

Fieldwork Round-up 2011

Cath Maloney

Fieldwork projects are listed alphabetically by street name within boroughs. The site name and address is followed by the OS grid reference, the name of the organisation carrying out the work, type and dates of work, the source of funding and site code. WC indicates that work continues into 2011. The assistance of the following in submitting reports is gratefully acknowledged: Andy Brockman; Emma Firth, AC Archaeology Ltd (AC); Helen Parsloe, Albion Archaeology (ALB); Paul Fitz, AOC Archaeology Group (AOC); Andy Newton, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS); Bob Zeepvat, Archaeological Services & Consultancy (ASC); Nicola Bettley, Archaeology South-East (ASE); Pip Pulfer, Bexley Archaeological Group (BAG); Emma Jeffery, Compass Archaeology (CA); Chris Butler, Chris Butler Archaeological Services Ltd (CBAS); John Phillips, Carshalton and District Historical and Archaeological Society (CDHAS); Martin Dearne, Enfield Archaeological Society (EAS); Joe Abrams, Headland Archaeology Ltd (HA); Don Cooper, Hendon and District Archaeological Society (HADAS); Karl Hulka, Heritage Collective (HCOLL); Cornelius Barton, L - P: Archaeology (LP); Vince Gardiner and Stephanie Ostrich, Museum of London Archaeology (MOLA); Jayne Brown, NPS Property Consultants Ltd (NPS); Edward Biddulph, Oxford Archaeology (OA); Alan Hart, Orpington and District Archaeological Society (ODAS); Tiziana Vitali, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA); Paul Riccoboni, PRO Archaeology Services (PRO); Rob Batchelor, Quaternary Scientific (QUEST); Jeff Perry, Sutton Archaeological Services (SAS); Rebecca Lambert, Surrey County Archaeological Unit (SCAU); Steve Preston, Thames Valley Archaeological Services (TVAS); Angela Batt, Wessex Archaeology (WA). Final editing and layout are by Clive Orton

BARKING & DAGENHAM

Abbey Green, Barking, IG11 TQ 4405 8379 LP (Kelly Madigan) watching brief June 2011 London Borough of Barking and Dagenham AGR11

Thirty-six test pits 1m deep were excavated within the Scheduled Monument of Barking Abbey in advance of tree-planting. The area had been severely truncated by industrial development in the mid-20th century and only 20th-century make-up deposits were exposed.

RS Foods, Smith Bailey Anderson and Wigzell Site, Abbey Road, Barking, IG11 TQ 4412 8341 PCA (Amanda Hayhurst) building recording Aug–Sept 2011 WYG Engineering Ltd ABB11

The building was recorded before the demolition of the icehouse walls, the icehouse being one of a number built in the mid-19th century by the Hewett family in

order to store the ice necessary to preserve fish catches harvested by the Short Blue Fleet. Historical maps indicate that both the icehouse and the engine house were built at some time between 1858 and 1863. The recording work confirmed the survival of the icehouse's south wall alongside the south elevation of the 1960's Wigzell building. A short stub of wall extending from the north-east elevation of the present building contained fragments of two different walls, one following the alignment of the north elevation of the icehouse, whilst the other followed the alignment of the south-west elevation of the engine house. The walls survived a boiler explosion at Hewett's yard in 1899 which destroyed several buildings. The former engine house's south-west wall appeared to have been poorly constructed, using low-quality bricks, evidence of possible partial rebuilding after the explosion.

Chequers Corner, New Road, Dagenham, RM9 TQ 4916 8354 TVAS (Andrew Weale) evaluation Feb 2011 Whitbread plc CQC11

Modern made ground was observed above the natural sand, the site having been truncated.

Former Parks Police Centre, Goresbrook Road, Barking, RM9 TQ 4807 8377 AOC (Les Capon) evaluation April 2011 United House Ltd GBK11

Terrace gravels were found to be sealed by naturally laid silts and clays. Above these, any archaeological horizons had been truncated by activities associated with modern buildings and surfaces. The historic maps show the site to have been agricultural in the 19th century, with a track-way near one edge of the site; a single ditch that may relate to this track-way was recorded, but there was no associated surface. It may have been lost to truncation, when the agricultural horizon was also removed.

St Joseph's Primary School, The Broadway, Barking, IG11 TQ 4413 8375 AS (Zbigniew Pozorski) evaluation Nov 2011 Living Architects SJO11

Three trenches were excavated, in one of which medieval pits were found, cut into the natural gravels. The remaining features were two walls and pits and postholes dated to 16th to late 19th century, and modern features.

BARNET

2 Market Place (north-east of), East Finchley, N2 TQ 2719 8950 PCA (Neil Hawkins) evaluation Sept 2011 CEC Group MAK11
Natural sandy clay deposits were recorded below modern made ground and tarmac.

BEXLEY

Barnehurst Golf Club, Mayplace Road East, Bexleyheath, DA7 TQ 5086 7577 TVAS

(Andrew Weale) evaluation July–Aug 2011 Woodland Environmental BGC11

Topsoil and subsoil overlay the natural gravels, sands, silts and clays. No features or artefacts were observed within the trenches, apart from modern services.

Hall Place, Bourne Road, Bexley, DA5 TQ 5014 7429 BAG (Pip Pulfer, Steve Giffin) evaluation July 2011 Hall Place HAL11

Following a geophysical survey which suggested that the remains of a known 19th-century watermill were present, a single evaluation trench was excavated. This produced only topsoil containing occasional 19th- and 20th-century material. No structural remains were seen and it is possible that due to landscaping of the area these are located at a greater depth than that excavated. A shallow trench opened nearby for children to excavate as part of the Festival of British Archaeology produced only 19th- and 20th-century finds from the topsoil. Natural deposits were not reached. WC

Land at Mill Garage, High Street, Bexley, DA5 TQ 4958 7348 ASE (Nick Garland) watching brief May 2011 CgMs Consulting on behalf of Bellway Homes Limited (Thames Gateway Division) MLG11

The watching brief visits monitored the excavation of an area by the main entrance to the site, on account of its position on the medieval street frontage. At the eastern edge of the excavation natural gravels were found to be overlain by a peaty clay deposit, possibly representing a medieval waterlogged area adjacent to the River Cray. The west side of the excavation appeared to have been truncated, made ground sealing the gravels; this may have been related to the construction of the railway bridge to the north. A concrete slab sealed made ground.

Land adjacent to 202 North Cray Road, Sidcup, DA14 TQ 4880 7163 BAG (Pip Pulfer) evaluation, excavation April–Nov 2011 Bexley Archaeological Group Management Committee ANC05

Following work in 2010 (*LA 13* supp. 1 (2011) 3), continued excavation revealed a probable second 18th-century brick culvert. This runs at approximately 45° to the previous culvert excavated in 2008. Excavation around the structure showed signs of deep cultivation, including many small particles of chalk and lime, while sherds of medieval pottery and a small lead horse of c. 1950 were also recovered. Lying in front of the culvert is a cast iron pipe of uncertain purpose. WC

Home Close Farm, North Cray Road, Bexley, DA5 TQ 4928 7245 AS (Adam Dyson) strip, map & record June 2011 Mrs Horgan HOM11
Monitored groundworks included the excavation of trial holes at the proposed

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locations of piled concrete foundations and more general ground reduction across the area of investigation. Topsoil only was noted; it contained a small quantity of modern ceramic rubble.

Perry Street, Manor Road, Crayford, DA1 TQ 5110 7520 PCA (Guy Seddon) watching brief Mar–Apr 2011 CgMs Consulting on behalf of Fairview New Homes Ltd PEO10 Following investigations in 2010 (*LA 13* supp. 1 (2011) 3) the excavation of wall footings and ground reductions to the east of the previously investigated area were monitored. Natural sand and clay deposits were recorded below a 19th-century subsoil, which was overlain by topsoil.

Former Forest Laboratories (land at), Weir Road, off Bourne Road, Bexley, DA5 TQ 4940 7396 PCA (Sarah Barrowman) evaluation Nov 2011 CgMs Consulting FRS11 A number of prehistoric and post-medieval features cutting into natural gravels were recorded below an agricultural soil probably dating to the late 18th–19th centuries. These consisted of a Mesolithic or Neolithic northeast-southwest aligned ditch towards the north side of the site, and across the remainder of the area a series of 16th- to 19th-century features, including a drainage ditch and a possible pit. Modern made ground sealed the site.

BRENT

Menorah School Site, Dollis Hill, NW2 TQ 2214 8621 WA (Caroline Budd) building recording, evaluation May 2011 Kier Partnership Homes MEN11

Building recording comprised a visual inspection and photographic record of the buildings on site. It confirmed that the buildings dated to the early 20th century and reflected a style typical of the period, including blind arcading with recessed window openings and fan lights above the doors. This elaborate style somewhat masks the utilitarian use for the building which itself is reflected in the plan form of largely rectangular structures and flat roofs. Seven trenches were excavated, revealing modern made ground above natural clay, the result of extensive truncation. This is likely to have been due to the construction of the earlier phase of buildings and those which currently occupy the site.

The Village School, Grove Park, Kingsbury, NW9 TQ 2032 8936 AOC (Catherine Edwards) evaluation Aug 2011 Brent Council VIL11

Four machine-excavated trenches were examined. Natural silty clay varied significantly in height from east to west, suggesting either a natural slope or perhaps evidence of previous terracing on the site. One of the trenches contained a small post-medieval pit and a single isolated timber branch. The same trench contained structural remains in the form of a wall and tile floor, indicating the presence of a structure, possibly 19th-century in date. Related to this were three drains and brick culverts; 19th-century or modern landscaping was also observed in the form of deep deposits of made ground.

BROMLEY

Kelsey House, 2 Perry Hall Road, Orpington, BR6 TQ 4666 6687 CBAS (Chris Butler) evaluation, watching brief March 2011 Stonechart Developments Ltd KEH11

Two pottery sherds of Late Iron Age or early Roman date were recovered from natural gravels and alluvium. Above this was a deposit which may have been a remnant soil *in situ*. An imported deposit of chalk, presumably to level up and seal the underlying wet ground, overlay the soil and was succeeded by a substantial levelling deposit of probably late 19th- or early 20th-century date prior to the construction of a working men's institute at the south-eastern end of the site. This was replaced by a roller-skating rink, followed by the Palace Cinema which closed in the 1950s. A large assemblage of pottery and glass artefacts was recovered from some of these made-ground deposits, and suggests a date in the first decade of the 20th century.

Rangers, Jackass Lane, Keston, BR2 TQ 4137 6336 ALB (Christiane Meckseper) watching brief July 2011 Mr E Hampson JAK11

Cut into the natural chalk were several linear features which extended on a parallel north-northwest–south-southeast alignment through the centre of the site and beyond. These features probably represented a series of wheel ruts forming a trackway. Aerial photographs show a substantial linear cropmark to the north of the area which may represent a continuation of this trackway. No dating evidence was recovered so that the date of the trackway is unclear, though when the trackway is put into a wider landscape context with the Scheduled Roman settlement a short distance to the south-east; it seems to correlate with the alignment of the boundary ditches of the possible Roman villa. It may, therefore, either represent a contemporary access route or a later, possibly medieval, trackway that skirted the Roman features still visible within the landscape. Two modern postholes and a series of root boles, part of a former hedge, were also exposed.

St Nicholas Church (south door porch, forecourt, and access paths), The Glebe, Chislehurst, BR7 TQ 4440 1699 ODAS (Alan Hart, Michael Meekums) excavation, watching brief Aug–Sep 2011 NIC11

A requirement to improve disabled access resulted in excavation of the porch interior and forecourt of the church. They were found to lie on a pre-mid-19th-century cemetery, the soil throughout being redeposited natural gravels containing many, mostly broken and disarticulated, human bones. Under the porch interior was a stone grave slab lying north–south, and foot marker, the latter dated 1760. In the forecourt was a coffined (nails only remaining) east–west child burial, found essentially undisturbed. Apart from this burial, the remaining forecourt contained only very disturbed human bone. The depth excavated was limited to about 0.27m below existing levels or as locally required for the

construction work; natural was nowhere observed. The three access paths were excavated by machine to a similar depth, finding a brick barrel-roofed east–west tomb vault, possibly 18th-century in date, which was exposed by hand. A slight alteration was made to the path route to leave this vault undisturbed. Finds included c. 13th-century and later pottery, medieval and post-medieval floor tile, clay pipes, coffin furniture, iron plot markers, and a carnelian bead.

CAMDEN

Barrow Hill Reservoir, St Edmund's Terrace, NW8 TQ 2754 8369 MOLA (Andrew Westman, James Wright) standing building survey Nov 2011 Thames Water Utilities Ltd BHR11

In 1825–28, the West Middlesex Waterworks Co Ltd constructed a reservoir on the south side of Primrose Hill to hold 4.75 million gallons (21,500 cu.m) of water extracted from the Thames at Hammersmith, pumped to this reservoir (and others) then distributed to customers nearby. The reservoir (designed by William Tierney Clark, company engineer) is nearly rectangular in plan and measures 95m by 57m at the top with sides sloping at about 1 in 2 to a maximum relative depth of 7.5m. It was entirely brick-lined, with cast-iron inlet and outlet pipes on the sides and a vertical stilling pipe for measuring the water level. Originally open, it is documented as roofed by c. 1860 with an array of brick piers carrying brick vaults. The roof was rebuilt in 1968 and the piers were replaced by reinforced concrete columns supporting concrete beams and arched pressed sheet aluminium. A pumping station located to the east was demolished c. 1950. Since the clay and earth bund around the reservoir is documented as being unstable, the brick lining had been repaired and the roof reinforced. The reservoir was emptied and taken out of use in 2002.

UK Centre for Medical Research and Innovation (UKCMRI), 2 Brill Place, NW1 TQ 2988 8306 MOLA (Hana Lewis, Aaron Birchenough) excavation Mar–Apr 2011 URS Corporation Ltd and the UK Centre for Medical Research UKC09

Following work in 2009 (*LA 12* supp. 3 (2010) 87), three trenches were excavated in the north-west and north-central areas of the site which had been the Midland Railway Company Goods Yard, constructed in 1883–87 and remaining in use until the 1950s. Natural clay was cut by a ceramic drain which, with finds of 19th-century pottery, was the only evidence for the Victorian houses which occupied the site prior to the construction of the goods yard. The natural clay was also cut by remains associated with the goods yard and related structures. In the north-west of the site, the base of the Somers Town Goods Depot hydraulic power station was exposed. This consisted of two buildings, the northernmost of which housed hydraulic machinery and cast iron tanks. A large flue system was located in the eastern half of the south building which transported

waste gas to a tall chimney, the brick base of which survived to the west of the flues. To the north of the chimney was found the base of a rectangular brick-built accumulator tower, which was a raised water tower used to create steam power. In the central area of the site, cobbled surfaces and the tracks of the ground level of the two-storey Milk and Fish Shed, which had been used for the storage of perishable goods, were found. The tracks had been used for the unloading of wagons and for accommodating traverse cranes. The goods yard remains were mostly sealed by modern deposits and tarmac, although in some areas the 19th- to 20th-century cobbled surfaces were still visible.

Building E, Chalcot Yard, 8 Fitzroy Road, NW1 TQ 2812 8407 HCOLL (Karl Hulka) building recording June–Nov 2011 RYT Limited CCY11

The building dates to between 1894 and 1900 with major alterations carried out in the early and mid-20th century. At this time of its original construction, the yard was being used by builder, William Scrivener & Co. and consequently the building is believed to have been built as a materials' store of two bays by three, the long axis being north-east to south-west. The timber frame of this original structure appears to comprise salvaged timber with minimal reworking, the oversized posts mortised into sandstone plinths with rectangular metal studs driven into the base of the posts, and the joists and other structural timberwork held together by large, forged metal nails and a series of large, handmade wrought iron or steel screws. At some point between 1900 and 1913, the building was extended by a single bay to the south-east. As with the original structure, this extension also comprised predominantly reused timber but of an entirely different scale with posts and joists which were significantly smaller in cross-section. Between 1913 and 1934 the north-eastern bay was removed to allow greater access through the yard. In 1947 the yard became the premises of Butcher Plasterworks who produced fibrous plaster architectural mouldings. By 1957 the building had been raised to 3 storeys and this heightening involved the replacement of the original fabric of the first floor. The new fabric of the first floor and the entire second floor was constructed from clean, unused timber which probably reflects the change of occupants who, unlike the earlier builders, would not have had such ready access to reclaimed timber. The building remained in this arrangement through to the early 21st century with only minor alterations to the interior, including the installation of lightweight timber racking.

Camden Snooker Club and the Crown & Goose, 16–18 Delancey Street, NW1 TQ 2895 8361 AOC (Les Capon) building recording Dec 2010 – Feb 2011 D E & J Levy DLN10

A photographic record, supplemented by the research and examination of the fabric, was carried out. The snooker club was originally

a hall and later the Dara Cinema from 1907–1917. The ground floor and basement of the Crown and Goose is probably dated to the 1920s, the upper two storeys to the 1950s.

UKPN Substation, Fisher Street, WC1 TQ 3054 8161 MOLA (Andrew Westman, Patrizia Pierazzo) standing building survey Jan–Feb 2011 UK Power Networks FIS11
A substation was built in 1903–04 by the Metropolitan Electric Supply Co Ltd between 2–6 Fisher Street, to the north, and 63–66 Catton Street (formerly Eagle Street), to the south, to receive high-voltage alternating current generated at Acton Lane power station, Willesden (opened in 1901). The substation was steel-framed, with street fronts of red brick with stone dressings in Queen Anne style. A ground-floor showroom, with a flat for a caretaker above, originally adjoined the substation to the west at No 2 Fisher Street; its street front survived, but this was no longer part of the substation. The substation originally contained ten motor-generator sets on the ground floor that produced direct current, supplied to customers in Bloomsbury, Holborn and Covent Garden, with lead-acid batteries on the floor above. This equipment was removed and output converted to alternating current at some time between 1926 (when a national grid was set up and supply standardised) and probably the late 1930s, although it could have been as late as 1958–60, when the four existing transformers were installed, the upper floor and roof were rebuilt and the building was re-fronted to north and south.

1 Frognal Gardens, NW3 TQ 2613 8569 MOLA (Sam Pfizenmaier) watching brief Oct–Dec 2011 Ben Lewis FRG11

A preliminary piling trench excavated across the exposed west end of the site revealed truncated natural sandy clay overlain by made ground probably associated with the construction of the original building in 1898. WC

UK Power Networks Cable Route, Fisher Street to Shorts Garden, W1 TQ 3044 8140 MOLA (Gabby Rapson, Greg Laban) watching brief Apr–Jun 2011 UK Power Networks FSH11

Nineteen trial holes were excavated in advance of electrical cable installation along a route between Fisher Street and Shorts Gardens which included Proctor Street, Southampton Row, Vernon Place, Drury Lane, Newton Street, Parker Street and Betterton Street. Along most of the route, only 20th-century deposits and services were encountered. In nine trial holes, isolated pockets of undated, but probably 17th- to 19th-century, made ground which had not been disturbed by modern activity were recorded beneath the existing make-up and road surface. A single sherd of pottery dated to c. 1650 was recovered from a trial pit in Betterton Street, although from a deposit which may have been disturbed and mixed with later material. No other archaeological remains were observed.

King's Cross Central: Eastern Goods Yard/Stable, Pancras Road, NW1 TQ 3012

8349 PCA (Tomasz Mazurkiewicz) watching brief Apr–Dec 2011 Kings Cross Central General Partner Ltd KX107

A watching brief, following work in 2009 (*LA 12* supp. 3 (2010) 87), revealed 19th-century made ground truncated by the construction cuts of several 19th-century structures. These comprised the remains of a store house and the support for the walls of an overpass observed in the south-west of the site; the remains of a crane base, recorded to east of the site, and a turntable foundation revealed in the west. The remains of the 19th-century basin wall were also recorded. 20th-century made ground and a layer of modern concrete sealed the earlier structures.

King's Cross Central: The Midland Shed, Goods Way, NW1 TQ 3024 8358 PCA (Tomasz Mazurkiewicz) watching brief Aug 2011 Kings Cross Central General Partner Ltd KXM08

Following a watching brief in 2009 (*LA 12* supp. 3 (2010), 87) a further phase of monitoring within the Goods Shed revealed two north–south oriented timber platforms with associated rail tracks on each side of the shed. Both platforms were formed of low east–west oriented brick walls with a timber beam on top supporting north–south timber floor joists overlain by timber floor boards forming the platform surface. The platforms appear to have been built in 1858 when the building was converted by the GNR into a goods shed for the Midland Railway use. The two railway tracks between the platforms appear to have gone out of use at different times in the late 20th century, with the eastern track removed first and the associated platform extended, and the western track removed later, when the void between the platforms was infilled with brick rubble and capped by a concrete layer with reinforcing bars extending over the timber deck of the original platform.

King's Cross: Plot T1: York Way, Kings Cross, NW1 TQ 3003 8401 PCA (Tomasz Mazurkiewicz, Shane Maher) watching brief, evaluation, excavation June–Oct 2011 Kings Cross Central General Partner Ltd KXR09

Further investigation following that of 2009 (*LA 12* supp. 3 (2010) 88) revealed London Clay overlain by a series of dumped deposits, possibly representing the land usage as brickfields prior to the railway developments in 1849. These were sealed by a thin layer of burnt clay, interpreted as part of the ground preparation works for the Goods Yard construction. The remains of the exterior wall of the Roundhouse, its turntable, seven engine pits, six pillar bases and its interior ring drain were recorded cutting into the earlier deposits. The corner of a brick building abutting the Roundhouse exterior wall was also recorded in the west of the site. A large cast iron pipe cutting the exterior Roundhouse wall to the south, and demolition deposits recorded in three of the engine pits, appear to post-date the main demolition of 1931, whilst a deposit of ashy gravels mixed with clinker sealed the

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Roundhouse remains. Modern made ground sealed the site.

King's Cross Central: Pancras Road, Goods Way, Milk Dock & The Boulevard, N1 TQ 3011 8334 PCA (Tomasz Mazurkiewicz, Iain Bright) watching brief, excavation Aug–Oct 2011 Kings Cross Central General Partner Ltd KXU10

Following work in 2010 (*LA 13* supp. 1 (2011) 4) further evidence of 19th-century structures, initially identified in 2010, were revealed cutting London Clay; they were sealed by 19th-century made ground. The structures included the Culross buildings, the Retort houses, Crushing house, gas holders and boiler houses. Cutting the 19th-century made ground in the north-west corner of the site was a north–south aligned ditch, lined with wooden planks and posts from which a group of 1st- to 2nd-century building material was recovered. Deposits of 19th- to 20th-century date, mainly composed of industrial waste, sealed the features and made ground and were cut by a number of early 20th-century walls, part of the early King's Cross train station platform. A number of sections of the early 20th-century Wharf Road cobbled surface were also recorded to the north and south of the site above the deposits. Modern made ground and concrete sealed the site. WC

Kings Cross, Western Goods Yard, Wharf Road, N1 TQ 3002 8359 MOLA (David Sorapure) standing building recording Nov 2011 Argent Group PLC on behalf of Kings Cross Central Ltd KGA11

The building surveyed was a large two-level shed which originally had tracks entering on both floors. It was an early example of a steel-framed building built 1897–99, but which still relied on load-bearing brick walls. It also made structural use of the adjacent Western Coal Drops' building and an earlier disused canal basin. Subsequent additions to the building were made to the north. It was built by the Great Northern railway, designed by the company's chief engineer, Alexander Ross, to provide a specific building to house outward goods traffic. Goods wagons entered and departed from the north on both levels and loading platforms, or banks, lay between tracks and cart-roads to enable the transfer of goods. Pillar cranes, turntables and other hydraulic machinery were used to aid the movement of goods within the building, though much of this machinery had been removed. Documentary evidence revealed that the lower level had been leased to fruit and vegetable suppliers, whilst the upper level dealt with other consignments handled by the railway. The study revealed substantial differences in the way vehicles, goods and wagons moved around on the upper and lower levels, reflecting the difference in the nature of goods handled on each level. After British Rail abandoned the site in the 1980s the building was converted for light industrial use. The building is due to be demolished and lies within the Regent's Canal Conservation Area. It is of

considerable heritage significance due to its place within the Western Goods Yard and its relationship with the neighbouring listed buildings.

Kings Cross, Building J (J1 Arthouse), Wharf Road (off York Way), N1 TQ 3029 8361 MOLA (Tim Braybrooke) excavation Nov–Dec 2011 Kier Build KGB11

Two trenches were excavated, revealing London Clay truncated by the remains of the Potato Market buildings (constructed 1864–5). These remains consisted of a range of rail head unloading rooms to the west, built against the main potato warehouse facility with a cobbled distribution yard to the east. Railway sleepers on ballast and floor make-up layers for the unloading rooms were recorded, as were warehouse cellar walls and a bitumen floor which cut the natural clay to a depth of approximately 3m from modern ground level. The east (external) wall of the warehouse was constructed with a central 150mm wide cavity and, internally, numerous perforated "air" bricks were let in to ventilate and cool the potatoes when in store. East of the warehouse only isolated fragments of the distribution yard survived in the form of granite cobbles, kerbs and a sandstone pavement.

15–17 Macklin Street, Covent Garden, WC2 TQ 3034 8135 PCA (Shane Maher) watching brief Oct 2011 CgMs Consulting MAC11

The monitoring of the excavation of two geotechnical test pits revealed natural brickearth cut by an undated pit and sealed by a 17th-century soil horizon. A possible 17th-century quarry pit cut both the natural deposit and soil horizon and was in turn overlain by a series of 17th- to 18th-century layers. The construction cut for a pier base internal to the building partially truncated the later deposits. Towards the south of the site the construction cut for one of the walls of No. 17 Macklin Street and a manhole truncated the brickearth.

106–109 Saffron Hill, Holborn, EC1 TQ 3142 8185 PCA (Alexander Pullen) watching brief Feb 2011 The Chartered Institution of Water and Environmental Management SFH11

The excavation of six trial pits and two boreholes revealed heavily truncated London Clay and a possible 18th- to early 19th-century brick culvert.

The Heal's Building, 196 Tottenham Court Road, W1 TQ 2950 8190 PCA (Richard Humphrey) watching brief Aug 2011 Bedford Estates HBG11

The monitoring of the excavation of four geotechnical test pits recorded modern concrete and a fuel tank below modern topsoil. Natural strata were not reached.

Corner of Wakefield Street (land at), north of St George's Garden, WC1 TQ 3036 8244 MOLA (Isca Howell, Michael Tetreau) watching brief Jan–Mar 2011 Great Marlborough Estates WKF10

Following work in 2010 (*LA 13* supp. 1 (2011) 4), party wall underpinning and ground reduction was monitored. Natural silty clay was overlain in localised areas by

re-deposited silty clay and soil. These deposits may represent disturbance associated with quarrying and brick-making which is documented in the area in the 17th–18th centuries. The site is historically associated with the Harrison family of brick-makers. At the start of the 19th-century the site was known as 'gravel pit field'. The natural and re-deposited material was cut by the foundations of the 19th-century Henrietta Street Baptist Chapel. This building, later used as a club and institute, stood on the site until destroyed by bombing during Second World War. In addition to the footings and drains of the chapel, sixty-three burials associated with it were recorded, the majority being within well built brick-lined graves on a north-west to south-east orientation. The graves are thought to date from the 1820s and 1830s, and had been considerably disturbed with over half being less than 50% complete, possibly as a result of war damage and 1960s clearance of the site.

CITY OF LONDON

Water mains replacement works: remains of Aldersgate, immediately north of the junction of Aldersgate Street and St Martin-le-Grand, EC1 TQ 3215 8146 CA (James Aaronson) watching brief Feb 2011 Optimise TXQ11

During water mains replacement works an open-cut trench was opened on the eastern side of Aldersgate Street, in front of and to the north of the Lord Raglan public house (61 St Martin-le-Grand). The trench was up to 1.2m deep and exposed a small area of stone rubble wall base of possible medieval date. No other remains were recorded. The principal remains were probably associated with the rebuilding of Aldersgate in c. 1672 (finally demolished 1762). They included masonry foundations and part of a tiled floor, apparently the south-east corner of a room adjacent to the eastern pedestrian arch of the gate. Less substantial brick walls just to the south of this were associated with adjoining domestic properties, and were on a different alignment – reflecting the kink in the road depicted on some early maps and still seen in the adjacent building frontage. After archaeological investigation and recording the remains were left *in situ*.

Water mains replacement work in Bartholomew Lane, EC2 TQ 3281 8119 CA (Geoff Potter) watching brief Jan–Mar 2011 Thames Water Utilities Ltd/Optimise TZZ10

Remains were uncovered of the medieval church of St Bartholomew-by-the-Exchange. This included a section across the north and south walls of the tower, part of the external doorway into it, and an internal door and steps into the south aisle. One of these steps included a reused monumental slab with Lombardic script around its edges. The church had two main phases of construction (pre- and post-Great Fire), and evidence was found for both of these. Also revealed was an external cobbled surface, adjoining the west face of the church, sealed by a burnt deposit dating to the Great Fire.

Basinghall Avenue dropshaft, Basinghall Avenue, EC2 TQ 3256 8149 MOLA (Andy Daykin) watching brief Jan–Mar 2011 City of London Department of Planning and Transportation BAS11

Excavation of a dropshaft and four trenches for tree positions were monitored. Natural sand and gravel were observed in the base of the shaft, truncated by an infilled brick cellar of a date not earlier than late 19th-century. Similar cellars were recorded in all of the other trenches and pits, and in some cases the vaulted roofs had been reinforced with steel or cast iron supports. These structures were sealed by modern deposits and the present road surface.

100 Bishopsgate, EC2 TQ 3322 8137 MOLA (Simon Davis, Isca Howell, Antonietta Lerz, Adrian Miles, Bruce Watson) watching brief, excavation Mar–Dec 2011 Brookfield Multiplex BJG10

Following previous phases of trial trenching (*LA 13* supp. 1 (2011) 5), phased excavation of pile positions was carried out, along with a subsequent open-area excavation. Natural deposits of untruncated brickearth were recorded, although generally the brickearth had been truncated by the dense inter-cutting of large cut features from Roman and later periods. With the exception of a single fragment of (Roman) ragstone foundation wall, Roman activity comprised quarrying and pitting for the disposal of household and small-scale industrial rubbish. The smaller rubbish pits probably reflect the backyards of Roman buildings that would have fronted onto Ermine Street. Contemporaneous cut features of similar function were also recorded south of Camomile Street, just south of the Roman City Wall. Several chalk foundation walls were revealed that can be related directly to the Benedictine nunnery of St Helen's Bishopsgate, (*cf.* late 12th century). The walls represent the north-east corner of a much longer boundary wall and delineate the inner precinct of the nunnery complex. Other fragmentary survival included part of the north-east corner of the cloister, dorter (dormitories) and reredorter (latrines). Many large pits spanning the 13th–15th centuries have been recorded and represent further quarrying and waste disposal. Brick foundation walls have also been recorded; these largely represent later construction associated with the Worshipful Company of Leathersellers, who acquired the site after the Dissolution and redeveloped the site. WC

Bishopsgate – Clifton Street UKPN Cable Trench, Bishopsgate, Clifton Street, EC2 TQ 3339 8198 MOLA (Andy Daykin) watching brief Jan–Dec 2011 UK Power Networks BTZ10

Following work in 2010 (*LA 13* supp. 1 (2011) 5) a cable trench traversing many streets was monitored. Dumped deposits which appeared to represent *c.* 18th-century made ground were identified in deeper parts of the trench at the eastern end of Worship Street. The area excavated along most of the length of the centre of Curtain Road

appeared relatively untruncated, with no evidence of basements. A series of levelling deposits, provisionally dating from the late 18th century onwards, was sealed by a late 19th- to early 20th-century surface of granite setts. Towards the north end of the street a fairly large north–south brick culvert was exposed, which appeared to date to the 19th century or later. Along most of the trench in Bishopsgate, deposits dating from the late 17th century onwards were observed beneath existing services; in the north part of the trench these deposits were very peaty, containing leather off-cuts, animal bone and pottery some of which was residual Roman material. Towards the junction with Leadenhall Street there was considerable evidence for the destruction of 20th-century buildings. A series of brick basements and vaulted cellars of *c.* 19th-century and later construction were observed south of this junction. To the south of this, deposits in the base of the trench contained animal bone and some clay tobacco pipe, dated to the 18th century onwards. WC

See also Hackney and Tower Hamlets

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

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

5 Broadgate, EC2 TQ 3309 8178 MOLA (Gabby Rapson) evaluation Oct–Nov 2011 Bluebutton Property Management UK Ltd BRD11

One trench was excavated in two phases. During the phase on the west side, possible redeposited brickearth was observed to have been cut by a small pit, possibly dating to after the Great Fire, as the fill contained evidence of fire and demolition. This was sealed by a tiled floor surface constructed on a thin brickearth bedding layer. On the east side of the first phase, brickearth was cut by a red and yellow brick built basement, backfilled with made ground of 16th- to

19th-century date which was cut by a yellow stock brick wall stylistically similar to buildings associated with the railway goods yard. The phase on the eastern side revealed natural brickearth overlain by redeposited brickearth. It was cut by a 17th or 18th-century masonry structure on a similar alignment to properties facing Long Alley, depicted on Rocque's map of 1746. This was truncated by a large, load-bearing north–south wall, possibly related to railway use and related to the wall seen in the west of the site; a thick 18th-century garden soil abutted this wall to the east. These were all overlain by clay and 18th-century dumps, which probably represented land reclamation, and sealed by the modern concrete slab. WC

Camomile Street Dropshaft, Camomile Street, EC2 TQ 3322 8143 MOLA (Andy Daykin) watching brief May 2011 City of London Department of Planning and Transportation CMO11

A single dropshaft was excavated on the north side of the street, adjacent to the junction with Bishopsgate, a short distance north of the projected alignment of the Roman City Wall. Natural sand and gravel was overlain by a sequence of Roman deposits, dating from AD 70–160 with later deposits dating to AD 250–400. These were overlain by deposits of probable medieval origin containing pottery dating to the mid-11th to mid-12th centuries and two fragments of adult human skull of either Roman or early-medieval date. On the south and east sides of the dropshaft two shallow brick walls were located which appeared to date to the late 17th century. On the west side of the dropshaft four phases of more substantial walls were observed, the earliest not clearly datable but the others apparently part of a cellared building dating from the late 17th century onwards. This structure was truncated by modern made ground and services and all sealed by the road surface.

46–47 Chancery Lane, WC2 TQ 3107 8144 COT (Chiz Harward) watching brief June–Aug 2011 Capella Estates (UK) Ltd CYU11

The natural gravels were cut by 15th- or 16th-century quarry pits and a brick foundation or cesspit lining, with associated fills dating to the 17th or 18th centuries. Artefacts recovered included medieval and post-medieval pottery, brick, ridge and peg-tile, animal bone and marine shells.

Dowgate Hill Dropshafts, Dowgate Hill, EC4 TQ 3256 8083 MOLA (Andy Daykin) watching brief Dec 2011 City of London Department of Environmental Services DOW11

A redundant Victorian sewer which had been infilled with concrete in the 20th century was recorded. Natural ground was not observed in the trench.

14–16 Dowgate Hill, College Street, EC4 TQ 3257 8085 PCA (Douglas Killock) watching brief Aug 2011 City of London Highways Department DWH11

The excavation of a trench for a drainage dropshaft was monitored, revealing a

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possible 17th- to 18th-century east–west aligned brick wall along the south periphery of the trench.

