Fieldwork Round-up 2014

Penny Coombe and Francis Grew

The fieldwork projects are listed alphabetically by street name within boroughs. The site name and address is followed by the OS grid reference, the name of the organisation carrying out the work, type and dates of work, the source of funding and site code. WC indicates that work continues into 2015.

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BARKING AND DAGENHAM

Abbey Retail Park, Abbey Road, Barking, IG11 TQ 4390 8390 WAA (Frank Giecco, Phil Evans) evaluation Mar–Apr 2014 Estates and Agency Properties Ltd ABR14

Evaluation involved excavation of ten trenches and two boreholes. In two trenches, truncated ditches on a broad east–west orientation were identified, but lacked dating evidence. A 19th-century pit which truncated the ditch fills in one of these two trenches contained pottery dating to the 13th–14th century. Other finds included medieval and post-medieval ceramic building material, animal bone, oyster shell and three fragments of timber. Specialist examination of the timber fragments revealed no evidence of human activity, while environmental analysis of bulk samples showed they contained very infrequent plant remains, including two charred grains. This is characteristic of the general soil seed bank present near areas of human activity and cannot at this time be ascribed to a specific or intensively concentrated process. The soil cores showed much intra-sample variability which is indicative of the disturbance which has occurred across the site.

London Sustainable Industries Park, Plot 5, Choats Road, Dagenham, RM9 TQ 4830 8274 MOLA (Jason Stewart) evaluation, geoarchaeological survey Mar 2014 John Hill Associates Ltd LSI14

The surface of the Pleistocene sands and gravels dropped down to the south-east where they appeared to have been cut away by a stream, probably during the late Pleistocene/early Holocene. The stream channel had been infilled with fluvial sands as the water flow decreased with an improving climate in the early Holocene. Peat deposits overlying this sequence appeared to thicken from the north-west to the south-east, and represent wet ground or marshland developing across the floodplain to complete the infilling of the redundant channel and surrounding area. These were sealed by blue-grey alluvium from a saltmarsh, which was in turn buried by modern made ground.

Jo Richardson Community School, Gale Street, Castle Green, Dagenham, RM9 TQ 4746 8383 WA (Jo Condliffe, Mark Williams) evaluation Sept 2014 Barnes Construction JRS14

The underlying natural geology of red-brown sand and gravel was revealed intact at around 0.3m–0.4m below current ground level in three trial trenches.

Orion Park, Merrilands Crescent, Dagenham, RM9 TQ 4900 8324 MOLA (Tim Braybrooke) evaluation Dec 2014 AXA Property Management SDM13

Work continued from 2013 (*LA* **14** supp. 1 (2014) 2). Natural Thames Terrace gravels were sealed by a layer of bluish-grey alluvial clay which was, in turn, sealed by a deposit of compacted, dark brown peat under a further layer of alluvial clay. The peat contained a large quantity of often well-preserved wood, including the remains of a large fallen tree, logs and roots; the concentration of woody remains increased towards the bottom of the deposit. Root tracks were observed penetrating the underlying alluvial clay layer. The alluvial sequence was comparable to that sampled previously at Orion Park, the peat deposits of which are dated to the Neolithic. Sealing the natural deposits was a make-up layer of industrial waste, possibly deriving from the former Ford foundry, followed by the concrete slab of the former Ford Motor works building.

Dagenham Fire Station, 70 Rainham Road North, Dagenham, RM10 TQ 4962 8672 MOLA (Lara Band, Azizul Karim) standing structure recording Nov 2014 Keir Construction Ltd RAH14

The fire station comprised a main building and a drill tower set within a large compound surrounded by a wall. It was built in 1937–38 to a design by E Berry Webber, architect of the Grade II Listed Civic Centre, built 1936–37, just to the north-west. The complex was found to survive largely as originally constructed. The main building, at the south-west of the compound, was of one to two storeys with flat roofs. It was faced externally in mulberry stock brick; the principal elevation had stone dressings. The central section had five appliance-bay doors separated by projecting angled pilasters. On either side of this section were single-storey wings which formed an open bay to the rear. This bay was covered with a double-pitch glazed canopy. The parapet walls had been raised since the original construction but the date of this is uncertain; a small toilet block was added to the north-west wing prior to 1960. The interior had undergone extensive refurbishment and few original features remained. The drill tower building comprised a central five-storey tower flanked by single-storey wings. The rear elevation of this building formed part of the north-east section of the surrounding wall. The drill tower was extended to the south-west prior to 1960 and the north-west, south-west and south-east elevations had subsequently been rendered. WC

Gascoigne Estate, St Ann's Road, IG11 TQ 4456 8369 PCA (Alistair Douglas, Shane Maher) evaluation Aug–Dec 2014 Martin Arnold Associates, on behalf of East Regen Ltd and London Borough of Barking and Dagenham GAS14

The excavation of nine test pits and nine evaluation trenches revealed 19th–20th-century made ground overlying natural terrace gravels in the north of the site and brickearth in the south. A possible Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pit cut the natural in the south of the site and was overlain by an archaic soil horizon also present in the north-west and centre of the site. Medieval ploughsoil sealed the earlier horizon and the natural deposits, and was in turn overlain by 16th–19th-century made ground. A line of six north–south aligned medieval or post-medieval postholes were recorded to the north of the site cutting through the medieval and natural deposits, whilst small sections of

brick walls associated with Victorian or early 20th-century terraced houses were recorded in the north-east of the site. Nineteenth/twentieth-century made ground, capped by modern overburden and topsoil, sealed the earlier deposits and features.

BARNET

Archer Academy, Eagans Close, East Finchley, N2 TQ 2688 8968 MOLA (Adrian Miles) evaluation Mar–Apr 2014 Kier Construction Ltd ARA14

Ten evaluation trenches were excavated across the site, revealing natural boulder clay below a thin layer of subsoil. No archaeological remains were found.

Stephens House (formerly Avenue House), 17 East End Road, Finchley, N3 TQ 2528 9017 HADAS (Bill Bass, Don Cooper) excavation July 2014 SVH13

Three further trenches were dug following excavation here on a laundry/glasshouse and water tower complex in 2013 (*LA* **14** supp. 1 (2014) 2), and all shown to contain remains of the late 19th-century glasshouse/laundry. One of the trenches, on the north side of the glasshouse structure, contained the corner of a passageway above a concrete floor. There, various fill contexts overlaid a dump of late 19th-century finds including medicinal, alcohol and domestic bottles, window glass, pottery, butchered bone and ceramic building material. A large semi-circular cistern, around 5m in diameter, was discovered to the east of this trench below floor levels. It may have formed part of the water management system supplying the greenhouse area. Within another trench, on the south side, were uncovered the main east–west wall and a possible exterior abutment. Beneath dumps of concrete, plaster and ceramic building material, the trench was divided in half: to the east was a plaster faced concrete platform; while to the west was found a slate floor, which continued into the third and final trench, a northern extension of this one.

Martin School, Plane Tree Walk, off Great North Road, East Finchley, N2 TQ 2700 8997 HADAS (Bill Bass, Don Cooper) watching brief June 2014 RPA14

Ground works were monitored, with made ground, re-deposited clay and disturbed gravel seen. Though within the Barnet Area of Archaeological Significance (Church End, 11b), no archaeological deposits were found and the natural was not seen.

Cromer Road Primary School, Cromer Road, New Barnet, Hertfordshire TQ 2599 9648 HADAS (Bill Bass, Don Cooper) excavation May–June 2014 CRS14

A resistivity survey was carried out and two trenches excavated to the west of the school's playing field as part of an educational and outreach project. Mixed post-medieval contexts were revealed, with pottery and other finds dating from 1650–1800 and the 19th century. Sections of 19th-century field drain, running east–west, were seen in the survey and trenches cutting the natural London Clay. A further resistivity survey on a green outside the main school building revealed the plan of where a building relating to Maw's factory nearby, used during the Second World War for medical purposes, is known from parch-marks and aerial photos to have stood.

BEXLEY

49 Brigden Road, Bexley, DA5 TQ 4843 7394 CA (Geoff Potter) watching brief Jan 2014 Moushill Developments Ltd BGN14

The footprint of the Victorian Lodge house of Brigden Place was observed during a watching brief and recorded. Details of the Lodge's floor plan can be inferred, as can the method of construction along with overall dimensions. These equate well with available cartographic sources, especially a 1932 drainage plan. No earlier archaeological deposits were exposed. Natural geology was revealed at a relatively shallow depth, around 0.8m below ground level in the south-west corner.

2a Coldblow Crescent, Bexley, DA5 TQ 5067 7303 SWAT (Paul Wilkinson) watching brief Oct 2014 Ryan Rana CBC14

Building-contractors' works were monitored, but no archaeological finds or features were seen.

74 Crayford Road, DA1 TQ 5181 7456 AOC (John Winfer) evaluation July 2014 A&R Partnerships CRY14

Five trenches were machine-excavated. The natural geology was characterised by superficial deposits of brownish-yellow sandy silt and was cut by a probable Roman ditch in the east of the site, its north-east–south-west alignment probably perpendicular to Watling Street. The north of the site showed evidence of an 18th-century building, its demolition layers being present, and evidence of redevelopment in the 19th–20th century. Natural subsoil to the south suggested no archaeology in this area.

Queen Mary's Hospital, Frognal Avenue, Sidcup, DA14 TQ 4647 7091 LP (Cornelius Barton) strip and map Oct 2014 HTI Clinical QMH14

Natural blue clay was recorded, but no archaeological deposits or features, owing to prior truncation.

Hill View Drive, Welling, DA16 TQ 4520 7636 ASE (Steve White) evaluation Dec 2014 CgMs Consulting Ltd HIV14

Natural London Clay was observed in 12 trenches sloping down from the north-west to the south-east. This was overlain by a layer of re-deposited clay, possibly relating to 19th-century woodland clearance and the subsequent agricultural exploitation of the site, and sealed by modern made ground associated with development of the site in the 20th century.

Sara House (land at), Larner Road, Erith, DA8 TQ 5131 7731 ASE (Sarah Ritchie) evaluation July–Aug 2014 LAR14

An evaluation trench revealed modern deposits cut into the subsoil and natural Thanet sands and gravels.

8 London Road, Crayford, DA1 TQ 5136 7479 PCA (Guy Seddon) evaluation Sept 2014 Bonds Builders Ltd LOO14

The excavation of an evaluation trench revealed natural gravels below 20th-century made ground. Towards the centre of the trench, a late 19th-century pit and posthole cut the natural.

180 Park View Road and 25–27 Clifton Road, Welling, DA16 TQ 4697 7587 AOC (Michal Kempski) evaluation Apr 2014 Purelake New Homes PVW14

Of eight excavated trenches, only two contained archaeological features. The geological horizon of the Harwich Formation comprising sands and gravels was observed, along with two phases of archaeological remains. The first, a heavily truncated layer of dark grey silt, produced a quantity of Roman pottery including four sherds of samian ware and 21 sherds of 2nd–4th-century regional and local wares. The second phase included a pit, dating to the 19th–20th century. The trenches were overlain by demolition rubble of grey silt.

BRENT

Olympic Office Centre car park, 8 Fulton Road, Wembley, HA9 TQ 1939 8590 PCA (James Langthorne) evaluation Sept 2014 Modebest on behalf of Shepherd Construction FLT14

Four evaluation trenches revealed London Clay overlain by 20th-century made ground, in turn cut by the remains of a series of walls, a concrete foundation and a number of tarmac surfaces. These were interpreted as evidence of the Palace of Engineering, built between 1922 and early 1924 for the British Empire Exhibition. Late-20th-century made ground capped by tarmac sealed the site and earlier structures.

Wembley South West Lands, south of South Way, HA9 TQ 1897 8533 AOC (John Winfer) evaluation Oct 2014 RPS Group for Quintain Estates and Development Ltd WMB14

A sequence of natural clay which in places was covered by alluvial deposit was observed. The whole site was covered by made ground, comprising clay, sand and gravels, many of which contained building rubble and some with landfill dating to the 1980s or 1990s. Concrete was identified in five test pits along the north and west of the site. Made ground lay over London Clay in all but two test pits, suggesting the site has been horizontally truncated.

BROMLEY

Orpington Fire Station, Avalon Road, Orpington, BR6 TQ 4700 6581 MOLA (Portia Askew) evaluation Apr 2014 Keir Construction Ltd AVA13

Following work in 2013 (*LA* **14** supp. 1 (2014) 4), two trenches were excavated. One revealed natural chalk overlaid by Head deposits (formed from the underlying geology by glacial action); the other only the natural. No archaeological remains were observed.

The Priory, Bromley Museum, Church Hill, Orpington, BR6 TQ 4658 6652 ODAS (Michael Meekums) excavation Apr 2014 PRI14

Two excavations were carried out in advance of proposed building work, and to ascertain whether foundations of the Service Wing of the Priory, Orpington (*f.* 1173, but demolished 1959–60) remained *in situ*. The east wall of the sunken corridor was found *in situ* under a concrete raft in the first excavation. In the second, the foundations of the north wall, the base of the fireplace in the service pantry, and the north and east walls of a small room off the service pantry were also identified *in situ*. The east wall of the service pantry had been destroyed when the wing was demolished and the new library built. Finds included two pieces of Roman greyware, one piece of London-type ware dated to the 13th century, and one piece of Staffordshire-type marbled slipware dated to the 17th or 18th century.

Sparrow's Den Sports Ground, Corkscrew Hill, West Wickham BR4 TQ 3872 6513 CA (Geoff Potter) watching brief July 2014 Beccehamian Rugby Football Club SPD14

Observation and metal-detecting took place during floodlighting groundworks close to the London–Lewes Roman road and a Scheduled Romano-British site. Soil horizons were shallow and overlaid natural River Terrace sand and gravel, the latter also observed to seal decayed chalk bedrock. In the southernmost part of the site deposits became considerably deeper and siltier reflecting the presence of a buried watercourse; this feature appears on a map of 1632 and was observed during archaeological investigations to the east in 2005. One piece of probable Roman ceramic building material was found in the deposits over the buried watercourse, and three further pieces of likely later 15th- or 16th-century brick and roof tile were recovered from the general soil horizon. Otherwise, only coins and metalwork of the 20th century were recovered.

222 Cray Avenue, Orpington, BR5 TQ 4668 6789 PCA (Guy Seddon) watching brief Apr–June 2014 CgMs Consulting on behalf of Honda Motor Europe CRA14

A colluvially deposited layer of brickearth sealing natural gravels below modern made ground was recorded during monitoring. A possible ditch, tentatively dated to the Roman period, was uncovered towards the south of the site cutting into the brickearth.

St Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, 312 High Street, St Mary Cray, Orpington, BR5 TQ 4711 6741 PCA (Guy Seddon) evaluation, excavation Jan 2014 – Jan 2015 The Trustees of the RC Diocese of Southwark SJR14

The excavation of seven evaluation trenches and an excavation towards the centre of the site recorded natural gravels sealed by brickearth. To the north-west of the site a number of prehistoric features were recorded cutting into the natural deposits. These consisted of two postholes and pits, and three ditches, two of which may have formed part of the same enclosure. To the east of the site a double, curved line of postholes was recorded, suggesting a possible roundhouse, along with a series of 1st–2nd-century features. These included pits, robber cuts, postholes and ditches, one of which on a north-east – south-west alignment with associated postholes suggests a probable palisade to the south-east side of the site. The finds assemblage included high-status Roman pottery, including imports and ceramic building material, and of note amongst the small finds was a stylus. Modern topsoil sealed the site.

The Barn, Jackass Lane, Keston, BR2 TQ 4088 6414 PCA (Ian Cipin) watching brief Nov 2014 Mr and Mrs Pearce JCK14

The monitoring of the excavations of footings for a new building revealed natural sands and gravels overlain by a naturally deposited layer of flint nodules. A layer of undated agricultural soil sealed the natural and was overlain by modern topsoil.

Scadbury Manor House (west moatside), Old Perry Street, Chislehurst, BR7 TQ 4588 7007 ODAS (Alan Hart) excavation Apr–Dec 2014 SCV07

Excavation of the moat-side area adjoining the ornamental pathway continues following the addition, in November 2013, of the Scadbury moated ruins to the list of Scheduled Monuments. Excavation on the site for a number of years (*LA* **12** supp. 1 (2008) 4) has revealed four main constructional phases in this area. The late 12th–13th-century moat was originally about 7m wider than at present. Considerable works carried out close to 1550 consisted of a brick revetment wall and bridgehead built in the moat, with the strip thus enclosed being infilled by dumping. A much smaller revetment brick wall was also built between the major wall and the original moat-side. In *c.* 1700, the Tudor ground surface was raised by substantial further dumping, with partial demolition of the small wall, while the ornamental entrance pathway (still present but damaged) was constructed. Around 1930 the pathway section immediately bordering the moat was reconstructed. An explanation of these works may be offered in terms of medieval defence being superseded by the desire for a gentrified Tudor entrance way. WC

CAMDEN

39–45 Gray's Inn Road, WC1X TQ 3095 8200 ASE (Sarah Ritchie) excavation Apr–May 2014 APM Services on behalf of The Lincolns Management Ltd GRY13

A number of 18th–19th-century features, including wells and cess/rubbish pits associated with earlier phases of housing on this site, were observed during monitoring of an excavation to create a basement. A layer of re-deposited brickearth and a pit of 13th–14th-century date were also observed, to the south of the site. The site lies on Thames Terrace Gravels, on the boundary between Lynch Hill gravels to the south and Hackney gravels to the north.

Great Ormond Street Hospital, Great Ormond Street, WC1 TQ 3048 8207 MOLA (Serena Ranieri) evaluation Aug 2014 Skanska on behalf of Great Ormond Street Hospital GOM08

Following work in 2009 (*LA* **12** supp. 3 (2010) 87), two evaluation trenches were excavated to the south of the Cardiac Wing. Natural gravels were cut by two shallow late 19th- to early 20th-century features, but otherwise modern disturbance had removed all archaeological deposits.

Hampstead and Highgate Ponds, Hampstead Heath, Hampstead, NW5 TQ 2738 8651 MOLA (Adrian Miles, Mary Ruddy) watching brief Apr 2014 Corporation of London HAH14

The digging of 34 trial pits, 14 boreholes and 45 window samples was monitored in the vicinity of eleven of the thirty ponds on the Heath, those forming the Highgate and Hampstead chains. No archaeological remains were observed.

King's Cross Central: Cubitt Park, Handyside Street, N1 TQ 3011 8379 MOLA (Ian Blair, Daniel Harrison) watching brief Jan–Aug 2014 King's Cross Central General Partnership Ltd KGI14

Ground-reduction and other contractors' works were monitored over a wide area. Weathered natural brickearth was observed in many places, overlain by levelling deposits for the 19th-century goods yard which once occupied the site. These deposits varied considerably, from mainly brick, gravel and clinker to redeposited clay or brickearth, and produced mid- to late-19th-century pottery and tobacco pipe in small quantities. In some areas the layers were topped by a rough concrete and brick surface representing the final surface of the goods yard and its associated sidings; the railway tracks themselves had been entirely removed, but a pair of brick walls, separated by an undulating asphalt surface, may be a remnant of a platform that gave access to parked wagons or trucks. Overlying these surfaces were deposits believed to be dumped spoil from the construction in 2001–3 of the nearby Channel Tunnel Rail Link.

