastern ship, designed and built in partnership between Isambard Kingdom Brunel and Russell Scott and launched in 1858 from the dock S of the site). The structural remains included an accumulator, a series of small D-shaped furnaces, three large brick furnaces or flues, a large boiler, various types of floor surfaces and floor make-up, the remains of an early rail track and an early timber and brick turntable, and a later metal turntable with associated rail tracks. A layer of demolition rubble sealed the features.

Wood Wharf Business Park, West India Docks, Isle of Dogs, E14 TQ 3810 8010 PCA (Rebecca Lythe) watching brief Nov–Dec 2007 CgMs Consulting WWW05

A watching brief in 2005 (*LA 11*, supp. 2 (2006), 49) continued. The earliest recorded deposits were alluvial clay and peat layers that represent accumulation, either at foreshore level, or within the previous dock structures. Evidence of deliberate in-filling of these structures was also observed. Several possible masonry remains of retaining structures and tiebacks for the Blackwall Basin were uncovered. Additionally, a wooden structure, consisting of driven posts and planking, was uncovered; it is provisionally interpreted as a timber revetment or retaining wall associated with an earlier phase of the Blackwall Basin. Also revealed were concrete remains near to ground level which are presumed to have been structures associated with the W side of the Junction Dock.

The Royal London Hospital, Whitechapel Road, E1 TQ 3470 8170 MoLAS (Johanna Vuolteenaho) excavation, watching brief Apr 2006 – May 2007 Skanska RLP05

A watching brief in 2005 (*LA 11*, supp. 2 (2006), 49) was followed by an excavation in 2006 and watching brief on ground reduction and exhumation in 2007. Marsh deposits were recorded above the natural brickearth over a wide area of the site. In one area the marsh was pre-dated by a late-11th–early-12th-c ditch and here the marsh was cut by several undated ditches, probably attempts at drainage. A short trackway had been formed out of brick rubble through the marsh. Reclamation dumping eventually took place above the marsh, possibly in association with the expansion of the hospital in the first half of the 19th c. In the N half of the area, burials of an early–mid-19th-c cemetery associated with the hospital cut through these deposits. There were 265 burials, including 66 showing evidence of autopsies and 89 ‘coffin loads’ of dissected remains. The S boundary of the cemetery was defined by a brick wall. Outside the boundary a substantial dump, mostly of pottery sherds and wasters from sugar refining vessels such as sugar moulds, was recorded. Further dumping occurred. In the watching brief a large cut feature – possibly a tanning vat – which contained large numbers of cattle horn cores, was recorded cutting into the marshy deposits. Three linear features – possibly associated with agriculture – were observed cutting the brickearth below the marsh; they are undated. The S half of the area contained several rows of early–mid 19th-c hospital burials. WC

Bow Goods Depot, Wick Lane, Bow, E3 TQ 3745 8346 MoLAS (Sian Anthony) evaluation June 2007 London Concrete BGJ07

Two evaluation trenches and two test pits were excavated. Deep deposits of modern landfill covered the site above natural gravels which, in one trench had been truncated. In another trench modern material

covered a thick layer of concrete forming a cover to the *in situ* remains of a partially demolished vaulted masonry wall and a possible column. This structure is identified as a former covered reservoir known from maps of the 1860s and which was demolished in the 1890s when railway lines were constructed across the site.

Olympic, Paralympic and Legacy Transformations Planning Applications

Great Eastern Railway, E3, E15, E16 SW limit: TQ 3752 8332, NE limit: TQ 3880 8470 MoLAS-PCA (Emma Dwyer) building recording July–Nov 2008 Olympic Delivery Authority OL-02407, OL-05307, OL-05807 *See Newham*

King's Yard Factory, Carpenters Road, Stratford, E15 TQ 3730 8450 MoLAS-PCA (Alex Rose-Deacon) building survey Feb, Aug 2007 Olympic Delivery Authority OL-02607

The King's Yard Factory is an unusually complete Edwardian factory complex. It was formerly the factory of Clarke, Nickolls & Coombs Ltd, a confectioners and jam-makers, that was founded in 1872 and traded as Clarnico. The firm had a number of works in the area. The King's Yard Factory forms part of an area of historic interest that continues along White Post Lane to the west, and which includes a number of complete and near complete factories, public houses and housing dating to the late 19th and early 20th c. The factory complex comprises six major structures within a compound that fronts onto Carpenter's Road to the south and the River Lea Navigation (Hackney Cut) to the west. The buildings are constructed in yellow brick and feature segmental-headed openings, many of which retain their original windows. Two of the buildings are particularly notable for containing early timber Belfast trusses.