Eldon Street Dropshaft, Eldon Street, EC2 TQ 3287 8172 MOLA (Andy Daykin) watching brief Feb–Mar 2011 City of London Department of Planning and Transportation ELD11

A single dropshaft was excavated on the south side of Eldon Street adjacent to the junction with Wilson Street. Natural sand and gravel were sealed by alluvial deposits, probably infilling a channel or stream which are dated to the 2nd century. Overlying Roman deposits of *c.* 2nd century date contained disarticulated human bone from at least two individuals and remains of a Roman burial vessel; it is possible these remains may have been washed into the stream. This was overlain by dumped deposits dated to late 16th to mid-17th centuries, covered by later deposits dated to the 18th century. Modern services and made ground truncated all deposits, with tarmac or pavement completing the sequence.

Crossrail: Farringdon Eastern Ticket Hall, 20–23 Long Lane, 2 Lindsey Street, 8–10 Hayne Street, EC1 TQ 3194 8180 MOLA (Sam Pfizenmaier) evaluation Jul–Sept 2011 Crossrail XSF10

Seven trenches were excavated between Hayne Street and Lindsey Street, south of the 1873 Metropolitan Line underground railway cutting. Natural gravels overlying London Clay were exposed across the site, while natural brickearth was observed on the east side. In the south of the site, natural deposits were cut by a possible quarry pit containing pottery of 3rd-century date, while residual Roman pottery (AD 50–100), a *tegula* and a fragment of lead were recovered from a nearby ditch. This east–west ditch, which cut natural gravels and London Clay, was one of two recorded in this area, together with a series of deposits suggesting a marshy or flooded environment. The ditch may be of medieval date and a variety of leather finds recovered from it – including a knife sheath and a complete child’s shoe with a distinctive 16th-century form of latchet fastening – suggests that it had been backfilled or become disused during the 17th century. These features, which appear to be related, may be part of the historically-attested Faggeswell Brook and an area of swampy ground surrounding a pond through which it flowed. A number of later features were recorded, including three 16th- to 17th-century rubbish pits on the west side of the site, multiple phases of an 18th–19th-century brick drain in the east of the site and an 18th–19th-century soakaway (constructed from re-used bricks of 1550–1666) in the same area. These remains were sealed by foundations and structures associated with the 19th- and 20th-century buildings on the site, and with the nearby underground line. At 20–21 Long Lane in the south of the site the basement of a late 19th-century building – including the coal chute – was recorded. Fragments of newspaper found there suggest

that it was backfilled in the 1930s. The basements and foundations of 19th- and 20th-century buildings completed the archaeological sequence in all areas of the site.

Crossrail: 23–28 Charterhouse Square, EC1 TQ 3189 8189 MOLA (Sam Pfizenmaier) watching brief Sept 2011 Crossrail XSF10

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

Rolls Building Dropshaft, 100 Fetter Lane, EC4 TQ 3129 8138 MOLA (Andy Daykin, Ken Pitt) watching brief July–Sept 2011 Highways Design & Construction, Environmental Service, City of London FET11

Natural sand and gravel were cut by two red brick cellars backfilled with brick rubble. The east one of them was of probable 18th- or 19th-century date, the west 19th- or early 20th-century. Five stretches of brick wall dating from the late 17th–19th centuries were recorded. They would have formed part of the Rolls Buildings street frontage shown on mapping from the late 17th century onwards. They were sealed with modern made ground and demolition materials and capped by tarmac or concrete slab.

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

An evaluation trench in Finsbury Circus gardens revealed natural gravels and sand cut by three features. One, a possible quarry pit, contained a single fragment of roof tile dated to AD 50–160. A small pit which appeared to have been truncated by an east–west running ditch was also recorded. These features, which may have been broadly contemporary with the quarry pit, were overlain by a series of deposits representing the Moorfields Marsh, which probably formed some time after the 2nd century AD. The latest marsh horizon was a buried

marshy topsoil containing finds dating from the late medieval period to the early 16th century, notably a significant amount of well-preserved medieval leather including part-recycled shoes, as well as shoe fragments. The marsh deposits were sealed by 16th- to 17th-century reclamation and make-up dumps. The lack of 17th-century and later buildings and occupation reflects the site’s location within the open Moorfields and later Finsbury Circus (constructed 1815–17). The construction of the gardens and surrounding roadway was demonstrated by a sequence of soil horizons interspersed with levelling dumps.

37, 40–43 Fleet Street, EC4 TQ 3121 8112 PCA (Amelia Fairman) watching brief, excavation Mar 2011 – Jan 2012 CgMs Consulting on behalf of C Hoare & Co and Gibberds FLE11

Natural clay and gravels were sealed by alluvium and by a sequence of undated dump layers. Towards the centre of the site they were cut by a number of 11th- to 12th-century pits and by a wattle and timber revetted structure, interpreted as either a Saxo-Norman pit lining or the sub-ground level of a timber structure. A series of 12th- to 13th-century pits, a construction cut and a series of dump deposits were recorded across the site cutting into and overlying the earlier features and made ground. Cutting into these was a series of large 13th- to 14th-century pits which appeared to have been deliberately backfilled, many of the fills including clay lenses, possibly to seal toxic materials. Large quantities of animal bone and leather fragments were recovered from the pit fills, suggesting that industrial processes such as tanning were taking place in the immediate vicinity. Evidence of post-medieval activity comprised a number of 16th- to 19th-century brick walls, surfaces and demolition debris and a large 16th- to 18th-century vaulted brick chamber recorded to the north of the site and interpreted as the possible remains of a brick kiln. A series of early 19th-century demolition layers sealed the features and above which were masonry structures representing evidence of 19th-century New Mitre Court Chambers.

Moorgate Telephone Exchange, Fore Street, EC2 TQ 3258 8164 MOLA (Tim Braybrooke) evaluation May 2011 GVA Second London Wall MTX11

Four test pits were examined, in the south of the site, close to Fore Street. Natural gravel was found to be sealed by a sequence of marsh deposits containing pottery from the 12th–14th centuries. A small brickearth deposit was also observed, cut by an undated, possible ditch. In the north of the site, a substantial mass of concrete was revealed, indicating that truncation of the natural deposits was lower than expected; the base of the concrete was not reached.

Project Centurion (St Alphage House), Fore Street, London Wall, EC2 TQ 3249 8160 MOLA (Steve White) evaluation Feb 2011 Hammerson (Centurion Ltd) AHC07

Following work in 2008 (*LA 12* supp. 2 (2009) 52) three pits were excavated in the basement of the west wing of the standing building. In one test pit, natural sand and gravels were cut by the bases of two undated, deeply cut postholes, while in the other two only natural deposits were present. In all cases, natural layers were sealed by the modern concrete slab.

5–7 Giltspur Street, EC1 TQ 3180 8150 MOLA (Ruth Taylor, Adrian Miles), excavation July–Dec 2011 Squibb Group Limited GSP08 Following work in 2010 (*LA 13* supp. 1 (2011) 7), an excavation revealed natural gravel truncated by a large ditch (or channel), which ran north-west to south-east across the south part of the site. This feature had been truncated by a series of quarry pits and a cluster of barrel wells, which were apparently medieval in date. Residual Roman pottery and a 4th-century coin were also recovered from these features. A possible medieval building had also slumped into the quarry pits and barrel wells in the north-east corner of the site. A medieval burial ground was recorded across the south part of the site and approximately 100 burials were recorded. No coffins were evident, indicating that they were shroud burials. Some of the burials would have been in stacks, and several infant burials were excavated close to each other. The excavation indicated two distinct phases of burials, the earliest sealed by up to a metre of cemetery soil containing disarticulated bone, before later burials were interred. Additionally, a well had been dug through the earlier cemetery, and later backfilled with at least two articulated skeletons. Truncating the cemetery were a series of buildings and cesspits dating to the 17th–19th centuries.

Bath House, 60 Holborn Viaduct, EC1 TQ 3161 8151 MOLA (Hana Lewis, Dave Saxby) watching brief, excavation Jan–Sept 2011 Bath House Development Limited HBO10 Following work in 2010 (*LA 13* supp. 1 (2011) 7), a watching brief and subsequent excavation took place. The east and west parts of the site were generally truncated; the majority of the archaeological deposits were recorded in the middle of the site. London Clay was cut by a number of features, the earliest of which were a series of Roman pits in the north part of the site. Overlying the Roman features were two cellared brick buildings generally built in the 16th century, were rebuilt after the Great Fire of 1666 and survived until the 19th century. To the south of the buildings was the thoroughfare Snow Hill which comprised a series of gravel layers forming the road surfaces. Further south was another cellared building, the Three Tuns tavern. The earliest walls encountered were of chalk and dated to the medieval period; the building was rebuilt in brick in the 16th century. Within the building were brick and stone floors, drains, furnaces and brick water tanks for the brewing process. To the east were more 16th-century buildings, all of which were

demolished in 1800, and a 19th-century building built over the backfilled cellars.

Heron Plaza (former Stone and Staple House), 128–150 Bishopsgate, 1–17 Devonshire Row, Stone House Court, Cavendish Court, EC2 & EC3 TQ 3328 8149 MOLA (Helen Robertson, Andrew Westman, Ken Pitt) standing building recording, evaluation Apr–Oct 2011 Heron Corporation for Heron Plaza Property Unit Trust HEP11 A standing building survey was carried out on the properties located on the site. The Metropolitan Railway Company built Devonshire House (formerly Devonshire Chambers) in 1878–79 over a new underground railway, with warehouses in Devonshire Row (formerly Devonshire Street) to the east. Devonshire Chambers (architect, Benjamin Tabberer), on five floors and a basement, contained ground-floor shops with offices above. In Devonshire Row a shop-front survived with 1870s-style fittings. Stone House (architects, Sir Albert Richardson and Charles Gill) was built in 1926–28 on seven floors and a partly-double basement, a 7th floor being added later. Staple House (same architects) was built to the east in 1931 on eight storeys plus double basement, surrounded by new pedestrian shopping streets, Stone House Court and Cavendish Court. Both buildings contained ground-floor shops with offices above. A three-storey building was constructed between 1923 and 1931 to the south of 13 Devonshire Row. A narrow four-storey block was added further to the south in 1931–33, with a projecting single-storey Regency-style shop-front at 1 Stone House Court (same architects). Devonshire House was then extended to the east, entered at 7 Devonshire Row. The 1923–31 building was refaced on the ground floor to match the Regency-style shop-front to its west, possibly after 1997 when this shop-front was listed. These buildings were recorded before partial demolition (the north half of Devonshire House is to be retained, and the listed shop-front is to be rebuilt elsewhere). A subsequent evaluation consisted of two test pits. Natural brickearth was cut by two postholes, a pit and a shallow ditch all sealed by redeposited brickearth; they are dated to post AD 120. Another ditch cut the brickearth and was probably Roman in date. These features and deposits were truncated horizontally and cut by pits dated to c. 1240–1400.

Houndsditch Dropshafts, Houndsditch (north of Heron Tower), EC2 & EC3 TQ 3326 8146 MOLA (Andy Daykin) watching brief Jan–April 2011 Heron Tower Property Unit Trust HOU11

Work on seven dropshafts and a drain heading was monitored in the pavement and road area to the north of the newly constructed Heron Tower, north of the City wall and ditch. Natural brickearth was truncated and sealed by a series of dumped deposits mostly dating from mid-3rd century onwards. Also found within Roman deposits were some disarticulated human remains,

providing further evidence of the extant Roman cemetery. These deposits were overlain by medieval dumping and levelling, the earliest dating to the Saxo-Norman period of late 11th–12th centuries but the majority to the 13th–14th centuries. Later medieval deposits contained domestic and industrial material including leather waste. Remains were found of a c. 17th- to 18th-century wall and also a c. 19th century or later wall line close to the northern face of Heron Tower.

Jewry Street Dropshaft, Jewry Street, EC4 TQ 3255 8115 MOLA (Andy Daykin) watching brief Aug 2011 City of London Department of Planning and Transportation JWR11

The excavation of two dropshafts and an associated gully was monitored at the junction of Cheapside and Old Jewry. Excavation of the northern dropshaft was abandoned due to modern services, though part of a north–south oriented, probably 17th-century, masonry wall, was exposed. This may have formed part of a late phase of the originally medieval church of St Mary Colechurch, destroyed in the Great Fire. A second dropshaft was then fully excavated to the south-east of the first. Natural sand and gravel was overlain by a series of Roman dumped deposits; earliest deposits dated to a period between AD 50–80, whilst later deposits dated to AD 350–400. Sealing these was a layer containing fire debris, food waste and building material, including daub and painted wall plaster, and roof tile and *tesserae* dated to AD 50–160, suggesting the destruction of an early Roman building. In the north of the shaft, this deposit was truncated by an east–west ragstone wall, dated stratigraphically to not earlier than the late 4th century; although it contained a piece of Roman building material, a medieval date may also be a possibility. A narrow tile drain dated to the late 15th to 18th centuries was constructed against the face of the wall. Adjacent to this was a semi-demolished brick structure, probably a culvert, which is of 18th-century or later date. This was overlain by dumped material, made ground and tarmac.

King Street – Bishopsgate UKPN Cable Trench, King Street; Bishopsgate, EC2 TQ 3271 8126 MOLA (Andy Daykin) watching brief Jan–Dec 2011 UK Power Networks KSB10

Following work in 2010 (*LA 13* supp. 1 (2011) 7), the excavation of a cable trench through many streets was monitored. Near the junction of King Edward Street and Newgate Street, substantial flint and chalk walls were recorded, part of a probably medieval building or buildings, south of the area identified on Lobel's reconstructed map as the shambles. Along the majority of the cable trench route a number of dumped deposits and masonry footings and structures dating to the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries, were observed. Most of these features were severely truncated by 19th-century or later basements and services.

Lime Street, Fenchurch Avenue Dropshaft, Leadenhall Place, EC3 TQ 3318 8104 MOLA

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(Andy Daykin) watching brief Jan 2011 City of London Department of Planning and Transportation LEA11

The excavation of a single dropshaft was monitored. Although most of the area of the dropshaft was truncated to the full excavated depth by an existing sewer heading and modern services, a horizontal sequence of deposits was able to be observed in section. The earliest of these contained domestic waste and a small assemblage of 1st – mid-2nd-century Roman pottery. A single sherd of pottery, dated to the mid-14th century, was retrieved towards the top of the sequence. This was sealed by an undated layer which contained domestic debris including animal bone and some ceramic building material. Natural strata were not observed.

St Bartholomew's Hospital Regeneration Project, Phase II, blocks along southern edge, Little Britain, Giltspur Street, EC1 TQ 3193 8148 MOLA (Tim Braybrooke, Robin Wroe-Brown) excavation, watching brief May–Aug 2011 Barts and the London NHS Trust BOJ10

Following work in 2010 (*LA 13* supp. 1 (2011) 7) an excavation was undertaken in one trench together with a site-wide watching brief. The site was heavily truncated by hospital buildings. Natural brickearth was cut by an east–west Roman ditch containing pottery dated to the 2nd century AD and later, with at least two smaller re-cuts running parallel to and 9m north of the City Ditch. The City Ditch, recorded in the extreme south of the trench, had a complex sequence of fills and re-cuts. Although they contained a quantity of Roman finds, they are dated to the 9th–10th centuries by radiocarbon dating, a small quantity of medieval pottery, a spear and arrowheads. A number of bone ice skates were also recovered. A metalled, possible yard, surface and the foundations of a 13th–14th-century or later structure were found sealing the top of the City Ditch sequence and thereby indicating its disuse. On the north edge of the City Ditch was a brick-lined 16th or 17th-century well; cutting the south edge of the north ditch was an 18th-century brick-lined well. Two 19th-century brick drains were also observed.

Crossrail: Liverpool Street Worksite, EC2 TQ 3305 8161 MOLA (Robert Hartle) evaluation, watching brief Feb–Jul 2011 Crossrail XSM10

A watching brief and an evaluation carried out in the roadway and on the pavements of Liverpool Street revealed natural terrace gravels overlain by weathered natural deposits of alluvial clay and brickearth. These were sealed by Roman dumped layers which were cut by or overlain by features of 1st- to 3rd-century date including drainage ditches, pits, further dumped layers, a beam slot and several ground or floor surfaces. A small quantity of disarticulated human bone was present in the Roman deposits but no burials were discovered *in situ*. The Roman sequence was overlain by marsh and refuse

deposits, containing medieval to early 16th-century finds, which were sealed by reclamation dumps, deliberately laid down to establish the Bethlehem Burial Ground (1568 to c. 1720). A total of 244 burials were identified and recorded *in situ* within the burial ground, which was sealed by a horizon comprised of disturbed cemetery soil, containing human bone, and consolidation dumps associated with the urbanisation of the area in the mid-late 18th century. The cemetery and overlying deposits contained a large and unusual assemblage of worked animal bone and ivory waste, as well as other industrial debris such as glass slag. Post-cemetery features include several brick structures, likely to be remains of buildings seen on 18th-century maps. A previously unknown disused mid-late 19th-century brick sewer or culvert was also discovered running east–west, tunnelled through the burial ground and all underlying archaeology. In all of the trenches, modern make-up and paving, concrete or tarmac completed the sequence. A watching brief in the basement of the 1870s Railway Tavern pub revealed that all archaeological deposits had been truncated by the construction of the present building.

Bastion 14, London Wall and Barber Surgeons Hall Gardens, EC2 TQ 3225 8158 MOLA (David Sorapure) standing building recording Mar–Dec 2011 City of London BSL11

During restoration works scaffolding was built around the structure and a detailed record was produced using existing three-dimensional laser scan data and field drawings. On-site analysis of the fabric was also undertaken. The results produced detailed elevations of the internal and external faces of the bastion showing the different types of building materials and features such as blocked arrow loops, later converted to windows, which were in turn also blocked. The structure is built with various materials of different ages and phases. It lies above the Roman city wall and/or fort foundations, retaining many remnants of the original medieval masonry and later brick work. The on-site survey was followed by a survey of relevant archive material such as the excavations of Grimes in the 1950s, archive maps, plans and photographs. The comparisons between this archival information and the observations of the fabric led to the greater understanding of the history of the bastion and identification of a sequence of phases. During the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries the bastion became increasingly hidden as a consequence of the development of the surrounding area and the structure became incorporated into later buildings; however, the surrounding buildings were destroyed when the area was heavily bombed during the Second World War. The medieval bastion survived and remains visible today; later modifications to the medieval defensive structure and remnants and scars of the later buildings abutting it are still evident.

52–56 Minories, EC3 TQ 3368 8092 MOLA (Adrian Miles) watching brief Jan 2011 Urbanest UK Ltd MIQ08

Following work in 2010 (*LA 13* supp. 1 (2011) 8), a subsequent watching brief was carried out, revealing natural gravels which had been truncated by a series of 16th-century quarry pits. Disarticulated human remains were found within the quarry pit fills. A single Roman chalk burial was found in a small area of survival between the quarry pits in the centre of the site. On the east edge of the site, a possible Roman burial was cut into brickearth, but had been heavily disturbed by modern activity.

Centurion House, 24 Monument Street, EC3 TQ 3293 8072 MOLA (Jeremy Taylor) evaluation, watching brief July–Aug 2011 Rockspring UK Value Centurion (Jersey) Ltd MNU11

In 1981–2 archaeological investigations revealed substantial remains of the early-Roman riverfront port, an early timber structure associated with London bridge and other Roman buildings, including an apsidal-ended bath, parts of which were left *in situ* beneath the current Centurion House (PDN81). In 2011, prior to redevelopment of the site, both a watching brief to monitor and record three geotechnical test pits and an evaluation of two designated test pits were carried out. A single borehole and two window samples were also monitored. In the basement level of the site, London Clay was recorded *in situ*. Driven into this were timber posts and masonry wall foundations, all relating to the 1st-century Roman riverfront port and warehouse frontage. In the lower ground floor, foreshore gravels were observed *in situ* covered by 2nd-century Roman demolition and/or rubbish dump deposits. These were cut by the construction of brick structures provisionally dated to the 18th – early 20th centuries. All areas were sealed by modern fill and concrete slab.

8–10 Moorgate, 3–4 Kings Arms Yard, 8–10 Telegraph Street and 16–17 Tokenhouse Yard, EC2 TQ 3270 8134 MOLA (Ken Pitt) excavation Nov–Dec 2011 Stanhope plc MOQ10

Following work in 2010 (*LA 13* supp. 1 (2011) 8), a trench was excavated in advance of the construction of a tower crane base in a light well to the rear of the site. Natural sand and gravel was either eroded or cut by shallow quarry pits on the edges of a tributary of the Walbrook. All of these were backfilled and sealed with dumped deposits, raising the ground level. In the north-east of the trench was a plank and post timber structure consisting of vertical planks held in place by small stakes. This was heavily decayed so its exact method of construction could not be determined, but it probably represents a small enclosure or fence. Further dumping sealed this structure. Driven through this layer were five timber posts or piles; two were to the west of the previous structure and aligned north–south with a further three to the south, approximately in the centre of the trench, forming a line

roughly west to east. These may have supported base plates that had been robbed out. Associated with this possible building were thin floor and occupation layers. A further phase of gravel and silt dumping raised the ground. These features are probably related to the buildings found in the 2010 phase of work, which dated to the late 1st or early 2nd century AD. The raised ground level was subsequently truncated. WC

Crossrail: Moorgate Shaft, 91–109

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

Four trenches and three boreholes in the basement of the building revealed natural gravels and brickearth overlain by a clay make-up layer containing sherds of pottery dated to AD 120–200. This was cut by an undated pit which was sealed by a dump deposit containing pottery of AD 150–200. Overlying this layer was an organically rich clay silt deposit identified as the late Roman or medieval Moorgate Marsh. All later remains had been truncated by the construction of the modern basement.

12–14 New Fetter Lane, 43 Fetter Lane, EC4 TQ 3131 8140 MOLA (Antony Francis, Hana Lewis) evaluation, excavation Jan, Aug–Sep 2011 Gardiner & Theobald on behalf of Great Portland Estates NFT10

Following work in 2010 (*LA* 13 supp. 1 (2011) 8), an evaluation and subsequent excavation were carried out. In the south area of site natural gravel was cut by a small ditch of possible prehistoric date, running approximately north–south, and to the immediate north of it was located a large east–west ditch or water channel which may have been cut in the medieval period. Intercutting pits and dump layers dated to late 15th to mid-16th centuries were situated in the central area of site. To the immediate west of them, cutting into natural, was a cellar with at least two structural phases, the first of which consisted of floor bedding, a brick wall and a brick-lined well, probably dated to the 16th to mid-17th-centuries. Use of the wall continued into the second phase, probably dating to the mid- to late 17th century, although the floor was replaced in brick. The cellar was backfilled, probably in the late 17th century, and this may correspond with the demolition of the building of which it was a part. The building contained a cesspit or latrine, the backfill of which is dated to 1630–1700. Positioned in front of the cesspit entrance was a soakaway or mousetrap, set into the brick floor. A well had also been constructed in the cellar floor, and pottery and building material from the well backfill indicated it had gone out of use sometime after c. 1630, as had the cesspit. A series of dump layers which sealed the building contained pottery of broad 17th-century date. To the north of the cellared building, basements from 19th- or 20th-century buildings truncated the natural gravel. WC

30 Old Bailey, 60 Ludgate Hill, EC4 TQ 3173 8123 MOLA (Tony Mackinder, Mary Ruddy) evaluation, geoarchaeological evaluation July 2011 Gleeds Management Services OLB11

Examination of seven trenches and a series of geoarchaeological auger holes found that most of the site had been truncated down to London Clay. The boreholes failed to identify any deposits that could be related to a tributary of the nearby River Fleet. To the north and outside of the car park basement there was a 19th-century cellar, backfilled with modern rubble and sealed by concrete.

St Helen's Church, 15 St Helen's Place, EC3 TQ 3320 8128 PCA (Ashley Pooley) evaluation May 2011 City of London SHS11

The excavation of four test pits identified disturbed 18th–19th-century cemetery soil and an east–west aligned undated sandstone wall which may represent an early churchyard boundary. Modern made ground, overlaid by concrete slabs, sealed the deposit and wall.

5–7 St Helen's Place, Bishopsgate, EC3 TQ 3243 1372 MOLA (Raoul Bull, Simon Davis) watching brief, evaluation Jan–Dec 2011 Brookfield Multiplex SHN11

Several phases of watching brief and an evaluation have been undertaken to monitor the excavation of geotechnical test pits excavated within the ground level passageway between the medieval north wall of St Helen's church and the existing basement of the site. The earliest deposits identified above the natural brickearth are probably Roman in date and appear to consist of dumping and pitting. The south-east portion of the site was heavily truncated although a feature, which may represent survival of the Roman boundary and/or defensive ditch identified in 1995 (*LA* 8 supp. 2 (1997) 38 (BAX95)), was observed. These are sealed by numerous medieval masonry foundations of the nunnery of St Helen's Bishopsgate, including the nuns' choir and part of the sacristy foundation. Ragstone and Greensand foundation walls were recorded in the north of the site, the masonry consistent with the cloistral range of the nunnery and represented on cartographic sources. To the east of these, a chalk foundation was recorded that was probably one of the inner precinct walls. Later brick structures, including drains and culverts associated with 17th-century redevelopment of the land by the Honourable Company of Leathersellers, were observed in the north-east part of the site. In the south-west of the site, a fragment of medieval foundation, believed to be part of the cloister arcade, was recorded.

St Pancras Gardens, EC4 TQ 3250 8109 CA (James Aaronson) watching brief Oct–Dec 2011 City of London PAN11

A watching brief during groundworks for the creation of a new green space within the City revealed modern made ground. The exception to this was along the southern boundary of the site where a mixture of Reigate and chalk stonework relating to the

southern side of the later medieval church of St Pancras was exposed. This stonework included several re-used architectural fragments of Reigate stone from an earlier 11th-century church.

St Paul's Churchyard (coach park area)

Phase 3 – proposed drainage works, St Paul's Cathedral Churchyard, EC4 TQ 3214 8108 MOLA (Andy Daykin) watching brief Sept–Nov 2011 City of London Department of Environmental Services, Highways Division STP11

The construction of a soakaway and associated catch pit was monitored. Most of the trench was truncated by a concrete covered sewer heading over which removed deposits had been re-deposited. On the south side of the trench a dirty brickearth horizon had been truncated by a cut feature containing early medieval pottery of 11th to mid-12th century date and residual Roman pottery dating to mid-3rd to 5th centuries. This feature was sealed by dumped deposits containing pottery dated overall to mid-13th to 15th centuries, although most it was earlier and residual Roman material was also present. On the north side of the trench undated dumped deposits were truncated by a feature containing building materials, including mortar and lumps of chalk. Although only partially observed, and undated, this feature may have resulted from demolition and/or robbing. Re-deposited material overlying the sewer heading contained residual finds, including Roman pottery and building materials and a small quantity of human bone. A series of drain runs and trial pits for tree planting were also monitored, but no archaeological deposits were observed in any of these. WC

Southampton Buildings Dropshaft, Southampton Buildings, WC2 TQ 3105 8155 MOLA (Andy Daykin) watching brief Jan–Mar 2011 City of London Department of Planning and Transportation SOH11

The excavation of six new drain headings was monitored. One drain heading, towards the north end of the north–south 'arm' of the street, exposed levelling deposits of 18th-century and later date which were sealed by modern deposits and the present road surface. A second, close to the junction of the north–south 'arm' with that of its west–east 'arm', revealed an 18th/19th-century brick soakaway and associated construction backfill, beneath modern concrete and tarmac. The other drain headings contained only modern deposits and services.

St Stephen Walbrook Churchyard, 39 Walbrook, EC4 TQ 3267 8102 MOLA (Patrizia Pierazo) watching brief May–July 2011 Bishop of London SSJ10

Following evaluation work in 2010 (*LA* 13 supp. 1 (2011) 10), a watching brief was carried out at which a variety of finds, including re-deposited coffin plates and damaged nativity statues, were found mixed within the rubble filling the former boiler room to the east of the church. These were recorded and subsequently reburied within the churchyard.

FIELDWORK ROUND-UP

Three Quays House, Lower Thames Street, EC3 TQ 3335 8055 MOLA (Malcolm McKenzie; Alison Telfer; Paul Thrale) watching brief, excavation Jan–Dec 2011 Cheval Property Holdings TEQ10

A watching brief in 2010 on the demolition of the building (*LA 13* supp. 1 (2011) 7–8) continued. An irregular channel cut through the London Clay along the western limits of the excavation; it is possible that this topographic feature was exploited in later periods, leading to the establishment of a dock, later known as Galley Quay. Late 2nd to mid 3rd-century Roman timber waterfront structures were constructed across the site, from west to east, mostly in the northern third. These are related to those found on the adjacent site to the west, Custom House (CUS73). The chalk raft and oak piles forming the foundation of the late 3rd-century riverside defensive wall were revealed towards the north part of the site. Timbers found further south of the main construction area may represent jetties and mooring posts. From the late 12th century, activity was even more concentrated, as evidenced by the continually changing series of properties with revetments advancing into the river over time, starting slightly to the south of the Roman waterfronts, the majority of which were constructed of re-used boat timbers. An assemblage of tools associated with shipwrights has also been recovered. In the later medieval period masonry buildings were constructed, mostly in the south-west. Timber structures and revetments continued to be built further east, while still encroaching into the river. In the south of the site properties and revetments of 16th-century and later date continued to be built in timber, increasingly using elm instead of oak. Many individual holdings were amalgamated into just three properties after the Great Fire and built behind the 17th-, 18th- and 19th-century river walls. WC

10 Trinity Square, EC3 TQ 3345 8080 MOLA (Tim Braybrooke) watching brief May 2011 KOP Properties Pte Ltd TRN08

Following monitoring work in 2008 (*LA 12* supp. 2 (2009), 54), four trial pits were excavated. Natural deposits were not directly observed although mixed sands and gravels were extracted from the base of a sondage in the eastern part of the site and probably represent the natural gravels. A deposit containing 1st–2nd-century Roman pottery and *tesserae* was partly truncated by construction of the basement of the late 18th – early 19th-century East India Company warehouse complex, the demolition of which provided the material for their backfilling, and the footings for the construction of the early 20th-century PLA building. WC

Queensbridge House, Upper Thames Street, Huggin Hill Lane, Little Trinity Lane, EC4 TQ 3228 8084 MOLA (Isca Howell) evaluation Oct–Nov 2011 Hanover Cube QNH11

The principal objective of the evaluation was to clarify what survived of structural remains of Huggin Hill baths, a large Roman masonry

building complex that occupied rising ground overlooking the river north of what is now Upper Thames Street. These remains (now a protected Scheduled Monument) were discovered in *c.* 1970 during construction of the current building and an attempt was made to preserve them *in situ* beneath it, although the extent to which this had been successful was not known. In the open service yard off Little Trinity Lane, in an area where new piling is proposed for the redevelopment, one trench was excavated through the existing concrete slab and underlying rubble infill to re-expose the Roman structures. The Scheduled Roman remains were found to survive well in this part of the site and the walls and floors may be correlated with the original excavation plans. Preservation elsewhere may be more variable, as the deep foundations to Ocean House to the north were exposed in the evaluation and there are partial basements beneath Fur Trade House to the south.

Walbrook Square (Bucklersbury House, Queen Victoria Street), EC4 TQ 3254 8100 MOLA (Michael Tetreau) evaluation Jan–Aug 2011 Walbrook Square Limited BZY10

Following work in 2010 (*LA 13* supp. 1 (2011) 9), trenches were excavated to the east of Bucklersbury House. The 1950s archaeological cuttings were rediscovered and partially emptied out to reveal the surviving remains of the Temple of Mithras (3rd – 4th/5th centuries), the main foundations of which still survive below the 1950s structure. Remnants of five previously recorded Roman walls that either adjoined the temple or formed part of an extended building complex adjacent to it, were also revealed. Along the Walbrook frontage of the site, Roman reclamation deposits and dumping into the Walbrook valley were recorded under a complex sequence of Roman timber structures, together with a 1st-century timber building (AD 70–100) running north–south through the centre. To the west of this was an external area delineated by a timber fence running north–south along the west side of the trench area and east–west along the south side of the building. Nearby, a series of internal floors and occupation layers, separated in the centre by an east–west beam slot, denoting a wall division, was cut by pits and a north–south aligned timber-lined possible drainage feature, which were all sealed by Roman demolition deposits. Deep silty deposits of probable early medieval date overlay the Roman horizons. A massive chalk and stone foundation (probably 13th–16th-century in date) and a 17th–19th-century brick-lined probable well were found below the remnants of the basement of former 9 Walbrook. Five shafts excavated in the northeast corner of the site exposed medieval (probably 13th–15th-century) chalk and stone foundations and floor layers of probable Roman date. All was sealed by modern rubble. WC

Water mains replacement work across the City, EC2 to EC4 TQ 3115 8100 to TQ 3360 8130 (east to west) CA (Geoff Potter, Gill

King, Emma Jeffery, James Aaronson etc) watching brief Jan–Dec 2011 Thames Water Utilities Ltd/Optimise TMM06

Mains replacement works continued from 2006 (*LA 11* supp. 3 (2007) 61), principally by means of open-cut trenches 0.8m to 1.5m deep. Most works have only revealed 19th-century and later road makeup layers, service backfills and made ground. A number of brick remains of similar date have also been exposed, including wall footings, backfilled basements and former coal cellars built out under the pavement/street. Significant discoveries in 2011 during this work included the remains of three City gates: Aldgate, Moorgate and Aldersgate; and the remains of the medieval church of St Bartholomew's on Bartholomew Lane, including a cobbled surface with Great Fire burnt deposit overlying it. WC

CROYDON

1 Blenheim Gardens, Sanderstead, CR2 TQ 3418 6127 PCA (Aidan Turner) watching brief Mar–Jun 2011 Mr and Mrs G A Quiney BMG11

Natural sandy clay was recorded below undisturbed subsoil, which was sealed by topsoil.

67 Church Road, Croydon, CR0 TQ 3219 6498 AC (Paul Jones) evaluation May 2011 EDP (the Environmental Dimension Partnership) on behalf of Teachers Housing Association CRC11

Two mechanically excavated trial trenches located centrally and at the north-east end of the site were examined. The site appears to have suffered truncation of its upper levels, revealing redeposited gravel and modern demolition deposits above natural gravel in both trenches.

21 Downscourt Road, Croydon, CR8 TQ 3175 6120 PCA (Douglas Killock) watching brief May 2011 ECK Developments Limited DWN11

Natural chalk was uncovered below modern made ground.

Lion Green Substation, Fourth Drive, Coulsdon, CR5 TQ 2961 5943 MOLA (Gabby Rapson) watching brief Mar–Apr 2011 UK Power Networks LGS11

Monitoring of five boreholes and three small test pits in the garden of Well Cottages and in the adjacent garages revealed natural chalk directly below topsoil or hard-standing. The absence of any developed subsoil suggests that the upper deposits had been truncated.

65, 67 Haling Park Road, Croydon, CR2 TQ 3188 6401 ASE (Nick Garland) evaluation July 2011 JP Whelan Homes Ltd HPK11

Four trenches were excavated across the site revealing natural sand and a single posthole containing late 19th- or 20th-century material which most likely represented a modern fence post. Subsoil and topsoil were recorded above this feature.

226 Pampisford Road, Croydon, CR2 TQ 3202 6327 AS (Zbigniew Pozorski) evaluation May 2011 Together: Working for Wellbeing PAM11

Three trenches were excavated in which clayey silt subsoil and topsoil were recorded. There was little evidence of previous truncation; a layer of chalk in one of the trenches was probably a natural chalk re-deposited during the construction of the house on the site.

Cumnor House School Playing Fields, Pampisford Road, Croydon, CR2 TQ 3159 6252 ASE (Nick Garland) watching brief Aug 2011 MacDonald Planning Consultancy on behalf of Cognita Schools Ltd CMH11

The monitoring of eighteen foundation pads revealed a thin layer of modern topsoil over natural chalk, possibly indicating that the area had been previously truncated.