King's Cross Central: Gasholder Triplet re-erection site (formerly the site of the western goods shed), N1 TQ 2997 8362 MOLA (Robert Cowie, Azizul Karim) evaluation, building survey Jan–Feb 2014 King's Cross Central General Partnership Ltd KGA11

Following work in 2013 (*LA* **14** supp. 1 (2014) 4), evaluation trenches across the central part of the site revealed the walls of a canal basin, built *c.* 1850, associated with a railway goods yard on the north side of Regent's Canal. The walls were of brick and formed part of a quay projecting into the basin. Prior to the construction of the Western Goods Shed in 1897–9, the upper courses of the walls, along with the quay surfaces, had been removed, and the area between them consolidated with clay. Substantial remains of the Goods Shed itself, which had been constructed over the infilled basin, survived. These included stanchion bases, railway lines, a wagon turntable and a wall probably associated with a platform, as

well as concrete and granite sett surfaces. Subsequently the Wharf Road Viaduct was surveyed. This linear structure, *c.* 159m in length, is oriented north-west–south-east and follows the natural curve of the Regent's Canal. It was designed by William Cubitt and built between 1850 and 1859 as part of the initial development of the King's Cross Goods Yard, to link the lower-level part of the Goods Yard with the higher-level railway sidings and sheds to the north. Its 26 brick arches were open onto the lower level, and were used for stabling horses working in the Goods Yard until at least 1921. The viaduct is to be retained and refurbished as part of the King's Cross Central redevelopment scheme.

Kings Cross Central: Midland Goods Shed, Wharf Road, N1 TQ 3025 8359 MOLA (Daniel Harrison) watching brief June, Aug 2014 King's Cross Central General Partnership Ltd KGE12

Following work in 2013 (*LA* **14** Supp. 1 (2014) 5), a watching brief was maintained on groundworks at the Midland Goods Shed and the associated East Handyside Canopy, both of which are Listed 19th-century railway buildings of considerable interest. An undated agricultural horizon was recorded at the base of the sequence, overlain by mid-19th-century ground consolidation deposits upon which the buildings had been constructed. Iron column bases within the Goods Shed were also partially exposed and recorded. In the area of the Canopy small areas of granite setts, which would have formed the working surface within it, were observed. Natural deposits were not seen.

King's Cross Central: Plot G1, Wharf Road, King's Cross, N1 TQ 3019 8348 MOLA (Daniel Harrison) watching brief Sept–Oct 2014 King's Cross Central General Partnership Ltd KGJ14

In the centre of the site a large truncation had removed all archaeological deposits, whereas elsewhere the natural London Clay was overlaid by a layer of weathered clay beneath silty-clay agricultural deposits that pre-date the Victorian industrial development of the area. Mid-19th-century consolidation deposits supporting concrete-bedded granite setts were recorded, together with a contemporary canal wall, which formed the southern boundary of the site and was removed by demolition contractors. This wall was built in three sections, of which two may have been slightly later rebuilds, and would have replaced any earlier wall associated with the construction of the canal in *c.* 1820. On the landward side of one section, which had been built of yellow stock bricks, concrete-filled brick vaults were observed. These appeared to have been built to strengthen the wall, rather than to handle materials or goods, and were probably filled with concrete from the outset.

King's Cross Central: Plot S4, NW1 TQ 3008 8385 PCA (Tomasz Mazurkiewicz) watching brief Jan–Feb 2014 King's Cross Central General Partnership Ltd KXR09

The monitoring of the excavation of a trench to the east of the plots recorded in 2013 (*LA* **14** supp. 1 (2014) 5) revealed London Clay sealed by natural sandy gravels, overlain by undated subsoil and topsoil and cut by an early 19th-century clay extraction pit and several mid-19th-century drains. Sealing the features and later deposit was a layer of burnt clay capped by sandy charcoal with clusters of granite railway ballast, identified as a mid-19th-century railway line surface. This was in turn overlain by early 21st-century made ground associated with the recent Channel Tunnel Rail Link enabling works.

Coram Family Campus, 49 Mecklenburgh Street, WC1 TQ 3050 8242 MOLA (Sam Pfizenmaier) watching brief June 2014 Coram Foundation COR13

Following work in 2013 (*LA* **14** supp. 1 (2014) 4), during monitoring of groundworks for the proposed Coram Pavilion, only modern material was observed. Natural ground was not seen.

Centre Point, 101–103 New Oxford Street and 5–24 St Giles High Street, WC1 TQ 2994 8130 MOLA (Jeremy Taylor) evaluation, watching brief Nov 2014 – Jan 2015 Almacantar Ltd CPO14

An evaluation outside the entrance of 15 St Giles High Street revealed a 19th- or 20th-century brick wall superseded by two brick walls and a floor of 20th-century date, all probably remains of the White Lion public house, which stood here from 1875 until around 1960. Excavation by contractors of a cable trench outside St Giles Church, at the junction of Denmark Street and St Giles High Street exposed a north–south wall of 18th-century date. It was aligned with the gate post on the west side of the current gate to the church, implying that it would once have been within the limits of the historic churchyard. Disarticulated human bone from the backfill of the trench yielded possible evidence of leprosy, suggesting that the assemblage derives from the graveyard of the nearby Hospital of St Giles, which treated people suffering from this disease until the 16th century. WC

16–26 Park Crescent and 77–81 Portland Place, Regent's Park, W1 TQ 2864 8205 ASE (Katya Harrow) historic building recording Aug 2014 PKT14

A programme of historic building recording was carried out in advance of proposed redevelopment of the site. Designed by John Nash and constructed from 1812 onwards, the buildings suffered bomb damage during the Second World War and were subsequently demolished and rebuilt. They are therefore of largely modern construction and, aside from the façades which are modern replicas, the character and layout of the interiors and rear elevations is wholly unrelated to Nash's original designs.

14 Roger Street, Bloomsbury, WC1N TQ 3088 8212 PCA (Amelia Fairman) watching brief, evaluation June–July 2014 Chris Dyson Architects on behalf of Chapman Button ROG14

The monitoring of ground works and an excavation within the footprint of a new light-well and sump along the eastern perimeter of the site recorded Hackney Gravels sealed by late medieval-early post-medieval alluvium. This was in turn overlain by a 15th–17th-century burnt horizon, interpreted as either dumping of burnt waste materials or an onsite fire possibly due to a conflagration of properties within the immediate vicinity. A sequence of early–mid-17th-century dump layers sealed the earlier horizon. There was a clear distinction within the sequence interpreted as two phases of ground consolidation/raising. On the east of the site the earliest of the deposits was cut by a contemporary backfilled rubbish pit, whilst an abundance of veal calves' bones, together with numerous fragments of leather from shoes and cobbling waste, were retrieved throughout the sequence. A further sequence of dump layers dating to the mid–late 17th century overlay the earlier deposits and was seen to contain a greater variety of cultural material, including a near complete iron Jew's harp, a possible West Country clay tobacco pipe, and a large piece of iron pyrite, a source of ignition in early firearms. The dating of the deposits, spanning the period of the English Civil War, and the proximity of the Civil War defensive ditch to the study site, might suggest armament accessories' production or storage in the vicinity. A sequence of late 17th–early-18th-century levelling layers sealed the earlier made ground, and in the east of the site was cut by four rubbish pits and a possible garden feature, all dating to the same period. Mid-18th-century made ground sealed the site.

St Giles in the Fields (churchyard), St Giles High Street, WC2 TQ 2995 8126 MOLA (Alison Telfer, Rob Tutt) watching brief Aug–Sept 2014 Wynne Williams Associates SGF13

Work continued from 2013 (*LA* **14** supp. 1 (2014) 6). The lifting of paving slabs and very shallow excavation revealed only humic topsoil. In the southern part of the churchyard localised excavation for the widening of the southern gateway and the footings for a new children's play area revealed concentrations of human bone. This part of the churchyard was in use from 1628 to 1854 and so the bones are likely to date from this period, representing burials which were disturbed and reburied in pits when the area was turned into a garden in the later 19th century.

4 Upper Terrace, Hampstead, NW3 TQ 2612 8615 PCA (Amelia Fairman) watching brief Apr 2014 Andrew Guy, Esq. UPT14

Ground reduction works to construct a new basement were monitored. Natural sand was recorded and cut, to the south of the site, by the remains of an east–west aligned late Victorian brick drain, associated with the 19th-century modifications to the extant property, and by several modern intrusions including a re-cut of the earlier drain and a large, irregular, possibly backfilled garden feature. Late-19th-century and modern made ground sealed the features and natural.

CITY OF LONDON

The Matrix, 9–13 Aldgate High Street, EC3N TQ 3361 8122 MOLA (David Sankey) evaluation June 2014 Dorset Hospitality International ALH14

Two of three trial pits exposed the bases of undated features, possibly late medieval or Tudor quarries, cutting through natural brickearth deposits; the third encountered only disturbed deposits of brickearth and darker silts mixed with more recent building material.

Bartholomew Close, Smithfield, EC1A TQ 3203 8167 MOLA (Catherine Godsiffe, Greg Laban) evaluation Apr 2014 – Mar 2015 Helical Bar BMC13

Following an earlier watching brief (*LA* **14** supp. 1 (2014) 6), 13 evaluation trenches and 6 test pits were excavated. Natural gravels were recorded in many areas beneath reworked brickearth deposits of uncertain date. The only structural features that could reasonably be attributed to the Priory of St Bartholomew (*f.* 1123) were a chalk wall beneath Dominion House in the centre of the site, and a cesspit/soakaway with medieval backfill beneath William Harvey House; also in this area, however, were pits containing animal bone and chalk blocks which, if not directly linked to the Priory, may be associated with subsequent robbing of it. Below 51–53 Bartholomew Close was a 17th-century brick floor and, in several areas 19th-century or later pits and floors; at one point, burnt debris suggested Second World War bomb damage.

Bevis Marks House, 24–25 Bevis Marks, EC3A 7NR TQ 3339 8129 MOLA (Laura O'Gorman) evaluation Sep 2014 Kohn Pedersen Fox BEV14

Trial pits indicated that the Roman city wall – observed during construction work in 1923 (GM368) – and the medieval city ditch do not survive here.

117, 119 and 121 Bishopsgate, EC2M TQ 3319 8150 PCA (Peter Boyer, Adam Garwood) watching brief, historic building recording, evaluation Jan–Oct 2014 Amsprop Bishopsgate Ltd BIH14

An English Heritage Level 2 survey was undertaken prior to demolition, focusing on the cellars and basements of the buildings. At Nos. 119–121, the former White Hart Inn, the barrel-vaulted cellar of an earlier, 17th-century, structure was found to have been incorporated into the east side of the basement at the time of the building's construction as a tavern, coffee shop and hotel in 1829. Most other alterations of any substance, including the addition of new stairs and services, were recent, related to the conversion of the undercroft into a basement bar in the 1980s. No. 117, conversely, was an 18th-century brick town house, adapted to include retail premises on the ground floor. Its basement could be divided into two areas: to the east, the original 18th-century cellar, and, to the west, an extension which, though later, still predated the 1829 rebuilding of the neighbouring White Hart. The original cellar had been subdivided and a concrete jack arch added for strengthening or fire-proofing purposes, while the extension had been provided with a lift, lavatories and other services in recent times. After demolition of the buildings, a programme of trial-trenching and monitoring of geotechnical works took place. London Clay, sealed by natural gravels, in turn overlain by brickearth, was recorded across most of the site. Towards the west several layers of waste material, mainly dating to the 1st- and 2nd-centuries, sealed a burnt surface which, given the site's proximity to known Roman burials, could represent the location of a funeral pyre. Roman rubbish deposits were also recorded in the south-west, where they directly overlay the natural subsoil. Evidence for medieval activity was limited, though the fill of a possible 13th–15th-century quarry pit was identified. There appeared to have been three phases of post-medieval development, coinciding at several points with the phases recognised in the basement survey. The first phase, 17th- to 18th-century, was represented by brick wall foundations and arched brick structures towards the north and south ends of the site; these are interpreted as cellars with secondary vaults possibly used for wine storage. The second phase, late 18th- to early 19th-century, was characterised by demolition of most of the earlier buildings and restructuring of some of the secondary vaults; this included the addition of a brick chute in one of the sub-basements. The final phase corresponded with the major redevelopment that is known to have begun in the late 1820s; recorded features of this phase included a brick floor in the centre and east of the site which apparently represented a re-flooring of the cellar in the White Hart Inn.

11–12 Bury Street, EC3A TQ 3338 8129 PCA (Deborah Koussiounelos) watching brief Dec 2014 CgMs Consulting Ltd BUY14

The monitoring of initial ground reduction within the buildings' basement recorded a medieval well cutting through a series of Roman dumped deposits. The upper levels of possible Roman cut features were also identified. Natural strata were not reached. WC

Scandinavian House, 2–6 Cannon Street, EC4M TQ 3215 8100 MOLA (Antony Francis) watching brief Dec 2014 – date Waterman Group CON14

Natural deposits of sand and gravel were seen during the monitoring of four boreholes. No archaeological deposits were identified. WC

39–53 Cannon Street, 11–14 Bow Lane and Watling Court, EC4 TQ 3235 8104 MOLA (Stella Bickelmann, Antony Francis) watching brief Feb–Dec 2014 MC Projects CNN14

Natural gravels were sealed by clean brickearth, into which a series of three heavily decayed timber piles, aligned east–west and measuring *c.* 0.15m in diameter, had been set. Their date could not be ascertained. WC

75 Carter Lane, EC4V TQ 3178 8108 MOLA (Catherine Godsiffe) evaluation June 2014 John Edwards CLN14

A 2m-square trench in the centre of the site showed that archaeological deposits had been partially truncated by the existing basement, the floor of which was of concrete over make-up of mostly brick rubble. Nevertheless, above the natural gravel and sands, an arched structure with a central void, constructed of London-made red and orange bricks, was partially uncovered and recorded. The bricks were of mid-16th- to mid-17th-century date, though it is possible that they were reused, and the internal surfaces of the bricks were coated with lime, indicating that the structure was probably a cess-pit. Above it was a mid- to late-17th-century dump layer, which was truncated by a large rubbish pit of similar date.

100 Cheapside, London EC2V TQ 3244 8119 MOLA (David Saxby) watching brief May–June 2014 GVA Second London Wall on behalf of Quadrant CHP12

Following evaluation (*LA* **13** supp. 3 (2013) 94) and excavation (*LA* **14,** supp. 1 (2014) 7), a watching brief was carried out during contractors' works within the area of the City Tavern, but they did not dig deeply enough to affect any archaeological deposits.

Crown Office Row and King's Bench Walk, Inner Temple, EC4 TQ 3130 8100 MOLA (David Saxby) watching brief October 2014 The Honourable Society of the Inner Temple CWN14

Three small test pits located along the line of the present trees on the eastern part of the site each revealed a mid-brown silty garden soil with a few fragments of 17th-century pottery and clay tobacco pipes. Further excavation along the northern side of Inner Temple Gardens on the south side of Crown Office Row was less deep and only modern services and concrete were observed.

51–54 Fenchurch Street, EC3 TQ 3329 8095 MOLA (Tony Mackinder) evaluation Aug 2014 Rider Levett Bucknall UK FCH14

Two evaluation trenches exposed the truncated remains of 1st-century Roman buildings and later pits. To the north, a brickearth sill and floor deposits, sealed by demolition material, were revealed; to the south a robbed-out Roman wall and further floor deposits. Several deep pits of Saxo-Norman (1050–1150) date were also found.

Dixon House, 72–75 Fenchurch Street, EC3P TQ 3345 8104 MOLA (Serena Ranieri) watching brief Nov–Dec 2014 Allied Site Construction FEC14

Four trial pits in the basement of Dixon House revealed only the deep stepped foundations of the existing building and other recent deposits.

116–120 Fenchurch Street, EC3M TQ 3326 8100 PCA (Neil Hawkins) evaluation June 2014 – Jan 2015 Generali Saxon Land Development Company Ltd FEN14

Trenching prior to demolition confirmed the high archaeological potential of the area and helped determine a mitigation strategy.

Natural sand and gravels sealed by brickearth were recorded widely across the site, below Roman occupation levels dating mainly to the 1st- and 2nd-centuries but with some, more limited, indications of 3rd to 4th-century activity also. The features included pits and postholes, levelling and dump layers, and a mid-1st-century ditch, which appeared to have been backfilled by the 3rd century. Structural remains were also uncovered, including a potential hearth with what appeared to be an *in situ* mortar and a timber beam, and an area of tessellated surface. The volume and quality of the ceramic building material suggests the former presence of a high-status building. Other notable finds included a sturgeon scute, pointing to the consumption of one of the fish most highly prized by Roman gourmets, and a dog's baculum (penis bone) which, in the absence of any other dog remains, may have had a ritualistic or totemic meaning. To the north-west and east of the site were medieval features of 11th- to 12th-century date, including a ditch on a north-east–south-west alignment, pits and a possible well; finds of horn-working waste suggest the presence of workshops nearby. Towards the south-east corner of the site, Roman layers were sealed by late medieval levelling and a flint and chalk wall foundation of similar date; aligned north-east–south-west; it appeared to have been repaired and re-faced with brick during the Tudor period. To the south was a late-19th-century wall foundation on the same north-east–south-west alignment, the area between it and its medieval predecessor apparently having been backfilled with material from demolition of the latter. An open area excavation will be undertaken here in 2015. WC

98 Fetter Lane & 12 Norwich Street, EC4 TQ 3127 8143 MOLA (Heather Knight) watching brief Sept–Oct 2014 MC Projects FTT14

Truncated natural deposits, consisting of orangey brown sandy gravel, but no archaeological remains were observed.

River Plate House, 7–11 Finsbury Circus, London, EC2 TQ 3283 8170 MOLA (Antonietta Lerz) excavation Jan 2014 Stanhope PLC FIN13

Following work in 2013 (*LA* **14** supp. 1 (2014) 8), the excavation targeted an area in the south-east part of the building. The earliest deposits overlying the natural gravels were sterile gravelly brickearth and fine silts, which may have been waterlaid; stream deposits have been recorded here previously (*LA* **5** supp. 14 (1988) 384 (RIV87)) and it is possible that a tributary of the Walbrook ran on or close to the site. These deposits were capped by a thin but compacted metalled gravel surface, the purpose of which remains unclear; above it was stiff mid-grey clay followed by soft and friable organic peaty silt. The waterlaid nature of this last deposit indicated it was the product of flooding and the formation of the marshland that accumulated here from the late Roman up to the Tudor period. From then on, increasing efforts were made to reclaim land by dumping earth to raise the surface level, a process probably represented on the site by sandy silt dumps overlying the marsh. As is well known from contemporary maps and views, this extramural area, which was known as Moorfields, was open marginal ground that served as work and recreational space for Londoners during the 17th–18th century, and the latest activity identified during the excavation was a straight-sided pit broadly dated to this period by material in the backfill.

19–20 Garlick Hill and 1–4 Skinners Lane, London, EC4 TQ 3238 8087 MOLA (David Sankey) evaluation Apr 2014, watching brief May 2014 Kyson GLK13

Following an evaluation and building recording in 2013 (*LA* **14** supp. 1 (2014) 9), a second phase of evaluation, examining the previously unavailable southern part of the site, was followed by the archaeological monitoring of boreholes and geotechnical trial pits. Probably Roman were a deep-cut feature (pit or well) with a single sherd of Roman pottery and a chalk structure with clay packing around it (interpreted as Roman by analogy with other such structures with clay packing). Later, probably 17th- or 18th-century, features included brick walls, a chalk and brick cess pit and smaller cess pits or soakaways, one containing sugar-production jars.

St Olave, Hart Street, City of London, EC3R TQ 3338 8084 CA (Geoff Potter) watching brief Aug–Oct 2014 City of London Corporation SOV14

A watching brief took place during improvement works in St Olave's Churchyard, west of Seething Lane. Digging rarely exceeded a depth of 0.45m and mainly revealed reworked soil containing occasional fragments of human bone, with early to later post-medieval pottery and building material; just one residual medieval potsherd was recovered, along with a few pieces of Roman tile. On the western side of the Churchyard, a ledger stone was exposed commemorating one John Hewat and his wife Mary, deceased 1805 and 1808, respectively. Mr Hewat is recorded elsewhere as a London merchant, of 32 Crutched Friars.