Industrial building on the west bank of the Lea Navigation, E3 TQ 3733 8415 MoLAS-PCA building survey OL-03807

Located just W of and beyond the limits of the Olympic Planning Zone, this building was within the footprint of a proposed bridge. No fieldwork took place in 2007 as access was not possible.

Old Ford Locks, Lea Navigation, Stratford, E15 TQ 3736 8400 MoLAS-PCA (Helen Robertson) building survey Oct 2007 Olympic Delivery Authority OL-05007

The Old Ford Locks are located on the River Lea Navigation, just N of the waterway's confluence with the River Lea. They are part of an area of historic interest that features a relatively intact fragment of a late Victorian and Edwardian industrial estate. The locks are largely brick-built and date from the mid-to late 19th c. They retain fittings related to previous phases of use, such as the remains of floodgates and of gate-opening mechanisms pre-dating the current electric system.

FIELDWORK ROUND-UP

Old Ford Lock House, Stratford, E15 TQ 3738 8400 MoLAS-PCA (Helen Robertson) building survey Nov 2007 Olympic Delivery Authority OL-07307

The Old Ford Lock House is located on the River Lea Navigation, just N of the waterway's confluence with the River Lea. The present house is a two-storey building with a hipped roof, constructed during the 1940s after Old Ford Lock was bombed in the early part of World War II. The roof has retained the original hipped design but, due to an arson attack during the late 1990s, has been replaced and had skylights inserted. The original windows and doorways have been removed and replaced with modern ones. A small stock brick building SW of the house was originally Towpath Stables, the exterior of which has been altered by the addition of a modern window and doorway. The house has been heavily altered in recent times by Channel 4 productions, the most striking alteration being the painted exterior cement render, which imitates a red brick Flemish bond pattern with white mortar.

Rails from travelling cranes, Lea Navigation Towpath, Stratford, E15 TQ 3738 8425 MoLAS-PCA (Kari Bower) building survey Oct 2007 Olympic Delivery Authority OL-05207

Three pairs of rails are located on the E towpath of the Lea Navigation (Hackney Cut). Each pair extends from the raised ground of Bow Industrial Park over a raised section of towpath to its own barge dock. The raised ground underlying the rails represents periods of dumping following the infilling of a reservoir at this location in the 1890s. The rails are thus likely to be of early to mid-20th-c date. They are all that remain of the travelling barge-loading cranes associated with the former timber yard on this site.

Stone and brick riverbank walls, Stratford, E15 TQ 3738 8375 MoLAS-PCA (Helen Robertson) building survey Nov 2007 Olympic Delivery Authority OL-07207

The stone and brick riverbank walls are located along the W bank of the River Lea, adjacent to Dace Road. It is part of an area that features a relatively intact fragment of a late Victorian and Edwardian river bank, pre-dating the later 1930s flood relief improvements.

Waterden Road bridge, E15 TQ 3752 8460 MoLAS (Emma Dwyer, Maria Utrero, Andrew Westman and Maggie Cox) Sept 2007 Olympic Delivery Authority OL-05907

This bridge carried Waterden Road from S to N over the North London Railway, running between Hackney Wick and Stratford. The bridge was built between 1894 and 1916, and the bridge deck and parapet walls were constructed of riveted wrought-iron plate girders carried on abutments and piers of dark blue engineering brick. The elevations were seen only very obliquely as the railway line was inaccessible. The piers were capped by sandstone copings; original fittings for gas lamp standards survived on the S piers.

Waterways (detailed recording), Stratford, E15 TQ 3692 8506, TQ 3768 8600, TQ

3756 8332, TQ 3880 8468 MoLAS-PCA Ltd (Helen Robertson) building survey from Feb and periodically till Nov 2007 Olympic Delivery Authority OL-01207, OL-07407

See Hackney and Newham

White Post Lane Bridge, E15 TQ 3728 8451 MoLAS-PCA (Emma Dwyer) building survey Oct 2007 Olympic Delivery Authority OL-07007

See Hackney

WALTHAM FOREST

29 Balham High Road, SW12 TQ 2875 7368 PCA (Alexis Haslam) evaluation Jan 2007 Dunward Properties Ltd BJW07

Made ground of 19th-c date sealed natural silty clay above gravels.

Walthamstow School for Girls, Church Hill, Walthamstow, E17 TQ 3770 8926 MoLAS (Isca Howell) evaluation Dec 2007 Bouygues Partnership for Education and Community (BPEC) WMG07

In the W of the site natural clay was overlaid by marsh-type deposits that are broadly dated to the 18th c, and probably indicate that this area was unattractive for settlement. To the S of the site the natural clay lay close to the present ground surface.