226 Purley Way, Waddon, CR0 TQ 3090 6570 PCA (Douglas Killock) evaluation June–July 2011 Prudential Assurance Company Ltd PYY10

An evaluation was undertaken to the west of the area excavated in 2010 (*LA 13* supp. 1 (2011) 11). Natural gravels were cut by a series of undated features, including a number of pits, a possible hearth, a gully and a possible ditch. Features and natural deposits were sealed by subsoil, overlain by 19th-century agricultural soil.

18–26 Russell Hill Road, Purley, CR8 TQ 3099 6200 ASE (Diccon Hart) evaluation Aug 2011 Chartwell Land and New Homes RSS11

Five trenches were excavated across the site to reveal the natural chalk sloping down from the north-west to the south and east. In the south and east of the site the chalk was cut by an undated north–south aligned ditch, the position and alignment of which is close to that of the current boundary between two properties and it therefore probably represents an earlier boundary. Sealing the ditch was a subsoil, also undated, with thick layers of modern made ground above. In the north and west of the site extensive landscaping had resulted in significant truncation of the natural chalk which was overlain here by only a thin layer of undated topsoil.

Land adjacent to 62 St Peters Road, South Croydon, CR2 TQ 3266 6435 AOC (Catherine Edwards) evaluation Dec 2011 Jones Lang La Salle SPE11

Natural sand and gravels were present in all excavated test pits and the single trench. Only one test pit contained undisturbed subsoil, whilst the remainder appeared to have been truncated.

2 Lion Lodge, Spout Hill, New Addington, CR0 TQ 3712 6417 CA (Gill King) watching brief Dec 2011 EDI Builders Ltd LIO11

Monitoring of groundworks revealed that the central area of the site had been built up with modern soil, brick, tile and concrete made-ground deposits, perhaps dating from the late 19th- and 20th-century terracing of the garden area. Wall foundations and floors were recorded to the south of the Lodge building in the area previously understood to be a lean-to structure dating from the late 19th to early 20th centuries. Also revealed

was a small brick garden structure adjacent to the central east–west running garden wall: the structure was backfilled with three distinct fills, the earliest basal fill being late Victorian or early 20th century in date. This structure is first shown on the *c.* 1868 OS map series.

57–61 Sumner Road, Croydon, CR0 TQ 3161 6640 PCA (Ashley Pooley) evaluation April 2011 WGDP on behalf of Lambourn Contracts SUM11

Natural gravels were sealed by modern topsoil and made ground and cut by a series of 19th- and 20th-century features. The latter consisted of the construction cut for a cellar in the north of the site and a quarry pit truncated by an Anderson shelter on the south side of the site.

Land adjacent to 15 Tamworth Place, Croydon, CR0 TQ 3200 6560 SAS evaluation May 2011 Whiteoak Homes Ltd TMP11

One trench was excavated, revealing natural gravels and sub-soil, overlain by made ground and tarmac of 19th–20th-century date.

Land at 48–50 Tamworth Place, Croydon, CR0 TQ 3209 6565 SAS evaluation May 2011 Price Building Services Ltd TMW11

One trench was excavated, revealing natural gravels and sub-soil, overlain by made-ground of 19th–20th-century date.

EALING

Southall Manor, The Green, Southall, UB2 TQ 1248 7943 HCOLL (Karl Hulka) building recording Jan–Dec 2011 Ealing Borough Council SLM11

Work during 2011 aimed to document evidence for the broadly agreed chronology of development of the house and to identify areas where additional opening up were required in order to better understand or prove the sequence. In essence, the manor house is formed of ranges of differing dates, with the earliest parts being the main ‘hall house’, together with part of the northern range which formerly served as the kitchen, all dating to the latter part of the 16th century. The hall was of two storeys with a fireplace, chimney and adjacent staircase on the eastern side. The kitchen, now forming part of the long range running along the northern end of the house, appears to have been constructed as a two-storey building and most unusually is located adjacent to the solar or high end of the house. Shortly after the house and kitchen were finished, a short range connecting the two was constructed, named the link range. The next significant alteration to the house, for which evidence remains, appears to have been in the late 18th or early 19th centuries when the northern (kitchen) range was extended westwards. During the early to mid-19th century all the fabric below the roof structure of the link passage was replaced, along with the reconstruction of the original stair tower, both in stock brick, and this probably included the replacement of any remaining timber framing on this side of the original structure. During the later 19th century

additions were made to the eastern side of the building. The northern elevation of the house was radically changed and the two-storey red-brick wing was added to the eastern elevation some time after *c.* 1890. Shortly after the Great War the western end of the kitchen range was demolished as part of a road widening scheme. Further rebuilding was carried out during the mid to late 20th century in which the eastern end of the kitchen range, including the external chimney stack, was rebuilt in red brick.

Hanwell Locks, St Margaret’s Road, Hanwell, W7 TQ 3790 7220 SAS (Jeff Perry) evaluation Aug 2011, March 2012 Frenncastle Management Ltd HNL11

Four trenches were excavated across the site, revealing riverine sediments of sandy clay, the depth of which relate to an earlier course of the River Brent, rather than over bank flooding. This would suggest that the early course of the river was further north than previously thought. Above these deposits was made ground which contained the remains of the 19th-century metal works and later 20th-century warehouse.

London Power Tunnels, Western Tunnel Route, St John’s Wood Substation to Willesden Substation TQ 2135 8280 MOLA (Steve White) watching brief Apr 2011 National Grid NGU11

At Channel Gate Road NW10, four trial pits were monitored in advance of the excavation of a shaft as part of the London Power Tunnels, revealing only modern made ground. No archaeological deposits were observed and natural strata were not reached.

St Mary the Virgin Church, off Western Avenue, Perivale, UB6 TQ 1654 8277 PCA (Paul McGarrity) watching brief Oct 2011 London Borough of Ealing SMV11

The monitoring of the removal and repositioning of the church’s northwest boundary fence identified modern cement below topsoil.

ENFIELD

Deephams Sewage Treatment Plant, Ardra Road, Edmonton, N9 TQ 3577 9344 AOC (Stella Bicklemann) watching brief Dec 2010 – Jan 2011 GBM JV DST11

A single trench in the southern area of the site was excavated, revealing several phases of activity dated to the 16th–20th centuries. The earliest phase was the accumulation of an agricultural soil overlying natural sandy gravels which, although undated, is thought to be generally associated with the post-medieval period. A large boundary ditch and structure is dated to the 18th–19th centuries and believed to have been associated with part of the Deephams Farm complex known to have existed in the area. It is unlikely these features were in use for more than a century before they were either infilled or demolished as part of the early 20th-century landscaping prior to the construction of the modern sewage treat plant.

Deephams Sewage Works, Ardra Road, Edmonton, N9 TQ 3580 9450 OA (Elizabeth

FIELDWORK ROUND-UP

Stafford) watching brief Sept 2011 GBMJV Ltd DSE11

A watching brief was maintained on excavations for a new pumping shaft, revealing a well-preserved floodplain sequence of alluvial and organic silts overlying sandy gravels. It was sealed by 19th-century made-ground deposits associated with the construction of the sewage works. Two organic deposits of probable late Devensian (11000–13000 BP), were also identified within the Pleistocene gravels at a depth of 6m below ground level.

Broomfield Park, Southgate, N13 TQ 3030 9270 EAS (Martin Dearne) excavation, watching brief Dec 2011 London Borough of Enfield BPK11

Monitoring and limited excavation of two small evaluation trenches between standing gate piers at the western entrance to this early 18th-century Dutch-style water garden (now a public park), which is known to have Tudor origins and surrounds a badly fire-damaged manor house, identified the demolished 16th/early 17th-century buttressed west boundary wall of the garden. The standing early 18th-century gate piers had been built in construction trenches cut through it, but the gates had apparently been mounted on separate posts behind short stretches of brickwork (in the construction trenches) which supported pier reinforcements and a brick threshold for the main gates (both otherwise lain over the demolished wall). There was a possible hoggin surface below the modern tarmac.

Capel Manor Primary School, Bullsmoor Lane, Enfield, EN1 TQ 3458 9956 AS (Matthew Adams) evaluation April, Aug 2011 Capel Manor Primary School CMP11

Two trenches excavated in the first phase of work revealed numerous features cut into the natural brickearth, the earliest of which was a ditch containing pottery of 13th–15th century date, overlain by subsoil. A pit containing 15th–17th-century pottery was found and also a ditch of 16th–18th century date, the latter containing three sherds of residual medieval pottery. A horse burial of unknown date was discovered in one trench. The most recent feature was a wall constructed of 18th–early 20th-century brick. Four trenches excavated in the north section of the site revealed made ground of relatively recent date, directly overlying the natural brickearth and gravels, indicative of truncation during the construction of the school.

52 Ermine Side, Bush Hill Park, Enfield, EN1 TQ 3418 9592 EAS (Neil Pinchbeck) watching brief May 2011 Enfield Archaeological Society ERM11

Topsoil overlay 1970s building debris in an initial cutting for a small house extension. WC

Elsyng Palace, Forty Hall, Forty Hill, Enfield, EN2 TQ 3383 9885 EAS (Martin Dearne) excavation July 2011 London Borough of Enfield FXD11

Two further trenches in the vicinity of that excavated in 2010 (*LA 13* supp. 1 (2011) 12)

confirmed the identification of the 1.28 m wide robber trench for the south curtain wall of the Tudor and earlier palace (a Scheduled Monument) and sampled the brickearth courtyard surface to the south. The wall of the presumed half-timbered lean-to structure seen in 2010 was traced to a return which ran across the, here gravel-filled, robber trench, showing that it in fact belonged to an unsuspected phase of construction after palace demolition in *c.* 1657. Together with geophysical evidence, a freestanding rectangular building 25–28m by 6m, perhaps with an angled 6m long south-eastern extension, and abutted on the south by a curving raised gravel path, may be implied. A widespread gravel and tile fragment surface occupied the interior (and lay along the western exterior) of the main part of the building which might have been partitioned from the brickearth floored possible extension seen in 2010, along the line of the robber trench on a raised gravel bank, formerly interpreted as a path. All deposits and features were covered by only a thin topsoil.

Forty Hall, Forty Hill, Enfield, EN1 TQ 3365 9845 EAS (Martin Dearne) excavation, watching briefs Apr–Aug 2011 London Borough of Enfield FXA10

Completion of the excavation of a small courtyard (*LA 13* supp. 1 (2011) 12) added further details about its 19th-century use. Further small excavations within, and numerous drain cut watching briefs around and in the grounds of this Grade I listed Carolean manor house (in connection with the HLF funded refurbishment project by the London Borough of Enfield) were undertaken. Significant results included the location of further elements of a predecessor possible Tudor building identified in 2009 (*LA 12* supp. 3 (2010) 92). The construction of the hall was also studied and specific later changes (especially to the access to its basements) recorded. North of the hall there were significant remains of an early 17th-century forecourt (including an axial path to an earlier 17th-century projecting porch) fronting a road and boundary wall. Probably removed in the early 18th century, the forecourt was replaced by a western screening wall, and a midden developed behind it from *c.* 1700–1730. Later developments related to the remodelling of the area into approximately the form seen today and changes to surfacing and drain arrangements. East of the hall there was evidence for a series of episodes of landscaping. Major cuts and dumps retained by a wall encasing a water supply conduit created a large raised flat platform east of the hall in *c.* 1740. A terrace may have subsequently been created along the east façade, possibly late in the 18th century before early 19th-century dumping formed a more even slope near the hall which was altered into a raised terrace in 1897. South of the hall there was little earlier activity, but a widespread surface was lain, probably in the 1790s at the same time that a partly excavated privy block and integral cesspit

were built. Subsequent changes included its demolition, new roof drain installation in the early 19th century and the construction of a standing extension with associated services in 1897.

Holtwhite's Reservoir, Draper's Road, Enfield, EN2 TQ 3161 9763 PCA (Joanna Taylor) building recording April 2011 CgMs on behalf of Fairview New Homes Ltd HWR11

A building recording survey identified numerous repairs to the internal structures of the 19th-century reservoirs and many original fixtures and fittings, including valves, overflow and supply pipes and a depth gauge.

Churchfield Primary School, Latymer Road, Edmonton N9 TQ 3383 9413 AS (Zbigniew Pozorski) watching brief Aug–Sept 2011 London Borough of Enfield CPS11

Two test pits were monitored, revealing natural sandy clay overlain by made ground, and nine sample sections which revealed a modern pit cut into the natural clay.

61 Leighton Road, Bush Hill Park, Enfield, EN1 TQ 3410 9550 EAS (Martin Dearne) excavation, watching brief Mar–Dec 2011 Mr P Dennis LGH11

Evaluation excavation and subsequent monitoring on infill house construction at the south end of the known Roman settlement along the line of Ermine Street identified a (conceivably later 1st and) 2nd-century sequence of probable settlement boundary features with extensive rubbish dumping to the north and to a degree to the south. Two parallel ditches up to 1.6m wide and up to 0.42m deep were probably dug in the earlier 2nd century and a third broader, shallower modified natural gully to their north was also open at the time. The middle ditch contained significant proportions of vessels and part of a late Iron Age vessel, suggesting ritual activity. It and part of the northern ditch were filled and the southern gully partly silted when a possible bank, up to 3m wide, was constructed in *c.* mid-2nd century and probably gradually weathered, depositing hill-wash to the south. It was replaced, perhaps in the mid/late 2nd century, by a surface, part of which could have been the base for a new bank; if so it was flanked by an informal track on the north. All activity, including unstructured rubbish deposition to the north of the features, ceased after the 2nd century and the area developed a deep later Roman hill-wash, or possibly cultivation deposit, overlain by a medieval and later ploughsoil and modern topsoil.

Water main replacement works in the Lower Edmonton area, N9 TQ 3541 9360 CA (Gill King) watching brief Oct 2010 – Feb 2011 Thames Water Utilities Ltd TXF11

Approximately 283m of trenching was observed and recorded: modern road layers and made-ground deposits relating to the 20th-century residential development of the area.

GREENWICH

Crossrail: G1 Package 37, The Royal Arsenal Woolwich, SE18 TQ 4400 7900 MOLA

(Virgil Yendell, Graham Spurr) watching brief Mar–May 2011 Capita Symonds for Crossrail XSR11

Truncated natural sands were dissected in the west part of the site by a former stream channel which appears to have filled initially with Pleistocene soliflucted deposits and later in the Holocene with silty clays. The channel may have formed a focus for human activity from the Mesolithic through to the 17th century. The sands were overlain by substantial deposits of made ground, much of which probably derived from demolition of the former Royal Arsenal structures, dating from the 18th–20th centuries. These deposits were sealed by the modern ground surface.

Royal Artillery Barracks, Artillery Place, Woolwich, SE18 TQ 4295 7778 PCA (Sarah Barrowman) evaluation Jan–Feb 2011 Entec UK Ltd on behalf of the Olympics Delivery Authority ROY11

Natural gravels were sealed by subsoil and overlain by modern topsoil. In the north of the site a reinforced concrete and tarmac surface was uncovered and interpreted as having been associated with the former Defence Logistics Organisation facility.

Land adjacent to 4 Christchurch Way, SE10 TQ 3925 7838 ASE (Diccon Hart) May 2011 evaluation McCulloch Homes CKJ11

Natural sand was found to be sealed by alluvium above which was a layer of 18th–19th-century topsoil. This was overlain by 20th-century made ground.

Greenwich Foundation for the Old Royal Naval College, 2 Cutty Sark Gardens, Greenwich, SE10 TQ 3834 7785 MOLA (Julian Bowsher, Heather Knight, Guy Cockin) watching brief Oct 2011 Greenwich Foundation for the Old Royal Naval College GRN11

A trench was excavated on the interior of a Victorian cast iron fence in the north-west corner of the Naval College grounds. This revealed a 'garden soil' deposit containing fragments of ceramic building material, slate, mortar and 19th-century pottery. At the east end of the trench, a series of steel bolts attached to a bar which led into an iron cage, are interpreted as part of 20th-century reinforcements to the river wall. Two trees around the gate at the north-west corner of the site were removed, but no archaeological material was recovered from the topsoil around them. In an unrelated piece of work carried out beneath the eastern steps leading to the courtyard of the King William Building, an attempt to put an air vent beneath the steps uncovered a dump of late 19th-century rubbish which had to be cleared before work could continue. This included sports shoes, tennis balls, wine bottles and glasses, plates and cups (some bearing the emblem of the Royal Naval College), ceramic jam and pickle jars, and a number of medicine bottles and phials with their paper labels still attached. Other notable finds were the remains of several bowler hats and many clay tobacco pipes, including one with moulded decoration depicting the Great Exhibition of 1862.

Eltham Swimming Baths (former), Eltham Hill, SE9 TQ 4242 7451 MOLA (Andrew Westman, James Wright, Jessica Bryan) standing building survey, watching brief Sept, Dec 2011 Willmott Dixon on behalf of London and Quadrant Housing Association ELT11

Eltham Baths was built in 1938–39 by the Metropolitan Borough of Woolwich (Herbert Tee, borough architect) and contained a large swimming pool (30m by 12m) with seating for 320 spectators and a small pool (18m by 9m) for learners. The separate halls for the pools were in a Modernist style, with brick walls, high brick gables and shallow-pitched tile roofs concealing central roof lights. All interiors were tiled in subdued colours. The main entrance on Eltham Hill, under a brick tower with geometrical decoration, led to the large pool, which could be covered and the hall used for boxing matches, concerts, etc. A second entrance led to the small pool, while the basement contained changing rooms and services. A hydrotherapy pool for disabled people was added in 1968. The building was closed in 2008 and demolished in 2011. A subsequent watching brief revealed truncated natural sand and gravel beneath the foundations of the swimming pool. In the north part of the site, a backfilled gravel pit of 18th-century date was recorded, together with deposits which were probably associated with houses situated on the site during the 19th century and the construction of the baths in the 20th century.

Roman Temple, Olympic Equestrian Cross-Country Course, Greenwich Park, SE10 TQ 3928 7741 MOLA (Stratascan) geophysical survey May 2011 GWC10

Following work in 2010 (*LA 13* supp. 1 (2011) 14), a geophysical survey was carried out to locate culverts or conduits at risk of collapse. A few anomalies were located but cross-referencing these with radar and electromagnetic datasets suggests that most of them are likely to be underground services. Some features may warrant further investigation but are probably not culverts or conduits.

Blackheath Gate, Greenwich Park, SE10 TQ 3922 7683 AOC (Les Capon) building recording Oct 2011 Royal Parks BLA11

The Blackheath gates were recorded. They date from the 1800s and are of iron; the supporting piers are constructed of brick and stone, their capstones damaged, presumably by vehicle strikes. Only one of the six piers is original, all others having been rebuilt in the 20th century following vehicle strikes.

Circus Gate: Greenwich Park, Greenwich, SE10 TQ 3851 7744 MOLA (Tim Braybrooke, Julian Bowsher) watching brief Mar–Apr 2011 LOCOG CIR11

Two test pits were excavated immediately south and west of Park Row Gate and one immediately west of The Avenue close to Circus Gate to locate existing cabling and previously installed ducting for new cabling. Natural gravels were observed beneath modern deposits but no archaeological features or deposits were recorded. A second

phase of work involved one test pit and one trench excavated to install cable ducting beneath the north-west end of the Avenue, towards St Mary's Gate and uphill south-east towards the Observatory. Natural gravels were observed, cut by a small pit containing post-16th-century building material and by two shallow and undated ditch or gully fragments. They were sealed by modern make-up and tarmac. A further test pit, opened to expose the water mains across the south part of the historic Parterre, revealed colluvium beneath modern dumps and topsoil.

London cable car route, London Boroughs of Newham and Greenwich, South Station Borehole, East Parkside and Peninsula Square (junction of), SE10 TQ 4011 8069 (north) to TQ 3947 7974 (south) QUEST (Rob Batchelor) geoarchaeological fieldwork Feb 2011 – Jan 2012 AOC (for Mott MacDonald / Scott Wilson) CAB11

Geoarchaeological fieldwork, deposit modelling, assessment and analysis were carried out on the cable car route which extends across the Thames from Royal Victoria Dock, London Borough of Newham to adjacent to the O2, London Borough of Greenwich. The results have revealed a sequence of Shepperton Gravel overlain by peat and alluvium, capped by varying thicknesses of made ground. The combined records indicate that during the Early to Middle Holocene, the Shepperton Gravel was progressively buried beneath alluvium and peat deposits of the River Thames. The main period of peat formation commenced around 6000 cal BP and continued until c. 3000 cal BP. This surface was overlain by an Upper Alluvium of estuarine origin. The results of the analysis indicate large similarities in the palaeoecological record of the two sequences analysed. However, during the period of peat formation, there were specific important changes in both the wetland and dryland vegetation cover: firstly, the decline of elm woodland, secondly the colonisation and decline of yew woodland, and thirdly an apparent expansion of lime woodland. No definitive indications of human activity were recorded on the site, but two aspects were noted as potentially significant: the presence of a topographic high towards the north-west of the site which may have been suitable for human activity, and changes in the vegetation composition on the dry land around the time of peat inundation (c. 3000 cal BP).

Eaglesfield Park Pond, Eaglesfield Park, Eaglesfield Road, Shooters Hill, SE18 TQ 4390 7665 PCA (Guy Seddon) watching brief Nov 2011 J B Riney & Co EPP11

The monitoring of excavations during the renovation of an historic pond – the Lily Pond – identified natural sand, sealed by subsoil and overlain by late 19th- to early 20th-century made ground and topsoil.

50 Lombard Wall, Charlton, SE7 TQ 4082 7900 QUEST (Dan Young, Rob Batchelor) geoarchaeological evaluation Oct 2011 – Feb 2012 CgMs Consulting LBW11

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Four geoarchaeological boreholes were put down across the site at selected locations. Combined with previous geotechnical records, a model of the sub-surface stratigraphy indicates a sequence of Shepperton Gravel overlain by sands and organic sands, alluvium (including peat) and made ground. The Shepperton Gravel undulates across the site from the north down to its centre. Assessment of three boreholes indicates that peat accumulation began during the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age to Middle Bronze Age. Possible evidence for human activity on the gravel islands is indicated in boreholes towards the centre and south of the site, while the presence of yew towards the north provides new evidence for its expansion and decline in this part of the Lower Thames Valley.

National Maritime Museum East Car Park (BT Cable Trench), Park Row, SE10 TQ 3877 7776 MOLA (Heather Knight) watching brief Feb 2011 LOCOG PAR11

A watching brief on the excavation of a cable trench in the entrance way from the north vehicle gateway in Park Row revealed an undated clay silt deposit cut by three courses of brick footing constructed from unfrogged bricks. They appeared to be the footing for a boundary wall shown on the ground plan of Greenwich Hospital Schools (founded 1807) published in 1875. The wall was demolished when the current gateway was constructed in 1930. The make-up layer beneath the tarmac of the entrance way included granite sets, occasional blocks of sandstone or green limestone, and yellow frogged bricks. This may be debris from the demolition of the buildings along the eastern boundary of the site in the 1930s. The excavation of three connection pits exposed only an undated clay silt deposit beneath modern make-up and tarmac.

Land adjacent to St Joseph's Community Centre, Pelton Road, SE10 TQ 3920 7830 ASE (Diccon Hart) May 2011 McCulloch Homes PEJ11

Natural sand was found sloping down from north to the south, and suggesting that the site occupies the southern slope of a localised rise in the underlying gravel, perhaps representing an eyot or similar topographic feature. Two features cut into the gravel which may have been irregular pits or, alternatively, natural features caused by root disturbance. Though undated, these may represent evidence for activity peripheral to a known Bronze Age trackway recorded some 100m to the north of the site. These features were sealed by a thick layer of alluvium which was in turn overlain by a layer of garden soil of 16th–18th-century date. Cut through this garden soil was a brick-lined cess pit of 18th–19th-century date which probably lay within the backyard of a contemporary dwelling fronting Pelton Road. The entire sequence was capped with a layer of 20th-century made ground.

Crossrail South East Section, Plumstead to Abbey GI works, Abbey Wood, SE2 TQ 46115 78925 (centre point) OA (Elizabeth

Stafford) watching brief and purposive geoarchaeological boreholes Sept–Oct 2011 Parsons Brinckerhoff ABW11

An archaeological watching brief was maintained on geotechnical ground works along the proposed new track works between Plumstead and Abbey Wood stations. No archaeological features or deposits were identified during the works, but a sequence of alluvial and peat deposits were recorded underneath 1–2m of made ground. The Pleistocene terrace gravels were mapped at 1.5m in the east and progressively became deeper further west, until dropping off significantly at Abbey Wood station to a depth of 10m. Four purposive geoarchaeological boreholes were taken through the floodplain sequence to help assess the archaeological, palaeoenvironmental and dating potential of the proposed route.

Water main replacement works in the vicinity of Plumstead High Street and Invermore Place, SE18 TQ 4532 7859, TQ 4440 7870 CA (Gill King) watching brief Jan–Oct 2011 Morrison Utility Services TXH11

This work recorded existing road surfaces and modern hardcore or concrete bedding overlying made-ground deposits in some areas, service disturbance and backfill, and natural deposits (sandy-gravels) in other areas. The remains of one Victorian coal cellar were observed on the southern side of Plumstead Road, at the junction with Villas Road, reflecting the earlier building frontage along Plumstead Road. Various layers of 19th–20th-century made-ground deposits were observed in the trenching in the roads to the north of Plumstead High Street, and reflect the late 19th-century development of this area. The recovery of small pieces of ceramic building material from trenching along Plumstead High Street, dated c. 1450–1800, reflects the earlier activity along the High Street (the original centre of Plumstead). The natural deposits of sandy gravel were most obviously noticed in the Invermore Place area.

Repository Road outside the main gate of the Royal Artillery Barracks, Repository Road, Woolwich, SE18 TQ 4289 7846 AB (Andy Brockman, at the request of the Defence Infrastructure Organisation, Historic Environment Team) excavation June 2011 Shoreham Aircraft Museum WOO11

Shoreham Aircraft Museum excavated the crash site of Spitfire X4273 (Pilot Officer Robin Macgregor Waterston, killed) under a Ministry of Defence excavation licence. The Spitfire crashed at c. 18.22hrs on 31st August 1940, outside the main gate of the Royal Artillery Barracks, Woolwich. The crash site was identified by triangulation of witness statements and documentary records. Excavation of a trench, which was pervaded by the smell of fuel products, revealed natural sand approximately 0.80m below the current road surface. This was sealed in the north of the trench by metallurgy which is interpreted as the 1940s road. In the south of the trench a lens of clean sand and

redeposited burnt material probably represented the northernmost backfill of the impact crater. It was sealed by the metallised surface and modern black tarmac of the modern road below which, and cutting all earlier deposits, was a ferrous service pipe aligned north–west–south–east. The western half of the pipe had been redirected downwards to fit into a second pipe aligned north–south, parallel with the eastern edge of the road. No material definitely belonging to the aircraft was recorded. From the evidence it seems that the aircraft crashed immediately south of the 2011 trench, and the crash, while violent and accompanied by fire, was not vertical, which made the subsequent clear-up of debris easier; it is suggested that the bulk of the aircraft was recovered by the authorities and that other associated material was taken by the public as souvenirs or relics.

Crossrail Station Box, The Royal Arsenal, Plumstead Road (off), Woolwich, SE18 TQ 4395 7900 OA (Dan Sykes) watching brief and strip, map and record excavation Sept–Dec 2011 Berkeley Homes Ltd RAW11

The remains of a series of buildings relating to the historic development of the site were recorded across the area. These remnants of buildings consisted of foundations, structures and subterranean services that had survived previous remediation and demolition episodes on the site. Towards the western end of the site intact floor surfaces and internal features of a range of buildings labelled as Officers' Quarters/Official Residences on historic maps (1749–1930s) were revealed. The intact internal floor surfaces of this semi-basemented building survived as they were considerably lower than the ground floor levels of surrounding structures where more significant truncation had occurred. This residential area was bordered to the east and south by a curtain wall. The lower level of the construction of these buildings may be due to the presence of an ancient palaeochannel, which underlies them and crosses the site from south to north in this location. The approximate extent and upper levels of this feature were investigated and will be the subject of further work in 2012. The footings of a 'Pattern Room' building and substantial associated drainage culverts and tanks, as well as the base of a Water Tower and the remains of police barracks, were recorded. These structures can be identified on historic maps dating from the 19th century. At the eastern extent of the site two further historic buildings were recorded, both retaining elements relating to industrial processes. To the north the southernmost parts of Gunnery Terrace were investigated, and to the south a similarly north–west–south–east oriented building of unknown function present on the site from c. 1845 until the 1930s was recorded. A significant find of three decommissioned naval cannons originally dating from 1834 to the late 1850s was made in this area where they had been set into a concrete machine base. The natural gravel was revealed extensively across the

site but it had been truncated by the activity in the post-medieval period. WC

Royal Military Repository, Napier Lines/Ha-Ha Road site, Woolwich, SE18 TQ 4262 7791 AOC (Les Capon, Catherine Edwards, Paul Fitz) building recording, watching brief Jan–Nov 2011 RPS NAR10

Building recording was undertaken on two 1940s air-raid shelters at the Ha-Ha Road site, an assessment of ten other buildings relating to the military use of the site for Signals Experimental Establishment and later AWRE Woolwich. The watching brief revealed evidence for the Napier Lines system in the form of 19th–20th-century wall remains. One item recovered was a cannon from the Napoleonic period.

Equestrian Skills Centre, 341 Shooters Hill, Welling, DA16 TQ 4458 7637 AOC (Les Capon) evaluation Dec 2011 Design and Projects Group Greenwich Property ESC11

The excavation of 8 trenches revealed planting pits and agricultural soils, confirming the known agricultural use of the site since the mid-19th century.

Land at Stockwell Street, SE10 TQ 3841 7756 PCA (Sarah Barrowman) excavation July–Sept 2011 CgMs Consulting on behalf of the University of Greenwich SKQ10

Following an evaluation in 2010 (*LA 13* supp. 1 (2011) 15) excavations revealed natural gravels and sands, with areas of brickearth, sealed by medieval to post-medieval ploughsoil. A small number of medieval pits and ditches were recorded, together with 17th–19th-century pits and ditches which are likely to represent small-scale agricultural or horticultural activity. Extensive structural remains of the 19th-century malthouse that once dominated the site were encountered, including the base of one of the early kilns. A series of 18th–19th-century brick-lined wells and soakaways were also recorded; they contained artefacts that appear to have been mostly associated with the adjacent public house, for example, wine bottles, drinking vessels, beakers and jugs. Modern made ground and levelling layers sealed features and deposits.

Water main replacement works in the vicinity of Stockwell Street and King William Walk, SE10 TQ 3842 7767 CA (Geoff Potter) watching brief May–Aug 2011 Morrison MGJV TXP11

Most trenching exposed typical sequences of the existing road layer overlying made ground and service related deposits. The made-ground deposits consisted of mixed gravels and silts, some containing 19th-century brick fragments, probably reflecting the development of the area during this period. In the middle section of King William Walk the arched concrete roof of a tunnel, representing the underground section of the mainline railway between Greenwich and Maze Hill, was observed. At the northern end of Stockwell Street several sherds of 15th–late 16th-century pottery were recovered from a sealed dump deposit.

Thames Cable Car Project (South Tower

Main), SE10 TQ 3957 7988 AOC (Chris Clarke) walkover survey Sept 2011 Mott MacDonald CAC11

The walkover survey consisted of a visual survey of a 20m radius area forming the footprint for the south cable car tower. No archaeological features were observed.

see also North Tower Main, Newham

Kidbrooke Village (Phase 2a), Tudway Road, Kidbrooke, SE3 TQ 4123 7539 MOLA (Portia Askew) watching brief Feb–Apr 2011 Berkeley Homes (Urban Renaissance) Limited KBV10

Following work in 2010 (*LA 13* supp. 1 (2011) 15), a watching brief carried out during topsoil strip, ground reduction and the excavation of foundation and drainage trenches, revealed natural clay across the site. This was overlain by demolition rubble in the service trenches while layers of sand, gravel, clinker and fine rubble, dated to late 19th and/or early 20th-century, were present elsewhere. The site appears to have been the repository for a considerable amount of post-Second World War demolition material. No evidence was found for the early/mid-20th-century RFC/RAF depot documented on the site.

Air Raid Shelter, Waverley Road, Plumstead, SE18 TQ 4438 7817 PCA (Malcolm Gould) building recording Feb–Mar 2011 Mulberry Building Developers WVL11

In 1939 the Metropolitan Water Board awarded a contract for the construction of 13 air raid shelters to the Mono Concrete Co. Ltd, a company specialising in the manufacture of pre-cast concrete arch-type air raid shelters, whilst 12 “sets of covers” and 12 doors were ordered from Dawnays Ltd, presumably acquired in order to provide additional blast-proof protection for the occupants of the shelters. A building survey determined that the Waverley Road shelter was one of those built in 1939 and that it was constructed in a phased manner, with the main arched chamber built first and the entrance passages, with flat concrete roofs and brick side walls, being erected slightly later. Documentary research established that Mono Concrete Ltd were only contracted to build the arch, whilst the concrete floor and secondary works were to be completed by the Board’s own staff. The shelter also exhibited a rare combination of surviving original features, including bench seating, electric lighting, toilet cubicles (one still fitted with its original urinal trough) and air vents in the walls and ceiling. The vents could be sealed by the insertion of a metal plate which could be tightened in place with wing nuts, presumably sealing the shelter in the event of an attack using poison gas.

Woolwich Station, 12, 14–16 Gunnery Terrace, SE18 TQ 4408 7900 MOLA (Andrew Westman, Jez Taylor) standing building survey, watching brief May–Jun 2011 Berkeley Homes PLC WLS11

A group of four contiguous buildings, recorded before demolition, are shown on a plan of the 1870s in the southeast part of Woolwich Arsenal, referred to as ‘Building 7’

and later as ‘C22–24’ and ‘C26–27’. They were large, single-storey brick buildings with wrought-iron or steel-framed pitched roofs and timber window frames. One building, two bays wide, had two roofs, the valley between them being supported by a wrought-iron lattice girder on cast-iron columns. The oldest building was originally a smithy, documented c. 1867, with additions of c. 1900 and shortly after 1931, mainly forges. No original fixtures survived. Later an upper floor and some internal partitions were inserted in some parts of the buildings, and the roof coverings were replaced. Their most recent uses (after the Arsenal closed) were as a carpenter’s furniture workshop and showroom, and a warehouse for a mail-order company. A watching brief was subsequently carried out on six test pits in the car park adjacent to Plumstead Road and two to the east of the car park, south of Gunnery Terrace. Of the six test pits within the car park, one contained natural gravels sealed by two undated sandy layers which were in turn overlain by ground-raising deposits of probable 18th- or 19th-century date. These were cut by a brick culvert of similar date, beneath 19th–20th-century made ground and the modern tarmac. In another, the natural layers were cut by a 19th-century brick wall footing, probably associated with the expansion of the Royal Arsenal, sealed by Victorian or modern made ground and modern tarmac. In the others, natural gravels were sealed by modern made ground, services and the present car park surface. In the two test pits located to the south of Gunnery Terrace, one revealed natural gravels overlain by a partly exposed 19th-century brick wall or footing, the other contained natural gravels sealed by a backfilled Victorian basement. In both cases, modern made ground and tarmac completed the sequence.

Woolwich Town Centre UKPN Cable Trench, Shooters Hill, SE3 TQ 4164 7699 MOLA (Steve White) watching brief Nov 2011 UK Power Networks WTC11

Monitoring of a utilities trench excavated across Shooters Hill road revealed modern deposits beneath the present road surface.