The Church of St Andrew Holborn, City of London, EC4A TQ 3147 8151 CA (Geoff Potter) watching brief Mar–May 2014 City of London, Department of the Built Environment: Environmental Enhancement SAH14

The removal of stone paving and the digging of services trenches were monitored in the north and west gardens of the church of St Andrew Holborn. All recorded archaeological layers contained very occasional human remains, which had been disturbed and re-deposited during 19th-century cemetery clearance to make way for the new Holborn Viaduct. Only one burial was identified *in situ*; it was left undisturbed. An earlier church wall running parallel with, and below, the northern side of the current church footprint was observed. This was possibly of Tudor date, incorporating earlier, medieval stonework. In the north garden, two burial vaults were uncovered, dating from the late 18th or early 19th century and attached to the earlier church wall; one contained five lead coffins (two adults and three children) belonging to the Bullock family, whereas the other remained closed.

Holborn Circus dropshafts, EC1 TQ 3139 8157 MOLA (Isca Howell) watching brief Jan–Feb 2014 City of London, Department of the Built Environment HOC13

Following work in 2013 (*LA* **14** supp. 1 (2014) 9), three further dropshafts were monitored. Two, adjacent to 120 Holborn, revealed natural London Clay overlain either by natural gravels or re-worked brickearth, beneath modern made ground and service-trenches. The former Victorian ceramic kerb was observed beneath the present kerbstone. The third dropshaft, at the junction of Fetter Lane and Holborn, exposed natural gravels overlain by weathered brickearth, along with remains of a basement room which, to judge by contractors' finds of salt-glazed ceramic pipes, was probably a lavatory.

UK Power Networks cable route, Leadenhall Street, EC3 TQ 3329 8113 MOLA (Serena Ranieri) watching brief Sept 2014 UKPN Cable Route LDH14

In a cable trench from 34 Leadenhall Street to 5 Billiter Street, and another at 34–35 Leadenhall Street, archaeological survival was generally limited to shallow dump/levelling deposits at the deepest points. The only significant feature was what appeared to be a 19th-century vaulted wall associated with a brick-lined drain.

21–27 Leadenhall Street, 52–54 Lime Street, EC3M TQ 3324 8111 MOLA (Andy Daykin, Alison Telfer, Michael Tetreau) excavation, watching brief Jan–Jul, Nov 2014, excavation Dec 2014 – Jan 2015 WRBC Services Limited LED13

Following evaluation in 2013 (*LA* **14** supp. 1 (2014) 9), excavation and a watching brief were undertaken during the demolition of three contiguous buildings: Prudential House (21–26 Leadenhall Street and 52–54 Lime Street), Allianz Cornhill House (27–27a Leadenhall Street) and Winterthur House (34–35 Leadenhall Street and 4–5 Billiter Street). The geological drift comprised terrace gravels overlying a substantial thickness of brickearth, which had been truncated horizontally, either by the modern buildings or in antiquity; in the south-west corner of the site, patches of re-deposited brickearth were found overlying the brickearth *in situ*, attesting to such truncation, perhaps during the Roman period. Deeply-cut features were present throughout the site. Most of them were pits from the Roman and possibly medieval periods, although many stake holes were also present. One pit in the north-east corner produced a large Roman brooch. There were also two timber-lined wells, one Roman and the other medieval, both in the north-west corner of the site. Also in this area was a small stretch of the gravel foundation of a Roman street, with a ditch running parallel

to the south; they were aligned north-east–south-west and may have been part of a predecessor to Lime Street. Near the eastern edge of the site was found a chalk-lined cess pit, probably of medieval date, while near the south-west corner an unlined well produced three near-complete 12th-century flagons with hand-painted decoration. Later features included a brick-lined vault, cellar or tank and an ashlar-lined well, both found near the south-west corner of the site and both possibly dating to the 17th–18th-centuries; in the north-west corner an Edwardian timber-lined tank was recorded. WC

Asia House, 31–33 Lime St, City of London EC3M TQ 3311 8098 MOLA (Robert Hartle) watching brief, excavation Mar–May 2014 GVA Second London Wall LIE14

Brickearth deposits were tentatively identified in the east of the site, but otherwise natural deposits were not reached. Conversely, whilst Roman dumps and pits were widespread across the site, it was only at the west end that a Roman building-sequence was located. The sequence was articulated by two extensive fire horizons, which are provisionally identified as Boudican (AD 60–61) and Hadrianic (AD 125–30). Pre-Boudican remains included a metalled surface and dumps, whilst a post-fire building was represented by floor surfaces. The final Roman structure, following the Hadrianic fire, was a substantial masonry wall, which is thought to form part of the complex excavated to the south-west and west (25–26 and 27–30 Lime Street (LIM83 and IME83)). There was widespread pit-digging and dumping from the late 11th to late 14th century. In the south-east corner of the site, foundations of a *c.* 16th-century chalk and brick built cellar were discovered; it had been partly truncated by a *c.* 18th-century brick culvert and cesspit.

21 Lime Street, EC3M TQ 3306 8098 MOLA (Lesley Dunwoodie) excavation, watching brief Sept–Oct 2014 Sliver State Holdings Ltd LMS13

Following a watching brief in 2013 (*LA* **14** supp. 1 (2014) 9), excavation took place in pile locations and other small areas that would be affected by redevelopment. The site lies over the eastern wing of the second Roman forum, constructed between AD 100 and 130 (see *LA* **10** supp. 1 (2002) 7 (LME01)). Untruncated natural brickearth was encountered only in auger holes. In the western part of the site a complex sequence of 1st-century clay and timber buildings was recorded, but only in limited areas. In the centre of the site, however, more substantial occupation deposits pre-dating the second forum were excavated, including an extensive area of collapsed wall plaster, which was block-lifted in sections by conservators; subsequent cleaning revealed a highly decorative scheme depicting animals and birds. This collapsed wall, together with other walls exposed in plan to the north, may be from a single high-status, probably residential, building. Almost certainly demolished as part of a mass clearance of buildings around the first basilica and forum, in preparation for the construction of the second, much larger, forum, it should therefore date from the 1st or very early 2nd century. The second forum itself was represented by a robber cut for its eastern (external) wall and by substantial *opus signinum* floor surfaces, with associated tile make-ups, belonging to its outer portico. The ragstone foundation of the western portico wall was re-exposed and excavated to a depth greater than has been possible previously. In the eastern part of the site, metalled surfaces and make-ups of the road to the east of the second forum, together with roadside drains, were recorded; one drainage trench produced part of an iron water-pipe collar, while voids represented the line of the rotted wooden pipe itself. On the east side of the road large amounts of burnt mud-brick were excavated, possibly relating to the destruction of a building there. Post-Roman survival was mostly in the form of Saxo-Norman and late 12th–13th-century pits and robber trenches. Part of a 16th–17th-century brick-lined cess-pit and a brick well, probably contemporary with it but incorporating an earlier stone well structure beneath, completed the sequence.

Sugar Quay, Lower Thames Street, EC3 TQ 3329 8057 MOLA (Graham Spurr, Jeremy Taylor) evaluation, watching brief July–Oct 2014 Barrett London and CPC SGA12

Following evaluation work in 2012–13 (*LA* **13** supp. 3 (2013) 95), three geotechnical test pits and six geoarchaeological boreholes were monitored. Although natural alluvium, gravels and/or London Clay were observed in four of the boreholes, nearly all of the deposits appeared disturbed, re-deposited or heavily truncated. However, wood recovered from one of the boreholes in the middle of the site may be associated with 14th- or 15th-century timber waterfront revetments recorded during the evaluation; possible medieval or post-medieval foreshore deposits were recorded in two boreholes, though neither contained reliable dating evidence.

60–61 Mark Lane, EC3R TQ 3329 8082 MOLA (Serena Ranieri, Antonietta Lerz) watching brief Sept–Oct 2014 Apex Hotels MRK14

A sewer trench exposed reworked brickearth and a Roman pit, of which the lowest fill contained mortar, chalk and a potsherd datable to AD 50–150. Levelling for a 19th-century brick wall was also observed.

15–16 Minories and 62 Aldgate High Street, EC3 TQ 3369 8113 MOLA (Serena Ranieri, Jeremy Taylor) evaluation Sept–Oct 2014 4C Hotels (2) Ltd MIN14

Fourteen geotechnical trial pits were excavated to check for burials – whether Roman, from the Eastern Cemetery of *Londinium*, or medieval, associated with Holy Trinity Priory or the subsequent parish church – and for any survival of the railway yard or 17th- to 18th-century buildings which have been found previously in the vicinity. No such remains were seen, however; only modern foundations and soil deposits. WC

Creechurch Place, Mitre Square, London EC3 TQ 3344 8120 MOLA (David Sankey, Tony Mackinder) excavation and watching brief Jun–Aug 2014 Helical Bar MSQ10

Following trial trenching in 2004 (CQU04, *LA* **11** supp. 1 (2005) 5), 2010, and 2012 (*LA* **13** supp. 1 (2011) 6 and *LA* **13** supp. 3 (2013) 94), controlled excavation took place in a basemented area of the former International House and part of the adjacent St. James's Passage, whilst works elsewhere on this large site were monitored. Natural gravel and brickearth were largely truncated by the modern basement but remains did survive in St James's Passage. The earliest features were a series of very large quarries with fills in the range AD 120–400, and a rubbish pit dated 250–400. Clearly for some time this area, near to the city wall and gate at Aldgate, had been open ground. The remains of a large cess pit, broadly dated to 1000–1150, were excavated in the centre of the former Holy Trinity Priory's kitchens; it either immediately pre-dates the latter's construction, or was used from the foundation of the Priory in 1107–8 until a catastrophic fire in the 1130s–40s. A series of fragmentary chalk foundations marked out the shape of the kitchen and continued into St James's Passage. Here a substantial relieving arch foundation supported part of the frater or refectory, where it joins onto the dorter, thought to have been built before 1150. A linear feature along the edge of Dukes Place was probably a pipe or drain trench inserted sometime after the Great Fire, while brick foundations in St James's Passage may have been those of the Great Synagogue of 1790, or of earlier 18th-century buildings on the site.

11–13 Monument Street, EC3R TQ 3294 8078 MOLA (Ian Blair, Greg Laban) excavation Mar–July 2014 Skanska MMT13

Following evaluation in December 2013 (*LA* **14** supp. 1 (2014) 10) excavation centred on two areas: one beneath 46 Fish Street Hill in the north-west corner of the site (Area B), the other in the former basement of Canoe House, in the diagonally opposing south-east corner (Area A). All Roman levels had been removed by the combination of terracing of the natural hill slope and the insertion of later cellars and basements. The better-preserved sequence was in Area A where natural sand and gravel was overlain by the truncated bases of a number of inter-cutting medieval pits; one of the earlier 13th-century features produced fragments of a fine Saintonge polychrome jug. The only surviving medieval structural remains were the base of a heavily robbed north–south flint wall foundation, butt-ended at its south end, and, to the south of it, the west and north walls of a chalk and flint-lined cesspit, the lining of which contained 16th-century bricks. Above the natural sand and gravel in Area B, the earliest feature was a truncated early-12th-century pit at the east end of the

area. Constructed over the pit was the east wall of a later medieval chalk and ragstone lined cellar, which due to the unconsolidated nature of the underlying fill, had suffered a serious structural failure during its lifetime. Consequently, the pit had been partially emptied and the foundation deepened at this point to support a poorly built brick repair to the exposed superstructure of the wall, which had also subsequently slumped over the pit. Covering the compacted gravel floor of the cellar was a layer of burnt material, which produced an assemblage of 17th-century finds, and is interpreted as being destruction debris from the Great Fire of 1666. In Area A 18th–19th-century features included a shallow circular brick-lined soakaway and an associated brick and tile drain. This feature was subsequently replaced by a deeper soakaway within the same footprint, with the original drain replaced by one set at a higher level. The base of another circular brick-lined soakaway of mid-18th–19th-century date, was found at the south end of the area, beneath the flagstone floor of an east–west aligned 19th-century rectangular vaulted brick cellar, probably used for storing coal. The cellar was constructed within the footprint of the medieval chalk-lined cesspit described above, and access was originally via steps at its east end onto Pudding Lane. A parallel tile drain, defined at a high level along the north side of the cellar, appeared to be of contemporary build. Built against the west side of the cellar in Area B was a much smaller 18th-century brick-lined cellar or cesspit with a compacted gravel floor. Two fragments of human skull found in the construction fill behind the west wall of the structure, are likely to have originated from the adjoining churchyard of St Leonard's Eastcheap destroyed in the Great Fire.

12–14 New Fetter Lane, 43 Fetter Lane, EC4 TQ 3131 8140 MOLA (Lesley Dunwoodie) excavation and watching brief Nov 2013 – Mar 2014 Great Portland Estates NFT10

Following work in 2010 (*LA* **13**, supp. 1, (2011), 8) and 2011 (*LA* **13,** supp. 2, (2012), 55), excavation and a watching brief took place in the southern and north-western parts of the site. The earliest features were quarry pits – whether Roman or later is unclear, because of limited dating evidence – followed by two 14th- to 15th-century rubbish pits and a large quarry pit for gravel extraction; this was subsequently used for the disposal of rubbish with a 16th/17th-century terminal date. The first structures also date to this latter period. Fragmentary remains, probably of two properties, were discovered, along with features such as brick floors, a well and a brick-based post pit, which suggest yards or working areas at basement level. A more substantial building, represented by an external southern wall, the truncated remains of a brick floor, and a drainage channel, was constructed towards the centre of the site in the 18th century; immediately to the south was an arched brick culvert, probably located in an alleyway (Nevill's Alley) shown on maps from the late 17th century onwards. Remains of late 19th-/early 20th-century properties were also recorded, both to the north and south of the alleyway and in the north-west of the site.

1 New Street Square, EC4 TQ 3146 8136 MOLA (David Saxby) watching brief Mar–Oct 2014 Land Securities NQU13

Following an evaluation in 2013 (*LA* **14** supp. 1 (2014) 10), natural brickearth was observed during contractors' works in the south-east corner of the site and along its western edge.

St Margaret Patten's Church tower, Rood Lane, Eastcheap, EC3M TQ 3313 8084 MOLA (James Wright) standing structure recording Sept–Oct 2014 The Parish of St Margaret Patten's SMR14

A survey of the Grade I-listed church designed by Sir Christopher Wren was limited to the east elevation of the tower at first-floor level. This was found to be of largely random stone and brick masonry internally but dressed and coursed ashlar externally. The rubble in the wall core included 18 late medieval architectural fragments that offer the first evidence of the character of the earlier church, which was destroyed by the Great Fire of 1666.

Fleet Building, 40 Shoe Lane and 70 Farringdon Street; and Plumtree Court, 42 Shoe Lane, 12 Plumtree Court and 57 Farringdon Street, EC4A TQ 3135 8142 MOLA (Daniel Harrison) evaluation June 2014 Farringdon Street Partners and Farringdon Street (Nominee) Ltd PUM14

Evaluation trenching showed that all archaeological layers had been destroyed, though in the north-west corner of Fleet Building three 19th-century or later cut features did survive, a drain, a wall foundation, and a pit containing Roman, as well as later, demolition material.

Project Centurion, St Alphage House, EC2 TQ 3249 8160 MOLA (Paul Thrale) watching brief May–Aug 2014 Hammerson (Centurion) Ltd AHC07

A watching brief following earlier work (*LA* **12** supp. 1 (2008) 5; *LA* **12** supp. 2 (2009) 52; *LA* **13** supp. 2 (2012) 52; *LA* **14** supp. 1 (2014) 8) revealed only truncated natural sands and gravels below the existing basement floor.

5–7 St Helen's Place, London, EC3 TQ 3320 8130 MOLA (Antonietta Lerz, Steven White) watching brief Apr 2014 Brookfield Multiplex SHN11

Monitoring of ground-reduction against the east wall of St Helen's church completed the programme of archaeological works (see *LA* **13** supp. 3 (2013) 97 and *LA* **14** supp. 3 (2014) 11). Only undated, post-medieval dumps were exposed; natural was not observed.

10 Trinity Square, EC1 TQ 3345 8080 MOLA (Tim Braybrooke) evaluation Oct 2014 Reignwood Group TRN08

Three evaluation trenches were excavated; one each in the northern, eastern and southern ranges of the basement. The southern trench revealed only 20th-century construction. In the eastern trench, natural Thames gravels were observed, sealed by a sequence of reworked or redeposited brickearth, domestic waste, demolition or make-up and soil layers, cut by pits. None of the features yielded datable finds, but they were comparable with Roman occupation layers and medieval garden deposits recorded in previous excavations on this site. In the northern trench natural Thames gravels were observed, sealed by a thin disturbed layer of brickearth upon which a substantial, late 18th–early 19th-century brick wall had been built. The brickwork, location, orientation and size of this wall suggest that it was possibly the southern wall of the courtyard of the East India Company's Crutched Friars warehouse, also previously excavated here.

Audit House, 58 Victoria Embankment, EC4Y TQ 3141 8084 MOLA (Mary Ruddy, Jason Stewart) geoarchaeological evaluation June 2014 Kier Property Development and FORE Partnership ADH14

Sediments were recorded and sampled in five geoarchaeological power-augered boreholes at the mouth of the Fleet. Microfossil work divided them into two broad sedimentary groups of very distinct time periods: one early Holocene, the other probably medieval. The lower group comprised river terrace gravels and London Clay bedrock, overlain by thick Late glacial–Early Holocene sand deposits. These represent the infilling of the Fleet channel mouth. Over the sands, the prehistoric development of freshwater alluvial soil was recognised. The upper sedimentary group comprised historic foreshore tidal deposits that signify the rapid dumping of shelly sands followed by the expansion of tidal mudflats from the medieval period onwards. Later historic deposits, for example those relating to the 18th-century river wall, had evidently been truncated if not completely removed.

Roman Wall House and Emperor House, 35–36 Vine Street and 1–2 Crutched Friars TQ 3359 8099 MOLA (Serena Ranieri and Heather Knight), evaluation Dec 2014–Feb 2015 BAM VIN14

A known section of the Roman City Wall, a Scheduled Ancient Monument, was examined and assessed behind walls at lower ground floor/basement level within the standing buildings. Subsequent geotechnical work beneath the basement slab revealed truncated natural gravel and some 19th-century deposits, though these survived only to the south-west near the Crutched Friars frontage.

St Bartholomew's Hospital, West Smithfield, London EC1A TQ 3197 8151 MOLA (David Saxby) watching brief Jan–Apr 2014 St Bartholomew's Hospital SBO12

Landscaping of the courtyard revealed dumped deposits of light greyish-brown soil containing 18th- to 19th-century sherds of tin-glazed ware, porcelain, stoneware and creamware. On the eastern side of the courtyard the top of a large vaulted brick

structure was exposed; aligned east–west, it was presumably part of the 19th/20th-century drainage system.