60 Church Road, Leyton, E10 TQ 3772 8679 SAS (Jeff Perry) evaluation Aug 2007 Telford Homes plc CUF07

One of five trenches revealed 19th/20th-c disturbance which may relate to 19th/20th-c buildings and gardens than once occupied the site. Concrete above sub-soil and natural gravel were recorded in the other trenches.

Progress House, Erskine Road, Walthamstow, E17 TQ 3698 8917 PCA (Amelia Fairman) evaluation June 2007 Higgins Homes plc ERK07

Natural gravels and sand were truncated by modern drainage cuts and sealed by modern made ground.

554–558 Forest Road, Walthamstow, E17 TQ 3759 8972 MoLAS (Paul Thrall) evaluation Mar 2007 Higgins Construction plc FOD07

Natural silty clay deposits were truncated by 20th-c structures associated with the present buildings.

Churchyard of St Mary the Virgin, Walthamstow, E17 TQ 3782 8922 CA (Gillian King) watching brief Jan 2007 Thames Water Utilities Ltd SVU07

Monitoring took place of replacement works on Victorian water mains in and adjacent to the churchyard of St Mary the Virgin, a medieval church dating from the 12th c but largely rebuilt. Trenches located outside the W entrance of the church and outside the N and S gates of the churchyard exposed the Victorian mains and the soil and rubble backfill below the present ground make-up.

Shadbolt Avenue, Chingford, N18 TQ 3630 9210 ASE (Tom Collie) watching brief June 2007 Waterman CPM Ltd SDB07

A known culvert was located. Natural gravel was overlaid by modern made ground.

Paralympics and Legacy Transformations Planning Applications

Eton Manor Sports Ground: Planning Delivery Zone 7, E10, E15 TQ 3767 8574 MoLAS-PCA (Sarah Barrowman) evaluation May 2007 Olympic Delivery Authority OL-01607

See Hackney

WANDSWORTH

Charterhouse Works, Eltringham Street, Wandsworth, SW18 TQ 2632 7531 AS (Iain Williamson) evaluation Nov 2007 Michael Shanly Homes EGM07

The site was found to be severely cut by modern pits that were back filled with modern made ground. Continuous levelling of the site had occurred during the expanding construction of the factory building during the late 19th and early-mid 20th c.

Land at Felsham Road and Walker Place, Putney, SW15 TQ 2399 7549 ASE (Diccon Hart) evaluation Apr 2007 CgMs Consulting Ltd on behalf of their client FWP07

Natural sand was sealed by a sequence of subsoil and topsoil. Finds recovered from the topsoil horizon indicate a 17th-c date. A 19th–early 20th-c cellar associated with a building fronting Felsham Road was encountered at the S end of the trench and a brick soakaway was observed to the S, presumably within the back plot associated with such a building. A further cellar located towards the S end of the trench represented the remains of a building shown on Ordnance Survey maps of 1939 and 1952.

Former Putney Hospital, Lower Richmond Road, Putney, SW15 TQ 2315 7595 TVAS (Simon Cass) evaluation Nov 2007 CgMs Consulting PYH07

Natural gravels were overlaid by subsoil and then, in two trenches, by modern levelling.

Earlsfield Station (land adjoining), Magdalen Road, Earlsfield, SW8 TQ 2609 7303 MoLAS (Aleksandra Cetera) evaluation Oct 2007 Larista Ltd MGL07

Natural gravel, in one of two trenches, was overlaid by 20th-c dumped deposits, with modern rubble above; in the other it was covered by modern foundations and levelling.

74 Putney Hill, SW15 TQ 2378 7447 AOC (Paolo Guarino) evaluation Sept 2007 Trovecroft Putney Hill Ltd PTN07

Several layers of buried topsoils and associated subsoils were identified above natural gravels. These deposits sloped, suggesting levelling for the garden had occurred. A brick drainage gully was located at the W end of the site.

Queen Mary's Hospital, Roehampton, SW15 TQ 2220 7430 ASE (Michelle Collings) evaluation Jan, June 2007 CgMs Consulting Ltd on behalf of St James Group Ltd QUM07

Natural gravels and London Clay were recorded at varied heights, overlaid by made ground. WC

102–104 Stewarts Road, Battersea, SW8 TQ 2929 7659 MoLAS (Portia Askew) excavation Mar 2007 Kilmartin London Ltd STX06

Following an evaluation in 2006 (*LA 11*, supp. 3 (2007), 84), an excavation took place in the NW corner of the site, revealing heavy truncation by 19th–20th-c railway construction. Features of 19th-c date including pits, postholes, drains and foundation trenches were recorded. Natural deposits were not observed.

144–146 Tooting High Street, SW17 TQ 2725 7117 CA (Rosie Cummings) evaluation June 2007 Biscoe and Stanton Architects TGG07

The remains were found of Victorian houses with their cellars and associated features and deposits, including a brick-domed well and brick cesspit, three possible cut garden features and garden deposits.