HACKNEY

Bishopsgate to Clifton Street UKPN Cable Trench, Bishopsgate, Clifton Street, EC2 TQ 3339 8198 MOLA (Andy Daykin) watching brief Jan–Dec 2011 UK Power Networks BTZ10

See also City of London and Tower Hamlets

30 Curtain Road, Hewett Street, Hearn Street (land bounded by), EC2 TQ 3328 8219 MOLA (Heather Knight) evaluation Oct 2011 Starprop LLP CUR11

Three trenches were excavated, revealing an intact sequence of development from the 16th–19th centuries. Documentary and cartographic sources from the 18th century suggested that the site was the location of The Curtain playhouse, built in 1577. The evaluation revealed the presence of external post pads, masonry structures, an internal

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sloping gravel yard surface (dated to 1580–1650) and an unusual arched brick threshold, all of which are characteristic of playhouse architecture and strongly suggest that the remains are those of *The Curtain*. Later brick floors may represent a re-use of the playhouse structure as a tenement in the mid- to late 17th century and a knucklebone floor edged with brick and laid c. 1630–1680 may also be part of this re-use. Brick foundations dated to the late 17th–early 18th centuries may relate to buildings shown on a map of 1745. These structures appear to have been demolished in the second half of the 18th century and new walls of this period were recorded which appear to belong to buildings which stood in Horse and Groom Yard. The depth of dumped material from this period (1.5m deep) found against the cellar walls would suggest that the cellar space was created by bringing in waste material to raise the ground rather than digging down into existing deposits. The latest deposit identified was the 19th-century cobbled surface of Horse and Groom Yard. All of the 16th- and 17th-century remains were left *in situ*. Natural deposits were not reached.

Hoxton Hall, 130 (128A) Hoxton Street, N1 TQ 3329 8318 MOLA (Louise Fowler) watching brief June 2011 Hoxton Hall HXL11 Monitoring of a geotechnical pit revealed natural brickearth and gravel beneath the basement slab of the existing building.

66–68 Paul Street, EC4 TQ 3032 8242 AOC (Catherine Edwards) watching brief Dec 2011 RPS Planning and Development PAU11 A watching brief was carried out during ground reduction on the proposed basement area of the new development. Natural gravel and sandy clay was observed, overlaid by several metres of made ground. A 19th-century brick-lined structure and walls were recorded.

Principal Place, Worship Street, EC2 TQ 3333 8208 MOLA (Andy Daykin) watching brief, standing building survey Dec 2011 Hammerson UK Properties PLC PPL11 Previous work had been carried out on parts of this site in 2001 (*LA 10* supp. 1 (2002) 12 (HES01)) and in 2007 (*LA 12* supp. 1 (2007) 15–16 (NGE07)). Standing building recording was carried out on a single-storey late 19th-century building on Worship Street relating to the railway sidings on the site, a four-storey building of similar date and unknown former use on the corner of Curtain Road and Hearn Street and the 19th-century brick arches immediately west of the railway running under Shoreditch High Street. Following the standing buildings survey and the demolition of existing buildings and structures, excavations took place in the south-east part of the site. Areas in-between walls which formed part of the 19th-century railway viaduct were excavated, exposing remains of 18th- and 19th-century date, including cesspits and drainage and yard surfaces, together with remains relating to the early 19th-century Worship Street gas works. These were buried

by 19th-century demolition deposits with 19th/20th-century deposits and concrete above. WC

Water main replacement works in the vicinity of Regent's Canal and Shepherdess Walk, N1 TQ 3256 8314 CA (Gill King) watching brief March 2011 & ongoing Thames Water Utilities Ltd TXB11

This work recorded mid-19th-century and later made ground and fills, the more recent material often relating to existing services. The remains of one pre-war underground toilet (tiled wall, etc) was uncovered and some earlier post-medieval pottery. WC

HAMMERSMITH & FULHAM

Olympia Exhibition and Conference Centre: West Hall, Blythe Road, West Kensington, W14 TQ 2430 7900 PCA (Emily Bates) watching brief Feb–Apr 2011 Sir Robert McAlpine Limited on behalf of Earls Court & Olympia Group Ltd OLY11

Natural brickearth was overlain by 19th-century made ground. Toward the south-west of the site a layer of 18th–19th-century agricultural soil, possibly associated with the 18th-century Royal Vineyard Nursery, was recorded below the 19th-century made ground. Possible evidence of brick manufacturing was also revealed both in the east and west of the site in the form of deposits of burnt clay and crushed bricks. The remnants of two 19th-century cellars were identified towards the south of the site, whilst to the east evidence for a late 19th-century cellar of the Main Hall was revealed. The original brick floor of the West Hall was also recorded during the initial removal of the site's concrete slab.

20 Daves Road, Fulham, SW6 TQ 2510 7730 AOC (Chris Clarke) evaluation May 2011 Sandwood Design & Build Ltd DAW11 One trench was excavated in which 19th-century made ground was found overlying the natural sandy clay. Evidence of late 19th-century brick foundations were noted, apparently demolished in the latter half of the 20th century.

Old Oak Common Train Maintenance Depot, Old Oak Common Lane, NW10 TQ 2174 8238 OA/Gifford (Jon Gill, Jon Boothroyd) building recording Jan–Oct 2011 Crossrail Ltd XSU10

Recording of Old Oak Common train maintenance depot, an Edwardian locomotive and carriage works originally conceived for the Great Western Railway, was completed (*LA 13* supp. 1 (2011) 17). A number of historic items salvaged during the demolition for re-use were also recorded. Monitoring of utility-tracing trial trenches allowed the ground formation of the works to be understood, and items including GWR-branded tableware discarded during the life of the depot were also recovered.

7–15 Vanston Place, SW6 TQ 2519 7738 PCA (Malcolm Gould) standing building recording Jan 2011 CgMs Consulting VAN11 The original fittings and features of the early 20th-century cupola topped tower were recorded prior to its demolition.

Fulham Reach, Winslow Road, W6 TQ 2329 7797 MOLA (Hana Lewis) evaluation, watching brief Nov–Dec 2011 St George Ltd WIN11

Two open areas were monitored during the watching brief, revealing 19th- and 20th-century walls and structures, including tanks and wells, cut into natural gravels across the site. Walls associated with either a distillery, which had occupied the north area of the site from the first half of the 19th century, or 20th-century terrace houses, were uncovered. In the south area of the site, wells, chambers and brick footings of a sugar-refining factory, located here since the 1870s, were found. WC

HARINGEY

Lordship Lane, Recreation Ground, Lordship Lane, N22 TQ 3253 9019 NPS (Nigel Page) watching brief May 2011 Haringey Borough Council LLG11

Excavations for a new channel of the Moselle River were monitored because the adjacent boating lake is recorded as being a possible medieval moated site. A number of land drains were exposed above London Clay and beneath topsoil. One or two of the drains had been backfilled with material that included what appeared to be industrial waste from some form of kiln, together with modern pottery. The drains are likely to all be of 20th-century date, with most contemporary with the original preparation of the area prior to the laying out of the park or later. It is considered more feasible that the boating lake had been a decorative feature in the grounds of Downhills, a former mansion house on Downhill Park Road.

26 North Road, Highgate, N6 TQ 2834 8760 CA (Emma Jeffery) evaluation Feb–July 2011 Highgate School NOR11

Many post-medieval features were uncovered, including some related to the 17th–19th-century buildings on the site (two small brick floors and remains of an outbuilding) and evidence for backyard activity (bedding trenches, drains, soakaways, wells and rubbish pits) – all with associated finds and all reflecting the development of the site from the early 17th century. The remains of a late 16th-century brick clamp was also uncovered, thought to have produced the bricks for the first Highgate School buildings (the chapel and school house), c. 1578. Finally, a series of features, possibly ditches or trenches, were uncovered – they may have been bedding trenches or garden features, or possibly part of the eastern boundary of the Bishop of London's medieval hunting park which supposedly stood in this area. However, no dating evidence was recovered from these features, such that they cannot be definitely identified or dated.

Water main replacement works in Page Green Common, Seven Sisters, N15 TQ 3372 8898 CA (Letty ten-Harkel) watching brief Aug–Sept 2011 Optimise TXR11

Natural clay was observed in most of the monitored pits and trenches, overlain by a truncated subsoil containing fragments of

possibly 19th-century pottery. A dump of clay, presumably deposited when Ashmount Road and associated houses were constructed in the late 19th century, was also observed in one pit. Above these were modern topsoil and/or made ground and service backfill deposits.

Water main replacement works in the vicinity of St Paul's Road, Shelbourne Road and Lansdowne Road, Tottenham, N17 TQ 3443 9084 CA (Geoff Potter) watching brief May–July 2011 Thames Water Utilities Ltd TXL11

Monitoring of ground works exposed modern road layers over truncated subsoils, presumably of late 19th century date, and truncated natural clays. The exposed sequence suggests the entire area was stripped and levelled prior to road construction.

596–606 Tottenham High Road, N17 TQ 3393 9038 LP (Cornelius Barton) evaluation March 2011 Barnes Webster and Son TTH11

Five trenches were excavated, revealing natural clay with modern make-up deposits, indicating that the site had been truncated during the previous development.

Tottenham Borough Control, Town Hall Approach Road, Tottenham, N15 TQ 3351 8935 ASE (Justin Russell, Maggie Henderson) building recording March 2011 CgMs Consulting THT11

The project comprised the recording of an underground structure, located below a disused council depot at the rear of Tottenham Town Hall and intended for use by the Tottenham Borough Control in the event of a nuclear strike. The Control centre consists of a rectangular subsurface structure with 11 rooms located either side of a central corridor, running north to south. There were originally two means of access, the main entrance to the south, which consisted of a covered passage and stairwell, (now demolished and blocked) and an emergency exit hatch in the north-west. The main stairwell, visible in plan on the surface, is dog-legged to act as bomb-blast protection. The structure sits beneath a large concrete platform, some 35m², which is raised above the surrounding ground level by 1m. Room 9, the Information Room, would have contained telephones and radio sets in each of the five booths. In the Operations Room (Room 8 and the heart of the Borough Control) information would have been disseminated by the controller and instructions issued to the relevant Civil Defence sector. Room 11, due to its position beside the main entrance, was likely to have been the Liaison Room. When not on duty, staff would retire either to a rest room (Room 1) or to Rooms 2 and 3, which probably represented male and female dormitories. Bunk beds on the north and south walls could have provided for up to eight people in each room. Room 1 possibly doubled as a rest room and storage area. The Tottenham Borough Control bunker became obsolete only a few years after construction and was probably only able to support its occupants

in isolation for a few days, particularly as it was without adequate measures to counter radiation.

Tottenham Town Hall, Town Hall Approach Road (land at), Haringey, N15 TQ 3353 8936 PCA (Shane Maher) evaluation Feb 2011 CgMs on behalf of United House TOT11

Natural brickearth was cut, in the north of the site, by a late Bronze Age – early Iron Age pit. Towards the centre of the site an 18th-century boundary ditch and a wall, both north–south aligned, were recorded and interpreted as property boundaries as depicted on the 1798 Wyburd map. Possible contemporary garden features were observed to the west of the wall and to the east of the ditch. To the south-east an undated posthole, containing remnants of a timber post, cut a possible 16th–18th-century pit or ditch. 20th-century activity in the form of the remains of a railway siding, observed in the southeast of the site, an air raid shelter and modern service runs, had truncated or disturbed earlier deposits. Modern made ground and subsoil sealed the site.

HARROW

Repair garage, rear of 65 Bridge Street, Pinner, HA5 TQ 1196 8967 AS (Zbigniew Pozorski) evaluation June 2011 David Kann Associates BRI11

Two trenches were excavated, revealing the natural clay and gravel overlain by made ground which contained fragments of modern material. There was little evidence of truncation. The contemporary use of the site as a garage contaminated the central and southern part of the site with oil.

The Green, Byron Hill Road, London Road, High Street (bounded by), Harrow on the Hill, HA2 TQ 1516 8704 HADAS excavation Aug 2011 Harrow Hill Trust HHG11

HADAS carried out a small excavation on the site of the King's Head gantry with the objective of seeing whether there was any evidence of older gantries because it is believed that gantries have stood on the site for many centuries. The natural sands and clays of Bagshot Beds was reached at about 0.30m and the foundations of a mid-19th-century gantry were exposed, their date confirmed by artefacts recovered. A large square of pitch may indicate the remains of an older gantry.

Harrow School, Art & Leaf School, Uxbridge Road, Harrow, HA5 TQ 1537 8751 AS (Zbigniew Pozorski) evaluation Aug 2011 Kenneth W Reed & Associates HRR11

Two trenches were excavated in the north of the site, where truncation appears to have taken place: natural silty clay was overlain by several layers associated with modern construction or demolition. In one trench a layer of modern rubble was found to contain a small quantity of early modern glass and china.

HAVERING

Beam Reach 5, Marsh Way, Rainham, RM13 TQ 5069 8252 MOLA (Graham Spurr) evaluation April 2011 Spen Hill Developments Ltd BMR11

An examination of ten geoarchaeological boreholes, running broadly east to west across the site, was undertaken in order to recover a complete sequence of Holocene floodplain deposits. An undulating gravel topography of channels and promontories was revealed, a legacy of the Pleistocene Thames and possibly former courses of the River Beam and other tributaries which were likely to have formed an important part of the prehistoric landscape by providing routes of access into the wetland areas of the Thames. The gravel was covered by early Holocene sands and clays. Peats representing the remnants of an alder dominated floodplain forest dating to the Late Mesolithic/early Neolithic period were observed. Estuarine muds were present in the sequence as sea levels changed and the Thames at this location became subject to tidal influences during the early Bronze Age. This was all sealed by modern concrete and brick rubble. Although no direct evidence was found of human occupation, this landscape would have formed the environs of the river terrace to the north where significant archaeological sites are known to be located.

Merchant Waste Treatment Plant, Ferry Lane, Frog Island, Rainham, RM13 TQ 5125 8091 PCA (Alexander Pullen) watching brief Jan 2011 Capita Symonds MER11

The monitoring of the excavation of twelve geotechnical boreholes found natural gravel overlain by alluvial deposits, the lower levels of which contained various accumulations of organic peaty material. Modern made ground sealed the natural deposits.

Harold Wood Hospital, Gubbins Lane, Romford, RM3 TQ 5420 9035 PCA (Neil Hawkins) strip & map exercise Jun–Jul 2011 CgMs Consulting on behalf of Countryside properties Ltd HWP07

Following previous evaluations further work was undertaken in three areas, including some where earlier trenches were examined in 2002 (*LA 10* supp. 2 (2003) 44 (LTE02)) and 2008 (*LA 12* supp. 2 (2009), 59). Further evidence of various phases of late prehistoric field systems and settlement were revealed; it consisted of extensive linear and curvilinear ditches, a small number of pits and some possible postholes. Pottery from these features has been provisionally dated to Late Bronze Age to the Late Iron Age, although some may represent early Romano-British forms. Also recovered from several of the features were fragments of burnt clay and daub, some of which had wattle impressions in them. A small number of 18th- and 19th-century features were recorded, including two pits and a series of shallow linear features which most likely represent agricultural activity during this period, when the site would have lain as open arable fields and pasture land.

M25 Section 4C: Clay Tye Hill Pond 1787, Clay Tye Hill Road, Upminster, RM14 TQ 5890 8666 OA (Steve Lawrence) excavation May 2011 Skanska Balfour Beatty M25-02011 The site was excavated in three phases and

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incorporated areas on both the east and west sides of the M25. In the first phase, incorporating an area of 0.94ha, the overburden was removed to the underlying gravel. No archaeological features were encountered. The second phase comprised a strip excavated along the eastern side of the motorway: again, no archaeological deposits were recorded on removal of overburden to the natural clay and gravels. The final area, located on the western side of the motorway, showed a high level of truncation caused by earthworks and a modern drainage ditch related to the M25. Overburden was removed to the natural deposits, and six features were revealed, four of which were ditches on an east-northeast–west-southwest alignment, identical to the extant hedgerow and field ditch. Two postholes were also excavated, one to either side of the northernmost ditch. No dating was recovered from the features.

M25 Section 4C: Clay Tye Hill Pond 1791, off Clay Tye Road, Upminster, RM14 TQ 5869 8620 OA (Steve Lawrence) excavation June 2011 Skanska Balfour Beatty M25-02311 Pond 1791 was located on the east side of the M25. In the first phase of work, topsoil and subsoil was removed to the natural clay and gravels, but no archaeological features were encountered. The second phase of works was located on the western side of the carriageway. On removal of the modern topsoil, it was clear that the majority of the area had been truncated by the excavation of the existing M25 drainage ditch. A ditch or hedgerow cut the natural. The feature extended north-south and probably related to the medieval or post-medieval period, although no dating evidence was retrieved. A single undated cremation burial was also recorded. The natural deposit was clay, silt, sand and gravel.

M25 Section 4C: South Ockenden, Pond 1812, Upminster, RM14 TQ 5827 8412 OA (Steve Lawrence) excavation May–July 2011 Skanska Balfour Beatty M25-02411 Pond 1812 was situated on the west side of the M25 carriageway. Excavation revealed a number of features above the natural clay and gravels, including a single cremation burial, dating to the Bronze Age, towards the south of the site. The cremated remains were contained in a pottery vessel, the top and side of which had been significantly truncated by ploughing and the insertion of a field drain. A series of early medieval ditches, aligned north-east–south-west to north-west–south-east, was recorded; pottery recovered from them included local wares dating to the 11th–13th centuries. The ditches formed small enclosures and possibly a trackway, and show evidence of modern truncation from ploughing. The excavation also revealed the remains of a post-medieval woodland or coppice and four post-medieval ditches. The ditches were either visible on the OS 1866 map or followed the alignment of the ditches shown. One of the ditches also shared the same alignment as the current borough boundary. Subsequent strip

widening revealed no archaeology, in part be due to truncation resulting from the construction of the motorway.

M25 Section 4C: Ockendon Cutting, Upminster, RM14 TQ 5846 8558 OA (Steve Lawrence) watching brief June–July 2011 Skanska Balfour Beatty M25-02611

A watching brief was undertaken along the Ockenden Cutting during widening works. This recorded the Boyn Hill Gravel sand and gravel deposits without other significant interglacial deposits present.

227–229 London Road, Romford, RM7 TQ 5016 8830 ASE/ On-Site Archaeology Ltd (Nick Garland) evaluation Aug 2011 Churchgate Services FRF11

Three trenches exposed natural brickearth, above which lay an intact subsoil layer overlain by modern overburden.

South Street, Lowen Street, Lower Mardyke Avenue, Roman Close, Mardyke Estate, Rainham, RM13 TQ 5057 8339 PCA (Iain Bright) watching brief Apr–Nov 2011 Willmott Dixon MYE08

Following excavations in 2009 (*LA 12* supp. 3 (2010) 97), a further phase of monitoring to the west of the previously excavated areas revealed possible natural actions, such as tree root activity or periglacial action, in the natural sands and gravels, which were cut and sealed by modern disturbance or made ground. A possible cut, undated, for a hedgerow line, which might have formed a land boundary, was also recorded. Severe truncation of the natural deposits due to landscaping and construction works of the 1960s estate was observed across the site.

Moor Hall Farm, New Road, Rainham, RM13 TQ 5500 8160 AS (Zbigniew Pozorski) evaluation July, Oct 2011 Ingrebourne Valley Ltd MHN09

Further work took place following that in 2009 (*LA 12* supp. 3 (2010) 96). Two small pits, one of mid-Bronze to early Iron Age date, were found cut into the natural clay and gravel. Other features were modern in date: two ditches associated with modern drainage. Two unstratified flint cores were found.

Oldchurch Hospital, Phase 5, Old Church Road, Romford, RM7 TQ 5090 8801 AS (Zbigniew Pozorski) evaluation Feb 2011 Swan Commercial Services Ltd OCH11

Seven trenches were excavated in which modern made ground above the natural gravel indicated significant modern disturbance, notably in the eastern part of the site. The remains of a late 19th/early 20th-century wall foundation are likely to have been associated with the hospital buildings.

HILLINGDON

Breakspear House, Breakspear Road North, Harefield, UB9 TQ 0603 8965 CA (Gill King, Geoff Potter, Emma Jeffery et al) building survey, watching brief Jan–Dec 2011 Clancy Developments Ltd BZH09

A watching brief in 2010 (*LA 13* supp. 1 (2011) 19) was followed by a building survey

and watching briefs during the refurbishment and redevelopment works. According to documentary evidence there appears to have been a house of some description from at least c. 1500; the earliest surviving physical evidence for the present house dates to the earlier 17th century, and essentially consisted of the core of the house: entrance hall, inner hall, library, part of the dining room, and cellars. A number of changes and modifications to the house took place throughout the 17th and 18th centuries, including the addition of a second floor, raising of the roof, addition of a façade on the northern frontage, and construction of a service wing to the south of the main house. A major phase of enlargement and rebuilding took place under Joseph Ashby Partridge probably in the 1840s or early 1850s, with the extension of the house to the west, raising of the roof-level, and addition of ancillary buildings to the north-west of the house. Subsequent changes included, most noticeably, the addition of an eastern extension in c. 1900, and the interior changes associated with Breakspear's conversion into a care home in the 1950s. A survey of the Grade II* Listed dovecote was also carried out. This is brick-built, and the ground floor approximately dates to the mid-16th to earlier 17th centuries. A major rebuild probably took place in the late 17th century, with the construction of an upper storey and total rebuild of the western wall. Further modifications in the 18th and early 19th centuries included the insertion of an internal brick floor and buttresses at each external corner. Around 1769 a new roof was constructed, and probably at the same time internal floors inserted: this left the roof space as a 'dove loft' and the lower storeys as separate rooms with the nesting-holes blocked up. In 1894 a turret clock was installed and doves prevented from entering the structure through the cupola, such that the building now essentially became a clock or bell tower.

Hayes and Yeading Football Ground (former), Church Road, Hayes, UB3 TQ 0962 8075 WA (Damian De Rosa) evaluation Jan 2011 CgMs Consulting HYF11

Five trenches were excavated, revealing natural brickearth below modern hardcore and tarmac. An undated palaeochannel, 15m wide and 1m deep, was recorded in the brickearth. Two modern pits and a modern land drain were also recorded.

Manor Farm Stables, Bury Street, Ruislip, HA4 TQ 0900 8780 CA (James Aaronson) watching brief Oct–Nov 2011 Francis Construction Ltd MAN11

Monitoring of pits and trenching was undertaken during underpinning and drainage works during the conversion of the stables. Natural clay was overlain by made ground in the southern pits, atop of which was a former cobbled surface of large flint nodules. This yard surface was buried beneath further made ground, and then sealed by the present tarmac pathway. The northern pits and trenching revealed similar

natural clay sealed by a buried soil horizon which represented the ground surface prior to construction and landscaping around the stable block. The buried soil was sealed beneath a redeposited natural containing building material and mortar from this period of construction, and a subsequent imported subsoil and modern topsoil. All deposits were associated with the construction of the original 19th-century stable block, and with the repair and hard landscaping of the area in the 20th century.

Penfield Estate, 17 Lancaster Road, Uxbridge, UB8 TQ 0557 8446 ASE (Andy Leonard) evaluation Dec 2011 CgMs Consulting LAC11 Two trenches were excavated, one in the west of the site revealed an intact subsoil above natural gravels, the other in the east, an almost complete truncation of the subsoil by previous development. In both trenches, the sequence was sealed by a 20th-century demolition deposit.

Highbridge House, Oxford Road, Uxbridge, UB8 TQ 0515 8450 PCA (Richard Humphrey) evaluation Mar–Apr 2011 Total Project Integration on behalf of Rockspring Hanover Property Unit Trust HDH11

In the south-east of the site natural sandy gravels were sealed by a layer of alluvium whilst sandy clay was recorded in the north of the site. Towards the centre and south of the site a layer of peat was seen above the alluvium, together with a series of 19th-century timber stakes or piles driven through it; 19th-century and modern made ground sealed the deposits and features.

The Portal, Scylla Road, Heathrow, TW6 TQ 0809 7411 OA (Steve Lawrence) evaluation Aug, Nov 2011 SEGRO/APP POR11

Significant truncation was found to have occurred, either due to possible quarrying and landfill, or to the more recent construction of a former warehouse unit and associated services. A single undated tree-hole was located in one trench. Relatively undisturbed gravel and alluvial horizons were identified in three trenches within the periphery of the site boundary.

Rear of 54 Swakeleys Drive, Ickenham, UB10 TQ 0735 8500 TVAS (Susan Porter, Andrew Weale) evaluation, watching brief Nov–Dec 2011 Mr Peter Smith SWD11

Three evaluation trenches revealed topsoil and subsoil above a late Bronze Age pit, cut into London Clay. During subsequent fieldwork a very slight gully which contained four sherds of early medieval pottery, *c.* 1000–1150, and what was probably a tree-hole, also cutting London Clay, were found.

St Giles Church, Swakeleys Road, Ickenham, UB10 TQ 0772 8635 PCA (James Langthorne) watching brief April 2011 St Giles' Parochial Church Council SGC11

Modern subsoil was sealed by topsoil. Natural strata were not reached.

Water main replacement works in the vicinity of Wiltshire Lane, Eastcote, HA5 TQ 1051 8890 CA (Rosie Cummings) watching brief Feb–Mar 2011 Veolia Water UK TX111

Approximately 112m of trenching was observed, with all trenches exposing modern road layers overlying truncated London Clay.

331–335 Chiswick High Road, W4 TQ 2023 7849 AS (Zbigniew Pozorski) evaluation Feb 2011 James Taylor Construction CHI11

One trench was excavated in the southern end of the site. Natural brickearth was overlain by made ground, probably related to the 19th/20th-century development of the site. It was cut by a pit containing early 20th-century material.

Syon House (west lawn/outer court), Syon Park, Brentford, TW8 TQ 1717 7664 Birkbeck, University of London (Robert Cowie, Scott McCracken, Martin Roseveare, Anne Roseveare, Harvey Sheldon) training excavation and geophysical survey July 2011 Birkbeck, University of London SYY04

Fieldwork on the site of Syon Abbey (Bridgettine, 1431–1539) followed seven previous seasons of fieldwork (*LA 13* supp. 1 (2011) 19–20). Anomalies recorded during the geophysical survey included linear features on the site of two ranges which extended west from the corner turrets of Syon House (as shown on a painting and a plan of *c.* 1600). Other anomalies appear to represent a north–south building that may once have connected the ranges. These buildings almost certainly ante-date 1600 and probably formed part of Syon Abbey. Other linear anomalies coincide with the line of the north and south walls of the outer court (*b.* early 17th century). Excavation just east of the south lodge revealed natural subsoil and undated dumps cut by the foundations of the early 17th-century south wall of the outer court. A planting pit to the north of the wall produced a floor tile dated 1480–1600 and contained numerous fragments of peg tile. The wall was demolished and its foundations partially robbed when the outer court was widened in the 1780s. A large shallow cut feature extending south from the wall's robber trench was probably dug at this time to level or clear land to enlarge the court.

Thames Lock Weir, Dock Road, Brentford, TW8 TQ 1780 7730 PCA (Aidan Turner) watching brief Nov 2010 British Waterways TLW10

Groundworks prior to the refurbishment of the west wall of the lock revealed a timber and brick structure interpreted as a 19th-century sluice outlet and revetment of the weir basin.

ISLINGTON

Water main replacement works in the vicinity of Blackstock Road, Wilberforce Road, and Riversdale Road, Islington, N4 & N5 TQ 3187 8657 CA (Gill King) watching brief July 2010 – March 2011 Thames Water Utilities Ltd TXD11

Water mains replacement works in the New River area recorded a general sequence of modern road layers overlying 19th-century consolidation layers and truncated natural clay. Evidence for the New River, a 17th-century man-made waterway designed to

bring fresh water into London, was recorded, and included alluvial deposits thought to be part of the riverbed; compacted clean gravel deposits, probably part of the river embankment; and sections of brick walls and mortar floors – part of the Sluice House depicted on the 1869 Ordnance Survey map.

Bunhill Fields Burial Ground (main path renovation), Bunhill Row, EC1 TQ 3271 8224 MOLA (Adrian Miles) watching brief Aug 2011 City of London Open Spaces Department BFJ09

Following work in 2009 (*LA 12* supp. 3 (2010) 98), part of the boundary wall for Bunhill Fields was recorded below the paving slabs at the Bunhill Row entrance. This wall is of probable 17th- to 19th-century date.

Plot No 204, Zone 16, Bunhill Fields Burial Ground, City Road, EC1 TQ 3264 8222 MOLA (Adrian Miles), watching brief March 2011 Corporation of London City Surveyor's Department, Heritage Property Section BFV04

Following work in 2004 (*LA 11* supp. 1 (2005) 11), a burial vault containing one lead and one wooden coffin was recorded as part of the record of the Listed Building (Bunhill Fields Burial Ground). This was the vault of John Eames (died 1744), a noted tutor and a member of the Royal Society. It was not possible to confirm the identity of the second interment.

Water main replacement works in the vicinity of City Road, Islington, N1 TQ 3200 8294 CA (Rosie Cummings) watching brief Jan–April 2011 Thames Water Utilities TZS10

Following a watching brief in 2010 (*LA 13* supp. 1 (2011) 20) approximately 1.7km of trenching was observed: the majority exposed modern road layers overlying made ground, service cuts and associated backfills. Sections of 19th-century brick walls (coal-cellar walls) were exposed in trenching on Nelson Place, Central Street, City Garden Row and Pickard Street; together with 19th-century made-ground deposits. Areas of redeposited natural clays were exposed in trenching near the City Road Basin (*c.* 0.4m beneath the modern road surface), it is likely they were dumped following the excavations of the Basin and canals in the earlier 19th century.

Water main replacement works south of City Road, Islington, EC1 TQ 3255 8235 CA (Geoff Potter) watching brief Dec 2011 – Jan 2012 Thames Water Utilities TXA11

Water mains replacement works, including open-cut trenches and localised pits were monitored. Most ground works have only revealed mid-19th century and later made ground and fills, the more recent material often relating to existing services. Significant remains include brick walls in Banner Street (parts of buildings demolished in the late 18th or early 19th centuries when Banner Street was constructed); and a significant quantity of clay pipes in Mora Street, probably representing the existence of a clay pipe-making factory. WC

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63 Clerkenwell Road, Islington, EC1 TQ 3151
8204 MOLA (Heather Knight) watching brief
Dec 2011 Derwent London Limited CLE11

Five geotechnical test pits were excavated. London Clay, capped by gravelly sand on the west side of the site, was recorded below make-up for the current basement slab. The residual truncated gravel recorded in one test pit suggests that the original ground surface sloped downwards from east to west and that the slope was probably terraced during construction of the existing 19th-century building.

Water main replacement works in the vicinity of Mount Pleasant, Farringdon Road and Clerkenwell Road, Islington, EC1 TQ 3110 8220 CA (Geoff Potter) watching brief Jan–Dec 2011 Thames Water Utilities TXC11
Water mains replacement works, including open-cut trenches and localised pits, were monitored. Most groundworks have revealed only mid-19th-century and later made ground and fills, the more recent material often relating to existing services. Occasional brick walls of 18th–19th-century date have been recorded, together with the remains of one of the walls of the Coldbath Fields Prison (1794–1850). WC

3–10 Finsbury Square, EC2 TQ 3278 8198
MOLA (Ruth Taylor, Malcolm McKenzie) watching brief Feb 2011 Gardiner & Theobald on behalf of 3 & 10 Finsbury Square Limited FBQ10
Following work in 2010 (*LA 13* supp. 1 (2011) 20), three further test pits excavated in the north part of the site revealed modern material.

Finwell House, Finsbury Square, EC2 TQ 3294 8203 MOLA (Tony Mackinder) watching brief Jun 2011 Buro Four FNW10
Following work in 2010 (*LA 13* supp. 1 (2011) 20), a watching brief was carried out on concrete slab breaking in the northwest part of the site. Modern made ground and concrete were observed.

Ironmonger Row Bathhouse, 1–11 Ironmonger Row, EC1 TQ 3225 8258 PCA (Richard Humphrey, Alexis Haslam, Neil Hawkins) evaluation, watching brief Aug 2010 – June 2011 Synergy on behalf of London Borough of Islington IRB09
Work continued from 2009 (*LA 12* supp. 3 (2010) 99), revealing natural brickearth overlain by 11th–15th-century subsoil which was cut and overlaid by a series of medieval and post-medieval features and deposits. In the east of the site these consisted of a series of 11th–15th-century pits, an east–west aligned possible drainage or boundary ditch, two stakeholes, and a series of undated postholes. To the north-west a sequence of 13th–16th-century levelling layers overlay the natural and was cut by a 12th–15th-century quarry pit. A series of 15th–18th-century rubbish pits, quarry pits, and drainage or boundary ditches were recorded across the site below 18th-century levelling layers for 18th–20th-century brick walls and foundation cuts, two brick-lined wells, some brick drains, a culvert and a series of pits.

Pear Tree Street, EC1 TQ 3203 8246 PCA (James Langthorne) evaluation Oct 2011 Mount Anvil PEA11

The earliest features encountered were masonry structures associated with the two 19th-century retort houses of the Chartered Gas Works, located towards the north and south of the site, as well as a small portion of the largely removed gasometer and associated wells. WC

Regents Quarter, Kings Cross, 57–63 Wharfedale Road, N1 TQ 3010 8331 AOC (Les Capon) building recording Mar 2011 P&O Estates WFD11

57–63 Wharfedale Road is a 19th-century industrial building with, on its northern face, decorative elements that lift its architectural style above the mundane. The building's rear wall is of post-Second World War date, a rebuild following demolition. Internally, the building is plain, apart from two offices that contain decorative partitions and fireplaces.

KENSINGTON & CHELSEA

95–96 Cheyne Walk, SW10 TQ 2684 7751 CA (Emma Jeffery) watching brief May–June 2011 Acmonius Investments Ltd CHY11
The excavation of twenty-one trial pits was monitored and a number of brick walls were recorded, some of which were probably related to Lindsey House, constructed in 1671–1674, others part of the later tenements into which the house was subdivided in the 1770s, whilst others can be identified on Thompson's 1836 map and may therefore have been part of changes on the site from the 19th century to roughly its present layout. There is also some indication of earlier activity on the site, possibly related to Thomas More's estate/ farmhouse, including pieces of reused brick found in the walls; and a large piece of moulded stone – probably part of a window mullion. Furthermore, it is possible that some of the walls found in the trial pits were from pre-Lindsey House structures. Natural sand was observed in some of the pits, combined with the large quantities of made ground in some pits, indicates the existence of earlier features.

103 Cheyne Walk, SW10 TQ 2681 7749 CA (Geoff Potter) evaluation Feb 2011 Householder CHE11

Two trial trenches were excavated, one of which contained two substantial probable early 17th-century brick walls which formed part of a substantial cellar, with an associated oven. Remains relating to the 18th–20th-century development of the area were also observed, including a tiled floor, yard-wall, brick well, outhouses, and probable rubbish pit relating to 18th-century cottages. Some modern features or intrusions were also observed, such as an iron fuel tank in one of the trenches. In the second trench a pit of probable later post-medieval date was observed above natural sand.

Glynde Mews, 46–56 Walton Street (rear of), SW3 TQ 2749 7908 PCA (Richard Archer) watching brief Sept–Dec 2011 CgMs Consulting on behalf of David Ross GLY11

Towards the south-east of the site a 17th–19th possible pit or ditch cut the natural brickearth. On the west side of the site the brickearth was cut by a possible 17th/18th-century north-east–south-west aligned ditch, which seemed to follow the pre-19th-century border between the historic deaneries of Kensington and Chelsea.