RSQ Building, St Bartholomew's Hospital, West Smithfield, EC1A TQ 3186 8148 MOLA (Sam Pfizenmaier and Antony Francis) evaluation Mar–May 2014, excavation June 2014 – date Barts Health NHS Trust SBQ14

The Phase III evaluation and excavation took place in the basement of the Outpatients Department in the south-west part of the hospital complex, near Giltspur Street. Natural sands and gravels were sealed in places by brickearth. The site is located in the Western Cemetery outside the Roman city wall and eight inhumations (generally oriented east–west) and one cremation were recorded. Traces of superimposed Roman buildings occupied an area in the south-west of the basement, the best surviving fragment being the base of a collapsed brickearth wall with plain plaster *in situ*. Safety reasons prevented a large quarry in the south-east part of the basement from being fully excavated, but this feature will be investigated further after the demolition of the modern building. The site was used for gravel quarrying before being prepared for construction in the 13th–14th-centuries by extensive dumping. Chalk foundations and post holes packed with chalk rubble indicated there had been several phases of building in the west part of the basement nearer Giltspur Street. These were replaced in the 16th–17th-centuries by brick buildings whose deep cellars survived the construction of this part of the hospital in the early 20th century. An elm water pipe, running north-east–south-west in the central part of the basement probably dated to the 17th–18th century. WC

CROYDON

Cane Hill Hospital (former), Brighton Road, Coulsdon, CR5 TQ 2940 5890 PCA (Richard Humphrey) evaluation Aug–Oct 2014 Barratt David Wilson Homes Southern Counties CNE14

The investigation involved the excavation of 76 test trenches across the site, their location designed to offer an even spatial coverage of the area. The site slopes from the north-east, where the natural consisted of fragmented chalk, steeply up to the location of the former hospital in the south-west, where natural sandy clay with flints was recorded along with evidence of occupation dating from the prehistoric to the medieval period. A series of postholes and pits, one of which was interpreted as a possible grain storage pit, two ditches, which possibly represent sections of an earthwork, and a possible channel comprised evidence of occupation from the Mesolithic to the Iron Age. In the same area features dating from the 1st–5th centuries AD were recorded, suggesting continued habitation of the earlier settlement. These consisted of a series of pits, a possible beam slot, and a number of postholes, four of them on a north-east–south-west alignment suggestive of a structure. Limited evidence of later activity were also uncovered and included two Saxon pits, one of which could have been used for grain storage, and an 11th–14th-century linear cut of unknown function. Towards the centre area, on the downhill slope, a 14th–18th-century pit was recorded along with a modern large cut which contained similarly-dated residual ceramic building material.

Aldi Foodstore, 159 Brighton Road, Cousldon, CR8 TQ 2988 5962 ASE (Giles Dawkes) evaluation May 2014 The Harris Partnership Ltd BTN14

Four trenches were machine-excavated. The area closest to the street frontage had suffered extensive truncation probably associated with the former use as a public house. Natural gravel, sand, silt and clay overlay chalk.

St John's Nursing Home, 129 Haling Park Road, South Croydon, CR2 TQ 3189 6412 TVAS South (Felicity Howell) watching brief Jan 2014 St John's Nursing Home HNG14

No finds or features of archaeological interest were revealed although the investigation determined that, with the exception of an original access route to the nursing home and an associated cellar, the site had not been previously truncated, with garden soil and subsoil overlying a sandy clay natural deposit.

303 London Road, CR0 TQ 3163 6674 ASE (Giles Dawkes) watching brief May 2014 CgMs Consulting Ltd LRD14

Natural gravels overlaid by modern made ground were identified. The site was the former location of the Half Moon Public House.

Dunheved Hotel, 639–641 London Road, Thornton Heath, CR7 TQ 3136 6745 MOLA (Portia Askew) watching brief Nov 2014 Stapleton Long LDT14

Contractors' works revealed only natural gravel overlain by brickearth, sub-soil and topsoil. No evidence was found for the Roman road from London to Portslade, which was expected to cross the site.

682–4 London Road, Thornton Heath, CR7 TQ 3137 6759 PCA (Aidan Turner) watching brief Apr 2014 A&A JET Co. Ltd LOT14

The monitoring of ground reduction recorded 20th-century made ground. Natural strata were not reached.

Woodcote Park, Meadow Hill, Coulsdon, CR2 TQ 2876 6068 SCAU (Tom Munnery, Nowal Shaikhley) evaluation June 2014 Potential Ltd WGH14

A trial trench evaluation revealed no archaeological features: only a Late Bronze Age scraper. The natural stratigraphy appeared otherwise undisturbed.

Lombard Roundabout, Mitcham Road and Thornton Road junction, Croydon, CR0 TQ 3082 6687 MOLA (Antonietta Lerz) evaluation July 2014 Fairbarin Howard MKH LOM14

Two evaluation trenches in the south-western part of the site revealed natural brickearth overlain by alluvial silts and clays reflecting the site's location at the edge of Waddon Marsh. The shallow footings and construction deposits of late 19th-century buildings overlay and partly truncated these deposits, but no other archaeological remains were observed.

20–22 Russell Hill, Purley, CR8 TQ 3073 6210 SCAU (Wayne Weller, Nowal Shaikhley) evaluation May 2014 PHB Construction Ltd RSL14

A trial trench evaluation revealed a small shallow linear feature in one of the trenches. The site has undergone extensive terracing to accommodate previous dwellings and garden areas, likely leading to loss of potential deposits.

38 Selhurst Road, Croydon, SE25 TQ 3308 6728 CA (James Aaronson) evaluation July 2014 Golfrate Property Management SEL14

A trial trench aligned east–west was excavated at the rear of the site within the footprint of a single-storey extension to the main property. The exposed stratigraphy showed that the site had been truncated perhaps during construction of the original building in the mid-19th century, and more recently stripped of overburden during remediation works associated with redevelopment.

153–155 Stafford Road, Croydon CR0 TQ 3094 6430 AS (Zbigniew Pozorski) watching brief Oct 2014 Home Group SFD 14

There is evidence of prehistoric activity close to the site; Neolithic and Bronze Age flints were found in large quantity just to the south-east, and the presumed location of an Iron Age trackway lies to the west. However, no archaeological features were identified here. The natural mid-orangey-brown, compact, clayey silt and white, compact chalk was overlain by layers of sandy or clayey silt, above which was modern made ground comprising light to mid grey, loose, silty sand with frequent fragments of ceramic building material. A residual late medieval (14th–15th-century) potsherd was found in the modern made ground.

1 West Hill, Croydon, CR2 TQ 3303 6240 MOLA (Antonietta Lerz, Greg Laban) watching brief Aug, Oct 2014 Vantage Design and Build Ltd WSH13

Work continued from 2013 (*LA* **14** supp. 1 (2014) 12) with surveys and monitoring of contractors' works in the landscaped garden, including removal of a spoil mound and a length of modern wall. The deposits sloped down southwards towards Sanderstead Road and West Hill, but everywhere the topsoil directly overlay truncated natural chalk. This indicates that extensive terracing has taken place. No archaeological remains were observed.

28 West Street, CR0 TQ 3303 6240 PCA (Amelia Fairman and Paw Jorgensen) watching brief June 2014 Dave Cooper WET14

The monitoring of the excavations for new drainage pipes and strip foundations recorded natural gravels sealed by a Roman levelling layer which, to the north of the site, was cut by an east–west aligned early

medieval ditch. Medieval garden soil sealed the earlier deposit and feature, and was in turn overlain by a sequence of post-medieval to modern made ground.

Liberty Printers (Former), 7 Willett Road and 2–12 Thornton Road, Thornton Heath, CR7 TQ 3118 6775 PCA (Ian Cipin) evaluation Nov–Dec 2014 J Ollif & Son WLT13

Natural gravels and brickearth were recorded below a sequence of 19th–21st-century made ground, in an excavation following last year's historic building recording (*LA* **14** supp. 1 (2013) 12).

EALING

Oak Wharf, Green Lane, Hanwell, W7 TQ 1501 7966 AOC (Les Capon) evaluation Feb 2014 Red and White Design OKW14

In two machine-excavated trenches, London Clay was overlaid by naturally laid river silts and buried topsoil. This was sealed by made ground of rubble overlaid by hard-standing of cobbles and concrete. A collapsed brick septic tank or drain of late 19th-century date was found.

Horsenden Farm, Horsenden Lane North, Greenford, UB6 TQ 1632 8402 PCA (James Langthorne) watching brief Nov 2014 West London Mental Health NHS Trust HRD14

The monitoring of landscaping work on the south slope of the site during the construction of a new horticultural unit recorded natural clay sealed by topsoil, in turn cut by the remains of a concrete footing, possibly from a former late-19th–20th-century outbuilding.

Acton Gardens, Osborne Road (land south of), South Acton Estate, W3 TQ 1979 7949 ASE (Gary Webster) evaluation Apr 2014 CgMs Consulting Ltd OSB14

Substantial truncation was recorded in all three trenches excavated. Building foundations pertaining to the original South Acton Estate, shown on the 1896 OS map, and associated services were recorded.

West London Shooting School, Sharvel Lane, West End Road, Northolt, UB5 TQ 1063 8352 MOLA (Helen Vernon) evaluation Aug 2014 West London Shooting School SHA14

Three trenches revealed natural London Clay beneath topsoil; no archaeological features or deposits were discovered.

West Twyford Primary School, Twyford Abbey Road, NW10 TQ 1919 8309 PCA (Douglas Killock) evaluation Aug 2014 Bouygues UK WTT14

Four evaluation trenches recorded weathered London Clay sealed by modern topsoil.

Acton Diveunder, Twyford Avenue, Acton, W3 TQ 1931 8099 PCA (P Allen, Chris Green, Dan Young) watching brief June 2014 BAM Nuttall/Crossrail TWR14

Seven geoarchaeological trial pits recorded modern made ground sealing Lynch Hill Gravel overlying London Clay.

Pitzhanger Manor, W5 TQ 1756 8050 MOLA (Isca Howell) watching brief April 2014 London Borough of Ealing PZH10

Hand excavation of a trench for a gas pipe connecting the main on Mattocks Lane to Pitzhanger Manor was carried out. The trench ran south, under the public access road to the north of the Manor, then turned east for 7.5m before turning south to reach the Manor. Beneath the public access road the remains of a 19th-century red-brick wall were observed in the western section, running north-south. It had been cut by the previous gas pipe to the north but there was no evidence of a return or continuation. To the south the wall extended away from the trench so that it may have continued beyond the limits of the investigation. This wall may have belonged to one of the buildings shown on the OS maps of 1868 and 1894. A second wall or footing was seen further to the east, running parallel to the first but consisting of two bricks side by side bonded by yellow sandy mortar. It appeared to be too insubstantial to be part of a building, but could possibly be one of the boundary or garden walls shown on Rocque's map of 1741. There remains the possibility, however, that both walls are related, forming part of the 'tool house etc' shown on a survey of 1803.

ENFIELD

136 Chichester Road, Edmonton, N9 TQ 3396 9441 AOC (John Winfer) evaluation Feb–Mar 2014 ER Building Services Ltd CHH14

A sequence of natural clay and silt covered by 19th- and 20th-century made ground, and a 19th–20th-century ditch and concrete foundations were observed.

All Saints Church, Church Street, Edmonton, N9 TQ 3391 9364 EAS (Martin Dearne) standing structure recording May 2014 ASC14

A brick-built burial vault was recorded, following the collapse of the roof of the entrance. The vault appeared to be of mid- to late-18th-century date, and three coffined burials, including one of 1772, were recorded.

Enfield Distribution Park, East Duck Lees Lane, Mollison Avenue, Enfield, EN3 TQ 3650 9590 QUEST (Dan Young) geoarchaeological investigation June–July 2014 CgMs Consulting Ltd EDP14

A sequence of Lea Valley Gravel was recorded. It was overlain by variable thicknesses of Holocene alluvium, in places containing peat, which was in turn overlaid by made ground. The highest Gravel surfaces were recorded in the north-west, falling towards the north-east and south. Peat was recorded in selected boreholes either directly overlying the Gravel or the lower alluvium.

Elsyng Palace, Forty Hall, Forty Hill, Enfield, EN2 TQ 3378 9885 EAS (Martin Dearne) excavation July 2014 London Borough of Enfield FXI14

Following geophysical and topographical survey, excavation revealed a double moat, partially filled with demolition rubble, fronting a substantial well-preserved brick wall. This represents the façade and southern side of one range of the Tudor and earlier palace. It had a projection to accommodate a garderobe chute in its thickness. Moulded bricks were found, as well as bricks cut to shape.

Forty Hall, Forty Hill, Enfield, EN2 TQ 3374 9856 EAS (Martin Dearne) excavation, watching brief Jan–Dec 2014 Ground Control Ltd/London Borough of Enfield FXH13

A Heritage Lottery Fund-supported landscaping project provided further opportunities for small-scale excavations and watching-briefs in the grounds of the Carolean manor house and its predecessor, the Tudor Elsyng Palace (see *LA* **14** supp. 1 (2014) 13). Likely 18th-century store buildings and later drainage features were recorded in the main Hall service courtyard, and a 17th-century approach road was found, edged with brick features, probably planter beds. Other features shed light on the development of the later road line fronting the Hall, on the form of planting in the kitchen garden, and on the remodelling of the Hall's outer (farm) courtyard. Elsewhere, landscaping features were observed, notably an 18th-century brick-built cascade with associated timber structures on the adjacent Maidens Brook. Evidence for pre-Hall, Palace phases included debris from a previously-known brick clamp, and a large midden, probably late 15th–early 16th-century, which was sampled. WC

Forty Hall Farm, Forty Hill, Enfield, EN2 TQ 3360 9860 EAS (Martin Dearne) watching brief Dec 2014 Capel Manor College FXJ14

During the conversion of garages, modern dumped deposits and drainage features relating to the laying-out of the farmyard attached to the Carolean manor house were recorded.

22–68 Forty Hill, Enfield, EN2 TQ 3347 9824 AOC (Les Capon) evaluation Dec 2014 RPS Planning and Development FOT14

An evaluation in two trenches revealed deep quarries into the underlying gravel deposits, with fragmentary remains (parts of drains) of 19th-century cottages that stood on the site until the mid-20th century.

Stonehill Business Park, Harbert Road, Edmonton, N18 TQ 3593 9185 QUEST (Dan Young) geoarchaeological investigation Oct 2014 CgMs Consulting Ltd SBP14

A sequence of Lea Valley Gravel was recorded, overlain by variable thicknesses of Holocene alluvium (in places containing peat), in turn overlain by made ground. Possible channel features were identified in the eastern and across the central areas of the site. Peat was confined to the centre of the site within the area of the lower Gravel surface associated with the possible north-east–south-west aligned palaeochannel.

Innova Park, Enfield, EN3 TQ 3696 9912 OAS (Gerry Thacker) evaluation Mar 2014 CgMs Consulting INW14

An evaluation including excavation of ten trenches revealed disturbance associated with the sewage works that formerly occupied the site, but no archaeological features or artefacts.

Edmonton Lower School, Little Bury Street,

Edmonton, N9 TQ 3301 9448 ASE (Matt Pope) geoarchaeological evaluation RSK Environment Ltd LBY13

Four test pits revealed comparative sequences of deposits comprising flint gravels (a high proportion of them derived from Tertiary deposits such as the Reading Beds) within reddish-yellow sands and clays. Palaeolithic artefacts and Pleistocene mammal remains may be expected in such a context but not in large volumes, but were absent from the evaluation and previous discoveries. The base of the fluvial deposits and, consequently, the platform height of the river terrace was not determined, but those deposits found relate to the Kempton Park Gravel formation.

Deephams Sewage Treatment Works, Pickett's Lock Lane, Enfield, N9 TQ 3587 9360 OAS (Gary Evans) evaluation July 2014 Cascade Consulting on behalf of Thames Water Ltd DSK14

Extensive deposits of compacted made ground were excavated in all three trenches and almost certainly represented the earthen bund that formerly crossed the site. Former topsoil (probably the ground surface before construction of the bund) and brickearth deposits were observed below this in two of the trenches. A ditch aligned north–south was revealed on one of these. The fill contained no artefacts or dating evidence, but it is likely to have been associated with a former Deephams Manor Farm, shown on maps of the area from 1879. The construction of the Sewage Treatment Works has clearly not truncated the archaeological sequence in this part of the site.

10 Private Road, Enfield, EN1 TQ 3310 9570 EAS (Martin Dearne) watching brief June 2014 PRV14

The foundations of a late 19th-century building known from maps, and an adjacent later structure, possibly a coal bunker, were observed in foundation trenches for a house extension.

GREENWICH

Enderby House (land at rear), Enderby Wharf, Christchurch Way, SE10 TQ 3925 7873 ASE (Ian Hogg) evaluation Jan 2014 CgMs Consulting Ltd END13

Further to work in 2013 (*LA* **14** supp. 1 (2014) 14), an evaluation was conducted in advance of redevelopment, in order to locate a 17th–18th-century gunpowder magazine. In a single trench, alluvial clay was cut by a brick foundation and a robbed wall relating to the magazine, which was built in 1694. The bricks from both features were consistent with a 17th-century date. It was overlain by Victorian structural remains, probably related to cable manufacturing which took place on the site in the late 19th century.

Enderby Wharf, Christchurch Way, SE10 TQ 3925 7873 QUEST (Dan Young) geoarchaeological investigation Jan 2014 – May 2015 CGMs Consulting Ltd EWF14

Borehole samples, deposit modelling and laboratory-based assessment revealed a sequence of Shepperton Gravel, overlain by Holocene alluvium including peat. The peat was radiocarbon dated to the middle Neolithic to Bronze Age. Analysis of the pollen suggested that a wetland surface was initially colonised by alder carr swamp and sedge fen, maturing towards fen carr woodland. Mixed deciduous woodland dominated by oak and lime occupied the dryland. No definitive evidence of human activity that might be correlated with the construction of the Bronze Age trackways at the nearby sites on Bellot Street was recorded.

'Up the Creek' Comedy Club and other buildings, Creek Road and Bardsley Lane (land between), SE10 TQ 3811 7768 PCA (Adam Garwood, Neil Hawkins) historic building recording, evaluation Aug 2014 Bouygues UK CRK14

The Comedy Club, formerly a 19th-century Baptist Chapel, was surveyed to English Heritage Level 2, the rest of the buildings, all post-War, to Level 1. The Chapel was built in 1827 and converted into a boys' school in 1869; shortly afterwards it became the hall serving a new school established to the north, before being converted first, in 1911, into a cinema and then, in the 1960s, into a comedy club. The building is Romanesque in style, the façade displaying a 'Trinity' of windows within the central elevated bay, a feature typical of many non-conformist churches of the period. Constructed in yellow London stock bricks, it was over six bays long and two storeys high, with a pitched roof and gabled ends facing north and south. Many of the original windows are now blocked and painted over. Although it had been drastically altered in modern times, a few original features were identified in the interior, including a row of plain square-section columns supporting the first-floor joists, and a possible fireplace in the north-west corner. Behind the Comedy Club, on the north side of Bardsley Lane an evaluation trench revealed natural alluvial clay sealed by early modern make-up and remains of 19th-century terraced housing. Further trenches to the south of Bardsley Lane, within the precincts of the former cemetery of St Alfege's Church, reached natural terrace gravels below a layer of subsoil. Cutting into these layers were a possible late 18th-century ditch on a north–south alignment, an undated posthole and a rectangular feature, apparently filled by the early 18th century, which produced an early-17th-century stove tile displaying the Stuart royal coat-of-arms and the 'IR' cypher (*Iacobus Rex*) of King James I. These features were overlaid by late-18th- to early-19th-century ploughsoil and recent foundations, probably of the late-19th-century Central Sunday School. No evidence of the cemetery was discovered.

33–49 Deptford Bridge, SE8 TQ 3749 7690 AOC (Michal Kempski, Catherine Edwards) watching brief Oct 2014 33–49 Deptford Bridge LLP DEP14

Three trenches were excavated, and the geological horizon of gravels was observed in one of them, alluvium in another. Made ground deposits overlaid the natural in all trenches, and these were in turn cut by post-medieval pits, drainage, foundation trenches and a series of red brick walls. Pottery recovered from one pit dates to 1480–1650. The walls, with dates from brick sampling ranging from 1650–1720 to 1800–1850, are likely to form part of a series of post-medieval structures which formerly occupied the site and fronted on to Deptford Bridge Road. A circular red brick structure was also recorded on site and is likely to be a well or soakaway.