Ram Brewery, Wandsworth High Street, SW18 TQ 2563 7476 MoLAS (Sian Anthony) watching brief June–July 2007 Minerva plc RBV07

Demolition deposits of 18th–20th-c date were recorded above natural gravels.

WESTMINSTER

Arundel Great Court, WC2 TQ 3092 8090 MoLAS (Alison Telfer) watching brief Sept 2007 Land Securities AGU07

Test pits revealed London Clay directly below the concrete slab, although one, at the S or River Thames end of the basement, revealed a thick dump of well-compacted brick rubble. At the S end of the building and within a room just above ground level, a red-brick structure, probably an 18th-c plinth or pillar base, was found. WC

7–15 Baker Street, W1 TQ 2807 8141 MoLAS (Chiz Harward) watching brief June 2007 GVA-Second London Wall BKZ07

Truncated London Clay was observed beneath the modern foundations and basement slab.

1–5 Berwick Street and 4–5 Peter Street, W1 TQ 2957 8098 MoLAS (Adrian Miles) evaluation July 2007 John Shreeves & Partners on behalf of Berwick Street Properties Ltd BWJ07

Mixed dumped deposits, probably associated with the backfilling of pits and quarries during the construction of Berwick Street in c. 1680, were recorded in one test pit above brickearth and natural gravels. Above was a layer of 19th-c material and a contemporary brick cesspit, overlain by modern make-up and concrete. In other test pits, only natural sand was found beneath the modern concrete slab.

Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital, 41–51 Bolsover Street, W1 TQ 2893 8211 MoLAS (Stephen Turner) evaluation Sept–Oct 2007 Bolsover Street Ltd RYH07

In a trench in the SW of the site, natural sand was sealed by redeposited garden soil which was cut by the construction of a brick foundation associated with houses fronting onto the former Buckingham Street. They

had been damaged during World War II and were heavily disturbed by modern demolition and made ground. Waterlaid deposits above natural gravels in a trench in the S of the site may be identified as those of a pond shown in this area on Rocque's map of 1746. At the S end of this trench was a 19th-c brick cellar with a York stone slab floor which had removed all deposits; it had been backfilled with brick rubble and mortar. In a third trench, in the SE of the site, natural gravels were recorded, cut by a palaeochannel and a 19th-c soakaway and modern features.

Middlesex Guildhall, Broad Sanctuary, SW1 TQ 3002 7960 MoLAS (Tim Braybrooke) watching brief Dec 2007 E C Harris on behalf of Her Majesty's Court Service MXG06

A watching brief which followed an evaluation in 2006 (*LA 11*, supp. 3 (2007), 84) continued intermittently on ground-works, but only naturally deposited material was recorded. WC

13–16 Carlton House Terrace, WC2 TQ 2983 8028 MoLAS (Aaron Birchenough) watching brief Oct 2007 Gardiner and Theobald LLP CXT07

A series of geotechnical pits and boreholes were monitored. London Clay and sand were overlain by bedding and levelling deposits probably associated with the construction of the standing buildings.

40 Charles Street, W1 TQ 2874 8040 WA (Lawrence Pontin) watching brief June 2007 Derek M Quinlan CEX07

Observations on underpinning works and extensions to this Grade II* Listed Building have revealed evidence for 18th-c levelling deposits, overlying natural clay deposits.

Clarence House, St James's Palace, SW1 TQ 2930 8000 OA (David Wilkinson) watching brief Apr 2007 The Royal Household CHO207

A watching brief in the gardens of Clarence House revealed a substantial brick wall foundation and associated construction layers, together with evidence for the later robbing of wall materials. These were overlain by gravel and clay layers relating to the landscaping of the palace gardens. The foundation was not securely dated as it was built from reused bricks. Fragments of brick and peg roof tile and two fragments of Flemish glazed floor were recovered, all of a broadly 16th-c date. The wall robbing was more closely dated to the late 17th c. A single medieval pottery sherd was also recovered.