Water main replacement works in the Holland Park area, W8 TQ 2437 7943 CA (Gill King) watching brief Feb 2011 & ongoing Thames Water Utilities Ltd TXG11
Water mains replacement works, both open-cut and pits, were monitored. Groundworks have revealed road make-up and recent made-ground deposits, overlying the natural clay. WC

The Commonwealth Institute, 224–238 Kensington High Street, W8 TQ 2502 7940 MOLA (Lesley Dunwoodie) evaluation June 2011 Chelsfield COM11

Five trenches were excavated beyond the limits of the existing building and four geotechnical test pits were monitored. Natural gravels were found to be overlain by cultivation soils which produced very little dating evidence but are probably of 16th–19th-century date, confirming map evidence for this period that the site lay within open fields and subsequently Holland Park. A small number of relatively recent, sparsely distributed planting holes cutting through the cultivation soils in the south-west part of the site are probably associated with planting for Holland Park. This was all sealed by modern levelling, made ground and tarmac.

Kensington Palace, W8 TQ 2586 8003 OA (Ben Ford, Robin Bashford) watching brief June 2010 – Aug 2011 Historic Royal Palaces KEN11

Evidence was revealed for garden features which may have represented flower beds within the formal gardens of the original mansion built in 1603. In the 1630s, the property is believed to have been substantially enlarged. Early landscaping deposits and associated brick drains revealed across the site may have dated to this phase of reconstruction. A square brick structure also appeared to date to this phase and it is possible that it is the remains of the base of a fountain referred to by Samuel Pepys in 1664. The structure had a lead pipe running around at least three sides. A shallow terrace constructed from demolition or construction debris was revealed to the north of the location of the early house. An arched brick cellar under the terrace, and the brick foundation for a flight of steps which would have given access to the top of the feature, were also recorded. The western edge of the terrace was marked by a buttressed wall which appears to have been later used as the light well wall for the Queen's Gallery range. This appeared to have been substantially rebuilt at its southern end, probably in the 19th century. Also revealed were numerous landscaping deposits and further drainage installation in the form of arched brick culverts which are likely to relate to the re-configurations of the palace under Wren,

following the purchase of the house in 1689 by William III and Mary II. The landscaping included the raising of the earlier terrace to the top of the buttressed wall, possibly from spoil generated during the construction of the Queen's Gallery range in 1690–1. A masonry structure on the terrace may have represented the base for a flight of steps over the light well to a subsequently blocked entrance in the southern half of the range. Further evidence for Wren's alterations was apparent from a culvert running parallel to the south front of the King's Gallery. Natural sand deposits were observed across the site.

KINGSTON UPON THAMES

The stables at Barwell Court Farm, Chessington, KT9 TQ 1700 6306 SCAU (Jane Robertson, Nigel Randall) evaluation, watching brief Oct 2010 – Apr 2011 BCF11 Ground level reductions across the former stable yard and within the late 19th-century stable building, prior to its redevelopment, revealed five brick pillar bases, indicating the former interior structural layout. A brick-laid floor that possibly dates to the stable's construction was also revealed. The foundations of a late 19th- or early 20th-century former cart shed were recorded in the yard to the east of the stables.

38 Clarence Street, Kingston Upon Thames, KT1 TQ 1812 6938 PCA (Deborah Nadal) watching brief July–Sept 2011 KBC Asset Management (UK) Ltd CZL10

Following work in 2010 (*LA 13* supp. 1 (2011) 21) a layer of 19th-century garden soil was located, cut on the east and west sides of the site by 19th- and early 20th-century foundation walls, tiled surfaces and wells, as well as modern service runs. A Victorian north–south oriented brick drain was also recorded running through the middle of the site.

Southwood Activity Centre, Elm Close, Tolworth, KT5 TQ 2048 6675 SCAU (Rebecca Lambert) July–Aug 2011 Heritage Lottery Fund ELM11

A borehole, test-pitting, and metal-detecting survey took place as part of a community archaeology project investigating the history of the Hogsmill River. The project was successful in involving a wide sector of the local community in investigating their past, and learning new skills through archaeological fieldwork. A range of finds relating to the post-medieval and modern use of the site were recovered from the test pitting and metal detecting, and the borehole survey showed that deeply stratified fluvial and colluvial deposits were present within the investigation area. Radiocarbon dates from a peat deposit in the lower part of the alluvial sequence dated to the Early Mesolithic period, indicating that much of the Holocene history of the Hogsmill River was preserved within these deposits. These show the movement of the river over time, changes in flow, and influence of human activity in the local area.

Ivy Conduit, Holy Cross Preparatory School, George Lane, Kingston Upon Thames, KT2

TQ 2768 6804 SAS (Jeff Perry) excavation July–Aug 2011 Sutton Archaeological Services IVC11

Excavations revealed that the original Tudor lead pipe exited to the south of the monument. This conflicted with the 1742 survey by Thomas Fort, which showed the pipe exiting to the west. The current excavation also showed that the original Tudor lead pipe had probably been replaced with a new lead pipe in the late 17th to early 18th century. The new pipe was enclosed in a brick and stone conduit of the same date. The area was then backfilled. Later in the 18th century this backfill was cut when the front façade to the conduit house was remodelled. Changes were also made inside the main chamber, and it was probably at this time that another pipe was added to the Tudor lead basin: this pipe did exit to the west. It is probable that it is this later pipe that Fort shows in his survey which dates the remodelling to before 1742 (the Hampton Court Palace conduit system went out of use in 1876). In the late 19th or early 20th century the conduit house was converted and used as a summer house. The inside of the main chamber was back-filled and a new tiled floor added. Water still flowed into the conduit house, so a drain consisting of ceramic land drain pipes was built under the tile floor and exited to the south. Four stone seats were also built into the corners of the chamber. The exterior part of the ceramic land drain was uncovered within in a large 'V' cut, the cut damaging the late 17th–early 18th-century brick conduit. This conduit was examined for a length of about 3m for traces of a lead pipe but none was found, presumably removed by the builders of the ceramic land drain. A small fragment of lead was, however, recovered from fill of the land drain cut. WC

St Mary's Church Hall, Church Lane, Chessington, KT9 TQ 1852 6359 AOC (Ian Hogg, Helen MacQuarrie) evaluation Oct–Nov 2011 Paul Ashworth Developments SMA11

In the single machine excavated trench, natural clays were cut by three linear features and a posthole, one of the former being dated to either the Middle Iron Age or Saxon period. The remaining features were possibly associated with this feature but contained no dating evidence. Some horizontal truncation has occurred across the site.

Surbiton Hospital, Ewell Road, Surbiton, KT6 TQ 1839 6714 OA (Deirdre Forde) building recording, evaluation June–July 2011 Ashley House plc SUR11

The site was laid out in the 1930s as a 'suntrap' hospital, and although it is unlisted the buildings are of some note in the development of the modern movement in Britain in the inter-war period. The hospital was designed by an established British architect Wallace Marchmont but the building shows the strong influence of the radical new style which had been emerging on the continent. The building has a

'streamlined' appearance through the use of devices such as flat roofs, curved corners, long horizontal banding and horizontal window panes. The importance placed on getting fresh air and sunlight into the wards is also clearly apparent through the large expanses of glazing and numerous external doors which could be opened directly onto the wards. Two trenches revealed a buried topsoil above natural clay and gravels, the topsoil being confined to the eastern extent of the trenches and in one of which was clearly within a cut feature and may represent a terrace. The terrace is situated at most 3m away from the postulated historic location of the boundary of Surbiton Common within the area of the trenches; its close proximity to this boundary suggests an association, although the limited dating evidence recovered from the deposit dates to the late 19th–early 20th century. Two early 20th-century refuse pits were recorded in one trench.

40 Mill Place, Kingston Upon Thames, KT1 TQ 1851 6890 PCA (Douglas Killock) evaluation Jan 2011 Dales Mancraft Ltd MIL11 Natural brickearth was found to be overlain by a layer of ploughsoil which appeared to have been worked during the medieval and early post-medieval periods. It was sealed by 17th–19th-century levelling and ground-raising dumps. A series of 19th-century features cut into and overlay the natural deposits including remnants of a brick floor, fragments of brick structures and a possible robbed-out brick well. Modern made ground sealed the site.

LAMBETH

Lambeth Palace, Lambeth Palace Road, SE1 TQ 3079 7924 MOLA (Stratascan) geophysical survey Aug 2011 Alan Baxter and Associates LPL11

A geophysical survey, including magnetic gradiometry, earth resistance and Ground Penetrating Radar was undertaken over approximately 1.15ha of the garden at Lambeth Palace. The survey has identified a number of anomalies, including linear anomalies in the central region of the survey area and areas of possible structural remains in the southern half of the survey area, including a circular feature of an uncertain origin.

28–34 St Agnes Place, Kennington, SE11 TQ 3149 7765 PCA (Shane Maher) evaluation April 2011 Roof Limited AGN11

On the west side of the site natural gravels were cut by a series of 19th-century features comprising a well, a brick yard surface, a drain culvert and a brick wall. To the east of the site demolition material sealed the underlying natural deposits.

1 Scout Lane, Clapham, SW4 TQ 2916 7559 AS (Zbigniew Pozorski) watching brief March 2011 Indigo Design Associates Ltd SCO11 A 19th-century soakaway, drain and footpath were found cut into the natural brickearth; they were overlain by modern made ground.

Streatham Hub, Streatham High Street, Streatham, SW16 TQ 3004 1712 AOC (Les

FIELDWORK ROUND-UP

Capon, Catherine Edwards) building recording, evaluation June, Aug 2011 Cyril Sweett STH11

A programme of building recording was conducted on four buildings. They comprised a church hall, built in 1911 with a decorative brick frontage and stained glass windows; a purpose-built ice rink dating to 1930–31, with a possible ballroom with sun-patterned coloured glass windows and original compressors for freezing the ice; Streatham Leisure Centre, including a swimming pool with neo-classical design and decorative stained glass roof panels; and a carpet warehouse. Following building recording, four trenches were excavated with natural silty clay located in all four. One trench contained the remains of an undated but likely post-medieval wall footing whilst another two contained a large 19th-century intrusive cutting thought to relate to the excavation of the railway line located at the northern end of the site.

Rambert Dance Company, Upper Ground, Doon Street, SE1 TQ 3102 8026 MOLA (Heather Knight, Tim Braybrooke) watching brief Apr, Sept 2011 Davis Langdon LLP on behalf the Rambert Dance Company RDC11 Six geotechnical test pits were excavated, two within the existing structures and four in the open areas around them. The majority of them exposed made ground of 18th–20th-century date, topsoil and tarmac. One pit, on the north side of the site, contained demolition debris, including brick fragments of possible 18th-century type beneath modern foundations. A test pile in the south-east corner of the site revealed natural gravels beneath alluvial clay and silt deposits. They were sealed by 19th and/or 20th-century made ground.

New Norwood School, 10–26 Wolfington Road, SE27 TQ 3181 7197 MOLA (Isca Howell, Guy Cockin) watching brief Oct–Dec 2011 Lengard Ltd WOL11

Observations on boreholes in the area of a proposed basement to the rear of the present building revealed London Clay beneath modern deposits. WC

Elizabeth House, 39 York Road, SE1 TQ 3087 7988 PCA (Alexander Pullen) watching brief May 2011 Concept Site Investigations on behalf of Arup ELI11

Modern made ground was recorded below concrete. Natural strata were not reached.

Former General Lying-in Hospital, 79 York Road, SE1 TQ 3033 7978 CA (Gill King) evaluation Sept 2011 John Sisk and Sons YOR11

The evaluation covered two main areas; the excavation of a lift pit to the north of the extant building, and the reduction of ground in the former yard area to the west of the hospital buildings. The lift pit excavation revealed several layers of alluvial deposits representing the previous topography and environment of Lambeth Marsh. Similar deposits were revealed in the yard area, with naturally accumulated low-energy alluvial clays, (the lower levels of which were

carbon-dated to c. AD 390–540), and reworked gravels. The upper clays had been cut by a single, drainage ditch dated to 17th to early 18th centuries. The reworked gravels contained two pieces of worked flint, and several large pieces of wood, at least one of which was a worked timber plank.

LEWISHAM

Land at Basing House, Southend Lane, Lewisham, SE6 TQ 3722 7163 WA (Mark Williams) evaluation Aug 2011 CgMs Consulting BSH11

The excavation of thirteen trenches was monitored, revealing natural clay and a number of modern foundations and services associated with the previous buildings. They had severely truncated the site, especially in the central and southern areas.

437–439 Brockley Road, SE4 TQ 3642 7451 MOLA (Hana Lewis) evaluation March 2011 Eison Build Ltd BRO11

Above natural sands in the single trench excavated was a slightly waterlogged, acerbic-smelling layer which may have once formed open fields or pasture. It contained a sherd of Chinese porcelain, dated to 1580–1800. It was sealed by an external consolidation or levelling layer, which may originally been laid down to seal the acerbic smell of the lower deposit. It contained redware pottery dated to 1580–1800. It was sealed by backfill and a concrete slab, which formed the modern ground surface.

Former Tiger's Head Public House, 350 Bromley Road, Catford, SE6 TQ 3818 7180 AS (Zbigniew Pozorski) watching brief Feb 2011 Mulalley & Co Ltd TGI10

A watching brief in 2010 (*LA 13* supp. 1 (2011) 22) continued, substantial truncation relating to the former public house building being noted above alluvium deposits. This building has occupied the central part of the site since the 18th century. A modern river culvert, located within the northern/central part of the site, had also truncated the alluvium. The edges of the site, away from this deeper truncation, revealed alluvial deposits.

Convoys Wharf, Prince Street, Deptford, SE8 TQ 3700 7820 MOLA (Antony Francis) excavation May 2011 Convoys Investment S.A.R.L. CVF10

Following work in 2010 (*LA 13* supp. 1 (2011) 22), ten areas (comprising 18 trenches) were excavated on the site of the former Royal Naval Dockyard. Founded in the early 16th century, by the end of Henry VIII's reign it was the Navy's principal yard, but declined in importance during the 17th century and finally closed in 1869. In the east part of the site a natural gravel 'island' was cut by several features which may have been prehistoric. The natural was also cut by a shallow ditch which yielded Roman pottery and part of a burial. Roman building material was found elsewhere on the site but no remains were observed *in situ*. On the south side of the site alluvial deposits suggested the presence of a relict stream running towards the Thames. In the east of

the site, the fragmentary foundations of a storehouse built in 1513 (a Scheduled Monument) were located. This formed the core of a warehouse complex which survived as brick cellar wall foundations dating to the 17th–19th centuries. Also in the south of the site, 16th–17th-century wall foundations and a cellar are identified as part of Sayes Court, the home of 17th-century diarist and horticulturalist John Evelyn. In another area a 60m-long 19th-century slipway was excavated, consisting of brick walls and concrete flanking the large closely-fitted horizontal timbers which formed the base of the structure. A line of brick plinths on either side of the walls would have supported vertical timbers for cover buildings similar to the nearby Grade II Listed Olympia building. Earlier slipways had been removed by the structures, although tie backs of an 18th-century example survived. Nearby, the remains of the Dockyard Basin, where ships were fitted out, were recorded. They consisted of an 18th-century timber revetment with a 19th-century phase in brick. To the west were the foundations to an early 19th-century set of terraced buildings. Across the site, the latest deposits consisted of late 19th-century demolition and 20th-century backfill, largely under concrete. The majority of structures identified in the excavation were backfilled *in situ* rather than removed. WC

Forest Hill Pools, Dartmouth Road, Forest Hill, SE23 TQ 3522 7259 PCA (Ashley Pooley) evaluation Feb 2011 CgMs Consulting on behalf of London Borough of Lewisham FOR11

Natural clay was overlain by late 19th to early 20th-century made ground and truncated by modern foundations and services.

45 Deptford High Street, SE8 TQ 3717 7708 PCA (Malcolm Gould) building recording Mar–Apr 2011 Gus Sidhu DHS11

A building survey was undertaken during refurbishment of the ground floor and basement. Until 1961 the premises were used as a public house and, although a reference in a 1792 trade directory suggests that the pub may have been in existence in the late 18th century, the earliest reference in the local records dates to the mid-1820s. The building was constructed using red brick laid in a white lime mortar and retains its original roof structure of two double-pitched roofs aligned parallel with the front elevation. A brick chimney stack set against the north gable end wall emerged at the apex of each roof. A two-storey extension built at right angles against the rear elevation of the building appears to be part of the original design, as the arrangement of original windows in the elevation seems to suggest. Cartographic evidence indicates that between 1868 and 1894 the front bay was removed and the front elevation rebuilt. Features likely to date to this phase of development include a mosaic floor in the new entrance and an extension at the rear containing water closets for the use of

customers. Other, probably later, alterations observed include the removal of the chimney breasts at ground floor level and the opening up of the interior space at the west end of the ground floor with the removal of the rear wall of the main building and the north wall of the rear extension.

Deptford Railway Station, Deptford High Street, SE8 TQ 3713 7739 PCA (Guy Seddon) watching brief June 2011 CgMs Consulting on behalf of London Borough of Lewisham DPF11

Natural gravels were overlain by activity relating to the development of the London & Greenwich Railway in the early 19th century. A construction cut, aligned parallel to the ramp which was built to allow vehicular access to the railway, was recorded on the south side of the viaduct. Also in the south was a subterranean structure, possibly with an arched or barrel-vaulted roof, and a wall interpreted as the remnants of an inspection chamber or workshop related to the railway facilities. Made ground of 19th and 20th century date sealed the site.

East London Line, Southern Extension, Phase 2, SE14 and SE15 TQ 3572 7840 to TQ 3528 7746 MOLA (Tim Braybrooke) watching brief Jun–Sep 2011 Transport for London SQL09/SQT09

Following work in 2010 (*LA 13* supp. 1 (2011) 23), a watching brief was carried out on the construction of a new railway along the line of a disused route. This new line runs from the recently constructed railway underpass at Silwood Triangle to Old Kent Road Junction. Demolition of Victorian railway structures on the north and south sides of Surrey Canal Road was monitored. On the south side, demolition of the railway abutment revealed a main north outer wall with a thinner wall butting against its south side – as well as a modern room of uncertain purpose which had been constructed within the earlier abutment. Subsequent excavation and demolition exposed a natural peat layer overlain by clay and Victorian made ground, cut by the concrete base of the wall. On the north side, demolition and clearance revealed natural sandy clay which was sealed by alluvial clay, peat, further alluvial clay and finally Victorian made ground. This was cut by three large east–west aligned Victorian brick walls which may have represented a pair of basements. At Bridge EL54 (located between Silwood Triangle and Surrey Canal Road), a trench near the south entrance of the over-bridge revealed natural clay and gravel beneath a stony and sandy silt deposit under undated peat. This was sealed by Victorian make-up. Another trench near the north entrance of the over-bridge exposed natural clay and gravel beneath an undated layer of mixed clays and crushed chalk. This in turn was sealed by Victorian and modern deposits associated with the construction of the bridge. Adjacent to the SELHCP Waste Transfer Station (South East London Combined Heat and Power facility) near the railway arches south of Silwood

Triangle, natural gravels were sealed by a lens of Holocene floodplain deposit beneath Victorian made ground and concrete.

Martins Yard, Endwell Road, SE4 TQ 3627 7588 MOLA (Antonietta Lerz) watching brief March 2011 MacDonald Egan Developments Limited MRT11

A watching brief was maintained on three areas of ground reduction in the south-east, west and central parts of the site. In the south-east part of the site, London Clay was truncated by a possible quarry pit containing industrial waste and pottery of late 19th- to early 20th-century date. This was sealed by a layer of re-deposited clay, which was cut by the brick footings of one of the small 19th–20th-century workshops which stood on the site. To their north was a contemporary east–west wall set on a concrete foundation, and several redundant services. In the central part of the site, London Clay was overlain by the bedding layer for a 19th–20th-century brick floor surface, which was associated with an east–west wall. In the west of the site, London Clay was truncated by a 19th–20th-century basement which had been backfilled with loose clinker. Further west was a bedding layer supporting a surface of large stone setts which extended to the edge of the basement. Modern make-up and the concrete ground slab sealed the site.

475–477 New Cross Road, SE14 TQ 3697 7705 PCA (Guy Seddon) watching brief Nov 2011 Alpha Estates Ltd NCR11

A possible metallised surface overlying natural sand was recorded below modern topsoil. WC

Marine Wharf, Plough Way, Deptford, SE16 TQ 3636 7876 OA (Paul Leader) watching brief Nov–Dec 2011 Berkeley Homes Ltd MWH11

The excavation of lift pits and drainage works was monitored, revealing natural gravels severely truncated by later activity and overlain by 20th-century deposits which relate to the consolidation of the area for construction works. WC

Former Hatcham Liberal Club, 367–9 Queen's Road, New Cross, SE14 TQ 3566 7685 TVAS (Andrew Weale) evaluation Feb 2011 REIS Construct HLC11

The trenching revealed a shallow pit of probable 18th-century date, with various 18th- and 19th-century floors, foundations and structures above.

41 Wickham Road (rear), Brockley, SE4 TQ 3690 7585 PCA (Shane Maher) watching brief April 2011 Larissa Gosling WIK11

Natural sandy clay was recorded below subsoil and sealed by modern topsoil.

Bonus Pastor Catholic College, Winlaton Road, Lewisham, BR1 TQ 3902 7161 HCOLL (Karl Hulka) building recording Jan 2011 Ramboll UK WNZ10

The building dates to 1956/7 and is located on the south-east corner of Winlaton Road, where it turns from an east–west to a north–south alignment. The building comprises seven interconnected blocks of differing sizes; the largest single element (Block A) is four storeys and the remaining blocks are

one or two storeys. The college is constructed from a concrete frame with brick infill and steel framed glazed panels. All the elements have flat roofs and the principal entrance is on the west end of the main block, set back from the elevation above, which features a large off-centred crucifix. The school was purpose-built as a Roman Catholic secondary school to the designs of Archard and Partners and this use has remained to the present day. The complex of buildings is for the most part of a single phase although a single stand-alone element (Block G) was added during the early 1970s. The building has undergone significant internal refurbishment but elements of the original styling such as the balustrades for the staircases, overall floor plan and some of the other original features have been retained. The school is a good example of a post-war, purpose-built educational building, part of a new design which departed from the Victorian model where schools were set around the main hall which formed the focus for school life. Here, the main hall formed an important but not principal role in school life and was built as an ‘annex’ to the main building.

MERTON

7 Abbey Road, Colliers Wood, SW19 TQ 2623 6990 MOLA (Richard Hewett) watching brief Feb 2011 Oppidan Limited ABZ09

Following work in 2009 (*LA 12* supp. 3 (2010) 101), ground reduction was monitored prior to redevelopment of the site. Alluvial silt was sealed by demolition debris of possible 18th–19th-century date beneath modern topsoil.

Brenley Park, Mitcham, CR4 TQ 2855 6885 TVAS (Sean Wallis) evaluation, excavation Jan, Mar 2011 Homes and Communities Agency CDA11

The evaluation revealed an Iron Age pit and some undated postholes, along with several 19th- and 20th-century features. Follow-up excavation revealed a single pit of Neolithic or Bronze Age date, a ditch of the late Bronze Age or early Iron Age and a middle Iron Age pit. Two poorly-dated pits are probably also Iron Age. A Lodsworth greensand saddle quern was recovered from the subsoil, which overlay river gravels.

Holiday Inn Express, 200 High Street, Colliers Wood, SW19 TQ 2673 7031 AS (Zbigniew Pozorski) evaluation Aug 2011 Holiday Inn Hotels HIE11

Three trenches were excavated, revealing alluvium above natural clay, overlain by made ground. The made ground was cut for the construction of a late 19th- to early 20th-century wall foundation.

St Peter and Paul Roman Catholic Primary School, Cricket Green, Mitcham, CR4 TQ 2760 6832 PCA (Aidan Turner) evaluation Oct 2011 Atkins on behalf of London Borough of Merton CRI11

Natural sand and gravels were sealed by subsoil, overlain by topsoil. The foundation of a possible outbuilding associated with the 20th-century school cut the topsoil.

FIELDWORK ROUND-UP

Lauriston Road, Wimbledon, SW19 TQ 2375 7070 AOC (Helen MacQuarrie) strip, map and record June 2011 Mr M Hall LST11

An undated north–south ditch was recorded cut into the natural sands and gravels. It was sealed by 20th-century made ground.

421–445 London Road, Mitcham, CR4 TQ 2721 6805 MOLA (Isca Howell) evaluation May 2011 Mansell Construction Services Limited LND11

Three evaluation trenches were excavated. River Wandle floodplain gravels were overlain by 18th- to 19th-century ploughsoil. This was cut by a well, a cesspit and a soakaway associated with the Victorian houses which formerly fronted London Road. These were sealed by demolition deposits beneath modern tarmac.

Mitcham Parish Church, Church Road, Mitcham, CR4 TQ 2703 6868 MOLA (Craig Halsey) watching brief Nov 2011 Adams Loxton Partnership on behalf of Mitcham Parish Church MMP11

Excavations for new access steps outside the church revealed only undated graveyard soil containing fragments of disarticulated human bone.

Morden Hall Park, Morden, SM4 TQ 2604 6862 MOLA (David Saxby, Tony Mackinder) watching brief Jan–Apr 2011 The National Trust MHD10

Following work in 2010 (*LA 13* supp. 1 (2011) 23), a watching brief was carried out on the excavation of trenches for new services at the stable block. They revealed undated alluvial clay deposits. A larger trench dug for ground-water containers within the south part of the stable block revealed the same alluvial deposits cut by a north-south aligned timber-lined water channel dating to the 17th or 18th centuries. In both cases, the existing brick floor of the stable block completed the sequence.

Shutters, West Side Common, Wimbledon, SW19 TQ 2335 7076 PCA (Douglas Killock) watching brief May 2011 JM Properties Ltd SHU11

Natural sands were sealed by 16th–19th-century subsoil, overlain by topsoil.

London Power Tunnels, Southern Tunnel Route Wimbledon Substation to Kensal Green Former Gasworks TQ 2601 7193 MOLA (Craig Halsey) watching brief Aug 2011 National Grid NGW11

At Wimbledon Substation, Riverside Road SW17, the excavation of a 15m internal diameter shaft was monitored. London Clay was observed at the base of the sequence, overlain by sandy gravels which may be associated with the former Pleistocene course of the nearby River Wandle. Above them was a layer of sandy clay silt which may be of Late Glacial/Holocene date and represent deposition within a temperate climate, single threaded or meandering river regime. The upper part of this deposit consisted of clay silt which could represent soil formation across the former channel fills once channel abandonment had occurred. Above this, the upper part of the floodplain

sequence, consisting of clay silt with frequent manganese staining and occasional mollusc shells is probably of Holocene date and accumulated in standing water conditions in a back swamp or marginal channel. Modern made ground completed the sequence.

See also Wandsworth

NEWHAM

Former Aldersbrook Sidings, Lugg Approach, Ilford, E12 TQ 4308 8621 OA/Ramboll (Gary Evans) watching brief Feb–Apr 2011 Crossrail Ltd XSQ10

A watching brief was undertaken in advance of construction of a purpose-built tunnelling training facility. Here, artificially raised land of between 2.5m and 3m depth served to protect any underlying archaeological remains which may exist on the alluvial floodplain between the River Roding and Alders Brook. However, excavations for attenuation and interceptor tanks were the deepest and revealed only the natural clay.

See also Redbridge

Abbey Mills Pumping Station, Abbey Lane, E15 TQ 3876 8307 MOLA (Virgil Yendell) geoarchaeological evaluation Jan–Oct 2011 Thames Water ABM11

A borehole evaluation showed historic alluvial deposits survived over much of the site. To the south a channel was located, assumed to be a former branch of the Channelsea river which is depicted on the Rocque 1746 map. It eventually silted up, becoming a boggy hollow.

Lee Tunnel (Thames Water), Beckton Sewage Treatment Works, Creekside Backwater, Jenkins Lane, Barking, IG11 TQ 4517 8251 MOLA (Steve Turner) watching brief Mar–Apr 2011 Thames Water LEE11

Work on the construction of a new ecological habitat was monitored. Natural estuarine alluvial clay was covered by a 20th-century made-ground deposit, forming a mound of building rubble and general demolition materials holding a large amount of water. This mound was covered by the present day scrub and thin topsoil.

Crossrail: Connaught Tunnel West, Central and East sites between Prince Regent Station and Victoria Dock Road (north), Silvertown Station and Connaught Road/Factory Road (south), E16 TQ 4105 8094 and TQ 4206 8011 MOLA (David Sorapure, James Wright) standing building recording Sept 2011 Crossrail Limited XSY11

The Connaught Tunnel was built by the London and St Katherine Docks Company in 1878 to carry the Great Eastern Railway line between Stratford and North Woolwich, running beneath the newly built Connaught Passage, which linked the Royal Victoria and Royal Albert Docks. It was constructed by the cut-and-cover technique and was one of the first 19th-century structures to use mass poured concrete, incorporating arched buttresses in its northern and southern cuttings. The central section was built with two ventilation shafts to carry steam and smoke to the surface. Recording also

covered the two brick-built vent structures on the surface on either side of the Connaught Passage and the pump house, octagonal in plan, which still contained the original, hydraulic powered pumping mechanism which drained the Connaught Tunnel. In the 1930s the central section was lowered and strengthened with a lining of steel rings to allow the Connaught passage to be deepened for larger shipping, a method not used in Britain before. The tunnel sustained minor bomb damage during the War but remained in use until 2006, whilst the pump house continued to house modern electrical pumping machinery to drain the tunnel to the present. The tunnel is to be modified for reuse by Crossrail trains. The pump house at surface level will be removed and reconstructed elsewhere.

Stratford Island University Centre, Great Eastern Road (land off), Stratford, E15 TQ 1730 8057 LP (Cornelius Barton) evaluation Sept 2011 University of East London GTF11

Three trenches were excavated revealing that the site had been severely truncated by 20th-century development, probably in the 1960s when Stratford Courthouse was demolished. Only 20th-century make-up deposits were revealed.

Stratford Town Centre Public Realm Project, Great Eastern Road; along The Grove, Stratford, E15 TQ 3884 8443 PCA (Ashley Pooley) watching brief Jan–Feb 2011 CgMs Ltd on behalf of the London Borough of Newham STC11

In the west of the site natural brickearth was recorded below reworked brickearth, the latter possibly representing the late medieval subsoil. On the east side a sequence of 13th- to 18th-century metallised surfaces was recorded, possibly representing a causeway. Modern made ground sealed the site.

Avenue Primary School, Meanly Road, E12 TQ 4224 8543 CA (Letty ten-Harkel) watching brief July–Aug 2011 Jerram Faulkus Construction Ltd AVE11

Above the natural gravels lay a buried subsoil and several remains relating to Victorian terraced housing that once crossed the site. Some of these properties were destroyed by bombing during the Second World War and the site lay vacant until the building of the school.

London Cable Car Route, London Boroughs of Newham and Greenwich, South Station Borehole, East Parkside and Peninsula Square (junction of), SE10 TQ 4011 8069 (north) to TQ 3947 7974 (south) QUEST (Rob Batchelor) geoarchaeological fieldwork Feb 2011 – Jan 2012 AOC (for Mott MacDonald / Scott Wilson) CAB11

See Greenwich

Thames Cable Car Project (North Tower main), E16 TQ 3986 8028 AOC (Helen MacQuarrie) watching brief Sept 2011 URS Scott Wilson CAC11

At least one metre of made ground was observed above the natural alluvial clay which was exposed along the south-eastern edge of the trench. The alluvial deposits

were contaminated with a petro-chemical type residue.

See also Thames Cable Car project (South Tower Main, Greenwich)

1–4 Park Lane, Stratford, E15 TQ 3852 8389 LP (Cornelius Barton) evaluation Feb–Mar 2011 Bowmer and Kirkland Ltd PAX11

Excavation of a single trench revealed natural clay overlain by 20th-century make-up deposits.

Urban Sustainability Centre, Royal Victoria Docks, Silvertown Way, Newham, E16 TQ 4002 8064 MOLA (Isca Howell) evaluation Jan 2011 Siemens plc USC10

Following work in 2010 (*LA 13* supp. 1 (2011) 25), a further evaluation trench was dug along the eastern perimeter of the development. The presence of modern made ground throughout the trench confirmed that any trace of the warehouses had previously been removed.

Langdon School, Sussex Road, East Ham, E6 TQ 4358 8350 PCA (Sarah Barrowman) evaluation Feb 2011 Laing O'Rourke LAN11

Natural gravels were sealed by alluvium, in turn overlain by 19th–20th-century made ground. The former environment of the site is identified as having been a wetland associated with the River Roding, with a probable dryland region, forming a mixed deciduous woodland. Peat horizons observed within the alluvial sequence to the south of the site probably represent a single formation of fen or fen carr peat in a floodplain depression, and most probably date to the Middle Holocene.

Vicarage Primary School, Vicarage Lane, East Ham, E6 TQ 4280 8280 PCA (Rebecca Haslam) evaluation Feb 2011 Laing O'Rourke VIC11

Natural brickearth was overlain by a layer of subsoil which is interpreted as a possible 17th–19th-century agricultural soil. This was cut by a 17th/18th-century posthole and a ditch, the latter inferred to have been an early boundary between the vicarage complex and agricultural land to the north. A possible levelling deposit prior to building construction is dated to 17th–18th centuries. Brick walls, a tile floor and an arched culvert, perhaps associated with the 1831 vicarage rebuild, were recorded, together with late 19th-century walls which may represent an addition to the structure or an associated outbuilding.

REDBRIDGE

Former Aldersbrook Sidings, Lugg Approach, Ilford, E12 TQ 4308 8621 OA/Ramboll (Gary Evans) watching brief Feb–April 2011 Crossrail Ltd XSQ10

See Newham

Grove Farm, High Road, Chadwell Heath, RM6 TQ 4701 8771 ASE (Giles Dawkes) evaluation, excavation Feb–Apr 2011 CgMs Consulting GVF11

Above the natural gravel and clay were found three field boundary ditches which were sealed by alluvium of a stream known to have traversed the site on a north-east–

south-west alignment. The stream was culverted by the end of the 19th century and so the features must predate this. 20th-century made ground was observed. A single sherd of residual prehistoric pottery was also recovered.

Isaac Newton Academy, Cricklefields Sports Ground, High Road, Ilford, IG1 TQ 4508 8680 MOLA (Virgil Yendell) geoarchaeological evaluation Jan 2011 Skanska INA11

Five test pits were excavated, in one of which was recorded the interface between the natural terrace gravels and made ground; within the rest only made-ground deposits were recorded. It is likely that following the truncation of any brickearth deposits that would have overlain the gravels the site was used for landfill from Victorian to modern times.

RICHMOND-UPON-THAMES

Goods Yard Site (former), Barnes Common, Queen's Ride, SW13 TQ 2232 7561 MOLA (Robert Hartle) watching brief Nov–Dec 2011 McLaren Construction Ltd GYR11

Modern demolition rubble and made ground were recorded. WC

Land north of the former Hyde Park Nursery in Richmond Park, SW15 TQ 2210 7315 CA (James Aaronson) watching brief Dec 2011 Production Company (Cadburys) HYD11

A single pit was dug to be used in the filming of a new Cadbury's TV commercial. The exposed stratigraphy comprised natural gravels overlain by a thick subsoil which is probably accumulated colluvium that has graduated down-slope from the north; above lay topsoil.

1–5 Lower George Street, Richmond upon Thames, TW9 TQ 1800 7490 PCA (Rebecca Haslam) watching brief May–Sept 2011 CgMs on behalf of BAM Construction LOG11

Natural gravels were truncated by late 20th-century building activity.

The King's Observatory, Old Deer Park, Twickenham Road, Richmond, TW9 TQ 1714 7568 MOLA (Robert Cowie) evaluation July 2011 Mr Robbie Brothers KOB11

Two trenches on the site of the Carthusian priory of Shene Charterhouse (1414–1539) revealed natural gravel capped by alluvial clay. One trench near the middle of the observatory enclosure revealed a large shallow feature cut into the alluvium, containing fragments of peg tile (dated 1480–1800), Reigate stone, and a small piece of green-glazed floor tile probably dating to the 14th/15th-centuries or possibly the 16th century. The location of a linear cut feature in the same trench closely corresponded to the line of a hedge shown on maps and plans dating from 1868 until at least the mid-1930s.