Greenwich Peninsula, Plots MO104 and MO121, East Parkside (land at), SE10 TQ 3968 7965 AOC (Catherine Edwards) watching brief May–Sept 2014 RPS Planning and Development and Knight Dragon Developments Ltd EPK14

Excavation for intrusive works including service trenches and targeted ground reduction was monitored. Natural alluvial deposits were encountered in two areas of the site at varying depths due to previous structures truncating the horizon. Post-medieval brick walls, concrete foundations, bases and floors, brick lined well or soakaway, timber piles and modern concrete pile and slabs were encountered, suggesting the remains of buildings that formerly occupied the site – though dating and accurate identification is difficult due to the truncated nature of the remains.

King Henry's Dock, Europe Road, SE18 TQ 4282 7925 AOC (Michal Kempski) evaluation Dec 2014 Concept Business Group KNH14

Natural layers of alluviation were recorded along the eastern edge of the westernmost Graving Dock, and three phases of features survived. Timber posts and a horizontal beam were recorded from an early phase, a wall dating to pre-1850s from the second and a mooring bollard and two brick structures, most likely a dock crane, from the last, post-1850s phase. Sand with loose chalk and fragments of concrete was seen along the western edge of the easternmost Graving Dock. Deep horizontal truncation recorded here was probably the result of an extension of the dock in 1876 in order to receive the *Independencia*.

St George's Church, Grand Depot Road, Woolwich, SE18 TQ 4334 7828 PCA (Wayne Perkins) watching brief Apr 2014 – Jan 2015 Heritage of London Trust SGE14

The monitoring of ground works at the site of the Grade II-Listed ruined 19th-century church revealed evidence of medieval and late post-medieval activity. Natural clayey sands were recorded across the site and to the south were cut by three 13th–14th-century features. These consisted of a tile-built kiln chamber with associated flue, another tile-built flue and a contemporary pit, all of them containing fragments of green-glazed London-type ware pottery in both its decorated and undecorated forms. The remains of a series of brick walls, a brick

floor, a brick drain, and a cast-iron pipe were recorded to the north of the site and interpreted as evidence of an early 20th-century outbuilding which could be seen on the 1914 OS map and early photographs.

40–42 Greenwich Church Street, Greenwich, SE10 TQ 3829 7771 MOLA (Serena Ranieri) watching brief Aug–Sept 2014 Gleeds Management Service Ltd on behalf of Greenwich Hospital GCH14

During contractors' works behind the existing buildings, a series of make-up deposits was recorded. The earliest layers may have been medieval, the uppermost possibly 16th–17th-century. These were overlain by topsoil or garden soil, which in turn was cut by a rectangular brick-lined feature, possibly a mid- to late-18th-century drain. This feature had been truncated by foundations of the present buildings in the early 19th century. Natural strata were not reached.

HMP Thameside Expansion, Griffin Manor Way, Thamesmead, SE28 TQ 4513 7930 ASE (Kristina Krawiec) geoarchaeological investigation Feb 2014 Skanska JV Projects Ltd THA13

Further work was conducted to refine the model of deposits at the site found in 2013 (*LA* **14** supp. 1 (2014) 14). The results were poor with minimal recovery of sediment, owing to the instability of the soil. Nonetheless, the suite of deposits observed was generally consistent with those identified in previous surveys. Three wood samples from the eastern end of the transect were identified as oak and birch, non-wetland species suggesting continuation of anthropogenic activity. Thick plugs of oak had been discovered in the previous survey. The superficial geology of the site comprises London Clay overlain by fluvial sands and gravels overlain by organic silts and peat. Previous fieldwork at the site has characterised these sediments as representing a complex wetland environment with both floodplain peats and in-channel organic accumulation dating from the Neolithic to Iron Age. These freshwater environments were later subject to a marine transgressive episode when mid–high salt-marsh conditions occurred at the site.

Greenwich Market, King William Walk, Nelson Road, Greenwich Church Street, College Approach, SE10 TQ 3834 7772 MOLA (Azizul Karim, Lara Band, Serena Ranieri, Kasia Olchowska) standing building survey and watching briefs Jun, Aug and Oct–Nov 2014 Greenwich Hospital GMT14

Greenwich Market was designed by Joseph Kay in 1833, as part of the redevelopment of the town centre by the Royal Naval Hospital, and was built on the site of the former Powis Brewery. Each of the entrances is through an early 19th-century arch, and the large hipped roof of the market itself is a steel-framed structure of 1905–8 with a raised lantern; the main entrance on College Approach is Grade II Listed. A forthcoming programme of renovation will include recovering the existing roof trusses, relaying cobbled surfaces and creating new retail spaces both along Durnford Street and in Fry's Court behind it to the north. In preparation for this, the standing building at 1 Durnford Street (believed to have been a warehouse) was recorded, as well as 19th-century structures in the same street, and contractors' ground-works were monitored. In the yard south of Durnford Street no archaeological remains were observed. In Fry's Court, however, there were 17th–18th-century ground-raising deposits at the southern end, cut by an 18th-century red brick wall with timber pile foundations, and by cess pits of similar date; further north there were only modern deposits and the foundations of a 19th/20th-century brick wall. WC

1 Nelson Road and 21 King William Walk, Greenwich, SE10 TQ 3839 7769 MOLA (Serena Ranieri) watching brief Apr, Oct 2014 Greenwich Hospital NSN14

During ground-reduction to the rear of the existing 1830s buildings, the vaulted rear basement wall of 21 King William Walk was exposed. It was probably part of the original build but may have had earlier origins, and it was overlain by dumped layers associated with the building's construction; cutting into these layers was a 19th-/20th-century vaulted sub-structure of uncertain function. Behind 1 Nelson Road a brick-lined feature was recorded, while in the basement of this building a circular brick-lined pit capped with a partially-removed brick dome was discovered; it is interpreted as a soakaway contemporary with the present property. Nowhere were natural deposits reached.

Hilton's Wharf, 30–52 Norman Road, SE10 TQ 3779 7750 MOLA (Azizul Karim, Graham Spurr) standing building survey and geoarchaeological evaluation Jul, Aug–Sep 2014 Durkan Ltd HTN14

A group of 19th- and 20th-century structures was surveyed prior to demolition. The site comprised a northern and a southern area separated by a high brick wall running north-west–south-east from Norman Street to Deptford Creek; it had traces of former windows and so may once have been an external wall of a building. The northern area contained a modern office building that could not be entered, but in the southern area a late-19th-century brick building, with later outbuildings, and an industrial building dating to the late 20th century were recorded. The 1897 Goad map shows the former as a dwelling with a single-storey office fronting onto Norman Road; some original features remained, but it had been extensively altered and enlarged. The 20th-century building, until recently functioning as an MOT centre, was brick-built with sliding doors at each end and a metal-framed roof of corrugated asbestos. Nearby, on Hilton's Wharf, augering targeted high and low areas of gravel topography that had been identified through deposit-modelling. Palaeo-environmental survival was good, the pollen and diatom data pointing to an open, salt-marsh environment, with stands of woodland and farming practised locally. The macrofossil evidence indicates that the plant remains were introduced though flooding, the silts having accumulated primarily during the post-medieval period.

Pelton Road and Commerell Street (junction), Greenwich, SE10 TQ 3935 7832 AOC (John Winfer) evaluation July 2014 CgMs Consulting PEL14

In a single trench excavation, natural geology consisting of yellow sand overlain by a further natural deposit of grey/orange brown clay was observed. Modern made ground lay directly over the natural geology, suggesting that the area had been horizontally truncated during the construction of the industrial dwellings, removing any earlier archaeological strata that may have been present. The only archaeological feature was a 20th-century ditch cutting the earliest made ground deposit.

Shooters Hill Depot, Eaglesfield Road (opposite), Shooter's Hill, SE18 TQ 4385 7637 PCA (Neil Hawkins) watching brief Mar 2014 CgMs Consulting SHH14

The monitoring of the excavation of the proposed new development footprint recorded natural clay cut by late 19th-century foundations, identified as the remains of a late Victorian mansion known through cartographic evidence as 'Summer Court'. Twentieth-century made ground capped by topsoil and tarmac sealed the site.

HACKNEY

145 City Road, EC1V TQ 3270 8269 MOLA (Adrian Miles) watching brief Aug–Oct 2014 Rocket Investments Ltd CRD14

Three geotechnical pits were observed, which all showed modern disturbance. No archaeological remains were seen and natural was not reached. WC

Curtain Road/Hewett Street, EC2A TQ 3328 8218 MOLA (Heather Knight) evaluation Jan–Apr 2014 Plough Yard Developments CUR11

The primary objective of this second phase of evaluation was to confirm the extent, nature and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits or structures in the area associated with the Curtain Theatre, the likely remains of which were found in 2011 (*LA* **13** supp. 2 (2012) 61). The entire site was some 100m square, bordered by Curtain Road to the west, Hewett Street to the north, Plough Court to the east, and Hearn Street to the south. The earliest structures, which date to the 16th century, were confined to the Curtain Road frontage. The eastern end of the southern inner playhouse wall and the *ingressus* found during the 2011 evaluation were re-exposed and the line of the wall traced further east; although under the existing car park wall, it was possible to see that it turned at a *c.* 90º angle and continued north. A major discovery was a 0.5m-high, 16th-century wall on the same alignment as the inner southern wall just described, but to the north of it. Its identification as the inner

northern wall of the playhouse is virtually assured; not only because it was constructed from similar materials, used a similar bond, and was of a similar height, but also because there was evidence of an *ingressus* in a position that corresponded well with that of the *ingressus* in the southern wall. A further important finding, on the eastern side of the open area to the rear of the Horse and Groom public house, was what appears to be the eastern playhouse wall; it was on the same alignment as the aforementioned return wall to the south. In the late 17th century the site was occupied by buildings that made use of, and adapted, the playhouse structure. Although many of these buildings were demolished in the 18th century as part of a process of site-wide clearance and ground-raising, several of the earlier walls were retained and reused as foundations in still later structures. These included the inner playhouse wall on the east side and walls belonging to 16th–17th-century structures fronting onto Curtain Road. Further east, along the Plough Yard frontage, foundations that represent late 17th-century development were discovered. In the south of the site, Cumberland Street (now Hearn Street) and Short Street, a north–south street on its north side, were laid out during the late 18th century. Here the evaluation located buildings on the west side of Short Street and open garden areas, a pattern of land-use consistent with that indicated on contemporary maps, which show buildings first on the western, and then on the eastern, sides of the site and gardens in the centre until the late 18th century. The latest features of archaeological interest were the cobbled surfaces and foundations of 19th-century buildings. These appeared to have been a mixture of warehouses and domestic dwellings, as maps of the period illustrate.

Dalston Curve, Kingsland High Street, E8 TQ 3354 8483 ASE (Sarah Ritchie) watching brief Aug 2014 – Jan 2015 Waterman Energy, Environment and Design Ltd BYN14

An existing concrete basement slab overlying natural Hackney Gravels was observed in three geotechnical trial trenches.

48–76 Dalston Lane (Dalston Lane Terrace), Hackney, E8 TQ 3387 8478 ASE (Katya Harrow) historic building recording Mar 2014 CgMs Consulting Ltd DTN14

Modest early-19th-century residences built in short terraces were recorded; they had been extended to the front in the later 19th century to create a parade of shops fronting onto Dalston Lane.

67A–76 Dalston Lane, E8 TQ 3393 8492 AOC (Michal Kempski) evaluation July 2014 Regal Homes DLO14

In two machine-excavated trenches, the natural geology of Hackney Gravels was sealed by 19th–20th-century made ground of rubble overlaid by tarmac and concrete. Cutting the natural horizon were three regular 19th–20th-century features, overlain by a brick chamber with internal pit. A 19th–20th-century brick and concrete cellar, with stone floor, was also identified, possibly truncating the archaeological horizon.

317 Kingsland Road, Dalston, E8 TQ 3334 8400 PCA (Adam Garwood) historic building recording July 2014 Willmott-Dixon on behalf of the Hackney New School KNG13

Recording was undertaken in the building's interior following the removal of asbestos. The recording and documentary research showed that the principal building was constructed in the early 19th century as a purpose-built stable for the coal merchants Reeves and Briggs and comprised 11 individual horse stalls with a hayloft and granary above. Although no structural evidence survived, a series of open hatches with scars of hay baskets beneath them were recorded along the south wall, along with the internal posts to the bridging beam and corresponding scars in the wall showing the original stable layout. The stables were lit by windows in the north wall and entered via a central wide door opening. Another door opening directly above the first floor was probably built as a taking-in door opening into the hayloft. The remains of a line-shafting or pulley mechanism within the floor structure over the west end of the building show the stable was converted to industrial use in the late 19th century. Also at this time, the roof was altered using Baltic softwood, as shown by marks observed on a purlin; the building was extended to the east; and a new ornate office range and boundary wall were built to the west. Significant alterations were made during the post-war period, including the blocking or re-fenestration of most of the original.

143 Mare Street, E8 TQ 3483 8405 MOLA (Adrian Miles) excavation Oct–Dec 2014 GHR Construction MRH14

Excavation took place in the burial ground of the former Mare Street Baptist Church, in use from 1817 to 1854. A total of 352 complete burials in wooden coffins, along with three in lead coffins, were recorded in 93 graves laid out in four north–south rows. Some 110 coffin breastplates, including 32 of lead and three of brass, had some surviving inscription. Two brick burial vaults were recorded and the burial ground's boundary wall was found, forming the western limit of the excavation. The graves were cut into natural brickearth over gravel and sand. A watching brief was maintained during the demolition of the post-war buildings fronting Mare Street, but there was no evidence of the chapel known to have been located here; the whole area had been reduced to natural gravels by the modern basements.

The Theatre, 7–15 New Inn Yard, EC2 TQ 3331 8238 MOLA (Adrian Miles) evaluation Feb 2014 Belvedere Trust THE14

Only natural gravel was observed in the two basement trenches. Conversely, the three trenches in the open courtyard contained an undisturbed sequence of deposits, though the limited scale of the intervention made it largely impossible to determine their nature; the upper levels, however, comprised 18th-century garden deposits at the west end of the courtyard and an early-19th-century cobbled surface in the passage leading to it.

15–25 New North Road, N1 TQ 3292 8298 PCA (James Langthorne) evaluation Feb–Mar 2014 CgMs Consulting NNT14

Five evaluation trenches recorded natural sand and gravels sealed by a layer of 'dirty' brickearth which was cut by various late-19th- to early-20th-century features. These included two soakaways, one recorded to the east of the site and the other to the north cutting into a possible garden feature; a number of construction cuts; and the remnants of brick walls. Demolition rubble and modern made ground sealed the features and brickearth.

341–345 Old Street, Shoreditch, EC1V TQ 3336 8269 AS (Zbigniew Pozorski) evaluation June 2014 Nanda & Sons Investments Ltd OLS14

Despite the site's location in an Archaeological Priority Area, near a possible Iron Age trackway and Roman Ermine Street, and with the core of the medieval settlement of Shoreditch just to the south-east, no archaeological features were revealed. The earliest deposit was thick subsoil containing mid-18th to mid-19th-century pottery; otherwise, only modern deposits relating to former construction and demolition works were found.

8–10 Paul Street, Shoreditch, EC2A TQ 3305 8195 PCA (Ian Cipin) evaluation, watching brief Sept 2014 Queensway Group PLS14

The monitoring of the excavation of three geotechnical test pits and the excavation of one evaluation trench recorded a sequence of natural brickearth sealed by a series of layers of 18th–19th-century made ground. This was, in turn, cut by a number of late 19th-century brick walls and, to the north, overlain by a cobbled surface which may be associated with a courtyard shown on the 1875 OS map.

65–75 Scrutton Street, 39–47 Curtain Road, London EC2 TQ 3323 8227 MOLA (David Saxby) excavation Apr–May 2014 GHG London Realty Ltd SCT13

Following an evaluation in 2013 (*LA* **14** supp. 1 (2014) 16), two 4m-deep shafts were excavated through the historic 17th-century 'Holywell Mount' laystall or dung heap. The dark grey silty clay deposits of the dung heap overlay the natural brickearth and produced a large assemblage of domestic detritus, including numerous clay tobacco pipe fragments, stoneware and tin-glazed-ware potsherds, and animal bone; also recovered were Charles I farthings and four tokens dating to 1658, 1668, 1669 and 1670. Cutting into it was a series of 19th-century buildings, associated yards containing outside lavatories, a brick water tank, brick cess-pits, soakaways and a road. WC

Alpha House, Tyssen Street, E8 TQ 3379 8488 MOLA (Catherine Godsiffe) evaluation Oct 2014 Clarke Design & Build Ltd TYE14

Within the single evaluation trench, overlying natural sands and gravels, was a linear feature, aligned north–south, interpreted as a possible drainage ditch

relating to the mid-19th-century houses shown on Stanford's map of 1862. Truncating this, and on the same alignment, was a brick wall built after 1830, which was probably an external boundary wall for the same properties. Overlying the ditch, and abutting the wall and its foundations, was a make-up layer extending across the western area of the trench. Recorded above it, in the south-facing section, were the remains of a brick-lined floor and, in the east-facing section, two sets of parallel, partially demolished, brick wall foundations; of similar date to the north–south wall, they too probably relate to the 19th-century houses. At the southern end of the trench, modern services had truncated the make-up layer and tunnelled under the boundary wall, disturbing the lower course.

Former Tram Shed, 38-40 Upper Clapton Road, E5 TQ 3488 8635 TVAS (Genni Elliott) building recording Mar 2014 Executec Ltd UPE14

The tram shed was opened in 1873 when trams were becoming increasingly popular. The main focus of the building was to the south where an extension had been added by 1907; a second yard had been added by 1915, with new buildings associated with the new electrified trams. Differing brickwork in the north-west corner might be a result of bomb damage from 1915.

Mossbourne Victoria Park Academy, Victoria Park Road, London E9 TQ 3586 8406 MOLA (Paul Thrale, Azizul Karim) evaluation Oct 2013 – Mar 2014, watching brief Jan–Apr 2014 Willmott Dixon Construction Ltd MBN13

Work continued from 2013 (*LA* **14**, supp 1, 2014, 16), monitoring the conversion into a new Academy school of the Grade II-Listed former French Hospital, which was designed by R.L. Roumieu and opened in 1866 to serve members of London's French Protestant community. Stripping of floor surfaces, and of plasters on walls and ceilings in many rooms, exposed some of the original constructional or decorative features, such as red-painted walls, vaulted ceilings and timber framing. At the same time, a shallow brick garden feature was discovered in engineering pits beneath the lawn to the south of the main building, in front of the entrance; its function is not known.

61–63 Wallis Road, E9 TQ 3702 8464 AOC (Catherine Edwards) evaluation Aug 2014 Barker Shorten Architects LLP and Allen Mahoney WLI14

The natural geology of Terrace Gravel, comprising orange brown sandy gravel, was seen in a single machine-excavated trench. This was overlain by a thin sand horizon which was in turn overlaid by an alluvial deposit, containing fragments of wood and animal bones in the lower layers. Nineteenth/20th-century made ground sealed by concrete covered the site.

10–50 Willow Street, EC2A TQ 3308 8241 AOC (John Winfer) evaluation May–June 2014 GC Project Management Ltd WIL14

Two trenches were excavated by machine and natural geology of grey-brown brickearth was observed in one of them, but not reached in the other due to the level of truncation. The remains (concrete floors, brick walls and foundations) of industrial dwellings constructed on the site in 1868 were identified in both. These dwellings were known to have had a basement level. The remains had been filled in, covered with demolition material and then covered by made ground and concrete. Modern made ground lay directly over brickearth, suggesting that the area had been horizontally truncated during the construction of the industrial dwellings, presumably removing any earlier archaeological strata that may have been present.