Bourdon House, 2 Davies Street, W1 TQ 2867 8073 MoLAS (Elaine Eastbury, Gemma Stevenson, Chiz Harward) watching brief Apr–Aug 2007 Cole Thompson on behalf of Dunhill Ltd DVE07

A trench in the NW corner of the courtyard exposed a red brick wall which probably represents the cellar wall of 4 Davies Street, a building of 1732, demolished in the 20th c. A trench in the SE corner of the courtyard revealed a stock-brick wall and foundation, both of probable 19th-c date, which had been truncated and reinforced with 20th-c

engineering bricks. This may have been part of St George Baths and Wash House (built 1852, demolished c. 1910–14). An additional trench was opened on the ground floor of a 1970s extension NW of the courtyard. This uncovered another 18th-c red-brick wall which may also be part of 4 Davies Street. A trench for basement drainage pipes was monitored and found to contain part of the internal tiled face of the former swimming baths. A rendered brick wall of 18th–19th-c date was also observed in another part of the trench, possibly representing the lightwell of an earlier building. Another trench to the S of the site exposed stock brick foundations. WC

Norman Shaw North Building, Derby Gate, SW1 TQ 3026 7981 MoLAS (Stephen Turner) watching brief Jan–Feb 2007 Parliamentary Works Services Directorate NNS07

Modern made ground was recorded beneath the floor. Natural strata were not observed.

Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors, 12 Great George Street, SW1 TQ 3010 7964 MoLAS (Ken Pitt, Ian Blair) watching brief, excavation July–Aug 2007 The Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors ROI07

Evidence was found of fluvial conditions, the latest of which may represent deposits at the tidal head of the Thames and the lower reaches of the River Tyburn in the Early/Middle Bronze Age. They were covered by dumps of probable 16th-c date which were cut by pits, suggesting that the area was open land at this time. Above were the remains of a possible building which consisted of a pitched tile hearth and mortar floor dating to the 17th-c. The building was later abandoned and more pits cut through it, before a new three-roomed building with mortar and beaten earth floors was constructed, probably during the 18th c. A possible partially covered area to the E, with the remains of two fireplaces or hearths, was also found. It was partly demolished and the area to the N levelled for the construction of a brick surface that appears to have been contemporary with a brick-lined well. The S wall of the previous building may still have been standing at this stage, acting as a boundary to the yard. The upper levels of the well were partially robbed before it was backfilled and the area levelled. A cobble and flagstone surface was then laid down, probably also respecting the boundary wall to the S. Eventually the area appears to have become open land again with deposits being laid down. Through these was cut a vaulted brick culvert which had a possible down pipe, later robbed out; the shaft containing it had been enlarged to gain access to the culvert so that a ceramic drainage pipe could be laid within it. The area remained open land up to its latest use as a car park.

51–53 Great Marlborough Street, W1 TQ 2930 8112 MoLAS (Simon Davis) watching brief Jan 2007 Crossrail GMB07

Natural gravels were observed, cut by a brick well of probable 18th-c date. The well had been truncated by a 19th-c brick cellar, eventually succeeded by modern piling.

FIELDWORK ROUND-UP

16–19 Gresse Street, 7–9 Rathbone Place, W1 TQ 2966 8144 AOC (Leigh Savage) evaluation Jan 2007 Jackson Coles Construction Consultants GEI07

An 18th–19th-c brick cellar wall was recorded above natural gravels. At the edge of the site brick vaults running under Gresse Street were identified and preliminarily dated to the 18th c. Elsewhere, natural gravels were overlaid by deposits of modern made ground and demolition horizons.

21–22 Grosvenor Street, 21, 22 Brooks Mews, W1 TQ 2867 8086 MoLAS (Alison Telfer) watching brief Aug–Nov 2007 Albun Investments GVB07

The installation of a new lift pit and services were monitored during redevelopment of the properties. A cast iron furnace was found, cut into the natural brickearth in the internal courtyard of 22 Brooks Mews. It related to a property on the site in the 18th or 19th c.

Household Cavalry Museum, Horse Guards, Whitehall, SW1 TQ 3007 8001 MoLAS (Isca Howell, Andrew Westman) watching brief, building recording Jan 2007 Household Cavalry Museum Trust HOG06

A watching brief and building recording continued from 2006 (*LA 11*, supp. 3 (2007), 84) within the N wing, in the former stables. Several red brick foundations and drains that form part of the construction of the present building were revealed, including an earlier yellow brick drain – made of reused Dutch paving bricks (probably from the stable floor of the first Horse Guards c. 1663–1750) – which had been reused within a red brick drain construction. In the NW corner of the building, evidence was also found of a mixture of timber floor construction methods, reminiscent of those used in 18th-c warehouses.

The Odeon, Leicester Square, W1 TQ 2983 8062 MoLAS (Jodi Davidson) geoarchaeological evaluation Nov 2006 Mace Ltd OEN07

Substantial deposits of modern made ground were recorded above natural sands and gravels. They probably represented the result of the construction of the existing buildings.