Twickenham Academy (proposed), Percy Road, Whitton, TW2 TQ 1110 9010 TVAS (James Lewis) evaluation May–June 2011 JB Leadbitter and Co Ltd PER11

The site had been truncated by previous buildings, with subsoil absent from all but one trench. Modern made ground and tarmac overlay natural gravels.

Land adjacent to the Upper and Lower Pen Ponds, Richmond Park, Richmond, TW10

TQ 1998 7313; TQ 1971 7236 CA (James Aaronson) watching brief Sept–Oct 2011 Taylor Woodrow; Thames Landscape Strategy RCH11

Groundworks associated with the construction of new spillways on the north-western corners of the Lower and Upper Pen ponds, and a new artificial sand martin bank on the south-east corner of the Upper Pen Pond, were monitored. Two undated shallow linear features were revealed, and two worked flints recovered from the topsoil in the area of the lower pond. The flints comprised a bi-facially worked / struck flint with signs of retouching and a narrow flake or blade implement, roughly dated to the Neolithic / Bronze Age. The rest of the spillways' watching brief revealed topsoil overlying subsoil atop natural silt-clay beneath the modern ground-surface, though the areas of gravel path overlay made ground.

3 Voltage Optimisation Units in the Royal Botanic Gardens Kew, TW9 TQ 1873 7756 CA (Gill King) watching brief Oct 2011 Royal Botanic Gardens Kew KEW11

The three pits did not penetrate beyond the modern deposits and no archaeological finds or features were noted or affected by the construction of these three new units.

SOUTHWARK

Former Abbey Street Children's Home, Abbey Street, SE1 TQ 3345 7936 PCA (Ireneo Grosso) excavation Jul–Sept 2011 Mills Whipp Projects ABU10

Work continued following the results of the 2010 evaluation (*LA 13* supp. 1 (2011) 27), revealing natural sand and gravels sealed by Roman subsoil and cut by a north-east–south-west oriented Roman gully or ditch, recorded in the south-east corner of the site. A layer of ploughsoil, dated to the Saxon period, overlay the subsoil and was cut by 11th–12th-century features comprising two gullies, on the north and south sides of the site and interpreted as part of a field system, and two boundary ditches, one oriented north–south and the other east–west. These ditches were situated on the west and south sides of the site respectively and pre-date the construction of masonry structures identified as part of the eastern range of Bermondsey priory/abbey. The north–south ditch was truncated by a north-east–south-west oriented stone built drain which was later connected to an east–west oriented ditch or drain. Substantial chalk foundations in the west area of the site were probably contemporary with the construction of the drain, and are interpreted as representing the east side of a building oriented east–west, interpreted as the foundations of the 12th-century chancel. The drains and building had been partially exposed and excavated in the 1980s (AB84). The stone-built drain appeared to have gone out of use when a masonry wall, consisting of chalk blocks, was built across its south side. The wall appears to pre-date the construction of the

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13th-century chancel building, the ragstone foundations of which also truncated the south-west part of the medieval drain. The 13th-century chancel was buttressed to the north and the south indicating that it was probably vaulted. A number of cuts associated with the robbing of the medieval foundations were also observed, as was a 17th-century well which cut the external side of the north-east corner of the chancel foundation.

St Mary Magdalene Churchyard, Abbey Street, SE1 TQ 3336 7944 PCA (Guy Seddon) watching brief Sept–Oct 2011 London Borough of Southwark SMM11

A number of 19th-century graves were identified and recorded. WC

Alice Street, SE1 TQ 3308 7914 PCA (Alexander Pullen) watching brief Feb 2011 CgMs Consulting ACE11

Natural gravels were sealed by alluvial deposits above which was a layer of peaty clay-silt, probably representing marshy land. Overlying the alluvial deposits was a sequence of made-ground, dating to the 18th and 19th–20th centuries.

Blackfriars Bridge 409, South Abutment, SE1 TQ 3170 8055 MOLA (David Sorapure, Catherine Drew) standing building survey Apr–Nov 2011 Network Rail BBK10

Following work in 2010 (*LA 13* supp. 1 (2011) 28), the south abutment of the former Blackfriars and St Paul's Railway Bridge, a Grade II listed structure, was recorded prior to partial demolition. The west façade and two-thirds of the north façade are to be retained. The survey included the two iron cartouches of the London, Chatham and Dover Railway (LCDR) that formerly sat on top of the abutment and which will be reinstated. The south abutment is one of the surviving remnants of the LCDR Railway Bridge which crossed the river at this point, opening in 1864 and closing in 1985. It was designed by Joseph Cubitt and FT Turner and was constructed with a brick core containing hollow chambers, which decreased the number of bricks used and reduced weight. The abutment was clad with re-used Portland stone taken from the first Westminster Bridge, which had been demolished in 1862. Subsequently the ashlar cladding comprising blocks of varying dimensions and mason's marks relating to the earlier bridge were noted on the inner faces of three Portland blocks. The abutment is also a remnant of the LCDR's former two-level Blackfriars Bridge Station and Goods Yard which was adjacent and to the south; it survived as a goods depot for 100 years and was demolished c. 1968, although some lower level remnants remain.

105 Blackfriars Road, SE1 TQ 3161 7977 AOC (Les Capon) evaluation May 2011 Stiff and Trevillion Architects Ltd BLK11

Excavation of two trenches revealed virtually total truncation of deposits down to natural gravels, with limited building remains of a cold store from the early 19th century in the south of the site.

The George, Borough High Street, SE1 TQ 3256 8000 AOC (Les Capon) watching brief, building recording Jun–Aug 2011 National Trust GEO11

A record was made of those parts of the George Inn subject to refurbishment, mostly the public bar spaces. New service runs in the northern yard area revealed earlier cobbles (undated) of the yard and a stone-capped drain.

303–309 Camberwell New Road, SE5 TQ 3238 7686 PCA (Kari Bower) watching brief July 2011 TFC (Camberwell) Limited CNR11 Made ground of 19th–20th century date, was sealed by mid-20th century levelling layers. Towards the centre of the site a 19th-century brick wall was recorded which may have been associated with a late 19th-century school previously situated at the site.

25–35 Chesterfield Way, SE15 TQ 3522 7723 MOLA (Matthew Ginnever) evaluation June 2011 The Buxton Group CHW11

Two trenches were excavated, one, in the east of the site, revealed natural brickearth which had been extensively truncated by the basements of late 19th–early 20th-century houses which formerly stood on the site. These houses had been destroyed during the Second World War and the basements were backfilled with demolition rubble. The other trench, in the south-west corner of the site, exposed truncated natural brickearth cut by a 19th-century refuse pit and the corner of the basement of one of the demolished houses. Modern made ground completed the sequence in both trenches.

Southbank Improvement Works along Clink Street and Cathedral Street (within the SAM of Winchester Palace), SE1 TQ 3258 8038 CA (Emma Jeffery) watching brief Nov 2011 Southwark Borough Council CLK11

Deposits associated with the later development of the surrounding area were observed, including a possible 17th-century cesspit, 18th-century demolition spreads, and a Victorian sewer. An earlier street surface along Clink Street was exposed, covered in a thick layer of burnt ash material which was probably associated with a devastating fire which took place in 1814. WC

Former St Hugh's Church, Crosby Row, SE1 TQ 3274 7976 Quest/AOC (Rob Batchelor) geoarchaeological assessment Nov 2011 Rydon Construction SHC11

A single environmental borehole was assessed for evidence of possible silting deposits of the ancient Borough and Guy's channels. A peat horizon dating to the Late Bronze Age or early Iron Age was identified. WC

1 Dickens Square, SE1 TQ 3243 7935 PCA (Ireneo Grosso) watching brief May 2011 The Islamic Cultural Centre DKN11

Examination of a trench identified natural sand and gravels sealed by a layer of soil similar to a Roman horizon recorded at Trinity Street nearby (TIY07). The excavated spoil was sieved and metal-detected and produced Roman, medieval, and post-

medieval finds and a disarticulated human bone.

Oakmayne Plaza (formerly Elephant Road), SE1 TQ 3213 7893 MOLA (Raoul Bull, Simon Davis, Tony Mackinder) evaluation Mar–Jun 2011 McBains Cooper ERD07

Following work in 2007 (*LA 12* supp. 1 (2008) 31), three further evaluation trenches were excavated. One in the north of the site revealed untruncated natural gravels. At the north side of the trench this was overlain by alluvium, while along the south edge it was capped by brickearth. This was cut by a 2m-wide north-east–south-west aligned Roman ditch of 3rd-century date which was probably both a field or property boundary and a drain. It became disused and was gradually infilled from the north by alluvial sediment. The alluvium was sealed by a weathered cultivation soil which in turn was cut by 18th–19th-century garden features, possibly relating to properties fronting New Kent Road. In the second trench in the south of the site, truncated natural gravels were cut by an undated north-west–south-east aligned ditch at least 1.2m wide. At the south end of the trench the gravels had been cut by a succession of three ditches, either for drainage or running water. The fills also suggested that agricultural or horticultural activity was being carried on nearby. In the north part of the trench, the gravels were cut by an ovoid feature containing a fragment of Roman *tegula*, and by an undated north-east–south-west aligned ditch. Made ground of 18th–19th-century date sealed the gravels and was cut by a late 19th-century posthole, a north-west–south-east aligned ditch of 18th–19th-century date, and a pit containing 19th-century porcelain. The made ground was also cut by a series of north-east–south-west aligned brick walls beneath modern made ground and demolition rubble. The third trench, also in the south of the site, exposed truncated natural gravels in the south half of the trench, cut by a series of three rectangular 19th-century pits containing much clinker. In the north half of the trench, a series of north-east–south-west brick walls were recorded backing onto a north–south wall of which the south part contained a bay supported by two brick plinths. These remains, together with floor surfaces and the remains seen in the other south trench, probably relate to the basement of the 19th-century school which fronted onto Sayer Street. Modern made ground completed the sequence.

38–40 Glasshill Street, SE1 TQ 3189 7976 PCA (Chris Mayo) evaluation Aug–Sept 2011 CgMs Consulting GLA11

Natural gravels were sealed by a sequence of 16th- to 19th-century made ground.

Harper Road (Symington House), Harper Road (land at), SE1 TQ 3252 7920 AOC (Catherine Edwards) watching brief, excavation Mar–May 2011 RPS Planning & Development and Lovell's Partnership Developments HPZ10

Following an evaluation in 2010 (*LA 13* supp. 1 (2011) 31) an open-area excavation

was carried out, revealing a series of Roman ditches crossing the site which are dated to the 2nd–3rd centuries AD. Also revealed was a small Roman cemetery, composed of eleven burials dated to 2nd–4th centuries. Grave goods were found in several graves which included complete pots and hobnailed shoes. Following the Roman period the site was abandoned until the 17th century when a large ditch was constructed; this ditch may have related to Civil War activities within the area. Agricultural or horticultural gullies were recorded; these could date to either the medieval or post-medieval periods. Later 18th–19th-century activity was also recorded in the form of brick buildings and brick lined circular wells or soakaways which had been backfilled with domestic household waste from the local area.

Guy's Hospital: Roman boat, Great Maze Road, SE1 TQ 3281 7990 MOLA (Ian Blair) evaluation Sep–Oct 2011 Guy's and St Thomas' NHS Foundation Trust GYH10

During the late 1950s when New Guy's House was being built, a channel, now referred to as Guy's Channel, was identified. Within it, and just within the north edges of the current site, sections of a Roman shallow-bottomed boat were recovered. Following an evaluation in 2010 (*LA 13* supp. 1 (2011) 30) which successfully relocated the boat, two further trenches were excavated, both in areas to the south of the vessel itself. One trench, on the west side of the site, revealed waterlain deposits which are likely to be considerably older than the Roman boat and probably represent the Late glacial or Early Holocene (late Upper Palaeolithic or Mesolithic) floodplain and consequently lay outside the Roman channel. They were sealed by an undated deposit of 'overbank' clay, probably indicating a wet, marshy floodplain soil. The second trench, on the east side of the site, exposed a sequence of fluvial deposits of which the earliest is possibly contemporary with the Roman boat. The presence of fluvial deposits in this area was unforeseen, as it was thought to lie outside of the channel. Fluvial deposits in this trench extended into the medieval period and material of 16th- to 17th-century date was observed in the upper strata. In both trenches the fluvial deposits were overlain by 17th/18th-century dumping, including masses of domestic rubbish which had been tipped into what had by then become a series of landlocked pools (Great Maze Pond). In the western trench, these deposits were cut by brick walls of 18th–19th-century date and an east–west brick culverted sewer of similar date. Modern made ground, services, and concrete completed the sequence in both trenches.

Imperial War Museum, Lambeth Road, SE1 TQ 3139 7920 MOLA (Ken Pitt) watching brief Oct 2011 Drivers Jonas Deloitte on behalf of the Imperial War Museum IWM11 Ten geotechnical test pits were monitored, eight lying within the basement of the

Imperial War Museum while two were sited against the external walls of the building, which incorporates part of the early 19th-century Bethlem Royal Hospital. The two external test pits contained natural gravel cut by the foundations of the present building. Above this were deposits of brick and chalk rubble which may have been derived from the demolition of the east and west ranges of the hospital in the 1930s, and undated garden soil. Two test pits in the north of the basement revealed a north–south aligned foundation consisting of an inverted arch and a backfilled cellar, both of which may have been related to either an earlier phase of the museum or the earlier hospital. In the remaining internal test pits, only deposits associated with the existing buildings were observed. WC

Water main replacement works between Jamaica Road and the River Thames, Rotherhithe, SE1 TQ 3475 7962 CA (Emma Jeffery) watching brief Aug 2010 to May 2011 Thames Water Utilities Ltd TZX10

Following a watching brief in 2010 (*LA 13* supp. 1 (2011) 31) monitoring of water main replacement works continued – both open-cut and pits and of varying depths. These exposed modern road make-up layers over services (and associated service backfills), layers of dumping and made-ground layers, with no significant archaeological remains. Some trenches, however, exposed alluvial deposits reflecting the 14th-century episodes of flooding, evidence for the 17th-century delftware pottery factory, and evidence for 17th-century development in the area. Some brick features could be directly identified, including the 'Mill Pond Bridge' at the corner of Paradise Street with West Lane. Very little evidence was uncovered concerning Edward III's 14th-century manor house, the only evidence relating to this consisting of medieval pottery and tiles.

St Ives House, Lavington Street, SE1 TQ 3205 8015 PCA (Guy Seddon) watching brief May–June 2011 Dorrington Southside Ltd STI11

Earliest deposits were 19th–20th-century made ground, recorded below 20th-century concrete.

Surrey House, 20 Lavington Street, SE1 TQ 3208 8016 QUEST (Rob Batchelor) geoarchaeological assessment June 2011 to March 2012 Citizen M LVI11

Two boreholes were put down across the site which, when combined with other previous records from the site, the sub-surface stratigraphy revealed a sloping gravel surface from south to north, representing the base of the Bankside palaeochannel. The palaeochannel was infilled with alluvium and a thick sequence of peat. An assessment of the samples revealed the peat dated from the Early Mesolithic to Late Neolithic, representing a new record from this area of London. Assessment of the microfossil and macrofossil remains indicated a transition from open cold conditions with sedges, grasses, and pine and birch woodland, to alder dominated carr woodland on the

wetland, and mixed deciduous woodland on the dryland.

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

Following excavations in 2010 (*LA 13* supp. 1 (2011) 32), work was carried out to complete the unexcavated areas of the basement. Natural sand and gravels were cut by a small number of possible prehistoric postholes which were sealed by silty sand subsoil containing a scatter of burnt flint, prehistoric pottery and struck flints. This in turn was overlain by a reworked waterlain deposit which was cut by a series of quarry pits producing large quantities of animal bone and domestic pottery of probable 2nd-century date. The deposit was also cut by the walls of several masonry buildings of probable 2nd-century date. These consisted of a series of east–west aligned walls and a robbed-out north–south wall bordered by a mortar floor with three stacks (*pilae*) for a hypocaust. Areas of chalk cobbles overlain by fragments of tessellated floors were observed in the central and west parts of the site. The Roman floors were sealed by demolition dumps which, in the central area, were cut by a single, probably late Roman, burial. The Roman deposits were sealed by dumping of 15th–16th-century date which in turn was cut by pits, mainly for cess, of similar date. One of these, at the west end of the site, contained a large quantity of leather shoes of probable 15th-century date. The dumping was also cut by a chalk-lined soakaway which produced fragments of 17th-century delftware tiles. These were sealed by 18th and 19th-century garden soil deposits which were cut by a pair of east–west aligned culverts, one in the north of the site, the other in the south. The modern basement slab completed the sequence.

199 Long Lane, SE1 TQ 3305 7950 PRO (Paul Riccoboni) evaluation, watching brief Jan–July 2011 EHA Group Ltd LNN11

Supervision of the excavation of a single trench was carried out, revealing a 12th-century pit cut into the natural gravels. At the northern end of the trench a deposit was found containing tin-glazed pottery dated to c. 1620–1680. All the fragments are of chargers, with at least three different vessels being represented. The colours and decoration are similar to those of the Pickleherring and Rotherhithe pothouses of Southwark. Above this deposit were two walls and the floor surface of a building depicted on Rocque's map of 1741 and thought to be a tannery. A 19th-century wall which formed part of a cellar, and a drain cutting through the floor surface, were also revealed. The latest deposits were modern hardcore and concrete.

241–245 Long Lane, SE1 TQ 3323 7943 MOLA (Michael Tetreau) watching brief Sept 2011 Malcolm Pawley Architects Ltd LOU10 Following a standing building assessment in 2010 (*LA 13* supp. 1 (2011) 32), a series of

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five foundation piles were placed near the north edge of the buildings on this site. A single test pit was excavated to expose the upper part of two of these, revealing natural gravels overlain by a sequence of dumps of probable 16th–18th-century date which possibly represent land reclamation. They included an oyster shell layer or lens and a dark band indicating what may have been an exposed ground surface. These dumps were sealed by a rubbish-rich soil deposit that probably represents 17th/18th-century dumping or land-raising. They were cut by an 18th/19th-century brick-lined well or soakaway, backfilled with material including clay tobacco pipe of 1780–1820 and pottery dating to 1830–1900. They were sealed by modern made ground of variable thickness.

8 Lynton Road, SE1 TQ 3370 7860 OA (Katrina Anker) evaluation, geoarchaeological watching brief May 2011 RSK Group plc LYN11

Natural gravels were overlain by modern overburden across the site and truncation of the underlying deposits was revealed in two trenches. In one of the trenches were found former services, probably associated with the surrounding 18th–19th-century buildings or a late 19th-century Baptist chapel which appears on historic maps. Two possible tree-holes, probably associated with the documented Victorian garden, were also recorded. In addition, three concrete bases were observed which either related to the 19th-century building, Baptist chapel or perhaps the garden features. In the second trench modern overburden overlay a deep cut feature, possibly a quarry pit or perhaps a bomb crater (the area was heavily bombed during the Second World War) or feature associated with emergency water storage in the Second World War. The examination of five boreholes confirmed that the large cut feature was confined to the southwest corner of the site. The test pit in the extant grass area demonstrated that the modern overburden extended beyond the former building. A possible linear feature, orientated northwest-southeast, was observed at the base of the sequence. Although limited, the dating evidence suggests that all features are 19th century or modern in date.

157–159 New Kent Road, SE1 TQ 3251 7899 ASE (Andrew Margetts) evaluation Oct 2011 Vision Homes Ltd NKR11

Two trenches were excavated, revealing London Clay and gravels. Cutting the natural strata in the western trench was a pit or ditch terminal, containing a fragment of Roman ceramic building material. In the eastern trench, a shallow linear feature, containing 16th to 18th-century finds cut the natural and was overlain by a possible remnant topsoil. This layer was cut by the construction cut for a brick wall of 18th–19th century date. Further construction cuts for contemporary masonry, including a well and another brick wall, cut natural geology in the western trench. Both trenches were sealed by modern demolition deposits and made ground.

405 Old Kent Road, SE1 TQ 3385 7822 MOLA (Adrian Miles) evaluation May 2011 Mansell Construction Services Limited OKN11

Three trenches were excavated, two at the front of the building and one in the yard behind. Natural sand and gravel were cut by a quarry type feature containing Roman pottery, dated AD 180–400, and a Roman coin of AD 388–402. Natural was also cut by a pit which produced Roman pottery dated AD 150–400 and a coin of AD 296–317. In the trench at the rear of the building natural was cut by a deep feature, probably a quarry pit, containing Roman material dated AD 50–160. These were sealed by a layer of 17th–19th-century agricultural or garden soil, cut by a probable quarry pit of similar date, beneath modern deposits, concrete and tarmac. WC

434–452 Old Kent Road, SE15 TQ 3400 7807 PCA (James Langthorne) evaluation July 2011 L&Q Group ODK11

Natural silt sand was cut by a Roman ditch in the northwest of the site and by a number of 19th–20th-century features across the rest of the site, including two brick drains, a soakaway and a series of wall foundations. Made ground and demolition rubble of 19th–20th century date sealed the site.

6 Paris Gardens, Southwark, SE1 TQ 3151 8022 OA (Laura King, Carl Champness) evaluation July 2011 Sparmax Ltd PRS11

Three trenches with additional test pits were excavated. Natural gravels were found to be overlain by a sequence of alluvial clays inter-stratified with thick peat deposits, representing the changing environment of the early prehistoric floodplain. A palaeochannel was also identified cutting through the peats, running south-west-north-east across the site. The alluvial sequence was cut by a large early 18th-century clay extraction pit and a wood-lined sunken structure. Sealing these features was a layer of garden soil, which was in turn cut by a series of six early 19th-century brick-lined soakaways and two pits, all of which were located within the gardens of the properties fronting onto Hatfield Street and Paris Gardens from 1799 onwards. Parts of the foundations of two of the contemporary buildings were also seen. A vehicle inspection pit found near the southern edge of the site would have lain beneath the garage marked No. 38 on the 1950 OS map. All the finds date from between early 18th to 19th centuries.

Whitstable Day Nursery, Stevens Street, SE1 TQ 3342 7941 PCA (Alexis Haslam) evaluation Mar–Apr 2011 GC Bankside LLP WDJ10

Following an evaluation in 2010 (*LA 13* supp. 1 (2011) 34) a further phase of excavation revealed natural gravels sealed by an agricultural soil horizon dated to the Roman period. Above this were the remains of a Roman wall, recorded in the west area of the site, and by two north-west–south-east aligned linear cuts, identified in the central and east areas of the site. The linear cuts were truncated by late 11th – early 12th-century robbing which, together with further

robber cuts recorded in the east, west, and central areas of the site, seem to represent the footings of a substantial building. Sealing these was a Saxon ploughsoil which was cut by a series of Saxo-Norman gravel extraction pits, possibly for use during the initial construction of the late 11th-century Bermondsey Abbey. Large quantities of human remains representing at least 185 individuals were recovered from these pits, indicating the presence of a cemetery prior to the quarrying and situated in and beyond the southwest corner of the site. A number of 12th–13th-century features, mostly situated on the east side of the site, were revealed. These included a possible structure defined by several postholes, a series of pits, beamslots and a posthole. A layer of late 13th–15th-century ploughsoil sealed the earlier features and was cut for the construction of a stone wall and a series of pits, one of which was stone and brick lined and had already been uncovered during the evaluation. A layer of possible 15th/16th-century agricultural soil sealed most of the late medieval features and was cut by 16th-century features including a chalk and stone wall, a series of inter-cutting pits, and by a robber cut running along the late medieval stone wall. A levelling layer sealed the features and was cut by a series of 16th–18th-century gardening features, including pits, planting beds arranged in east-west aligned rows, a number of postholes, three post-pits possibly forming part of a fence line, a series of gullies and a construction cut containing a masonry footing. A few 19th-century features were also recorded including a brick culvert and a posthole.

19 Tabard Street, SE1 TQ 3258 7969 PCA (Douglas Killock) watching brief Oct 2011 – March 2012 Studio Klaschka Ltd TAB11

Natural clayey silt was generally observed across the site below a layer of modern made ground with concrete slab above. On the west side of the site however natural gravel was recorded, whilst towards the north a layer of peat was revealed. Severe truncation, due to the construction of a basement for the 20th-century building, was observed across the site.

Thameslink Programme: Arches 12–16, Park Street, SE1 TQ 3243 8024 PCA (Joanna Taylor, Amelia Fairman, Jacek Gruszczynski, James Langthorne, Ashley Pooley) excavation, watching brief June 2011 Skanska UK Plc on behalf of Network Rail BVB10

Work continued at the site following earlier excavations (*LA 13* supp. 1 (2011) 33), revealing further evidence of cemetery soil, probably that of the Cure's College burial ground, and dated to 18th–19th centuries. This was cut by the 19th-century brick foundations and drainage system of the extant Park Street properties. Modern dump layers capped by a concrete slab seal the features and deposits. Natural strata were not reached.

14 Peckham High Street, Peckham, SE15 TQ 3395 7669 WA (Damian De Rosa) evaluation Feb 2011 FQ Contractors PEC11

A single trench revealed the natural brickearth cut by a modern pit or soakaway which contained finds of late 19th–20th century date, comprising refined whiteware, small quantities of transfer printed wares and modern glass fragments. It was sealed by modern overburden.

29 Peckham Road, Camberwell, SE5 TQ 3321 7676 PCA (Douglas Killock) evaluation Sept 2011 CgMs Consulting on behalf of Thames Reach PKH11

Natural sand and gravels were cut by late 18th–19th-century foundations which are interpreted as part of the early and later workhouse buildings of St Giles, Camberwell.

30, 32, 33, 37 & 39 Peckham Road, Camberwell, SE5 TQ 3320 7670 ASE (Amy Williamson) building recording Jan–Feb 2011 AB Heritage Ltd PCK11

The buildings, which were all constructed c. 1800, were most recently used as offices for Southwark Council. Numbers 30, 32 and 39 originated as individual villa residences, while No. 33, now one large building, originated as two detached residences. In contrast, No. 37 was built for institutional use from the outset, becoming the premises of the Royal Naval School from 1833–44, and the principal site for the Camberwell House Lunatic Asylum from 1846. At this time the two buildings making up No. 33 were linked and brought into common use. By the late 19th century Nos. 30 and 32 were also part of the asylum, and by the early 20th century – if not before – so was No. 39. During their domestic phase, Numbers 30 and 32 were substantially enlarged by the addition of the central range, and No. 32 by the addition of the south-east corner, and then further, by the large single-storey addition spanning the east side. No. 39 was similarly extended early on in its history. Some of the alterations have made aspects of their original designs hard to unravel, particularly where they have occurred at an early date in the building's history, a good example being No. 33 where the two original dwellings were extended and linked to create a single coherent building. Here, the alterations had been carefully accomplished, with particular attention paid to matching existing brickwork and external detailing. There was presumably also a conscious effort to match the style of No. 37 adjacent, with which it became linked at this time. Further modifications were carried out during the phase of use by Southwark Council, involving the introduction of partitioning and the replacement of some doors or the flushing-over of historic doors to meet fire regulations. Despite these alterations, the buildings as a whole retain a wealth of historic fixtures, fittings and finishes.

Newspaper House, Rushworth Street, SE1 TQ 3186 7975 LP (Kelly Madigan) evaluation July 2011 Kim Sangster Associates RKB11

Two trenches were excavated, exposing natural sand below garden or humic soil of 17th century date.

12 Rye Lane, Peckham, SE15 TQ 3417 7645 PCA (Douglas Killock) evaluation May 2011 Campbell Charles Associates RYL11

Natural brickearth was sealed by 17th- to mid-18th century ploughsoil, above which lay late 18th–19th-century topsoil. Garden soil of 19th–20th century date sealed the site.

New Vicarage, St Marychurch Street, Rotherhithe, SE16 TQ 3518 7979 AOC (Les Capon) watching brief Jan 2011 Wilson Stephen Associates MRU11

A watching brief, carried out on new drainage to the rear of the vicarage building, revealed made ground of 17th–19th-century date, sealing natural sand and gravel.

St Mary's Churchyard, Churchyard Row, SE1 TQ 3184 7886 PCA (Guy Seddon) evaluation Sept 2011 Balfour Beatty Construction SMC11

On the west side of the site evidence of brick vaulting was uncovered below a floor or bedding layer. To the east two brick walls and a small area of undisturbed cemetery soil were uncovered and interpreted as part of the boundary of the burial grounds. Natural strata were not reached.

London Bridge Station: Phase II Evaluation (GI street level test pits), St Thomas Street, SE1 TQ 3302 8010 HA (Joe Abrams) evaluation June–Oct 2011 VINCI Soil Engineering on behalf of Network Rail LNG11

No significant archaeological deposits were identified in the test pits; however, a geoarchaeological study of borehole logs and test pit data has revealed several distinct peat deposits within alluvium which may date from the Mesolithic through to the Roman period. These deposits would have lain at the edge of the former Guy's Channel, particularly in the south of the site.

Tower Bridge Access Improvements, Shad Thames, SE1 TQ 3363 8012 MOLA (Antonietta Lerz) watching brief April 2011 City of London TWB11

A single geotechnical test pit was located against the east face of the south abutment of Tower Bridge. This exposed the stepped foundations of the buttress which were shown to continue below the base of the 2m deep trench. In the lower part of the test pit, the foundations were covered by a loose mixed deposit containing bricks and occasional fragments of 18th–19th-century pottery which is interpreted as the backfill of the construction cut for the foundations. It was sealed by a concrete slab, modern make-up and paving.

The Rose Public House, 123 Snowsfield, SE1 TQ 3297 7987 MOLA (Ken Pitt) watching brief Dec 2011 Antarchitecture SFX10

Following work in 2010 (*LA 13* supp. 1 (2011) 33), a single trench was excavated for a new basement to the south of the property. Alluvium, which was probably natural, was found beneath reclamation dumping, dated by pottery to 1790–1820. This was sealed by a layer of brick rubble make-up.

Southwark Rose Hotel, Southwark Bridge Road, SE1 TQ 3230 8024 AOC (Les Capon)

evaluation April 2011 Corner Consulting Ltd SDZ11

The 'Bankside Channel', a prehistoric channel dating from the Early – Middle Bronze Age to the Late Bronze Age – early Iron Age, was identified in the natural sand and gravels. Pits and ditches of early Roman date were revealed, together with a large quantity of Roman pottery and building materials, suggesting a high-status dwelling in the immediate vicinity, or dispersal of household rubbish therefrom. Significant modern truncation was noted.

65 Southwark Street, SE1 TQ 3211 1801 QUEST (Rob Batchelor) geoarchaeological assessment Jan–July 2011 CgMs Consulting SOU11

Two boreholes were put down across the site as part of geoarchaeological investigations in January 2011. These boreholes were subject to assessment and analysis investigations. The results of these investigations revealed a sequence of Shepperton Gravel forming the edge of the Bankside Channel which was infilled by Holocene alluvium and peat. A programme of radiocarbon dating indicated that peat accumulation took place between c. 5500–4100 cal BP (Late Neolithic), during which alder-dominated fen carr woodland grew on the wetland, with an understory of various shrubs including willow, hazel, brambles, elder and blackthorn, whilst the dryland was composed of mixed deciduous woodland dominated by oak and lime. The cessation of peat formation correlates with the decline of woodland on both the wetland and dryland surfaces. On the wetland, the decline of alder woodland is reflected by an increase in sedges, grasses, various herbs and aquatics indicative of freshwater inundation. On the dryland, the decline of mixed lime-dominated woodland was reflected by an increase of grasses and mixed herbs including cereals and black knapweed, suggesting clearance for agricultural activities and probably settlement.

21–27 Swan Street (garages next to), SE1 TQ 3242 7958 MOLA (Aaron Birchenough) evaluation, watching brief May 2011 – Jan 2012 Capita Symonds SWA11

A single evaluation trench was excavated followed by a watching brief during geotechnical investigations and other groundwork associated with the development. The evaluation trench, on the west side of the site, revealed natural gravels overlain in places by a thin layer of brickearth. This was cut by a shallow feature possibly representing a truncated pit and containing Roman pottery. This was sealed by a re-worked agricultural soil horizon from which Roman material and residual prehistoric flint were recovered. It was cut by a refuse pit containing Roman pottery and was sealed by a soil horizon containing pottery (mainly dated AD 65/70–80, but including a samian cup of AD 120) and building material, suggesting the presence of a nearby Roman settlement. Similar material was found to the north of the site in 1998 (SWN98). This was overlain by an undated

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silty sand layer which probably represents a change in land use following the 2nd-century activity and may date from the later Roman or medieval periods. It may have been agricultural in nature, as might the overlying soil horizon which contained pottery of 1630–80 and was sealed by levelling deposits of probable 18th- or 19th-century date. At the north end of the trench was a south-east–north-west aligned brick wall of 18th- to 19th-century date which was sealed by a layer of demolition rubble, possibly associated with the destruction of nearby buildings during the Second World War by a V1 flying bomb. The watching brief revealed more evidence for 18th- and 19th-century buildings and associated features.

Thameslink Programme: The Wheatsheaf Public House, 6 Stoney Street, Southwark, SE1 TQ 3256 8020 PCA (Joanna Taylor, Amelia Fairman, Jacek Gruszczynski, James Langthorne, Ashley Pooley) excavation, watching brief Feb–Sept 2011 Skanska UK Plc on behalf of Network Rail BVE11

Natural gravels were overlain by a series of early Roman levelling layers, above which were occupation layers and the truncated remains of a clay-and-timber building. The building included a brickearth partition sill and a floor which had an amphora base set into it, possibly for storage or use as a latrine. It was sealed by a mortar floor surface within a sizeable building. Cutting into the early deposits and surfaces were a series of north-west–south-east oriented features including a robber trench and two parallel, partially robbed mortar and rubble wall foundations which may have belonged to two separate buildings. A hearth or furnace found sunken into a floor associated with the west foundation might have been contemporary with this building phase, whilst a series of postholes inserted into the east wall may have been part of a subsequent building which extended to the east. A series of post-Roman horticultural layers sealed the features and were cut by a sequence of substantial medieval and 16th–17th-century cess pits concentrated along the east and south boundaries of the site, although a small number was also recorded in the middle. To the south a series of late 17th – early 18th-century brick cellars truncated the earlier features. Original structural elements recorded included a fireplace and associated chimney and brick floors. Evidence of later alteration to the structures was represented by a brick-lined tank and an oven. At a later stage the east cellar appears to have been backfilled and its north and west walls demolished prior to the insertion of a barrel which apparently drained through the cellar backfill. Further west, a barrel-vaulted cellar was inserted within the pre-existing cellar walls, blocking the earlier fireplace. A brick chute was constructed leading down into the cellar, its shape suggesting a drainage function. It was later blocked by a brick wall which, together with the fill of the cellar, indicated conversion to coal storage.

Thameslink Programme: Borough Market, SE1 TQ 3248 8027 PCA (Joanna Taylor, Amelia Fairman, Jacek Gruszczynski, James Langthorne, Ashley Pooley) watching brief Aug–Sept 2011 Skanska UK Plc on behalf of Network Rail BVF10

Following work in 2010 (*LA 13* supp. 1 (2011) 29) a watching brief was undertaken, revealing natural sand sealed by a sequence of early Roman levelling layers and ground consolidation, as well as cut features overlain by two north-west–south-east oriented flint foundations. Possibly associated with the Roman structural remains were brickearth surfaces, a fragment of mortar surface and an area of concentrated burning which may represent the remains of an internal oven or hearth. Roman demolition deposits sealed the structural remains; further demolition deposits in the vicinity may indicate the presence of a second building. A possible post-Roman occupation layer and a series of re-worked ‘garden soil’ horizons sealed the earlier features and deposits and were cut by two robber cuts and a pit dating to the medieval to early post-medieval period. These were overlain by the remains of an 18th–19th-century brick cellar, a 19th-century brick soakaway or well, and part of a 19th-century brick cellar. Twentieth-century made-ground deposits and concrete slab sealed the sequence.