Principal Place, Worship Street, EC2A TQ 3335 8209 MOLA (Andy Daykin, Tony Baxter, Portia Askew, Tim Braybrooke, Jez Taylor, Stella Bickelman) excavation and watching brief June–Dec 2014 (Azizul Karim) standing structure recording May 2014 London Borough of Hackney, PPL11

In the second phase of archaeological investigation (for the first phase, in 2011–12, see *LA* **13** supp. 2 (2012) 62), the earliest Roman features comprised ditches and quarry pits. Thirteen Roman graves were located during the excavations. At the northern end of the site to the east of Plough Yard, Roman burials included a decapitation burial and a *bustum* burial. At the south-eastern end of the site, north of Worship Street, the Roman burials included a joint burial of two individuals; these discoveries supplement the extensive cemetery evidence recorded previously. The latest Roman activity on the site appeared to date to the late 4th to early 5th century. Evidence provisionally dated to the late-15th–17th-century included a number of large ditches and channels, notably a large revetted channel running across the centre of the site to the west of the hypothesised course of a Walbrook tributary. Towards the Curtain Road frontage contemporary features included ditches, quarry-pits and over 2m of dumped deposits and alluvial accumulation. Some of these deposits contained prodigious amounts of cattle bone and waste from the leather industry. The subsequent development of the area with residential/commercial streets and terraces was represented by numerous drains, wells and cesspits, as well as walls of buildings, along the frontages of Worship Street (formerly Hog Lane; 17th–18th-century) and Hearn Street (18th-century). A century later the site was comprehensively redeveloped for the Worship Street Gasworks (1813–1871), of which extensive remains survived. One of the earliest gasworks in London, it was built by the Gas Light and Coke Company to provide street-lighting for the surrounding neighbourhoods. Enormous brick flues and tanks, a probable chimney base, two very deep wells, and two large structures on the Curtain Road frontage were discovered; one of the latter may be the three-storey building recorded in a contemporary auction catalogue. The gasworks were superseded by a coal yard and, at the eastern end of the site, by a brick viaduct that carried the railway initially into Broad Street Station (opened in 1865) and subsequently into Liverpool Street (opened in 1874). Part of the viaduct, the Plough Yard Bridge, was surveyed prior to demolition and showed evidence of widening of the viaduct in the 1870s and later. Also within the site boundary, at 233 Shoreditch High Street, a partial survey was undertaken of the Great Eastern Railway Electric Light Generating Station, a landmark brick building of the 1890s. The survey concentrated on the rear part of the building which, as originally constructed, had been the boiler house; a very large trapezium in plan, it rose through the full height of the building to the roof. The latter currently has a flat concrete covering on two very elaborate timber frames. WC

HAMMERSMITH AND FULHAM

Westfield London expansion site, Ariel Way, White City, W12 TQ 2350 8046 MOLA (Catherine Godsiffe) evaluation Oct 2014 Westfield Europe Ltd WSF14

An evaluation trench revealed the natural brickearth beneath two layers only broadly dated by ceramics to the period 1666–1900. Whether these were spreads of demolition material from the clearance of nearby buildings, or the backfilling of brickearth quarries, was unclear. WC

Fulham Palace Walled Garden - Orchard Project 2014, Fulham Palace, Bishop's Avenue, Fulham, SW6 TQ 2419 7600 PCA (Alexis Haslam) excavation Oct 2014 Fulham Palace Trust FUP14

The Public Archaeology project continued from 2012 (*LA* **13** supp. 3 (2013) 102–3 (FPW12)), with the digging of 47 planting pits to create a formal apple orchard. Natural strata were not reached, the earliest deposit being a layer of worked silty/gravelly sand. This was interpreted as an 'archaic' soil, which appeared to have been worked from the early to the late Roman period, though a large number of struck flints dating from the Mesolithic through to the Iron Age indicates occasional use, if not occupation, during prehistoric times. Most of the pottery, however, was datable to the mid-3rd–5th century AD and was domestic in nature, with Roman bricks and tiles, including box flue-tile, hinting at the former presence of a substantial late Roman structure. This Roman layer was overlaid by planting beds and horticultural deposits dating from the mid-16th to the early 19th centuries associated with the Palace Garden.

Hammersmith and Fulham Irish Centre, 3 Black's Road, Hammersmith, W6 TQ 2328 7854 ASE (Catherine Douglas) watching brief Jan–Feb 2014 RSK Group PLC BKS13

In most areas of the site, the natural geology (including Kempton Park Gravel Formation at around 2m below ground level) was directly overlain by a layer from the recent demolition of the Irish Centre. A single yellow stock brick, probably from the cellar

wall of a 19th-century house, attested to post-medieval development on the site.

The Hurlingham Club, Ranelagh Gardens, Broomhouse Lane, Fulham, SW6 TQ 2517 7581 ASE (Sarah Ritchie) evaluation Aug 2014 CgMs Consulting Ltd HRL14

Excavation revealed natural Kempton Park Gravels overlain by light brown subsoil. Post-medieval features, including a yellow stock-brick drain and brick footings cutting into what was probably garden soil, were also recorded.

1 Broomhouse Road, Fulham, SW6 TQ 2507 7632 AOC (Les Capon) watching brief May 2014 Mott MacDonald BRM14

A sequence of Terrace Gravels, brickearth, subsoil, a post-medieval field boundary and an undated tree pit were recorded. Above this were intrusions associated with the sewage system and 20th-century made ground for a series of road surfaces.

Hammersmith Riverside Studios and Queens Wharf, Crisp Road, W6 TQ 2312 7811 ASE (Ian Hogg) watching brief CgMs Consulting Ltd CRP14

Natural gravels were recorded during monitoring of geotechnical test pits and window sample slots to slope from east to west, towards the River Thames. They were overlain by modern made ground deposits which were thicker in the west to provide a terrace overlooking the Thames. The underlying geology of the site comprises Kempton Park Gravel Formation over London Clay Formation.

84–90B Fulham High Street, Fulham, London, SW6 TQ 2438 7605 AS (John Summers) geoarchaeological monitoring Mar 2014 Spen Hill Developments Ltd FUL14

Lying along the western side of a small valley formed by the former Fulham Stream, the area was thought likely to have prehistoric, Roman and medieval remains. Monitoring of the geotechnical investigations showed variation in the archaeological deposits across the site. To the south-east, organic sediments were well preserved and archaeology was well stratified. Recorded archaeological deposits are dated to 17th–19th centuries, although earlier deposits have been previously recorded on the site.

Fulham Reach, Hammersmith Embankment, W6 TQ 2327 7795 MOLA (Catherine Godsiffe) Watching Brief Dec 2014 St George Ltd WIN11

Truncated natural gravels were recorded beneath modern deposits and foundations.

82 Glenthorne Road, Hammersmith, W6 TQ 2274 7877 HA (Michael Tierney, Julian Newman) evaluation, trial trenching July 2014 SADA Architecture GLN14

An archaeological evaluation uncovered the remains of two modern brick walls, within a layer of modern infill and building rubble overlying the natural subsoil. Both walls were the remains of earlier structures that stood on the site.

Railway Viaduct at Kings Mall Car Park, Glenthorne Road and West 45 Building at Beadon Road, W6 TQ 2316 7861 PCA (Adam Garwood) historic building recording Feb 2014 CgMs Consulting Limited on behalf of St George PLC KMV14

An English Heritage Level 2 building survey was carried out prior to the demolition of a small section at the east end of the redundant viaduct. Built in 1869 by the London and South Western Railway as part of the construction of a new line between Richmond and Kensington, the structure is typical of 19th-century railway architecture. Built using London stock bricks, and with a track bed supported on a series of strong brick arches, it appeared to have changed little during its active lifetime from the mid-19th–early 20th century. Alterations to the structure occurred after the closure of the line as part of a programme of restoration initiated in 1926. This included the construction of an eight-bay section of brick pier and concrete beam bridge, and the construction of two new tracks on either side of the viaduct.

282–292 Goldhawk Road, W12 TQ 2218 7930 MOLA (Portia Askew) watching brief Feb 2014 First Base GDH13

A trench was excavated in the south-east corner of the site in order to examine in greater detail a putative palaeochannel that was first seen in 2013 (*LA* **14** supp. 1 (2014) 17). Natural London Clay and the overlying brickearth sloped down in an easterly direction, forming a natural hollow. At the base of the slope was a posthole which may represent the remains of a line of posts, running north–south on the western side of an 18th-century track or hollow-way, and possibly serving as the boundary of an orchard. The trackway, according to cartographic evidence, continued in use until the late 19th century, after the demolition of the farm buildings and the construction of the villas fronting onto Goldhawk Road.

Sacred Heart High School, 212 Hammersmith Road, W6 TQ 2343 7867 AOC (Michal Kempski) evaluation Aug 2014 3BM Education Partners SCR14

Within three machine-excavated trenches, natural geology of brickearth was observed with Kempton Park Gravels also identified beneath the brickearth in one of the trenches. The natural deposits were sealed by buried soils and levelling layers, suggesting truncation of earlier horizons. A large 19th–20th-century pit was recorded cutting the brick earth, while a second pit of similar date was recorded cutting the buried soil and levelling layer. Drainage ditches also cut the buried soil horizon.

The Godolphin and Latymer School, Iffley Road, W6 TQ 2298 7891 AOC (Michal Kempski) watching brief Apr 2014 CgMs Consulting GOD14

In two machine-excavated trenches, natural London Clay overlain by superficial Kempton Park Gravel Formation was found to be sealed by 19th–20th-century rubble make-up beneath tarmac. The only archaeological feature was a 19th-century pit.

Latymer Upper School, King Street, Hammersmith, W6 TQ 2249 7836 MOLA (Tim Braybrooke) evaluation June 2014 Latymer Upper School LAT14

Natural brickearth deposits were observed below shallow horticultural features, worked garden soil layers and the remains of three walls bounding the gardens of the mid-17th–late 19th-century houses fronting onto the river on Upper Mall. No other features were observed, but unstratified sherds of prehistoric pottery hint at such activity nearby.

Palace Wharf, Rainville Road, London, W6 TQ 2344 7742 MOLA (Azizul Karim) standing structure survey July 2014 London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham

A full photographic survey was undertaken of the buildings and warehouses on Palace Wharf, and of a small cottage in the south-west corner. Palace Wharf dates from 1907 and is a designated Building of Merit on the Council's list. The warehouse and cottage are of early to mid-20th-century construction.

Lillie Square (Phase 1 and 1A), Seagrave Road, Earl's Court, London, SW6 TQ 2545 7780 MOLA (R Hewett) watching brief Sept–Oct 2014 Lillie Square GP Ltd SGR13

Following evaluation work in 2013 (*LA* **14** supp. 1 (2014) 17–18) bulk ground reduction was monitored. Natural terrace gravels sloped gently to the east and, in the centre of the site, were overlain by a clay-silt brickearth deposit. The natural gravel and silt were cut by several very large 19th-century pits, which contained large mixed dump deposits and had probably been backfilled in preparation for the construction of the Brompton Railway Goods Yard in 1892. Some evidence for the late-19th- and 20th-century layout of the goods yard was observed in the form of railway tracks and fragmentary brick structures. No evidence was found for the Kensington Canal, Counter's Creek or any earlier river channels.

BBC Television Centre, Wood Lane, W12 TQ 2320 8048 AECOM (formerly URS) (Michelle Statton) watching brief Nov 2014 BBC14

The digging of utility and drainage trenches was monitored, the site having been occupied by the Cowley Brickworks (late 19th-century) and the White City Exhibition Grounds (*c.* 1906–36) before being given over to housing and the BBC Television studios in the post-War period. No archaeological deposits were encountered, nor were any structures or features related to the Exhibition Grounds present. Natural clay was reached, overlain by *c.* 3.5m of 19th- and 20th-century made ground, which yielded a few residual finds, including several mid-19th stoneware vessels and a short section of rail line.

HARINGEY

Protheroe House, Chestnut Road, Tottenham, N17 TQ 3394 8973 LP (Cornelius Barton) evaluation Oct 2014 Galliford Try PHO14

Natural clay was recorded, but no archaeological features or deposits were found.

320 High Road, Tottenham, N15 TQ 3383 8948 AOC (John Winfer) evaluation Apr 2014 ML Hart Builders Ltd and CgMs Consulting HIT14

Naturally laid yellow-orange clay and gravel were observed in two trenches. A possible early post-medieval plot boundary and land drains, perhaps dating to the 17th or 18th centuries and relating to the properties fronting on to the High Road, were recorded; also a brick culvert and brick-lined chambers, constructed from mid-18th-century bricks. Modern make-up deposits completed the sequence.

Public Baths and Wash-House (former), High Street, Hornsey, N8 TQ 3054 8935 ASE (Jane Briscoe) historic building recording Mar 2014 CgMs Consulting Ltd PBH14

The Baths were recorded prior to demolition and partial rebuilding, during redevelopment of the wider site. The building was constructed in 1931–2 and opened in 1932 as a public bath and wash-house, with the baths in the eastern part of the building, the wash-house in the centre and the boiler house to the west. As a result of high demand for the facilities, the building and facilities were extended in 1933 to the north. An additional structure, accessed from the exterior, was built against the north wall by 1955, but has since been removed. By the 1970s the building had been changed to office use and the interior greatly altered; only a few brick walls of the original building and some of the boiler plant remained.

HARROW

Edgware Football Club (land at), Burnt Oak Broadway, Edgware, HA8 TQ 1931 9131 PCA (Peter Boyer) watching brief Jan 2014 CgMS Consulting on behalf of Weston Homes PLC BUR14

The monitoring of the excavation of a service run and of ground reduction towards the west of the site recorded natural clay overlain by modern made ground, demolition rubble and topsoil.

25–27 High Street, Edgware, HA8 TQ 1934 9141 CA (Honza Horak) watching brief June–July 2014 Shishukunj HSE14

Evidence of activity over a number of periods was observed during a watching brief to the rear of the standing building during groundworks for a new extension. Two sherds of pottery and a possible fragment of ceramic building material offered evidence of Roman activity. The most notable discovery was a probable mid–late-12th-century pit, indicating settlement in the immediate area. Both the pit and associated surfaces had been truncated to the level of the natural clay, perhaps in the early post-medieval period (mid-16th–17th-century), as part of more general clearance or levelling of the site. There was some evidence for activity in the 16th to 18th centuries, including a small brick retaining wall of *c.* 1550–1700 and a range of earlier post-medieval pottery from clearance. Evidence from Milne's *Land Use Map of London and its Environs* shows that the site had been developed by the late 18th century and, according to OS maps, used as a garden from the late 19th century to the 1960s. Features from this period included a circular brick-lined pit and a brick wall base of *c.* 1900.

King George IV Public House (former), Marsh Road, Pinner, HA5 TQ 1215 8950 PCA (Richard Humphrey) evaluation June 2014 Croft Capital KOG14

The excavation of two evaluation trenches revealed natural gravel and clay, representing the Lambeth Group geological deposit, sealed by a sequence of alluvial deposits from fluctuating channels of the River Pinn. Occasional gravel deposits recorded within the sequence seem to indicate increased flow rates and high energy levels, and are perhaps representative of seasonal variations or flood events. Late post-medieval ground-raising sealed the alluvial deposits and was cut by a series of 19th-century features associated with the demolished public house. These included two pits, one of which contained the partial skeleton of a large pony, a brick soakaway, and the remains of the cellar.

Headstone Manor, Pinner View, Harrow HA2 TQ 1407 8967 MOLA (Ian Blair) evaluation, excavation Mar, June–July 2014 Museum of London HED14

A research excavation in the farmyard to the south-west of the moated enclosure was aimed at elucidating the historical development of this part of the Scheduled Ancient Monument and informing management plans, besides providing training opportunities for students of all ages. Evaluation trenches were opened in three areas, guided by geophysical survey (by GSB Prospection, Jimmy Adcock). In one area, behind the Great Barn, natural clay was found to have been cut by a post-medieval ditch; no further work was possible, however, owing to the presence of nearby power cables. In a second area, behind the Small Barn, test pits exposed a thin crushed brick and clay layer beneath topsoil. Subsequent area excavation revealed this to have been a robust and extensive external surface framed by edge-set boards nailed to wooden stakes. It was subsequently identified as a *pétanque* pitch or 'terrain', opened by the mayors of Harrow and Douai (in northern France) on 30th April 1989; the towns had been twinned since 1979. The pitch, which had been replaced by another on a different site, was sealed by topsoil containing mostly recent finds. In the third area, behind the Granary, trial-trenches located surfaces likely to belong to the 'Headstone Cottages' depicted in this position on 19th-century maps. The ensuing area excavation revealed the partially robbed flint, brick and peg-tile walls of the south and east walls of the cottages, together with internal and external surfaces. Against the east wall a series of comparatively insubstantial brick lean-to structures and other features had been constructed. The earliest of these was a circular brick-lined soakaway or well; in later phases, much of its shaft had been consolidated with clay, and an east-sloping brick drainage chute had been added. Although the excavation concentrated on the final phases of the building in the late 19th- to early 20th-century, pottery of the period 1650–75 and a well-preserved Charles I rose farthing (dated 1635–44) point to much earlier origins – possibly as the 'second farmhouse', which is documented as being in existence by the mid-17th century but which has not previously been located. The conversion into a pair of cottages probably took place during the 19th century.

514 Uxbridge Road, Pinner, HA5 TQ 1211 9077 PCA (David Taylor) watching brief June 2014 Monica Patel UXP14

The monitoring of the excavation of foundation piles for a new extension revealed natural alluvium sealed by modern topsoil.

HAVERING

Rainham Hall, The Broadway, Rainham, RM13 TQ 5210 8215 MOLA (Portia Askew, Catherine Godsiffe) watching brief Nov–Dec 2014 The National Trust RAI13

Ground reduction to the north of the Stable Block revealed only garden soil and rubble; finds were mostly modern but included some 18th-century bottle glass and a late-18th to early 19th-century clay pipe marked 'BELLS of Barking' with the initial PB. These deposits probably relate to restoration of Rainham Hall in the 1920s. Within the Stable Block itself, building contractors lifted the flint cobbles and flagstones in a small room at the western end of the building and excavated to a depth of around 0.35m; natural gravel was reached, below mixed earth and sandy gravel. At the eastern end, however, a chalk floor, 5m long and 1.50m wide, and cut by a single square post hole, was seen to overlie the mixed earth and sandy gravel; neither floor nor posthole could be dated. In the front garden, a service trench revealed silty gravel beneath topsoil, but no archaeological remains.

Gooshays Drive (land to east), Harold Hill, Romford, RM3 TQ 5435 9200 ASE (Trevor Ennis) Archaeological watching brief Mar–Apr 2014 CgMs Consulting GDE14

The monitoring of construction groundworks focused upon the vicinity of the Georgian farmstead. The majority of the farmhouse plan was exposed and recorded. This has been revealed to be of various phases of build, even also perhaps incorporating an outlying cellared building belonging to the 17th-century manorial complex. Remains of a long outbuilding to the west and of a walled garden to the south of the farmhouse, along with various drains and culverts contemporary with its use through the late 18th, 19th and 20th centuries, were also recorded. Two probable pits of uncertain date and an infilled, probably 17th-century,

pond feature were investigated to the south-west, within foundation trenches for a new block of flats. The natural was not located.

Harold Hill Health Centre (land to the south), Gooshays Drive, Harold Hill, RM3 TQ 5420 9200 ASE (Steve Chew) evaluation Mar 2014 CgMs Consulting GDS14

A single 20m trench revealed a layer of subsoil containing fragments of abraded ceramic building material of late post-medieval or modern date. The natural comprised London Clay Formation with alluvial deposits.

Chaucer House (car park), Grimshaw Way, Romford, RM1 TQ 5151 8873 ASE (Lukasz Miciak) evaluation June 2014 CgMs Consulting Ltd CUH14

The site lies to the south of the historic core of Romford, which includes the High Street, the medieval market place and the site of the church of St Edward the Confessor consecrated in 1410. The remains of a modern demolished building were excavated, but in most places there was found to be extensive recent root disturbance. Natural London Gravel was located in all three trenches.