1–8 Lygon Place, 1, 3, 17 Grosvenor Gardens Mews North and Belgrave Yard, Ebury Street, SW1 TQ 2865 7919 MoLAS (David Sankey) evaluation Jan–Feb 2007 O&H Properties LYP07

Two trenches were excavated in the buildings fronting Grosvenor Gardens Mews North and two in the gardens to the rear of properties in Lygon Place. The buildings fronting Grosvenor Gardens Mews North were found to have been built over a soil containing fragments of 17th–18th-c brick. This overlay natural brickearth which was cut by a small feature containing similarly dated brick. In the area of the gardens natural gravels had been truncated by 18th–19th-c quarrying and covered by late-18th–early-19th-c dumped deposits, with modern topsoil above.

The Lancasters, 75–89 Lancaster Gate, W2 TQ 2630 8069 PCA (Alexis Haslam)

evaluation Apr 2007 Lancaster Gate (Hyde Park) Ltd LCG07

Natural gravels and, in the centre of the site, clay were cut by several late 18th/19th-c features. In the W of the site these comprised a small pit, a brickearth extraction pit, and a small brick drain, whilst in the E side they included a brick lined garden feature. Modern made ground sealed the site, suggesting that it had been heavily landscaped in the 19th c during the construction of the hotel.

The London Cancer Clinic, 60–62 Marylebone High Street, 20–23 Devonshire Place, W1 TQ 2839 8204 MoLAS (Isca Howell, Sylvia Kennedy, Andy Daykin) watching brief Jan–June 2007 The London Clinic DVP06

Following work in early 2006 (*LA 11*, supp. 3 (2007), 84), monitoring was carried out on the area W of 23 Devonshire Place. Truncated natural sand and gravel were overlaid by dumped deposits of probable 16th–17th-c date. They were cut by red-brick walls forming part of the 17th-c Dove House, documented on this site by 1708 and shown on Rocque's map of 1746. These included two long N–S aligned stretches near the W boundary of the site, while two smaller sections were located on the E side. Evidence for at least three phases of deposits was found in association with one of the walls, of which the lower two appear to have been contemporary with the 17th-c walls. Remains of 18th–19th-c structures associated with the development of the area as 'Devonshire Place' were also recorded, including garden walls, two wells or soakaways, and part of a courtyard which pre-dated the 1950s extension of 23 Devonshire Place.

179–181 Marylebone Road, 175–177 Seymour Place, W1 TQ 2745 8177 MoLAS (Gemma Stevenson) evaluation Sept–Oct 2007 Greater London Magistrates Authority MYC07

The remains of a red-brick structure with an associated drain and yard surface were recorded above the natural gravels in one of two trenches. These remains appear to date to the middle-late 19th c and may have been related to a brewery, theatre and stables which were part of the "Yorkshire Stingo" public house complex that existed here until the mid-20th c. They were later truncated by a drain. A stock-brick structure which could be related to a later phase of the Yorkshire Stingo was located in the second trench.

Marylebone Magistrates' Courts 179–181 Marylebone Road, 175–177 Seymour Place, W1 TQ 2743 8176 Giffords (John Brown) building recording Sept–Oct 2007 Her Majesty's Courts Service MMC07

The existing complex has resulted from an amalgamation of four previous buildings, all dating to the 19th c or later. The first was 179 Marylebone Road, the former Marylebone District County Court, dating from 1848–49; 175 Seymour Place, the former St Marylebone New Swimming Baths dating from 1874 (the Pompeian Baths); 181 Marylebone Road which was apparently built in 1848–49 by Christopher Eales as the

St Marylebone Public Baths. In 1896–97, architect Alfred Saxon Snell designed the Marylebone Road Public Bath on the same site. 177 Seymour Place was a modern extension in the yard at the rear of 179 Marylebone Road. The remains were recorded of the late 19th-c baths, much altered by the conversion of 181 Marylebone Road into part of the Magistrate's Court in the 1960s. Also at this time, a cell block had been inserted into the 1874 baths on Seymour Place. Further extensions and alterations were added in the latter half of the 20th c.

Montrose House, Montrose Place, Belgravia, SW1 TQ 2840 7954 MoLAS (Sylvia Kennedy) excavation, watching brief Jan 2007 Montrose House LLP MCE06

An evaluation in 2006 (*LA 11*, supp. 3 (2007), 84) was followed by an excavation in the NE corner of the site where a small area was found to have been undisturbed. The sequence here was natural brickearth overlain by a probable 18th–19th-c soil horizon and covered by successive 19th-c dump layers containing much building rubble. On the W side of the site the soil horizon was cut by two probable quarry pits which had been backfilled with 19th-c debris. The watching brief in the S of the site revealed truncated natural brickearth beneath 19th-c debris and modern backfill.