Thameslink Programme: 2–4 Bedale Street, SE1 TQ 3255 8027 PCA (Joanna Taylor, Amelia Fairman, Jacek Gruszczynski, James Langthorne, Ashley Pooley) excavation Aug–Nov 2011 Skanska UK Plc on behalf of Network Rail BVG10

Excavations following on from earlier work (*LA 13* supp. 1 (2011), 28) revealed natural gravels sealed by a series of dump and levelling deposits along the north margin of the site. In the north and south of the site the natural and levelling deposits were truncated by three Roman cess or rubbish pits and a number of later Roman or post-Roman rubbish pits. One of the pits located in the south-west corner of the site contained a large fragment of fairly poorly preserved wattle lining, together with nine of its upright supporting stakes. Several layers of later Roman or post-Roman made ground, plough- or garden-soil and dumped material sealed the features and deposits. In the north of the site a possible well cut the deposits and one of the pits, and was in turn truncated by the original cut of the south-east–north-west oriented ditch excavated in 2010. Further evidence of the ditch re-cut, dated to the medieval period, was recorded and found to have been partly truncated by the construction cut of a 13th–16th-century wall of chalk ashlar blocks forming a small structure. A series of 16th–19th-century features cut into the upper fills of the ditch and the medieval wall, including a pit, a soakaway and three rectangular brick lined cesspits, one of which had three stakeholes set into its lower fill. Modern made ground and demolition rubble sealed the site.

Thameslink Programme: 11–15 Borough High Street, SE1 TQ 3273 8022 PCA (Joanna Taylor, Amelia Fairman, Jacek Gruszczynski, James Langthorne, Ashley Pooley) excavation, watching brief Jan–Nov 2011 Skanska UK Plc on behalf of Network Rail BVK11

The earliest evidence of Roman occupation consisted of pits, brickearth floor, postholes, hearth and, in particular, rake-out pits containing many copper alloy fragments which indicate industrial activity. Above this were the remains of a Roman bath house. At least four rooms were revealed, comprising brick walls, *opus signinum* and brick floor surfaces, a brick-lined drain and a possible flue. These were sealed by dumping, truncated by various pits, robber cuts, later constructions and a large concrete pad. To the south a number of *opus signinum* surfaces was succeeded by two drains, one of which was wood-lined. Possible rubble foundations and a beam slot to the south-east suggest the presence of a timber framed building. Additional structural remains were evident by the presence of robber trenches, rubble and mortar foundations and a substantial *opus signinum* floor. Despite severe truncation of these remains at least two construction phases were evident, and the extensive use of *opus signinum*, worked stone and painted plaster suggest a high-status building which is likely to have been associated with the bath house. Widespread wall-robbing during the post-Roman period and a series of postholes could indicate the presence of later timber buildings. Numerous medieval robber pits were recorded throughout the area, together with a series of masonry structures. In the middle of the site two distinct phases of medieval construction were identified, the first one was represented by two ragstone walls, one built above and the other alongside Roman walls, whilst the second one comprised two more walls sealing the upper fills of medieval pits. On the north side of the site substantial medieval chalk piers and two chalk walls were recorded, one of them built directly over the top of the bath-house stone foundations, whilst on the south side a large chalk foundation was revealed. This consisted of a number of rectangular piers with retaining arches, probably representing one of the medieval phases of St Thomas’ Hospital. Various phases of activity were revealed above the medieval levels: a number of 17th/19th-century brick walls built directly over Roman masonry, 18th–19th-century fragments of red-brick foundations, cellar walls, cess pits and brick floors. To the south 16th-century stone and chalk walls, 15th–19th-century rubbish and cesspits, along with a brick lined cellar incorporating large fragments of ornamental worked stone, and 18th-century brick and stone foundation walls, interpreted as part of St. Thomas’ Hospital post-medieval layout.

Sea Containers House, Upper Ground, SE1 TQ 3148 8053 MOLA (Jessica Bryan) evaluation Dec 2011 – Jan 2012 Archlane Ltd SEA11

Three trenches were excavated, of which two had hand-auger holes bored in their bases. One trench, located in the north of the external car park, contained modern backfill associated with the construction of the existing basement. The other two trenches, positioned close to the south boundary of the site, both revealed natural gravels overlain by layers of alluvial material. These were sealed by make-up and dump layers of medieval and later date. In one trench, these layers were cut by a north-south ditch of probable 15th–16th-century date. The upper layers of the dumping contained 16th–17th-century material and were probably deposited when the area was occupied by waterfront houses on the Thames. In one trench, a north-west-south-east brick drain of 18th-century date was recorded above the dumped layers and is likely to have been associated with the development of the area at the time when Blackfriars Bridge was constructed. Above this was a layer which probably represents demolition during the 19th century; it was cut by walls of yellow or red stock brick. These walls represent parts of the wharfs and warehouses of Bull Stairs Wharf and had been truncated to around 0.5m below present ground surface for the construction of Sea Containers House and the current car park. Modern concrete and tarmac completed the sequence.

284–286 Walworth Road, SE17 TQ 3233 7820 ASC (Gareth Shane) evaluation, excavation Feb–Aug 2011 BAR Estates Ltd WLW11

A single trench in the rear yard revealed two pits containing medieval pottery, two modern pits, one undated pit and a modern well. Subsequent excavations revealed a post-medieval pit and a modern pit. The pits and well are all typical of backyard activity.

292 Walworth Road, SE17 TQ 3233 7815 ASC (Mo Muldowney) evaluation Oct 2011 Urban Spectrum Ltd WWR11

A single late medieval ditch was identified, underlying a significant depth of post-medieval cuts and deposits.

20–30 Wild's Rents, SE1 TQ 3306 7935 ASE (Dylan Hopkinson) excavation Nov–Dec 2011 Vision Homes Ltd WDR11

Pits and drainage features relating to tanning activities were found across the entire site above the natural sands and gravels. They are dated to the late 17th to late 19th centuries and comprise at least three phases of build. WC

SUTTON

Beddington Sewage Treatment Works, Beddington Lane, Beddington, SM6 TQ 2991 6592 AOC (Chris Clarke, Ian Hogg) watching brief Jan 2011 GBM JV BDS11

Monitoring of geotechnical test pits identified undisturbed deposits in all test pits and boreholes; these consisted of an alluvial clay deposit containing shell inclusions overlain by terrace gravels and gravelly soil horizons, capped by a thin horizon of peat. Made-ground and topsoil deposits, probably related to the construction of the treatment

works, sealed the undisturbed deposits. The only significant deposit identified was an early peat horizon located between the alluvial clay and terrace gravels. The stratigraphic location of this peat deposit suggests it may be Palaeolithic in date and of great significance.

Beddington STW Sludge Dewatering Scheme, Croydon, CR0 TQ 2991 6592 ASE (Giles Dawkes) evaluation June 2011 GBM Joint Venture BSW11

A tiny portion of the buried former topsoil was found above natural gravels; it contained a *tegula* fragment, the only evidence of the site's proximity to a Roman villa and prehistoric landscape (a Scheduled Monument). This suggests that the site had previously been stripped by machine and that any archaeological deposits had been removed. The site was covered by gravel dumps around 1m thick in preparation for the construction of the current Thames Water compound; this is likely to have occurred after excavations on the Roman villa in 1987 (BSF87). A large palaeochannel was revealed within the gravels, apparently aligned east-west and at least 29m wide. The original extent of this feature is unknown as only the southern edge of the channel was found and it survived to a depth of only 0.8m, having been subject to fluvial erosion. This channel was almost certainly part of a drainage system flowing into the Thames to the north; the decayed organic clay fill suggests a low-energy fluvial environment.

The Woodman, 10 Lower Road, Sutton, SM1 TQ 2642 6450 TVAS (Sean Wallis) evaluation Nov 2011 Merlin Danesmount Ltd WDM11

The evaluation revealed a late 19th-century or early 20th-century pit and a well of similar date, cut into made ground containing 19th-century and later material which overlay natural sandy clay. The absence of buried soil or subsoil indicates extensive truncation.

Muschamp Primary School, Muschamp Road, Carshalton, SM5 TQ 2734 6579 PCA (Emily Bates) watching brief Jan–Feb 2011 London Borough of Sutton MUU11

Natural sandy clay was sealed by a sequence of 16th–19th-century ploughsoils. Above lay a demolition layer and then topsoil.

Site of Oaks Park Mansion House, Oaks Park, Croydon Lane, Carshalton, SM5 TQ 2761 6123 CDHAS (John Phillips) excavation July 2011 OAK11

The excavation aimed to uncover parts of the foundations of the east wing of the former Oaks Mansion House to study the remains of a cock-fighting pit which is known to have been there. The earliest deposit consisted of clayey soil spotted with chalk which formed the surface beneath a timber floor. It was not clear whether this was natural or a redeposited make-up layer. Its surface sloped. It supported the brick foundations of the building which are partly attributed to Robert Taylor for John Burgoyne *c.* 1765 and partly to Robert Adam for the 12th Earl of

Derby *c.* 1790. Taylor's construction was much more substantial than Adam's. The foundations and under-floor deposits were both overlaid by a mass of rubble dating from the demolition of the house in the 1950s. There was no clear sign of the cock-fighting pit.

Orchard Hill, Carshalton, SM4 TQ 2782 6245 WA (Sue Farr) watching brief June 2011 CgMs Consulting OHH08

Excavation of service trenches was monitored, following work in 2008 (*LA 12* supp. 2 (2009) 74). Modern make-up above natural clay was recorded. WC

Land adjacent to 1 The Park, Carshalton, SM5 TQ 2789 6420 TVAS (Sean Wallis) evaluation Feb 2011 Beeches Homes PAK11

Two trenches revealed topsoil over subsoil above the natural clay with gravel and occasional patchy chalk.

2–4a Rotherfield Road, Carshalton, SM5 TQ 2826 6451 COT (Vasileios Tsamis, Simon Carlyle) evaluation Dec 2011 Martin Grant Homes ROT11

Pieces of worked flint were recovered from three ditches in the north-western part of the site; the character of the fills and the small assemblage of worked flint suggest that the ditches could be prehistoric. 18th- and 19th-century features were identified, the majority associated with the former buildings that once stood on the site. There were no residual finds from the subsoil, topsoil and made ground that pre-dated the 19th century.

Westcroft Leisure Centre, Westcroft Road, Carshalton, SM5 TQ 2833 6485 PCA (Jim Heathcote) watching brief Feb–May 2011 London Borough of Sutton WLC11

Natural sand was cut by an undated posthole and a number of tree throw hollows and sealed by an alluvial layer. Modern made ground overlay these deposits and features.

Land at Woodmansteme Road, Carshalton, SM5 TQ 2757 6217 WA (Sue Farr) evaluation Oct 2011 CgMs Consulting WOD11

Two trenches were excavated. No archaeological features or finds were revealed above natural chalk in either trench and it was clear from the site topography and excavations that the area had been extensively landscaped during previous development on the site. In one of the trenches, a thick layer of redeposited chalk was identified, sealing a buried ground surface.

TOWER HAMLETS

Aldgate Place (land within Buckle Street, Colchester Street, Commercial Road, Leman Street and Whitechapel High Street), E1 TQ 3395 8131 PCA (Alistair Douglas) watching brief July 2011 CgMs Consulting on behalf of Barratt East London ALD11

The excavation of six test pits revealed 20th-century backfill below concrete. Natural strata were not reached.

Altab Ali Park, Whitechapel, E1 TQ 3411 8146 MOLA (David Sankey) watching brief Apr–June 2011 MUF Art Architecture AAL10

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Following work in 2010 (*LA 13* supp. 1 (2011) 36–37), starter pits for a series of augered piles, a cable trench and works for new pavements were monitored. Natural strata were not seen. Red brick foundations and a burial vault which may relate to the 17th-century church were exposed. In places, this had been truncated by the construction cut for the 19th-century church. Yellow stock-brick foundations of the church were exposed in numerous pile locations. A 19th-century red-brick arch was recorded in the north-west of the site which may possibly have been an external entrance to the crypt or vault within the church. A red unfrogged brick burial vault was exposed during which a fragment of gravestone was recorded, dated 1685. The majority of the gravestones belonging to the burial ground have been removed from the site, however five were found and have been relocated to the west perimeter of the site. Two were illegible and the rest dated between 1810 and 1858.

Church of St Mary and Holy Trinity (land at), Bow Road, Bow, E3 TQ 3765 8295 PCA (Ashley Pooley) watching brief March 2011 Richard Griffiths Architects on behalf of St Mary Stratford Bow Parish Council SMB11 A reworked graveyard deposit was truncated by modern activity including drainage trenches.

Truman's Brewery, Block C, 91 Brick Lane, E1 TQ 3380 8202 MOLA (David Sorapure) standing building survey June–July 2011 PSP Consultants on behalf of the Old Truman Brewery TUB11

The standing building survey was carried out prior to the redevelopment and refurbishment of the building and a change in its use. Block C of the Truman Brewery was one of the last buildings to be added to the brewery complex in the early 1970s. Though the building is not of great antiquity, it was a functioning part of the Black Eagle brewery which may have been established on the site as early as 1666, centred on Brick Lane and the production site of Truman Hanbury, Buxton and Co. It formed a working part of the brewery site which includes numerous 18th- and 19th-century listed buildings. Block C was constructed to produce lager and thus demonstrates a dramatic change in the mechanics of brewing in response to growing popular demand. The building was designed by the architects Gordon Smith and Partners and is composed of a steel frame encased in concrete, with floor slabs of reinforced concrete. Walls are generally faced in yellow stock bricks laid in stretcher bond, with some areas for the movement of personnel built of load bearing brick. Clearly definable areas were visible within its design that related to the large scale manufacture of lager and in particular, steel elements relating to the large filtered beer tanks which originally partially extended above the level of the present roof removed in the late 1980s, each capable of holding 14,400 gallons of lager. It also appears to have been designed with a view to future modifications

and additions. However, despite the programme of modernisation, the brewery closed in 1989 and block C was converted to be used as exhibition and studio space.

14–22 Cobb Street, 2–6 Leyden Street, EC1 TQ 3350 8150 PCA (Rebecca Haslam) watching brief April 2011 Mills Whipp Partnership on behalf of Tune Manor Ltd COB11

Natural brickearth was sealed by a 17th–19th-century dump layer and overlain by made ground. A layer of modern concrete and paving slabs sealed the entire site.

33–35 Commercial Road, E1 TQ 3415 8137 MOLA (Hana Lewis) standing building survey, watching brief July 2011 Mace Ltd CMM11

The evaluation was undertaken in two trenches and 10 geotechnical test pits were also monitored. The earliest deposits recorded were substantial external quarry-pit backfill and levelling layers, dated by pottery to approximately the first quarter of the 18th century. Quarrying on the site is likely to have removed all earlier remains. Built on top of these deposits were three east–west aligned terraced houses, dated by brick samples and cartographic sources to the late 18th–early 19th century. The walls remained in use after the houses were replaced on site by, first, St George's brewery in 1847 and then a whisky distillery in 1913, and may have been converted into warehouses with various brick walls and supports added to the original walls at this time. The brewery survives in the south portion of the site as a Grade II listed building.

Christ Church Spitalfields Church of England Primary School, Commercial Street, E1 TQ 3385 8175 MOLA (Adrian Miles) watching brief Feb–Mar 2011 CHR11

Work on the foundations and drains of a new school extension was monitored. No natural strata were recorded. A significant quantity of disarticulated human bone was recovered, showing that the Christ Church Spitalfields' burial ground did extend this far east.

101–109 Fairfield Road, Bow, E3 TQ 3721 8325 MOLA (David Sankey) evaluation May 2011 Ward Williams FRF11

Three trenches were excavated on the site and two geotechnical trial pits monitored. Modified or reworked brickearth was identified on the north side of the site, from which a rim sherd of an early 17th-century pipkin or cauldron was recovered. The centre of the site had been truncated by 19th- or early 20th-century cellars. Natural gravels sloped up to the south and were horizontally truncated by the 20th-century industrial building that presently occupies the site.

12–14 Folgate Street, Spitalfields, E1 TQ 3344 8196 MOLA (Adrian Miles) excavation May–Aug 2011 Hazliits Hotels Ltd FGA09

Following monitoring work in 2009 (*LA 12* supp. 3 (2010) 111), an excavation was carried out within the Scheduled Monument area relating to the Priory and hospital of St Mary Spital. Natural gravels were cut by

12th–13th-century quarrying, above which were a series of domestic layers associated with a plaster surface, dated 1240–1350, probably relating to the kitchen of the Priory and Hospital of St Mary-without-Bishopsgate identified previously. A 16th-century brick wall built on chalk foundations and two inter-cutting rubbish pits were recorded, again associated with the kitchen which continued in use post-Dissolution. A cesspit, probably 18th or 19th century in date, abutted a red-brick arched drain. The garden boundary wall between 10 and 12 Folgate Street was built up against the cesspit and over the drain. Piling was also monitored which clarified the positions of both previously found and conjectured medieval walls.

Goodman's Fields, Leman Street, E1 TQ 3410 8116 MOLA (David Sankey) watching brief Aug–Dec 2011 Berkley Homes ALW08

Following evaluation work in 2008 (*LA 12* supp. 2 (2009) 74), monitoring was carried out on demolition and ground preparation works. Preliminary results indicate a large 18th-century brickfield quarry which was exposed on a neighbouring site in 2003 (*LA 10* supp. 3 (2004) 84 (GMF03)). WC

Tobacco Dock (Parcel 4), 130–162 The Highway, E1 TQ 3475 8070 PCA (Alistair Douglas) excavation Jan–Apr 2011 CgMS Consulting on behalf of Messila House Ltd TBF10

Excavations in 2010 (*LA 13* supp. 1 (2011) 37) continued in the south-west of the site, revealing a second palaeochannel, possibly active sometime in the prehistoric era, cutting natural gravels. The fragmentary remains of a Roman clay-and-timber building were revealed, comprising probable floor surfaces, traces of walls, postholes and the partial remains of a masonry-built oven or furnace. Other Roman features recorded included external surfaces, pits, boundary and drainage ditches, and a well preserved timber lined well. An important find from this area was part of a stone funeral monument. Many late Roman coins were recovered. Masonry remains of 17th–18th century date are interpreted as part of a building that fronted onto Chigwell Street. Brick lined cess and rubbish pits dating to the 17th–19th centuries were also recorded.

Park Place (land at), Isle of Dogs, Canary Wharf, E14 TQ 3710 8030 PCA (Ireneo Grosso) watching brief, evaluation Apr–May 2011 CgMs Consulting on behalf of Canary Wharf Contractors Ltd PKP11

Alluvial sandy clay, sealed by a layer of 19th-century made ground, were truncated by the north–west–south–east oriented canal lock connecting the Limehouse Basin with the West India Export Dock, located within the site boundary. 19th- and 20th-century structures, consisting of concrete foundations and of a north–south aligned brick wall, were recorded in the west area of the site, along with a deposit of timber shavings and off-cuts from dockside workings.

St John's Primary School, Peel Grove, Bethnal Green, E2 TQ 3505 8302 AOC (Ian

Hogg, Rachel Ives) excavation Jan–Jun 2011 CB Swift PGV10

Following works in 2010 to evaluate the density of burials from a 19th-century private cemetery (*LA 13* supp. 1 (2011) 37), an excavation was conducted to remove all burials from the area of the proposed building. Over 1000 burials, all interred between 1840 and 1855, were excavated.

The Resolute public house, 210 Poplar High Street, E14 TQ 3800 8073 WA (Helen Glass) building recording, watching brief April 2011 Gpad Ltd RES11

The building comprised a ground floor, first floor and basement, and covers most of the area of the site with the exception of two open spaces (the back and the rear west side) which were both walled off. The back had been used as an outdoor seating area and could be accessed from Harrow Lane through a double gate. The rear west side provided external access to the fire escape staircase and had steps leading up to the ground floor. The watching brief revealed that former groundworks associated with previous buildings and the installation of the existing basement had truncated the site down to natural clay; a series of made-ground layers were recorded within the excavated areas.

600 Roman Road, E3 TQ 3987 8346 WA (Katherine Barber) building recording Nov 2011 Kilich and Co Architectural Development Consultants RMR11

This commercial property was built at the end of the 1860s, though the surviving shop front and the fixtures and fittings within the dining area date from the late 1930s, when the shop was adapted for use as an eel and pie shop. A number of the surviving features are unique to this type of shop, including tiled and marble surfaces, large and lowered shop front windows, decorative mirrors, ornamental tiles and the inserted chimney flue within the store and first-floor rear store room.

Cable trench, north side of Spital Square, E1 TQ 3343 8192 MOLA (Adrian Miles) watching brief May 2011 AboveNet Communications UK Ltd SQR00

Following previous works (*LA 11* supp. 3 (2007) 82) monitoring of a cable trench within the Scheduled Monument area relating to the Priory and hospital of St Mary Spital took place. The full depth of the trench lay within the make-up layers of the road and pavement.

Tower Gardens and Tower Wharf, Tower of London, EC3 TQ 3365 8058 PCA (Rebecca Haslam) watching brief Mar–Apr 2011 Historic Royal Palaces TOL117

The removal and replanting of trees in the green to the north of the Tower and the partial removal of two tree stumps located on Tower Wharf were monitored, revealing modern dump layers below topsoil and concrete. A layer of cobbles at the base of one of the pits in the northwest corner of the site is interpreted as a possible external surface or path.

Tower Vaults, 8–10 Tower Hill, Gloucester Court, E1 TQ 3343 8064 MOLA (Tony Mackinder) watching brief Aug–Dec 2011 Spectrum Alpha Property Partner Ltd TOW11 Work above Tower Vaults, a Grade II listed mid-19th-century brick structure, was monitored. As a modern concrete slab already existed above the vaults, it was observed that no disturbance of the historic fabric took place.

HM Tower of London, Wharf Café, EC3 TQ 3370 8042 MOLA (Tony Mackinder) watching brief Jul–Dec 2011 Historic Royal Palaces WTX10/TOL109

Following work in 2010 (*LA 13* supp. 1 (2011) 38), a watching brief was carried out on drainage for a new café. Natural deposits were not seen. Several 19th-century brick walls found during previous work were traced and demonstrate further evidence of an early 19th-century small arms factory known to have been situated on the wharf. A deep brick chamber, probably a 19th-century drainage feature that existed before Tower Bridge was constructed in 1881–94, was also recorded. A section of moat wall was observed during reconstruction and consolidation work by contractors.

Water main replacement works in the area around Roman Road, Parnell Road and Antill Road, E3 TQ 3675 8320 CA (Gill King) watching brief July 2010 – June 2011 Thames Water Utilities Ltd TXE11

Approximately 1km of trenching was observed in the Roman Road and Old Ford area. Modern road layers were exposed overlying post-medieval buried soils which produced residual Roman material as well as earlier post-medieval and 18th- and 19th-century finds. Brick rubble suggesting bomb damage was observed in one area. Natural sand, clays and gravels were exposed in all areas beneath the modern ground surface.

Water main replacement works in the area around Stepney Green, E1 TQ 3562 8179 CA (Geoff Potter) watching brief Nov 2011 & ongoing Thames Water Utilities Ltd TXS11 Water mains replacement works consisted of mainly open-cut trenching and pits. Groundworks have revealed road make-up and recent made-ground deposits above the natural silty-clay. WC

Water main replacement works in the area of West India Dock Road, Westferry between Three Colt Street & East India Dock Road, Westferry, E14 TQ 3696 8089 CA (Geoff Potter) watching brief Jan 2010 – May 2011 Thames Water Utilities Ltd TZW10

Following a watching brief in 2010 (*LA 13* supp. 1 (2011) 38) approximately 900m of mainly open-cut trenching for water mains replacement works was monitored. Groundworks exposed modern road layers overlying modern made ground and service deposits. Areas of 19th-century made ground were recorded, along with three sections of truncated early-late 19th-century brickwork. Alluvial deposits were recorded in the south and east, and natural sand, clay and gravels were recorded to the north.

Royal London Hospital (Alexandra Wing), Whitechapel Road, Whitechapel, E1 TQ 3468 8177 MOLA (Andrew Westman, James Wright) standing building survey Dec 2011 Skanska-Innisfree RLH11

Work resumed on recording hospital buildings to be demolished or refurbished (*LA 11* supp. 2 (2006) 49 (RLN05)). Alexandra Wing, in the north-west corner of the site, was constructed in 1978–82 (architects, T P Bennett) on six storeys and a basement, with a reinforced concrete frame and brick infill and brick-clad piers projecting on the north street front. A single-storey ward was added to this front, in the 1980s, for patients in the ground-floor Accident and Emergency Department. Other additions were an air-ambulance helipad on the roof, in 1990, and separate prayer rooms in the basement for Muslim men and women. The other floors contained X-ray and other departments, operating theatres and wards.

85 Whitechapel Road, E1 TQ 3416 8160 MOLA (David Sankey) evaluation April 2011 Watkin Jones Group WHI11

Three trial pits exposed undated post-medieval quarrying, backfilled with coal-ashy nightsoil, and 18th- or early 19th-century building remains, including the remains of an outdoor privy or cess pit.

Crossrail Whitechapel Station Work Sites and Highways, adjacent Swanlea School, Durward Street, E1 TQ 3480 8194 MOLA (David Sankey) evaluation, watching briefs Feb–July 2011 Crossrail Ltd XSH10

Three evaluation trenches were opened at the Cambridge Heath worksite (located to the east of Brady Street, TQ 3486 8195), while watching briefs were conducted at both that site and the Essex Wharf worksite (on the north side of Durward Street, TQ 3461 8196). In the evaluation trenches on the first site, natural sand and gravel were recorded. In the trench on the west side of the site, foundations associated with the 19th–20th-century Albion Brewery had removed all Langley Silt deposits above the Taplow gravel. In the central area of the site, natural deposits were overlain by a sandy clay deposit which was cut by a 19th–20th-century artesian well associated with the brewery. On the east side of the site, natural sand was recorded beneath reworked brickearth which was cut by possible quarry pits containing 18th–19th-century material. A subsequent watching brief on drainage works near the north perimeter of the same site exposed naturally reworked brickearth cut by a feature containing undated alluvium possibly associated with the Common sewer or 'Black Ditch'. A length of this sewer was recorded during previous work (*LA 12* (1994) 214 (ABR93)). As before, the foundations of the Albion Brewery had removed all remains preceding the 18th century. Modern hardcore and concrete sealed the archaeological layers. A watching brief at the Essex Wharf (Durward Street) site revealed clean natural brickearth. An area of dark brickearth on the west side of the shaft was

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observed but not excavated. The nature of this deposit is uncertain. Modern deposits and concrete completed the sequence.

Bishopsgate – Clifton Street UKPN Cable Trench, Bishopsgate, Clifton Street, EC2 TQ 3339 8198 MOLA (Andy Daykin) watching brief Jan-Dec 2011 UK Power Networks BTZ10
See City of London and Hackney

WALTHAM FOREST

Ching Brook Flood Alleviation Scheme, Wadham Road, Walthamstow, E17 TQ 3784 9130 PCA (Shane Maher) watching brief March 2011 Halcrow Group Ltd CHG11
London Clay was recorded in the north, east and south of the site, with fluvial gravels observed in the centre to the north of the Ching brook, possibly indicating a former course. In the east of the site, south of the Ching, the natural clay was sealed by a sandy silt deposit from which two fragments of residual Roman pot, possibly washed in from a previous flood event, were recovered. Modern made ground and topsoil seal the site.

41–59 Church Road, Leyton, E10 TQ 3756 8684 PCA (Neil Hawkins) evaluation Sept 2011 Denne CHU11

Natural gravels were cut by two undated circular features and a series of 19th-century basements. Extensive truncation due to the recent demolition of 1970s buildings was observed across the site.

Olympic Development: VOSA 16, Drapers Field, Leyton, E15 TQ 3837 8553 PCA (Phil Frickers) watching brief Sept–Oct 2011 Atkins Ltd ODF11

The monitoring of the excavation of five drainage trenches and eight new manholes revealed extensive truncation by levelling and terracing, presumably associated with the construction of the sports ground which occupied the site from the end of the 19th century. Natural fluvial sands and gravels, sealed in places by alluvial sandy clay, were recorded below a layer of made ground overlain by the works for the playing field. Part of one large cut was revealed which possibly represented a 19th-century quarry pit associated with the previous use of the site as a brickfield.

William Morris Gallery, Forest Road, Walthamstow, E17 TQ 5372 9021 PCA (Richard Humphrey, Shane Maher) evaluation, excavation Apr–Sept 2011 Faithful and Gould on behalf of the London Borough of Waltham Forest/Heritage Lottery Fund WMG11

Evidence for brick structures and occupation surfaces was recorded above natural clay. These features represented parts of the demolished east wing of Water House, constructed between 1744 and 1758, as well as separate outbuildings, all of which were demolished at the beginning of the 20th century. The latest structure revealed was an escape tunnel from a basement room within the main house that was used as an air raid shelter during the Second World War. Demolition material and topsoil seal the features and natural deposit.

Water main replacement works in Lea Bridge Road, Poplars Road, Livingstone Road, and the southern part of Copeland Road / Fraser Road; Walthamstow, E10 TQ 3782 8843 CA (James Aaronson) watching brief June 2011 Thames Water Utilities Ltd TXK11

Water mains replacement works, mainly shallow pits, were monitored. Groundworks have revealed road make-up and recent made-ground deposits. These deposits overlay the natural silty clay. WC

WANDSWORTH

Sainsbury's Superstore, 45 Garratt Lane, Wandsworth, SW18 TQ 2575 7435 OA (Elizabeth Stafford) watching brief July 2011 Waterman Energy, Environment and Design Ltd GAL11

A watching brief was undertaken on six test pits and 15 geotechnical boreholes, revealing natural gravels truncated by house footings and 19th-century warehouse foundations. This was sealed by the modern car park foundations. In the north of the site 18th- and 19th-century wall foundations were associated with rubble and garden soil deposits. These appear to relate to use of the area immediately pre-dating and during its early urban development. Garden or agricultural soils survive between the remains of brick footings and contain pottery and other domestic artefacts.

29 Wandsworth Police Station, 146 High Street, Wandsworth, SW18 TQ 2525 7469 ASE (Maggie Henderson) building recording April 2011 CgMs WPL11

The Police Station complex comprises four main blocks: the station, administration, parade and stable ranges, all purpose-built in the latter years of the 19th century. The station building fronting onto the High Street is the most elaborate of these, in its very public position, although it is not ostentatious. Features such as the slightly asymmetrical plan, the use of contrasting terracotta detail and the lion-head embellishment to the guttering are consistent with the date of construction. To the rear of the station house is the single storey holding cell range; this retains the barrel-vaulted brick cells. The east wing was added to the main station building in c. 1915 and an upward extension to create a first floor was also added. The interior of the principal block has been modernised, creating larger office spaces where more numerous small units had been sufficient in the past. The stabling at the north-west corner was fairly unchanged from the late 19th century, whilst the single storey units at the eastern end of the range were converted to provide more modern facilities. The administration block was expanded in c. 1915 and has only undergone minor alterations in modern times. The parade room was extended after 1908, with the addition of a full first floor of accommodation, with changing, shower and locker facilities being provided. The small two-cell dog pound at the north end of this building is also early, if not original, slightly modified for purpose over time.

Tideway Wharf, 87 Kirtling Street, Nine Elms, SW8 TQ 2930 7750 QUEST (Chris Green, Dan Young) geoarchaeological assessment Apr–May 2011 CgMs Consulting TDE11

Three geoarchaeological boreholes were put down at the site. A deposit model incorporating all previous geotechnical records from the site was also generated in order to produce a model of the sub-surface stratigraphy across the site and to clarify the nature, depth, extent and date of any alluvium and peat associated with the Battersea channel. The anthropogenically-derived material incorporated in the silty deposits and the nature of their structure and fabric suggest that the deposits were not entirely the result of natural processes, but have been significantly influenced by human occupation. It seems possible that most of the material recovered from a geoarchaeological borehole towards the north of the site situated over the crest of the gravel spur may be made ground, while the sediment recovered from the borehole towards the east of the site might represent semi-natural deposition during a late stage in the infilling of the palaeochannel that passed to the south of the Battersea eyot. The final borehole towards the south of the site confirmed that the sedimentary sequence was very thin, comprising soil and heavily contaminated sub-soil overlying sands and gravels, representing a rise in the gravel surface to the south of the site.

203–209 Merton Road, Wandsworth, SW18 TQ 2521 7383 AS (Zbigniew Pozorski) watching brief July 2011 Studio V Architects MEJ10

Following building recording in 2010 (*LA 13* supp. 1 (2011) 39) excavation of the western half of the site was monitored and revealed natural clay sealed by subsoil and modern made ground, the latter probably derived from the Mission Church Hall building.

Osiers Estate, Osiers Road, SW18 TQ 2542 7511 PCA (Ashley Pooley, Tim Bradley) watching brief May–Jun 2011 CgMs Consulting OSR11

Natural alluvium was recorded below modern made ground and concrete.

St Paul's Church yard, Rectory Grove, Clapham, SW4 and The Chase, SW4 TQ 2925 7610 and TQ 2890 7530 Clapham Society geophysical survey Mar, Aug 2010 SPU10
Evidence of structures was found which could be identified as remains of the medieval church (demolished in 1814) and the Norman and Elizabethan manor (Clapham Court). A survey in the street and gardens of 7 and 9 The Chase was also conducted, revealing evidence of the 17th-century Clapham Place.

4 Roehampton Gate (proposed new house), Roehampton, SW15 TQ 2130 7464 AS (Zbigniew Pozorski) watching brief Nov 2011 Paul Brooks Architects Ltd ROE11

The principal elements monitored were the mechanically-excavated trenches for the capping beam for the perimeter of the new basement, then the main site ground

reduction for the new basement and a tank in the rear garden area. The natural gravel was overlaid by two substantial layers of modern made ground.

Arton Wilson House, 85–89 Roehampton Lane, SW15 TQ 2223 7476 COT (Chiz Harward) evaluation March 2011 CgMs on behalf of St James AWH11

Horticultural features, including tree-planting pits, and ditches associated with use of the site as an orchard or market garden in the late 19th and 20th centuries, were identified. Evidence for landscaping and other works during construction of the existing buildings during the late 20th century, in the form of localised horizontal truncation and dumped levelling deposits, was also revealed.

Tideway Industrial Estate, Nine Elms Lane, Battersea, SW8 TQ 2942 7759 PCA (Aidan Turner) watching brief Feb–Mar 2011 CgMs Consulting TID11

Excavation of a series of geotechnical test pits, mostly concentrated just behind the current river wall, was monitored. Re-deposited alluvium was recorded, with 19th- and 20th-century dock walls and associated features above. Natural strata were not reached.

77–83 Upper Richmond Road, Putney, SW15 TQ 2387 7503 ASE (Andrew Margetts) evaluation May 2011 CgMs Consulting UPR11

Two trenches were excavated across the site, revealing natural clay with gravels. In the north of the site were located the remains of the basement of a 19th-century building depicted on the OS map of 1871. This was overlain by extensive modern demolition deposits. In the south of the site, natural gravels were cut by drain of 16th–19th century date, possibly associated with the building in the north of the site. Above the drain were a subsoil and topsoil, the latter containing ceramic building material dating to 16th–19th centuries and pottery dating to 18th–19th centuries. The soils may represent agricultural use, the finds being consistent with the manuring of fields. They were sealed by made ground.