Crown Farm, London Road, Romford, RM7 TQ 4975 8875 TVAS (Andy Taylor) evaluation July–Aug 2014 CRW14

From 120 trenches covering around 20ha, the only feature of certain archaeological interest was a single pit of early Iron Age date, along with an undated posthole. The pit contained 78 sherds of pottery from 16 different vessels, and 13 pieces of unworked burnt flint. A small number of undated linear features were recorded but the majority of the features were shown to be of modern date. A mixture of brickearth and gravel natural (or brickearth over gravel) was encountered. Anomalies recorded in a previous geophysical survey were either modern or not present.

Wennington Marsh, Rainham Marshes RSPB Nature Reserve, New Tank Hill Road, Purfleet, RM19 TQ 5355 8019 ASE (Ellen Heppell) watching brief Oct–Nov 2014 RSPB RNH14

Groundworks comprised the excavation of a series of shallow ditches and rills across the site, the reinstatement of two ponds and an historic ditch, with plans designed to avoid known archaeologically sensitive areas. Two straight shallow ditches at the west of the site are likely to be Second World War anti-landing or glider ditches, while a chalk Aerial Bombardment Practice Target, probably also from the Second World War, remains *in situ*. Natural High Marsh deposits were located in several areas of the groundworks.

Reginald Road (land south of), Harold Wood, Romford, RM3 TQ 5513 9069 PCA (Neil Hawkins) evaluation Feb 2014 CgMs Consulting on behalf of Hill Street Holdings REG14

Five evaluation trenches recorded natural silty clay and gravels sealed by 20th-century made ground. To the east of the site the natural was sealed by a layer of alluvium associated with the River Ingrebourne, in turn overlaid by the 20th-century made ground.

Bretons Bridge, near Rainham Road, RM13 TQ 5129 8503 ASE (Ellen Heppell) watching brief Aug 2014 Sustrans BRE14

Due to the presence of the River Beam the development is situated in an area of transitional superficial geology, with much of the surrounding area comprising the sands and gravel of the Taplow Gravel Formation. Alluvial deposits associated with the River Beam flank the river channel itself and are in turn bordered by Head deposits (clay, silt, sand and gravel). The underlying bedrock consists of the London Clay Formation. The land to the east of the river is part of Bretons Park, which comprises a historic hall and numerous levelled playing fields. Excavation and monitoring here to a depth of 1m identified topsoil over modern made ground of bricks, part bricks and concrete. This material probably comes from demolition and clearance of the 20th-century sewage works. No archaeological features were identified during monitoring to the west of the river. Topsoil overlaid mixed brown grey clay with yellow mottles, which contained modern rubbish, such as plastic. It is likely that this deposit results from periodic clearance or dredging of the adjacent river. Nowhere was the natural identified.

Scott & Albyn's Farm, Rainham Road, South End Road, South Hornchurch, Essex, RM13 TQ 5290 8370 AS (Laszlo Lichtenstein) evaluation June 2014 RJD Ltd SAF14

Previous field work in the area had identified a late Iron Age/Romano-British farmstead and field system around 1km to the south-west of this site. Twenty trial trenches were set out, though six contained no features. Many ditches, gullies and pits were recorded though undated, with the highest density of features to the south-east of the site. Some pits were possibly late Iron Age and there were a few features from the 1st century AD; others dated to the 18th century or later. The earliest finds on the site were five pieces of struck flint dating between the Mesolithic and Early Bronze Age. The natural comprised mid-yellow/brown clayey gravel with occasional clay patches, overlying light reddish brown, hard silty/sandy clay subsoil that had occasional gravel patches.

Spring Farm Quarry, Rainham, RM13 TQ 5362 8230 OAE (Diogo Silva) watching brief Sept–Oct 2014 Brett Lafarge Aggregates SFQ14

Following work in 2007 and 2008 (*LA* **12** supp. 1 (2008) 18 (SFC07)) and 2010 (*LA* **13** supp. 1 (2011) 18 (SFV10)), a further phase of watching brief took place at the quarry. Post-medieval land boundaries were the only recorded features.

Warwick Road (land at), Rainham, RM13 TQ 5340 8243 ASE (Greg Priestley-Bell) evaluation Jan 2014 RPS Ltd WKR14

Six trial trenches were excavated and a depression or trough in the surface of the underlying sands and gravels was identified. The natural Taplow Gravel was overlaid by subsoil, topsoil and made ground containing debris from earlier demolition on the site.

HILLINGDON

9 Belmont Road, UB8 TQ 0548 8427 AOC (Michal Kempski) evaluation Aug 2104 Amberstar Ltd BEL14

Natural geology of Lynch Hill Gravels overlying natural clay silty sand was recorded in two trenches. Eighteenth to 20th-century structural remains suggested two phases of activity: a brick post pad, timber beam slots and associated stake-holes belonged to the first phase, while three brick walls and an associated floor related to the second. Running parallel to Belmont Road, these features could have been part of the Ostler public house at this site. Layers of 19th–20th-century made ground and levelling for the current car park were also observed.

EMI Vinyl Factory, Blythe Road, Hayes, UB3 TQ 0926 7955 AOC (Michal Kempski) evaluation Jan, July 2014 Cathedral Group PLC BLY14

A total of 18 trenches were excavated during two phases of work. The geological horizon of Lynch Hill Gravels overlaid by periglacial deposits of Langley Silt (brickearth) was fairly consistent across the site, though in some places this was absent due to truncation. Despite some potential for Palaeolithic artefacts to be associated with these layers, based on local finds, none were encountered. Three phases of 20th-century remains were recorded: the first, from around 1907, relates to occupation of the site by The Gramophone Company and was evidenced by wall foundations and concrete floors. Concrete and brick walls, probably relating to a second phase, pre-1934, were recorded. The factory was expanded at this time under the EMI music company, the alterations and additions designed by Wallis, Gilbert and Partners. Finally, the 1980s saw buildings on the site demolished and a car park constructed. Concrete beams and demolition rubble probably associated with the 1930s and 1980s phases were identified.

Harmondsworth Cemetery (land west of), Harmondsworth Road, West Drayton, UB7 TQ 0620 7898 AOC (Les Capon) evaluation Nov 2014 Hillingdon Council WTD14

Postholes representing part of a roundhouse, 5.5m in diameter and with door on the south-east side, were revealed 0.5m from the ground surface. It is likely to date to the Bronze Age, but no dating evidence was present to confirm this.

Eastcote House, High Road, Eastcote, HA5 TQ 1072 8873 AOC (Les Capon) historic building recording, evaluation June–July 2014 Friends of Eastcote House and Heritage Lottery Fund EHG12

An HLF-funded community project involving topographic survey, geophysics, historic building recording and evaluation, continued into 2014 (*LA* **13** supp. 3 (2013) 105). Two trenches successfully targeted remains of Eastcote House, a building with

possible late-medieval origins that was enlarged and modernised into the 20th century. In 1965, however, it was condemned as unsafe and demolished, along with its ancillary buildings. The second trench recorded a coaching house dating to the post-medieval period. WC

Ickenham Manor, Long Lane, Ickenham, UB10 TQ 0829 8533 ASE (Ian Hogg) evaluation May 2014 Mr Humphrey Tizard ICK14

Two evaluation trenches revealed natural, degraded London Clay truncated by a demolished late 19th–20th-century shed of which a wall foundation and concrete floor were still intact.

N2 Car Park, Northern Perimeter Road, Heathrow Airport, TW6 TQ 0570 7671 FRA (Vix Hughes) watching brief Aug–Sept 2014 Heathrow Airport Ltd NPR14

Pleistocene gravels of the Taplow Terrace are capped by deposits of the Langley Silt Complex ('brickearth') on this site. Undisturbed natural brickearth deposits were only seen during monitoring in the western and southern parts of the site. Though a desk-based assessment indicated the potential for prehistoric and Roman deposits, no archaeological features or finds were recorded during the watching brief.

Coppermill Lock, Park Lane, Harefield, UB9 TQ 0411 9124 ASE (Ian Hogg) evaluation Aug 2014 PJH Development Consulting Services RYL13

Natural Cretaceous chalk was identified in four trenches, overlain by a sterile colluvial deposit that thickened from west to east and that was truncated by post-medieval terracing to the east. A wall foundation, possibly of 18th-century date, was the only surviving evidence of the earlier copper mill. The majority of the remains were structural and were dated to the rapid rebuilding and alteration which took place during the mid- to late 19th century as the site was converted from copper mill to paper mill, and then to asbestos works.

Phase 500, Riverside Way, Uxbridge, Hillingdon, UB8 TQ 0476 8370 OAS (Liz Stafford) evaluation July–Sept 2014 R Collard Ltd on behalf of Bilton PLC RVW14

Seventy-six test pits were excavated through a Holocene sediment sequence to the surface of the underlying Pleistocene sand and gravel. Three pieces of prehistoric worked flint were recovered along with a small assemblage of 19th–20th-century pottery, glass and metal but no features or artefact concentrations of archaeological significance were encountered. The site is located on the floodplain of the River Colne, and a relatively shallow sequence of waterlogged Holocene alluvial and peat deposits lay preserved beneath brick rubble made ground capped by a concrete slab. At the base of the sequence a possible buried land surface was recorded over Pleistocene sand and gravel. Four radiocarbon dates from two test pits confirmed much of the lower part of the sequence was deposited during the early Holocene at *c.* 9150–7980 BC. Pollen was shown to be well preserved and correlations can be made with other sites in the region. However, macroscopic plant remains were poorly preserved and molluscs were generally only well preserved in association with an eroded calcareous tufa deposit present within the north-western part of the site.

Sipson Farm, Sipson Road, Sipson, UB7 TQ 0780 7746 MOLA (Robert Cowie) excavation Apr–Oct 2013, Apr–Aug 2014, Henry Streeter (Sand and Ballast) Ltd SIF10

Work continued from 2012 (*LA* **13** supp. 3 (2014) 105). During 2013 and 2014, further evidence for prehistoric, Roman and medieval landscapes was revealed as features cut into natural brickearth and sealed successively by subsoil and ploughsoil. Prehistoric features mainly comprised ditches associated with the previously recorded middle to Late Bronze field systems, but also included a small group of possible cremation burials dated from the Middle Bronze Age to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age. A small ring ditch, just 6.3m across, is provisionally dated by pottery to the Middle Bronze Age. It also produced numerous small fragments of burnt bone, a few identifiable as human, as well as struck flints. One large water hole containing pottery dated to the Middle Iron Age was found within a cluster of otherwise undated water holes. The site of a Romano-British track or droveway was marked by two parallel ditches, over 23m apart in places, on a roughly north-north-west–south-south-east alignment. It was flanked by enclosures and fields, with associated wells and water-holes. These mainly dated to the 1st- and 2nd-centuries although some were late Roman. One Roman well was of box-frame construction. Further evidence was found for an extensive medieval field system delineated by ditches, with associated water-holes and two rectangular timber buildings. Most features were dated by pottery to *c.* 1050–1200, although some wells and field ditches may have remained open until the early 14th century. The buildings were mainly represented by rows of postholes, but the northern side wall of one building was of post-in-trench construction. Up to eight more medieval wells or water holes were found, three of which produced timbers. One, containing pottery dated to 1170–1200, yielded seven timbers including the rim of a wheel made of beech and possibly part of a ladder. The wheel fragment is an extremely rare and important find, and was dated by dendrochronology to after 1109 (the sample lacked sapwood).

Crossrail: West Drayton Station, Station Approach, West Drayton, UB7 TQ 0612 8010 PCA (Dave Taylor) watching brief Sept–Nov 2014 Hyder XTM14

The monitoring of landscaping works recorded a sequence of modern made ground. Natural strata were not reached.

HOUNSLOW

Bridge Street (land at), Chiswick, W4 TQ 2061 7864 COT (Matt Nichol) evaluation May 2014 MLR14

A demolition layer associated with a former 20th-century bathhouse was found.

Hogarth Business Park, Burlington Lane, Chiswick,W4 TQ 2125 7775 PCA (James Langthorne and Joe Brooks) evaluation Nov 2014 CgMs Consulting on behalf of Berkeley Homes HOG14

The excavation of four test pits and two evaluation trenches revealed natural sandy gravels overlain in places by natural brickearth. Towards the south-west of the site a layer of re-deposited 16th–17th-century brickearth sealed the natural, whilst a backfilled mid-17th-century quarry pit cut both deposits. Re-deposited 18th–19th-century brickearth was recorded across the site overlying the natural and early post-medieval deposits and features. Modern made ground sealed the site.

Rocks Land Multi Sports Centre, 60 Chiswick Common Road, W4 TQ 2096 7873 MOLA (Rob Tutt) watching brief Nov 2014 Rocks Lane Multi Sports Centres RKL14

A test pit revealed natural deposits of silty clay and gravel overlain by modern made ground and topsoil; no archaeological remains were seen. WC

The Redwood Estate, Cranford Lane, Heston, TW5 TQ 1090 7771 AOC (John Winfer) Lovell Partnership Ltd RED14

Naturally laid orange-brown Langley Silt was observed in both trenches, covered by modern made ground, with a backfilled borehole seen in one trench. No archaeological remains were recorded.

Hanworth Park, Elmwood Avenue, Feltham, TW13 TQ 1119 7219 HA (Joe Abrams, Julian Newman) watching brief June 2014 London Borough of Hounslow HAP14

The discovery of four bricks set in mortar on a slight curvilinear alignment during works at Hanworth Park triggered this investigation and recording. A further nine bricks were revealed as part of a curvilinear structure in three courses, continuing another 0.5m to the east. Some of the brickwork was frogged, suggesting construction sometime after 1850, though there may in addition have been an earlier phase. Historical maps do not record any structure in this area of the park, but in the associated area, circular structures may have enclosed a tree. It has not yet been possible to date and define the structure closely.

Middle Bridge, Gunnersbury Park, W3 TQ 1915 7915 MOLA (Isca Howell) evaluation Nov 2014 Ealing Council GUN14

A trench was dug on the west side of the now sunken bridge, which formerly spanned the Horseshoe Pond to the east of the Orangery, in advance of proposed restoration work within the park. Clay recorded in the lowest part of the trench probably formed the base of the pond. Above it, an organic deposit, with occasional bottles and flower pots, indicated a slow infilling with vegetation and refuse, rather than deliberate importation of backfilling material. While most of the bridge's brickwork was obscured by a cement render,

those bricks that were visible could date from the 18th century – though their condition suggests reuse. The arches appeared quite lightly constructed, and since there was no evidence for the pond continuing through them, it is possible that the western and eastern halves of the Horseshoe Pond were separate entities, with the bridge standing on a causeway between them. Against the bridge was a substantial concrete batter that both buttressed it and lined the pond. This was probably constructed in the early 20th century, at the same time as simple concrete walls were built to consolidate the north and south sides of the pond.

367–368 High Street, Brentford, TW8 TQ 1844 7785 AAA (Alan Telford) evaluation, excavation Sept 2014 – Mar 2015 IDM Properties Ltd HHS14

Initial evaluation involved the excavation of six test pits and three trenches. Prehistoric remains were limited to a pit containing a flint core of probable early Neolithic date. Pits and a buried soil layer pre-dating the construction of St George's chapel during the 1760s were recorded together with the brick foundations of part of the chapel itself. Outside the chapel, 18th- and 19th-century burials were encountered, together with the remains of wooden coffins, coffin furniture and upholstery studs in several of the graves. The coffins were stacked and the cemetery appeared well organised. A brick vault to the north of the chapel was recorded but not excavated. Full excavation commenced in November 2014. WC

Hounslow High Street, TW3 TQ 1371 7566 MOLA (Catherine Godsiffe) watching brief June 2014 Hounslow Borough Council HUW13

Further to work in 2013 (*LA* **14** supp. 1 (2014) 21), seven trial trenches were monitored in advance of proposed street-works within the pedestrianised zone of the High Street, the site lying over the disused burial ground of Holy Trinity Church, which has medieval origins. To the east a 19th-century brick culvert was observed, whilst to the north and west 19th-century burial monuments were revealed, those to the west being arranged in a north–south row. Some of the surviving plinths and tomb superstructures were removed, but all the burial vaults themselves were left undisturbed. A homogeneous 'cemetery soil', formed through constant digging of graves, was seen to be widespread across the site.

Utell House, 2 Kew Bridge Road, Brentford, TW8 TQ 1905 7805 LP (Tomasz Moskal) evaluation, excavation June–Aug 2014 Albany Homes ULH14

Following initial evaluation, a series of post-medieval garden features, including a small pond and related ditch, were fully excavated. The natural ground was brickearth.

Land at Market Place, Brentford, TW8 TQ 1746 7741 TVAS (Andy Taylor) evaluation July 2014 CgMs Consulting MKP14

No finds or features of archaeological interest were revealed although the investigation was restricted by the presence of massive buried foundations. The site had been filled in relatively recent times. Deposits below this level may represent episodes of alluviation above natural gravel, though adjacent areas had been artificially filled to a similar depth.

632–652 London Road, Isleworth, TW7 TQ 1746 7741 TVAS (Susan Porter) evaluation Mar 2014 CgMs Consulting LNI14

No finds or features of archaeological interest were revealed, with modern made ground relating to construction of a petrol station overlying gravel. In two trenches, brickearth was encountered in place of the gravel.

Park Villas, Park Road, Isleworth, TW7 TQ 1681 7617 MOLA (Robert Cowie) watching brief Mar 2014 Syon Park Ltd PKV14

Two small geotechnical test pits revealed the truncated surface of river terrace gravel overlaid by post-medieval and/or modern dumps.

Isleworth House, Richmond Road, Isleworth, TW7 TQ 1659 7551 PCA (Alexis Haslam) evaluation, excavation Aug–Dec 2014 CgMs Consulting on behalf of St James Group Ltd ISL14

Excavation of five trenches and two test pits, followed by an open area excavation in the south of the site, recorded Kempton Park River Terrace Gravels cut and sealed by 17th–19th-century features and deposits. Towards the west, the remains of a 17th-century brick wall with associated garden soil and features were recorded. On the south of the site, remains of brick walls, floor surfaces, brick-lined pits and a number of rubbish pits from the 18th–19th-century Isleworth Pottery Factory complex were uncovered. To the north, a series of brick and concrete foundations, a brick arched culvert and a number of service pipe trenches were exposed and interpreted as evidence of the early 20th-century Industrial School known to have occupied this portion of the site.

Dragon Centre Phase 1, St George's Church, Hanworth, Feltham, TW13 TQ 1123 7189 MOLA (Tim Johnston) evaluation Dec 2014 The Rector, Churchwardens and PCC of St George's Church, Hanworth SGG14

Natural brickearth was recorded across the site, together with evidence for complete burials, some containing small amounts of disturbed human remains and also empty plots within the church cemetery. Some of the burials are provisionally dated to the late 19th century and generally were associated with wooden coffins and iron furnishings. Most of the remains were of juveniles or infants, suggesting that this was an area reserved for burial of the young. A small amount of 11th–17th-century pottery was recovered but is likely to be residual.

The Cedars, Upper Butts, Brentford, TW8 TQ 1745 7765 AOC (Les Capon) historic building recording Mar–Apr 2014 Mr and Mrs Dakers UPB13

Further to work conducted in 2013 (*LA* **14** supp. 1 (2014) 22), the remains of an underground coal store with vaulted brick roof were recorded. Built around 1800, the store was demolished by the mid-19th century.