Middlesex Hospital, Mortimer Street, W1 TQ 2927 8166 MoLAS (Peter Cardiff, Andrew Westman, Emma Dwyer) watching brief, building recording Aug–Dec 2007 Gardiner and Theobald LLP MXH07

Founded as a voluntary charitable hospital in 1745, the first building was constructed in the SE of the site in 1755; subsequent additions to N and W eventually encompassed the entire block. The oldest existing building, of 1887, was in the NE, for the medical school, of yellow brick, on three storeys. A chapel in the centre of the site, begun 1891, was ranged S–N, with a red brick exterior and a marble and mosaic-clad Italian Gothic-style vaulted interior. Two ward blocks were built to its W, in 1897 and 1910, in yellow and white-glazed brick. A four-storey range was built in the N, in 1914, of yellow brick with a plain front, for pathology labs and the medical school. In the E, a five-storey wing was built in 1918. After the 18th-c hospital was demolished in 1929, the chapel E windows were completed and a seven-storey main building erected, completed 1935, on the same H-plan as the 18th-c hospital but much larger in scale. Steel-framed, in red brick with Portland stone dressings, in severe neo-Classical style, this contained original top-floor operating theatres. Other blocks were subsequently added in a similar style. In the NW earlier buildings were demolished and replaced in 1968 and another added to the N in 1979. Basements and sub-basements extended over most of the site. A four-storey building in the SW, at 10 Mortimer Street, constructed in 1898 in red brick with Portland stone dressings, large metal-framed windows and

fine wrought-iron railings, as offices for Bratt-Colbran and Co, iron-founders, was incorporated in the hospital. All the buildings were demolished from Dec 2007 except the chapel and 10 Mortimer Street (both Listed). A watching brief on a series of test pits within the basement of the building revealed either re-deposited natural material or deposits of probable 18th–19th-c date. In one test pit, part of a slightly curved red-brick wall was found cut into the cut the natural sand. A series of test pits in the rear garden area revealed a silt deposit and garden soil beneath the paving stones. WC

47–52 New Bond Street, W1 TQ 2888 8092 MoLAS (Andy Daykin) watching brief Apr 2007 Scottish Widows Investment Partnership NBN07

Trial pits and boreholes on the W side of the site were monitored. They revealed natural clay silt, suggesting that most if not all of the natural gravel had been eroded by the River Tyburn, leaving only alluvial deposits.

23–26 New Row, 60–62 St Martins Lane, WC2 TQ 3008 8080 PCA (Stuart Holden) evaluation July 2007 CgMs Consulting on behalf of Trident Building Services working for ING Covent Garden Ltd Partnership NEO07

The basement concrete slab sealed natural clay.

Regents Park North Side, NW1 TQ 2760 8330 AOC (Catherine Edwards) evaluation Feb 2007 Goals Soccer Centres plc and The Royal Parks RPG07

Six trenches revealed the remains of Holford House, a grand villa built in 1832, which occupied the site until it was destroyed in World War II. The remains of the building consisted of brick walls which, in one of the trenches, formed individual rooms or chambers. Here were also found the remains of ceilings for cellars; these varied from brick arches to a possible timber-joisted ceiling. Deep deposits of demolition debris were recorded.

Tottenham Court Road Station Upgrade, WC1, WC2 TQ 2981 8134 MoLAS (Jez Taylor, Sian Anthony) watching brief June–Nov 2007 London Underground Ltd TCZ07
See Camden

St Martin-in-the-Fields Church, Trafalgar Square, WC2 TQ 3008 8052 MoLAS (Alison Telfer) excavation and watching brief Apr–Sept 2007 St Martin-in-the-fields Church SMD01
Following work in 2006 (*LA 11*, supp. 3 (2007), 85), two beam-slots were found at the E end of excavations in the NE corner of the site (N of the National Schools building) and constitute evidence for a NE–SW aligned building or structure dating to the time of the Roman conquest. This structure may have had a military function, given its prominent position, although it could also have been the remains of a late Iron Age or early Roman farm. The beam-slots were sealed by a deposit dating to the 2nd half of the 4th c. At the W end of the area three phases of possible Roman activity were recorded, the earliest represented by the remains of an E–W burial cut into the natural brickearth. It

was sealed by a brickearth surface which appeared to have been left open to the elements until the construction of a mud brick oven, represented by traces of mud bricks and stake- and postholes. To the W there was evidence of a separate room or property and, even further W, of another room or building. Roman activity was succeeded by two similar areas of Saxon buildings, one at least of 6th-c date. These are represented by beam-slots, a possible brickearth sill and floor fragments. Two largely robbed ragstone and tile walls suggest that Roman building material had been reused. A probable Saxon well could have serviced buildings on either side of it. In the centre of the excavation area were a series of large pits containing Roman, Saxon and medieval pottery; these appeared to have been rubbish pits relating to an open area of land between the E and W areas of construction. The Saxon deposits were sealed by a deposit of probable 16th–17th-c date which showed signs of horticultural activity. Above this, a similar layer of probable 18th-c date had been cut by a number of construction cuts for 18th–19th-c walls and culvert drains. Refined dating from the burials excavated in 2006, suggests a group of late Roman inhumations in the vicinity of the sarcophagus. Evidence now points to the possibility of a late Roman sacred site or small settlement which the Saxons appeared to respect and continue as a religious place.