257–259 Upper Richmond Road, SW15 TQ 2341 7519 MOLA (Tony Mackinder) evaluation July 2011 Bellway Homes (South East) URI11

Four trenches were excavated on the site of a former filling station/garage. Natural gravels were sealed by an agricultural soil horizon containing fragments of tile and clay tobacco pipe. This deposit probably represents fields which existed before the area was developed in the 19th century. Levelling deposits and foundations associated with the 1960s filling station completed the sequence.

National Grid Tunnels, Southern Tunnel Route Wimbledon Substation to Kensal Green Former Gasworks TQ 2561 7491 MOLA (Philip Jefferies) watching brief Nov–Dec 2011 National Grid NGW11

At Wandsworth Gasworks, Armoury Way, SW18, two visits were made to observe the excavation for a 15m internal diameter shaft. They revealed alluvium from the River

Wandle, which lies *c.* 10m west of the shaft location, beneath modern made ground consisting of rubble and clinker.

See also Merton

WESTMINSTER

8 Balderton Street, W1 TQ 2831 8095 MOLA (Tim Braybrooke) evaluation Oct 2011 Chorus Group Ltd BAL11

Two trenches were excavated, both revealing natural gravels sealed by subsoil. This was cut by foundations, a well, yard surfaces and a backfilled cellar, all of 18th–19th-century date. Above was an undated demolition layer sealed by modern make-up and concrete.

17–19 Bedford Street, WC2 TQ 3021 8075 MOLA (Gabby Rapson) watching brief June 2011 Dukelease Properties Ltd BED11
Monitoring of six test pits revealed modern concrete and services.

Bentinck Street, W1 TQ 2845 8142 HCOLL/LP (Cornelius Barton) building recording May–Oct 2011 watching brief Aug 2011 Howard De Walden Estate BNK11

The excavation of 15 test pits dug to expose building footings was monitored. Natural brickearth and gravels were exposed in some pits. For the most part the site had been truncated by the existing basements of early 20th-century buildings; in only one trench, at the south end of the site, were found the disturbed *c.* late 18th-century masonry relating to the buildings which had occupied the site until the early 20th century. The existing buildings, which were constructed in *c.* 1901–06 as town houses, were recorded. Refurbished for a new use (office accommodation) in 1982, the buildings comprise three pairs of mirrored 5 storey buildings over basements (Nos 17–22) and a double fronted town house, also of 5 storeys forming the historic eastern end of the terrace. The façades of each are of similar construction, each being raised in a fine red brick and dressed with Portland stone, but varying in detail and expression. The façades are set back from the pavement by open areas with black painted iron railings (replete with boot scrapers) so that Portland stone steps (several have been replaced and pavement lights now form the risings) lead to each of the hooded front entrances and collectively these form a cohesive frontage. Internally the plan form did not survive intact in any single property. The most notable alterations being the breaching of party walls to link Nos. 18 and 19 on all floors and the installation of electric lifts to Nos. 17, 18, 22 and 23 (the latter infilling the open well staircase and the former intruding on the entrance halls and upper front room plan forms). The breaching of the party walls within Nos. 18 & 19 has resulted in the insertion of corridors to all floors that have reduced the size of the rear rooms considerably and resulted in the loss of cornice and details to those parts.

The Ambassador's Court, Buckingham Palace, Buckingham Gate, SW1 TQ 2909 7956 PCA (Richard Humphrey) watching

brief Oct 2011 Morrison Utility Services on behalf of The Royal Household AMB11

Five test pits excavated over the course of the current gas main revealed modern bedding below tarmac.

107–109 Charing Cross Road, WC2 TQ 2985 8113 MOLA (Andrew Westman, James Wright, Hana Lewis, Sarah Ritchie) standing building survey, evaluation Oct–Nov 2011 E C Harris CHC11

A survey was carried out within the former Central St Martin's College of Art and Design. This large building was constructed for the London County Council in 1937–39 (architects E P Wheeler and H F T Cooper) to house St Martin's School of Art (which had previously occupied former elementary school buildings on the site) and the Technical Institute for the Distributive Trades. It was constructed on six storeys with a partial basement, of steel frame construction encased in concrete, with concrete floors, brick walls and metal-framed windows. The street front, faced with Portland stone on the ground and 1st floors, over a granite plinth, contained two entrances ornamented with stone sculptures in relief. The Institute used the south entrance and lower floors, while the art school used the north entrance and the better-lit upper floors, both being served originally by a 3rd-floor cafeteria and a double-height ground-floor assembly hall-gymnasium with 1st-floor gallery and film projection rooms at one end and a stage at the other. By *c.* 1979, the Institute had moved out. Forced air ventilation was added and the building was used mainly by the art school fashion and textile, and graphic and industrial design departments. Merged with the Central School for Art and Design from 1989, the college moved to new premises at King's Cross in 2011. A later evaluation consisted of six test pits and the monitoring of three boreholes. Natural gravel was sealed by a partially waterlogged external dump or consolidation layer containing pottery and tobacco pipes of *c.* 1660–80. Above this were dumps and ditch or pit fills, all dated *c.* 1640–1800. A substantial ditch or pit, running north-west-south-east, contained domestic refuse; it is likely to be of 17th-century date. An east-running brick wall of 17th–19th century date was also uncovered: it may have formed either part of the northern buildings of the 17th-century St Martin's Almshouses or of the late 19th-century St Mary's church and school, both of which were located on site. Modern deposits and/or the foundations of the existing building completed the sequence.

14 Charles Street and 12A Hay's Mews, W1 TQ 2867 8032 AOC (Catherine Edwards, Chris Clarke) watching brief Aug–Oct 2011 Earlcrown Construction Services Ltd CHA11
Ground reduction and underpinning works was monitored during which London Clay was revealed but no natural gravels, and no archaeological remains.

St James Palace Stable Yard, St James Palace, Cleveland Row, SW1 TQ 2928 7989

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OA (Richard Brown) watching brief Jan–Feb 2011 Allen Fencing Ltd on behalf of the Royal Household SJP411

Four brick wall remnants were revealed, and though no associated dating material was retrieved, map regressions and historic sources suggest that these belonged to buildings forming part of the western arrangement (incorporating the ‘new stable house’) of St James’ Palace between 1658 and 1719.

Johnson House, Cundy Street, Belgravia, SW1 TQ 2845 7862 OA (Katrina Anker) watching brief, evaluation May, Aug 2011 Berkeley Homes Ltd JOH11

A watching brief was carried out on the excavation of geotechnical test pits, and five trenches were excavated. Natural sand and gravel was exposed and found to have been heavily truncated by later activity. The site had been badly affected by a nearby V1 flying bomb strike in Second World War and all trenches contained evidence for the extensive demolition clearance that occurred after the war. Remains of Victorian cellars or basements associated with the former terraced housing consisting of brick walls, a flagstone floor, soakaways and a granite sett surface were recorded.

76 Dean Street, Soho, W1 TQ 2963 8109 PCA (Joe Brooks) watching brief Jan 2011 CgMs Consulting DEN11

A number of brick walls which appeared to post-date the 18th-century building are interpreted as remnants of internal dividing walls. A brick well was exposed which appeared to pre-date the standing building since it lies under its north supporting wall. The walls were sealed by a dump layer below modern made ground.

Crossrail: Dean Street, Great Chapel Street, Fareham Street, Sheraton Street and Soho Square, W1 TQ 2957 8127 (centred on Fareham Street) OA/Ramboll (Gary Evans) watching brief Jan–Dec 2011 Crossrail Ltd XRX10

Works in 2010 (*LA 13* supp. 1 (2011) 40) were followed by the monitoring of excavations of utility diversion trenches and grout shafts in preparation for construction of new tunnels and stations. These works on many occasions revealed former road and pavement surfaces, and intact or partially-surviving 18th- and 19th-century vaults, cellars, sewers and conduits. In the south-eastern corner of Soho Square a layer of brick wasters was recorded. These probably relate to the post-medieval brick kiln located during previous nearby excavations. WC

54 Great Marlborough Street, W1 TQ 2932 8113 MOLA (Adrian Miles) watching brief April 2011 ESPM Project Management GML11 Work on three trial pits along the south boundary of 54–57 Great Marlborough Street was monitored, revealing natural gravels cut by 18th-century quarry pits. Modern make-up and concrete completed the sequence.

Ham Yard, Soho Court, W1 TQ 2950 8080 ASE (Matt Pope) watching brief Dec 2011 – Jan 2012 CgMs Consulting HAM11

Fluvial gravels overlain by modern made ground were recorded.

1–7 Howick Place, SW1 TQ 2945 7915 PCA (Douglas Killock) watching brief Jan–Sept 2011 Kier London HOW11

Natural sand and gravels were sealed by 18th–19th-century made ground.

Hyde Park Lookout Project, Hyde Park, W2 TQ 2768 8038 AOC (Les Capon) watching brief May 2011 The Royal Parks HYK11

The excavation of a new soakaway and service trench were monitored ahead of a development comprising the construction of a new Look Out, the restoration of the Gate House building and demolition of the former Metropolitan Police dog kennels. Made ground and natural gravels were observed.

The Magazine, Hyde Park, W2 TQ 2700 8028 MOLA (Antony Francis) watching brief March 2011 ARUP on behalf of Serpentine Gallery MAG11

A trench in the western part of the site revealed natural gravels cut by an eroded edge which may have been the east edge of an 18th-century ha-ha. No corresponding west edge or associated wall was located and no dating evidence was recovered from the feature fills, which were overlain by modern levelling and paving. Elsewhere on site, natural gravels were located close to the modern ground surface, which was bedding and paving, concrete or tarmac.

Hyde Park Vent Shaft, W2 TQ 2742 8050 MOLA (Sam Pfizenmaier) watching brief Apr–Sept 2011 Crossrail XSS11

A watching brief on pits for monitoring instruments revealed natural Lynch Hill Thames terrace gravel. This was overlain in one location by dense clay sand, interpreted as a potential palaeochannel. This location is approximately 50m north-west of the alignment of a palaeochannel suggested by BGS mapping. Subsoil above the gravels was overlain by a brick floor or path constructed from a mixture of 17th-century brick types, and most likely built sometime after this date. The readily available historic maps show no feature in this location, however, it may have been a relatively short-lived structure. The subsoil was overlain by various 20th-century brick and concrete structures associated with the North Ride tarmac pathway, and unidentified drainage features were encountered and left *in situ*. Modern topsoil completed the sequence.

Leicester Square, WC2 TQ 2984 8074 MOLA (Antony Francis) watching brief April 2011 Westminster City Council LES11

Work on new drainage, toilet entrances, tree pits, rising bollards and lighting foundations was monitored in thirteen (mostly small) trenches during the redevelopment of Leicester Square. Many of these did not extend below modern deposits, although in the north part of the site dumped deposits were recorded. They probably dated to the 16th–19th-centuries, although exact dating was not possible due to limited access. Modern paving, concrete or garden soil completed the sequence in all trenches.

The Odeon, 42 Leicester Square, SW1 TQ 2983 8062 MOLA (Isca Howell) watching brief Oct 2011 Tamarin Ltd ODE11

A single test pit in the basement of 19–21 Panton Street revealed a silty clay deposit which may represent the weathered surface of London Clay. It was cut by a stock brick wall footing along the east edge of the trench which was associated with the standing building. The remains were sealed by the basement slab.

32 Lincoln's Inn Fields, WC2 TQ 3090 8132 PCA (James Langthorne, Peter Boyer) watching brief June 2011 – Feb 2012 The London School of Economics LIN11

Natural sands and gravels were overlain by an intermittent clay layer which appeared to be the truncated remnants of a former land surface dated to the 16th century. The natural deposits and surface were cut by a series of 16th-century features comprising two possible quarry pits in the north-west and north-east corners of the site, a possible beam slot or foundation and a ditch terminus, both to the west. 17th-century features were revealed cutting the deposits, including a possible large quarry pit located towards the central section, and possible ditches to the east and west. A few 18th-century structural features were also noted to the east and west, including two brick-lined wells, one of which was surrounded by a rectangular brick structure. 19th-century features, revealed towards the centre of the site, included a brick-lined well, the remnants of two square structures and two supporting walls. A series of bedding or levelling layers sealed the earlier features and were capped by an early 20th-century concrete base slab.

Clarence House service routes, Clarence House, The Mall, SW1 TQ 2928 7989 OA (Richard Brown) watching brief Feb–Mar 2011 Derek Ford Associates on behalf of the Royal Household CH0511

The insertion of utility services within four trenches to the south of Clarence House was monitored. Structural elements related to the early phase of the perimeter wall and footings of the 18th-century water house which pre-dates the stable yard entrance lodge were revealed and recorded.

George Eliot and Quintin Kynaston Schools, Marlborough Hill, St John's Wood, NW8 TQ 2646 8365 PCA (Richard Humphrey) evaluation March 2011 Bouygues UK GQK11

London Clay was cut for the construction of several 19th–20th-century brick foundations and a brick box drain. These are interpreted as the foundations of 19th-century properties demolished following bomb damage in the Second World War. Demolition material and modern made ground sealed the features and natural deposits.

Tate Gallery, Millbank, SW1 TQ 3010 7860 AOC (Les Capon) building recording, watching brief Mar–Oct 2011 Tate Britain TAG10 Following building recording in 2010 (*LA 13* supp. 1 (2011) 43), a watching brief on alterations to galleries and foundations for

new builds has yet revealed no structural evidence for Millbank penitentiary. WC

Crossrail: New Bond Street, Davies Street, Davies Mews, Weighhouse Street, Gilbert Street, St Anselm's Place, Tenterden Street, Haunch of Venison Yard, Dering Yard, Noel Street, South Molton Lane and Hanover Square, W1 TQ 2853 8101 (centred on Davies Street/St Anselms Place) OA/Ramboll (Gary Evans) excavation Jan–Dec 2011 Crossrail Ltd XSC10

The excavation of utility diversion trenches and grout shafts in preparation for construction of new tunnels and stations for Crossrail Ltd was monitored throughout 2011. These works on many occasions revealed former road and pavement surfaces, and intact or partially-surviving 18th- and 19th-century vaults, cellars, sewers and conduits. The infill of the Tyburn river valley was also recorded. WC

111–112 New Bond Street, W1 TQ 2877 8097 MOLA (Michael Tetreau, Antonietta Lerz) watching brief Jan–Mar 2011 New Bond Street Properties NEW11

Ground reduction was monitored during redevelopment of the building interior. Natural gravels had been truncated throughout the site during construction of the standing building and only deeply-cut features remained. Truncated natural ground was observed below the lower ground floor of the eastern half of the building and also, at a much lower level, beneath the basement of the building's western half. Deeply-cut remains surviving below the lower ground floor included the remains of an 18th- or 19th-century brick wall running north–south near the centre of the site, above the remains of part of a 17th-, 18th- or 19th-century brick drain. There was also a remnant of 19th- or 20th-century brick foundation, together with a brick-lined pit (possibly a sump, manhole or drain) of similar age.

Crossrail: Paddington Station, Departures Road and Eastbourne Terrace, W2 TQ 2657 8123 (centred on Departures Road) watching brief OA/Ramboll (Gary Evans) Jan–Dec 2011 Crossrail Ltd XSD10

A further watching brief in Departures Road revealed more of the 19th-century timber setts first uncovered in 2010 (*LA 13* supp. 1 (2011) 40). Additionally, the foundations and former drainage for Macmillan House, a circular Victorian sewer, and Brunel-type steel rails, seemingly used in temporary works during the construction of Macmillan House, were also recorded. WC

Crossrail: Paddington Integrated Project, Bishops Bridge Road, W2 TQ 2653 8152 OA/Ramboll (Gary Evans) watching brief Jan–Dec 2011 Crossrail Ltd XSE10

An evaluation in 2010 (*LA 13* supp. 1 (2011) 41) was followed by a watching brief where well-preserved surfaces of granite setts or cobbles were recorded. They formerly served the northern commercial area of Paddington Station and included the 'milk ramp', constructed between 1908 and 1912 to allow milk churns to be unloaded directly

from freight wagons. WC

Parliament Hill, Bridge Street, Victoria Embankment (Streetscape Works), SW1 TQ 3023 7973 PCA (Richard Humphrey) watching brief Oct–Dec 2011 West One Infrastructure Services PBV10

Following previous phases of work (*LA 13* supp. 1 (2011) 41) the excavation of a single trench, beginning in Bridge Street and continuing on the north side of Parliament Street before turning east into Derby Gate, was monitored. Modern made ground was recorded on the Bridge Street side of the site, whilst 18th–19th-century building foundations and drains were noted towards Derby Gate.

Ministry of Justice Streetscape Improvements, 102 Petty France, SW1 TQ 2961 7955 PCA (Richard Humphrey) watching brief Sept 2011 – Mar 2012 West One Infrastructure Services PET11

The excavation of a trench beginning at the west end of the Ministry of Justice building and ending at the west side of Queen Anne's Gate was monitored during which masonry structures associated with the late 19th-century Queen Anne's Mansions were identified. Below this, evidence of 18th–19th-century terraced houses was revealed in the form of two walls, a vaulted brick culvert and a possible rubbish pit or dump layer. Possible natural sand was recorded to the west of the site.

Bomber Command Memorial, Piccadilly, Duke of Wellington Place, W1 TQ 2844 7979 MOLA (Isca Howell) watching brief Sep 2011 The Bomber Command Association BCM11

Groundworks in advance of the construction of a memorial monument included the removal of trees, the diversion of services and pile probing. The monitoring of the pile probing encountered natural gravels beneath modern made ground in the area in the park next to the pavement. Observations on the tree removal showed that no deposits other than recent made ground were disturbed. All new service runs lay within previously excavated service runs; in the case of the gas main, this was up to 2m deep. WC

London School of Economics (LSE), Portsmouth Street, Portugal Street, Sheffield Street, St Clement's Lane, WC2 TQ 3075 8122 MOLA (Andrew Westman, Patrizia Pierazzo, Adrian Miles) standing building survey, watching brief Jul–Aug 2008, May, Jun–Oct 2011 London School of Economics and Political Science LEC08

The survey of the site entailed the recording of two blocks, which were constructed in 1904–05 as the Sheffield Street Receiving Workhouse for the Strand Union (architect, A A Kekwick). The street fronts were in red brick with Portland stone or stucco dressings, in a free English baroque style, and entered from a street-level forecourt. Less publicly visible exteriors were in plain yellow brick with red brick dressings. The blocks, one for men, the other for women, were separated by a basement-level yard, originally divided. Narrow wings, with sanitary towers, afforded

natural light and ventilation. In 1913 the Metropolitan Asylums Board acquired the workhouse and used it, during the First World War, as an observation hospital for refugees. After the War the MAB converted it to a hospital treating women with sexually-transmitted diseases, called the Institution for Venereal Diseases or Sheffield Street Hospital. In 1929 the LCC took it over. Under the NHS the hospital was renamed St Philip's in 1952. After these facilities were moved to the Middlesex Hospital in 1992, the LSE acquired the buildings for use as lecture rooms, offices and a clinic. A subsequent watching brief on the site revealed that over the majority of the site natural gravels were overlain directly by modern make-up and the basement slab. In the north portion of the site, a large north-west–south-east aligned ditch had been cut into a former natural palaeochannel and may well represent the east boundary of the Saxon settlement of *Lundenwic*. Modern deposits completed the sequence.

Queen's Chapel of the Savoy, Savoy Hill, WC2 TQ 3058 8074 ASE (Alice Thorne) excavation Aug 2011– March 2012 Duchy of Lancaster QCS11

The excavation revealed burials thought to be associated with a neighbouring complex which was built as a hospital for the poor by Henry VII in the early 16th century. The function of this building altered many times over the course of its history before being largely demolished in the early 19th century though the chapel survived, serving as a parish church and subsequently rebuilt as the present Queen's Chapel of the Savoy in 1865. The burials were very closely spaced: some 600 individuals were removed from an area measuring only approximately 100m² in plan (and excavated to a depth of 3m below ground level). The remains were all from a single homogenous burial horizon and, as work was only to formation level, the burials continued below the limit of excavation. Most of the excavated burials seem to date to the early 19th century.

Marylebone Magistrates Courts, Seymour Place, NW1 TQ 2748 8176 PCA (Alexander Pullen) watching brief March 2011 CgMs Consulting MAR11

Natural sands and gravels were cut by three 19th-century brick-lined soakaways, two mid- to late 19th-century walls and a series of basements representing late 19th-century buildings fronting Seymour Place. The site was sealed by demolition rubble and tarmac.

64 Seymour Street, W1 TQ 2769 8110 MOLA (Antonietta Lerz, Heather Knight) watching brief Apr, June 2011 Stace LLP SEU10

Following work in 2010 (*LA 13* supp. 1 (2011) 42), two phases of watching brief were carried out, in the first of which four test pits were monitored, exposing natural gravels cut by the footings of the present basement walls and, in the southernmost pit, a possible natural feature filled with laminated sands. These were sealed by the basement slab. In the second, below pavement skylights on the east side of

Edgware Road, natural gravel was sealed by a demolition deposit containing mid-18th-century bricks which was used as a make-up layer for the present basement slab.

St Philip's Buildings (adjacent), London School of Economics, Sheffield Street, WC2 TQ 3072 812 PCA (Amelia Fairman) watching brief Mar–May 2011 The London School of Economics LSE11

Made ground of 19th–20th-century date was recorded below tarmac. Natural strata were not reached.

East Wing, Somerset House, Strand, WC2 TQ 3078 8082 PCA (Neil Hawkins) watching brief Oct 2010 – May 2011 King's College London EAF10

Following earlier building recording (*LA 13* supp. 1 (2011) 42) the reduction of the ground level in the basement of the east wing was monitored. Natural London Clay was recorded only at the north end of the basement. A late Roman or early medieval layer was recorded on the west side of the site, cut by two pits and a group of stakeholes, possibly part of a fence line. Pottery dating to the Anglo-Saxon period was recovered from these features, as were a number of fragments of loom weights. The features were sealed by a dump which was cut by two pits, all of which are dated to the medieval period. Succeeding these were more layers of made ground, cut by an east–west aligned medieval chalk wall foundation, also recorded on the east side of the site. Above the medieval sequence a number of brick and stone foundations, relating to the original 16th-century Somerset House, were uncovered. One of the foundations, consisting of Kentish ragstone blocks, was constructed onto the south face of the medieval foundation, suggesting that early foundations were re-used in places during the mansion construction. Some of the foundations may also relate to one of the various reconstructions and alterations to the renamed 'Denmark House', which occurred during the 17th century. Made ground dating to the 18th century sealed the features and was cut by a series of late 18th- to early 19th-century arched brick culverts and flues which formed a drainage and heating system respectively. These are associated with the extant Somerset House, built in *c.* 1775. A small number of other 19th-century features were recorded, including brick hearths and other brick features.

Royal Courts of Justice Streetscape Improvements, Strand, WC2 TQ 3100 8115 PCA (Sarah Barrowman) watching brief Sept 2011 West One Infrastructure Services STR11 The excavation of 29 trial holes was monitored, revealing 19th-century brick structures below modern made ground.

Bond Street Station Upgrade, 2 Stratford Place, W1 TQ 2854 8114 MOLA (David Sorapure, Phil Jefferies, Steve Turner) building recording, watching brief Apr, Feb–Nov 2011 London Underground Ltd SFJ10 Following work in 2010 (*LA 13* supp. 1 (2011) 43), the basement and a rear room on the ground floor were recorded in the Grade

II Listed building, prior to modifications in order to convert the building into the entry for a new station concourse for Bond Street Station. Stratford Place is located on the site of a former banqueting house, built in 1565, used by members of the City Corporation upon the annual inspections of conduits, taking water from the Tyburn to the City. Constructed *c.* 1774 to designs possibly by Richard Edwin, 2 Stratford place was as one of a terrace of brown brick, stucco dressings and slate roof, the buildings being let by Edward Stratford, the 2nd Earl of Aldborough. The unusual layout of the basement along with a ceramic basin, brick conduit and brick floor were recorded after the initial phase of ground reduction. The modifications require the demolition of the basement interior and extensive ground reduction, which was monitored. This revealed a metallised surface associated with the installation of a water main, and concrete slabs associated with a telecoms equipment conduit. These services were sealed by made ground and modern tarmac.

77 South Audley Street, W1 TQ 2840 8035 MOLA (Matt Ginnever) watching brief Nov 2011 Rodeo Developments Limited STA11 A borehole survey was carried out in the basement, with one at the north end of the site revealing a modern wooden post surrounded by ply board, beneath red bricks set into concrete and the existing basement slab. WC

Selborne House, 54–60 Victoria Street, SW1 TQ 2946 7928 MOLA (Michael Tetreau) watching brief Mar 2011 Land Securities VCI10 Following work in 2010 (*LA 13* supp. 1 (2011) 43), the watching brief revealed natural gravels which had been extensively truncated, probably during the construction of the building in the 1960s.

Thames Water Victorian mains replacement works in the vicinity of Victoria Street, SW1 TQ 2950 7925 (W) to 2990 7950 (E) CA (Emma Jeffery) watching brief March–Dec 2011 Optimise TXJ11

A mixture of open-cut trenching and pits for water mains replacement, approximately 1.0 to 1.5m deep. No significant remains or natural deposits were exposed by the groundworks, and in particular no evidence for the buildings and street layout preceding the construction of Victoria Street in the 1850s. Modern road layers overlay later 19th- or 20th-century made ground and service fills. WC

Victoria Station, 191 Victoria Street, SW1 TQ 2894 7911 OA (Alison de Turberville) building recording Nov–Dec 2011 Vinci BAT Nuttall Joint Venture VCS11

A programme of historic building recording was undertaken within the basement of Victoria Station as part of a major upgrade of the Grade II listed building. The recording included a plan of the area, drawn cross-sections and detailed photography. The basement is within the northern part of the station's eastern terminus building and it appears to have formed part of the remodelling in this area by A W Blomfield

and WJ Ancell in 1909. The basement has been little used for many years and is now an empty space with exposed steelwork supporting the station above but it retains a number of primary decorative features which show that it would originally have been a much higher-status area, such as a ticket hall. Much of this has been stripped out, but surviving sections of cornice, dado, columns, architraves and marble panelling provide a glimpse of the area's previous form.

District and Circle Line Ticket Office, Victoria Underground Station, Victoria Street, SW1 TQ 2895 7913 WA (Anne Upson) building recording April 2011 Taylor Woodrow Construction BAM Nuttall Ltd JV VCT11

The decorative coved ceiling in the District and Circle Line ticket hall was recorded prior to its removal as part of up-grade works to the station. Although not listed, it is considered to be of heritage interest. Victoria Underground Station was built in 1868 by the Metropolitan District Railway (MDR, now the District Line) when the company opened the first section of its line between South Kensington and Westminster stations. The original MDR station was a single-storey building which was rebuilt at the beginning of the 20th century. The present Victoria arcade entrance to the station, Victoria Station House and adjoining shop premises, were designed by George Sherrin. The coved ceiling formed part of the entrance ticket hall and was originally decorated with elaborate painted designs, including swags and wreaths along the side panels, with leaf motives along the edging. The upper panel was also richly decorated, with similar motives and included cast iron pierced vents set into rhomboidal panels. This design survived until at least 1928 but was over-painted by 1939 when photographs show a much plainer paint scheme. Evidence was also found of a second coved ceiling to the west but this feature was not visible at the time of the survey. The original structural design of the ceiling remains virtually unchanged, with the curved ribbing and moulded edgings still present. Only the upper original circular painted panels have been replaced with circular vents. Since 1939, the ticket hall has been refurbished many times, with little or no signs of the early features surviving at ground-floor level.

Little Ben Clock Tower, Victoria Street, SW1 TQ 2902 7913 WA (Matt Rous) building recording May 2011 VINCI BAM Nuttall JV LBC11

The clock tower is a Grade II Listed structure. It is to be removed and stored as part of the upgrade works to Victoria Underground Station, after which it will be reinstated in its present position. It was erected in 1892 by the renowned clock maker Gillett & Johnston of Croydon, as an object of commemoration. The clock tower is of cast iron, 25ft tall and Gothic in style, comprising three main stages above a plain square plinth. The lower two stages are decorative featuring classical motifs; the lowest level above the plinth features a

central tiled section with four pillared corners topped with gold painted finials. Above this two decorative sections of lattice grille are surrounded by floral tile designs. Although principally painted black, the various stages are emphasised in gold paint along with gold-painted escutcheons featuring Father Time complete with scythe and hour glass. The top clock stage is wider than the lower stages and the most ornate with gold painted pinnacles on the corners of the clock faces. Each clock face is set within red-painted decorative rose-motif spandrels; the four dials feature Roman numerals. The top clock stage is surmounted by a small open drum, ogee cupola and topped by a gilded weather vane. It was renovated in 1981, after having been removed and in 1964, and remains an important meeting point for travellers.

Victoria Station House, 191 Victoria Street, SW1 TQ 2892 7913 WA (Mark Williams) evaluation Dec 2011 Taylor Woodrow Construction BAM Nuttall Ltd JV VSU11

One borehole was examined as part of a geoarchaeological deposit model and palaeoenvironmental assessment. WC

39–41 Wellington Street, WC2 TQ 3047 8091 MOLA (Gabby Rapson, Greg Laban, Matt Ginnever) watching brief May–July 2011 Capital & Counties CG Ltd WEL11

The excavation of new drain runs and a lift pit was monitored within the Flower Cellars building. Within the lift pit, truncated natural gravels were observed below the concrete slab. On the west side of the site, natural brickearth was cut by the base of a feature containing burnt bone and daub and a large fragment of chaff-tempered ware, possibly a cauldron foot or the base of a pedestal lamp of Middle Saxon date (650–850). The majority of the drain runs revealed only modern made ground below the basement slab, although in the north-west corner of the basement made ground of probable 19th-century date was exposed beneath the slab.

Crossrail: Westbourne Park, W11 TQ 2505 8178 **Lords Hill Bridge and Royal Oak, W2** TQ 2589 8158 OA/Ramboll (Gary Evans, Vix Hughes, Dave Jamieson, Jon Griffiths) watching brief Jan–Oct 2011 Crossrail Ltd XSI10

The watching brief in 2010 (*LA 13* supp. 1 (2011) 43) continued; extensive excavations to form a ramp into the western tunnel portals, and to allow the construction of new sidings, were intensively monitored. They revealed a geological scour or channel which had cut through the London Clay and had infilled with a series of cold-climate Pleistocene and warm-climate interglacial deposits. A later channel cut into these soils probably represented a former course of the River Westbourne, which is now culverted through the Ranelagh Sewer. Over 4,000 fragments of bone, including the remains of auroch and bison, were recovered from a rigorous sampling strategy, and these are currently being analysed at the Natural History Museum. Optical stimulated luminescence dating of the earlier deposits suggest they were laid down in c. 68,000 BP.

Elsewhere, the fabric of the Marcon Sewer and isolated stretches of former railway lines were also recorded. The remains of Alfred Villa, a mid-19th century GWR superintendent's house which overlooked the railway works at Westbourne Park and survived beneath the Westway flyover, were also excavated and recorded.

Area E1, West End Green, 285–329 Edgware Road, W2 TQ 2687 8185 PCA (Joanna Taylor) building recording March 2010 evaluation, excavation Feb–Apr 2011 Joannou & Paraskevaides (Construction) Ltd WEJ09

Further investigations undertaken to the west of the area excavated in 2009 (*LA 12* supp. 3 (2010) 113) revealed natural sandy gravels sealed by an early to mid-17th-century subsoil, cut by a contemporary quarry pit. The subsoil was overlain by a series of 17th–18th-century levelling layers and cut by 17th- to early 18th-century features, including seven gullies, two ditches, and a number of pits. In the south of the site a series of postholes and robber cuts may indicate the presence of a late 17th or early 18th-century structure. Towards the centre and west compacted gravel layers sealed the earlier features and were overlain by the remnant of two early 18th-century buildings located to the south and south-west of the site. These included mortar surfaces and linear patches, interpreted as the remnants of internal walls, a cobble surface, brick wall foundations, clay floors and robbers cuts. The south building seems to have been demolished by the early 19th century whilst the south-west one was partially demolished and rebuilt in the mid-late 19th century. Two new buildings were also constructed in the early 19th century towards the north-west. Evidence of 19th-century activity included a series of garden walls, two timber posts, construction cuts, brick walls, pits, a vaulted cellar, and a series of levelling layers. The 19th-century buildings may be correlated with Nos. 11–13 Paddington Green which were recorded in 2010. In the late 19th century 13 Paddington Green was a home for deaf and dumb children, while Nos. 11–12 were the Paddington Radical Men's Club, the latter remaining active until the 1950s when the western half was re-built. The present No. 13 was rebuilt in the early 20th century, of steel frame construction and originally incorporating a driveway to a large yard at the rear. In 1966 it was converted to 8 bedsits when virtually all of its internal decoration, fireplaces and plasterwork were removed, although most of the original architectural details of the west façade and the original windows and staircase were retained.

Westminster Abbey, North Green, SW1 TQ 3001 7935 PCA (Richard Humphrey) watching brief Nov 2011 Morrison Utility Services WES11

Disturbed cemetery soil, possibly associated with St Margaret's Church, was recorded below modern topsoil.

Westminster Abbey Cellarium Café, Broad Sanctuary, SW1 TQ 3002 7943 PCA (Paw

Jorgensen) excavation, watching brief Feb 2011 – Feb 2012 Malcolm Reading Consultants and Panter Hudspith Architects on behalf of Westminster Abbey WYA10

Following earlier investigations (*LA 13* supp. 1 (2011) 39) natural sand and gravels were recorded in the south-west and centre of the site. Evidence for Saxon and possibly Roman activity was found and medieval features revealed, including a series of pits, surfaces, construction layers and structures comprising a number of wall segments which may be a part of Dunstan's 10th-century monastery. Deposits and features relating to the post-Dissolution redevelopment of this part of the monastic complex were also recorded below modern levels.

Privy Garden, 70 Whitehall, SW1 TQ 3009 8000 MOLA (Matthew Ginnever) watching brief July 2011 PW Building Services WHL11

Two test pits were monitored in the grounds of the Privy Garden to the rear of Dorset House. In one, on the south side of the site, a small section of brick-built drain of probable Tudor date was recorded beneath a layer containing pottery of 1550–1600. The drain may have been associated with Whitehall Palace which was located in this area. It was sealed by an undated consolidation or dump layer, overlain by modern topsoil. The other test pit, on the east side of the site, revealed backfill associated with the foundations of the present building. Natural strata were not reached.

79–97 Wigmore Street, 21–25 Duke Street, 37 James Street, 3–4 Picton Place, and Gray's Yard, W1 TQ 2836 8124 MOLA (Heather Knight, Tim Braybrooke) watching brief Jun, Nov 2011 GVA Second London Wall WIJ10

Following work in 2010 (*LA 13* supp. 1 (2011) 43), three test pits were excavated at 79–97 Wigmore Street. Alluvial deposits were revealed, showing that the site is situated close to the western bank of the Tyburn river. The earliest evidence of occupation on the site is from the 18th century onwards, the quantity of building material suggesting that the site contained structures dating from this period, although the exact nature and function of such structures is at present uncertain. The presence of 18th-century building material is in keeping with the urban expansion in this area of Westminster during the post-medieval period. A cut feature recorded in two test pits on the western side of the basement may have been a drainage channel or ditch. Sixteen pile probes were monitored during the second phase of work. The deeper probes revealed natural clay and gravel sealed by alluvium derived from the Tyburn. This was overlain by a variable layer of made ground containing 18th–19th-century building material, evidence of the urban expansion into this area in that period. In the centre of the site a fragment of a brick floor surface was noted, suggesting the remains of a basement floor, and covered with a dump of domestic material dated 1760–1820, suggesting that it went out of use in or soon after the first quarter of the 19th century.