Upper St Martins Lane, WC2 TQ 3009 8099 MoLAS (Johanna Vuolteenaho, Portia Askew, Sian Anthony, Aleksandra Cetera, Jo Lyon, Louise Wood) evaluation Mar–June 2006, evaluation Jan–Apr and Nov 2007, excavation and watching brief Aug–Dec 2007 Longmartin Properties Ltd USM06

A total of twenty-four geotechnical test pits were excavated, of which some revealed only modern concrete, make-up and deposits of probable 17th–19th-c date, but those in the areas outside existing basements contained significant middle Saxon remains. These included an area of hard-packed pebbles which may represent a path or yard surface and layers of post-Saxon dark earth from the period of abandonment after the 9th–10th c. Several Saxon rubbish pits were found, containing plant remains and fragments of wood and charcoal. An excavation was carried out in the basement of 1–2 Slingsby Place and 127–131 Long Acre, alongside the monitoring of work for a new strip foundation and underpinning. A large clay-filled glacial feature was recorded; it crossed the site from E–W and may have been an ice wedge. Substantial middle Saxon remains were revealed. Extensive extraction pits, some of which contained metalworking debris, refuse dumps and residual Roman tile, were located across the site. To the S of the site, quarry pits truncated an earlier inhumation burial which is also thought to be middle Saxon in date. Residual human remains were also found in some of the quarry pits. Horizontally stratified middle Saxon remains survived in localised areas,

where they had not been truncated by later cellars and basements. Property boundaries, four wells and a building aligned NE–SW were recorded, all of which post-dated the quarry pits. The remains of 17th–19th-c cellars, wells and a cesspit were also recorded. WC

The Warrington Hotel, 93 Warrington Crescent, W9 TQ 2613 8248 MoLAS (Andrew Westman) building survey Apr–May 2007 Gordon Ramsey Holdings Ltd WZH07
This Listed Grade II building, a public house documented by 1859, of brick with a slated roof, on three storeys with a cellar, was probably one of the first in the newly laid-out street. The original internal layout survived partially on the second floor and in the cellar, but the other floors were substantially remodelled c. 1900. A ground-floor central bar was surrounded by half-glazed partitions, some of which had subsequently been rearranged, and a large first-floor room was probably intended for spectator billiards. Decoration included a first-floor pair of portrait busts on the N front (probably original, possibly of the 17th-c Earl of Warrington and a 19th-c Bishop of London), highly-coloured faience tiles on columns and door surrounds at the main entrance in the W front and, internally on the ground floor, mural paintings of nymphs dated 1965.

Westminster School, Liddell's, 18 Dean's Yard, SW1 TQ 3002 7944 AS (Paul Harris, Iain Williamson) watching brief Apr–July 2007 Westminster School WEZ07

A sequence of alluvial deposits overlying the natural sands was revealed, attesting to the location of the site on the periphery of Thorney Island. Part of a large structural timber was found in a posthole; it is dated by dendrochronology to the late 11th – early 12th c, although it may have been reused in a slightly later context. The alluvial layers were overlain by medieval made-ground which prepared this marshy area for the construction of a monastic building in the second half of the 14th c. Remains of the chalk and ragstone walls of this structure were identified in many underpinning pits, with medieval walls often directly underlying the present wall lines. Later features were related to the use of the site as a private residence and, from the late 17th c, as a canon's house; they included remains of internal walls, drains and hearths, some corresponding with surviving early 18th-c plans.

Whitehall Streetscape Improvement Project, SW1 TQ 3000 7960 PCA (Rebecca Lythe) watching brief May–Dec 2007 Westminster Council WQH07

The monitoring of ground works recorded 17th/19th-c structures and deposits, including the partial remains of a well, various brick walls, a number of floor surfaces and floor make-up, a soil horizon, which was cut by a brick culvert and was possibly part of a garden area in Whitehall Palace, and the partial multi-phase remains of 18th to late 19th-c date. The masonry

FIELDWORK ROUND-UP

probably represents the remains of terraced buildings, first depicted on a map of 1682 at the S end of Whitehall and Great George

Street. They were demolished in the late 19th to early 20th c, in order to construct the Treasury and Foreign Office. The vault of the

Treasury Building was also located. Natural strata were not reached.

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