ISLINGTON

Islington Square, 5 Almeida Street and 129 Upper Street, N1 TQ 3164 8395 PCA (Douglas Killock) evaluation Dec 2014 Sager House (Almeida) Ltd ALE14

The excavation of three evaluation trenches recorded natural gravels which were sealed by horticultural deposits to the rear of the property, and by a series of 14th- to 19th-century domestic rubbish layers and yard surfaces towards the Upper Street frontage. WC

Maple House, 37–45 City Road and 1–7 Epworth Street, EC1 TQ 3283 8224 MOLA (Helen Vernon) watching brief Oct 2014 GVA London CEP14

Two trenches were excavated revealing natural sandy gravels beneath modern made ground and concrete. No archaeological features were observed.

City Forum development, 250 City Road, EC1 TQ 3222 8279 MOLA (Stella Bickelmann) evaluation Nov 2014 CgMs Consulting CFO14

In four of the five trenches natural gravels were overlain by brickearth, perhaps reworked or re-deposited in some places. Generally this was overlain by garden soil deposits, probably of 18th- to 19th-century date, and in one area was a feature that may have been a pond. The presence of 13th-century pottery, however, suggests that there was also much earlier, medieval activity in the vicinity. Made ground sealed the garden soil; in the central area it contained 18th-century pottery, whereas on the east side of the site it yielded finds of 1780–1830 and was cut by two large arched brick culverts of similar date. Both garden soil and made ground were cut by the substantial brick walls of the City Road Basin of the Regents Canal, constructed in 1820, which were seen in all trenches. It had been built within a construction trench lined with puddled clay for waterproofing. Stepped foundations, buttresses, an opening which may once have been filled by an upright timber, and what may have been the original rounded top of the basin wall were recorded. Near the centre of the site the brick foundation wall of a large building, marked on 19th- and 20th-century maps as 'Central Sawmills', was also observed. Deposits relating to the infilling of the basin during the 20th century, and to subsequent redevelopment, completed the archaeological sequence. WC

White Collar Factory, 100 City Road, Islington, EC1 TQ 3273 8241 MOLA (Rob Tutt) watching brief, evaluation Jun–Aug 2014 Derwent London CTI14

Trial-pits and monitoring of contractors' operations established that, where there were basements, natural deposits consisting

of gravel or brickearth generally lay directly beneath the slab. They were cut, mainly in the north-western part of the site, by 13 heavily truncated pits, which probably represent quarrying; most of them were of 16th- to 17th-century date, although some may have been medieval, to judge by finds of pottery and roof tile. In one small area where there was no basement, quarry pits were sealed by dumped layers of the 17th century and later. A pinner's bone and a possible crucible fragment with copper alloy waste adhering to it were found separately in the earliest of these layers, while two later layers contained substantial assemblages of 17th-century pottery, including imported Dutch, German and North Italian wares. Cutting into the dumps were a wall, brick drain and possible cess pits associated with the buildings which stood on the site during the 18th and 19th centuries.

17 Cross Street, N1 TQ 3181 8395 PCA (Matt Edmonds) watching brief Mar 2014 Studio 30 Architects on behalf of Mr Vos and Mrs Giles CRX14

The monitoring of the excavation of seven test pits within the property basement and garden recorded natural clay and gravels sealed by 19th–20th-century garden soil and a sequence of 20th-century made ground.

33 Cross Street, N1 TQ 3182 8393 AOC (Tara Fidler) watching brief Aug–Sept 2014 Mackay & Partners LLP CXS14

A watching brief monitored groundworks, in the form of underpinning pits and excavation of a basement. The natural geology of Ballast and London Clay, rising from west to east, was overlaid with subsoil and buried topsoil, possibly an earlier garden horizon associated with the 18th–19th-century property. Modern make-up, possibly dumped as a levelling layer for the current garden, which is composed of garden soil, sealed the site. No archaeological remains were identified on site, but a red brick soakaway was recorded within the shed at the south end of the garden, which was likely to have been associated with the current property.

2–6 Northburgh Street and 32–41 Dallington Street, Islington, EC1 TQ 3192 8231 MOLA (Tony Mackinder) watching brief May 2014 Northburgh House Ltd NTB14

Engineering works in the north-east corner of the medieval monastic precinct of Charterhouse revealed natural sand and gravel capped by brown clay, which is also likely to have been natural, over much of the site. This was sealed by dumps containing clay tobacco pipe and ceramic building material of 17th/18th-century date. In one trench in the centre of the site, the dumps were covered by a silty deposit, which was cut by an 18th/19th-century brick wall on a north-east–south-west alignment; a York stone floor, probably 19th-century, sealed both the wall and the dumps. Further west, a floor of similar date composed of blue Doulton engineering bricks was recorded. Both floors may have lain within a 'Varnish, Japan and White Lead Works' shown on the 1871 OS map. No remains associated with medieval Charterhouse were found.

UK Power Networks Cable Trench, Rosebery Avenue, Skinner Street, St John Street, Clerkenwell, EC1 TQ 3121 8248 MOLA (Andy Daykin) watching brief Jan–Feb 2014 UK Power Networks RSE13

Monitoring of the cable route continued (for earlier work, see *LA* **14** Supp. 1 (2014) 23). At the junction of Rosebery Avenue and Farringdon Road, 18th–19th-century levelling deposits containing residual 17th-century pottery were sealed by demolition debris containing 17th/18th-century bricks. This material may derive from nearby buildings such as the Cold Bath (a private hydropathic establishment opened in the 1690s) or Coldbath Fields Prison (built 1788–94 as the Middlesex House of Correction), which were demolished during the 1880s. At the junction of Tysoe Street and Rosebery Avenue, early-18th-century dumped deposits were recorded, while in Skinner Street, pottery dated 1805–1815 was recovered from deposits probably relating to drainage and ground consolidation at this time. In Eyre Street Hill, no archaeological remains were found. Everywhere the archaeological deposits were badly truncated by modern services and/or overlain by modern make-up; nowhere were natural strata reached.

2, 4 and 4a Tufnell Park Road, Holloway, N7 TQ 3028 8606 MOLA (Tony Mackinder, Daniel Harrison) evaluation, watching brief Mar, Jul 2014 AC Union Ltd TFN14

Two of an initial three trenches excavated on the site of the medieval moated manor of Barnsbury revealed only truncated natural London Clay. The third, in the north-west of the site, disclosed a north–south ditch, which appeared to match a feature shown on Dent's parish map of 1805–6 and was probably part of the moat; it contained a clayey silt deposit with finds of pottery and clay tobacco pipes to suggest that it was backfilled during the 18th century. A small brick drain of late 18th–early 19th-century date was also recorded. In a subsequent watching brief, a further length of the ditch was discovered, confirming its position relative to Dent's map and also the identification of the feature as part of the Barnsbury Manor moat; here also the ditch had been backfilled during the 18th/19th century and been cut by an early 19th-century brick drain. Most subsequent features had been destroyed by modern foundations.

KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA

Holland Park School, Airlie Gardens, Campden Hill Road, Kensington, W8 TQ 2497 7984 ASE (Sarah Ritchie) evaluation, excavation Apr–July 2014 Waterman Group HND14

The geology was found to comprise Boyn Hill Gravels in the north of the site and Lynch Hill Gravels in the south; in the south-west a deposit of colluvial clay, believed to be a result of ether down-slope creep or surface wash, was recorded. This mixed superficial geology overlies London Clay. Human activity here can be traced as far back as the Mesolithic or early Neolithic, as shown by remains of flint-working. A number of enclosures or field boundaries, pits and possible structures point to extensive occupation in the late Bronze Age or early Iron Age (*c.* 800–600 BC), suggesting that this site was part of a wider late Bronze Age/early Iron Age landscape. Some later Iron Age/early Roman activity (40 BC– AD 70) was also excavated, in the form of pits thought to be for small-scale gravel quarrying. At this time enclosure ditches were laid out on new alignments, emphasising the break between the two main periods of activity on the site; a broken quern stone may have been deliberately deposited in an earlier ditch terminal. The final phase of activity was the building of Bedford Lodge and the laying-out of formal gardens in 1815. This building was extended in 1823 and again in 1836; it was entirely demolished in 1955 and the whole site surfaced with tarmac to provide a playground for Holland Park School.

Standby Generator, Kensington Palace, Kensington Gardens, W8 TQ 2597 8010 PCA (Ian Cipin) watching brief Mar–Apr 2014 Historic Royal Palaces KEN24

The digging of services trenches revealed a sequence comprising 19th-century made ground overlain by a series of contemporary garden features, including a possible edging wall from a planting bed and a path-edge with associated metalled surface. A 20th-century levelling layer overlain by topsoil sealed the site. Natural strata were not reached.

Kensington Palace Orangery Gates, W8 TQ 2583 8020 AOC (Les Capon) watching brief Nov 2014 Historic Royal Palaces KEN25

Excavation for replacement of two automatic gateposts was monitored. In one, a series of layers of stony ground indicated frequent changes to the make-up of the current access road, whilst in the second a single phase of historic path with modern surfacing was recorded.

6 Lansdowne Walk, Notting Hill, W11 TQ 2465 8045 PCA (Peter Boyer) watching brief May–June 2014 Chelsea Construction Co. Ltd LNW14

Monitoring of the excavations in the north and south areas of the site recorded natural London Clay sealed by modern made ground.

18 Lawrence Street, Chelsea, SW3 TQ 2711 7773 MOLA (Catherine Godsiffe) watching brief Dec 2014 Jonathan Dunn Architects Ltd LAW14

Natural gravels were observed beneath a modern garden soil and made ground. WC

Kensington Row – Phase 1, Warwick Road, Kensington, W14 TQ 2473 7887 MOLA (Tony Mackinder) watching brief Mar 2014 St Edward Homes Ltd KSG14

Natural sand and gravel sloped down from north-east–south-west, probably as a result of the now infilled Counter's Creek lying to the south-west of the site. This was overlain by

gravel and silt deposits, and, to the north-east, by dumped deposits and two brick walls probably all relating to the late 19th-century coal depot seen on the OS map of 1871.

Earl's Court Redevelopment Site, West Cromwell Road, Warwick Road, Lillie Road and North End Road, Earls Court Exhibition Centres, SW5 9TA TQ 2522 7821 MOLA (Graham Spurr, Azizul Karim) geoarchaeological monitoring, building recording Jul 2014, Dec 2014 – Feb 2015 EC Properties Ltd EAR14

Eight sample holes, five boreholes and two trial trenches were monitored. Possible alluvial deposits at the northern end of the site (Northern Access Road) may relate to the former course of Counter's Creek or a tributary of it, while to the south, natural brickearth and terrace gravels survived, albeit in pockets. Elsewhere, there was widespread modern truncation. At the same time, the Earl's Court Exhibition Centre, which comprised two large exhibition halls (Earl's Court One and Two), was surveyed and recorded before demolition. Earl's Court One was purpose-built as an exhibition venue in 1937, on a site associated with 19th-century fairs and show-ground entertainment, including Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show. It is a large, roughly triangular-shaped building designed by the American architect Charles Howard Crane in Art Deco style. The robust engineering methods required to support the structure directly above the underground railway tunnels, coupled with spacious entrances, huge visitor capacity and a state-of-the-art hydraulic swimming pool, were remarkably innovative at the time. Earl's Court Two was built to provide further exhibition space and was opened in 1991 by HRH Diana Princess of Wales. Situated on part of the former Lillie Bridge, it is believed to have had Europe's widest unsupported roof span.

Gordon House, Royal Hospital Chelsea, West Road, SW3 TQ 2794 7788 MOLA (Sarah Ritchie) watching brief Jan 2014, (David Saxby) evaluation June 2014 – Jan 2015, (Patrizia Pierazzo, David Sorapure) standing building recording June–Oct 2014 Candy & Candy Limited WSC14

Several important buildings were recorded in the grounds of Gordon House, prior to refurbishment. Gordon House itself comprises a central block of 1812, designed by Thomas Leverton, with west and east wings added in the 1860s and 1960s respectively. Despite modifications, the original interior layout was clearly evident, along with original plasterwork and joinery. The Orangery, built *c.* 1725 by Robert Walpole, was modified at its eastern end *c.* 1810. Survey of the main perimeter wall showed that the gate piers and a section of the eastern wall are mid-19th-century, whereas the northern wall is early-19th-century. To the west of Gordon House, a series of subterranean brick vaults were recorded before and during demolition. Overlying remains of an east–west wall, believed to belong to John Baker's glassworks of the 1670s, they were part of Walpole's development of the site after he acquired it in 1715. As originally constructed, there were three large brick vaults running north–south, with a fourth abutting to the north and running east–west; brick culverts beneath would have carried water southwards towards the Thames, and so they could have been built for the disposal of ordure, emptied from chamber pots through an opening in the roof of the north vault and flushed out by the tidal river. In a later phase three smaller brick vaults were added to the east atop mounds of garden soil containing finds of the 1720s; these mounds had been capped with a thick layer of mortar and peg tiles to support the vaults which probably were once foundations for a garden structure. Elsewhere on the site, evaluation trenching was followed by monitoring of contractors' ground-works. Natural sands and gravels were seen in most areas, except in the north where weathered London Clay was at the bottom of the sequence. To the west, the natural was overlaid by a large dump of glass-working waste from the afore-mentioned works of John Baker. To the north was a garden terrace, probably of Walpole's time, retained by an east–west brick wall that returned northwards at one end to form a corner; also in this general area were the walls of the 18th-century Whitsters' (laundresses') house and one wall of a pavilion. To the east of the complex of vaults, and on the same alignment, cellar walls were recorded which could be part of a garden grotto.

KINGSTON

Green Hollow (south), Coombe Hill Road, KT2 TQ 2124 7030 PCA (Aidan Turner) watching brief Mar 2014 Q Developments Ltd GHO14

During monitoring of ground contractors' works, natural sand and gravels sealed by brickearth were recorded, in turn overlain by modern topsoil. Towards the west of the site the truncated remains of a palaeochannel were observed cutting into the natural.

Kingston Gas Holders, Kingsgate Road, Kingston-upon-Thames, KT2 TQ 1814 6975 MOLA (David Sorapure) standing building survey Jan 2014 Berkley First KGN14

Three gas holders were recorded prior to demolition, two further holders and most of the ancillary buildings having already been demolished some 20 years ago. One gas holder had been constructed by Samuel Cutler & Sons of London between 1880 and 1886, the second by J Dempster & Co. of Manchester in 1925, and the third by Westwood & Wright of Birmingham in 1957. The facility was established for the storage of coal gas during the 19th century, originally by the Kingston-upon-Thames Gas Company and, from 1936, by the Wandsworth and District Gas Company. WC

Kingston Plaza, 1–11 Station Road, 180–190 London Road, 7–13 Coombe Road, Kingston-Upon-Thames, KT2 TQ 1913 6956 PCA (Richard Humphrey) evaluation July 2014 CgMs Consulting on behalf of Kingston Plaza LLP STK14

Four evaluation trenches revealed natural sandy gravels with clay lenses sealed by natural brickearth, in turn overlaid by redeposited brickearth, which could represent post-medieval agricultural activity. Towards the east of the site, a west-south-west–east-south-east aligned 17th–18th-century boundary ditch cut the deposits, whilst the remains of 19th- to 20th-century brick structures were exposed in the south-east.

LAMBETH

Hampton House, 20–21 Albert Embankment, SE1 TQ 3047 7856 MOLA (Tony Mackinder) watching brief May 2014 St James Homes Ltd HHX10

Following work in 2012 (*LA* **13**, Supp. 3 (2013) 108), a watching brief was undertaken. The earliest feature was a red-brick wall which probably formed part of the 18th-century Randall and Suter starch works, but most of the remains were of the Henry Doulton Terracotta Works, which were established here *c.* 1876–7. These included the remains of an engine shed, which was probably related to a nearby well, an oven and remains of walls that formed part of the showroom. A number of terracotta fragments were recovered, which may derive from the showroom, demolished in the 1950s. Nowhere were natural strata reached.

34–36 Bedford Road, Clapham, SW4 TQ 3000 7557 PCA (Neil Hawkins) evaluation Aug 2014 CgMs Consulting on behalf of Marbank Construction BFD14

Two trial trenches recorded natural clay sealed by modern made ground.

MHT House (former), Crescent Lane, SW4 TQ 2959 7496 ASE (Paulo Clemente) watching brief CNT15

A substantial deposit of made ground covering the natural was encountered around the building during monitoring of groundworks associated with geoenvironmental soil testing. There may have been a pond at the east of the area, to the south of the building.

The Great Hall, Lambeth Palace, SE1 TQ 3059 7905 CAMBARCH (Kevin Blockley) trial trenching, evaluation, standing structure recording Aug–Dec 2014 The Church Commissioners LMP14

Three 1m-square trial trenches were excavated in the Great Hall and five phases of activity identified: medieval deposits including a stone foundation for the screens passage, a rubbish pit dated to 1642–1650, the sleeper walls, recorded in the watching brief during ground works, which related to restoration of the hall by Edward Blore in 1829–33; the 1948–9 concrete floor laid by Seeley and Paget; and the under-floor heating installed in 1980 by Norman Riley. Recording of the timber frame of the 1660s Great Hall roof and lantern show that much of the original frame survives, with a high level of detail visible including Archbishop

Juxon's coats of arms.

Thrale Almshouses, 27 Polworth Road, Streatham, SW16 TQ 3029 7118 PCA (Ian Cipin, Ireneo Grosso, Richard Humphrey) watching brief Apr–May 2014 Quinn London Ltd POL14

The monitoring of the excavation of a series of foundation trenches recorded modern made ground. Natural strata were not reached.

Vauxhall Cross, SW8 TQ 3027 7787 QUEST (Rob Batchelor) geoarchaeological evaluation Aug 2014 RPS Planning and Development VXX14

Four geotechnical cable percussion boreholes and seven window samples revealed made ground overlying and likely truncating Kempton Park Gravels over London Clay.

Wandsworth Street and Pascal Street Junction (land at), Nine Elms, SW8 TQ 3003 7747 PCA (James Langthorne) watching brief Apr–July 2014 CgMs Consulting WWT14

The monitoring of ground reduction on the western portion of the site recorded natural sand and gravels overlain by a sequence of peat and alluvium. Modern made ground sealed the site.

111 Westminster Bridge Road, SE1 TQ 3103 7946 PCA (Paw Jorgensen) watching brief Nov 2014 CgMs Limited on behalf of McAleer & Rushe Contracts UK Ltd WSM14

The monitoring of obstruction removal works in the north-east and south-west of the site recorded natural sand and gravels sealed by 20th-century concrete overlain by modern made ground.

LEWISHAM

Faircharm Trading Estate, 8–12 Creekside, Deptford, SE8 TQ 3750 7720 QUEST (Dan Young) geoarchaeological evaluation June 2014 CgMs Consulting FCM14

Findings from four geoarchaeological boreholes and other records showed variable thicknesses of silty clay alluvium, overlying a gravel surface across the site. In some places, no alluvium is recorded and made ground directly overlies the gravel. Significantly, no peat horizons were present in the alluvium.

Rushey Green Primary School, Culverly Road, SE6 TQ 3784 7334 WA (Jake Warrender, Mark Williams) evaluation Feb–Mar 2014 Bailey Partnership RGS14

Natural yellow-brown sandy clay was revealed intact in a four-trench evaluation, directly overlain by deposits of made ground probably associated with construction of Rushey Green Primary School. Middle Bronze Age occupation was demonstrated by two large postholes containing burnt and worked flint, fired clay and pottery, whilst a shallow sub-rectangular pit-like feature contained a few sherds of Romano-British pottery. Further postholes and another pit, though not dated, are thought to have been associated with the Romano-British activity.

Faircharm Creative Quarter, SE8 TQ 3758 7724 ASE (Guy Hopkinson) historic building recording Aug 2014 CgMs Consulting Ltd FCQ14

Three buildings, A, B and C, are arranged over the site: Building A in the southern corner comprises two parts built in two stages, the older part formed of three conjoined warehouses; Building B is located in the north-eastern corner; and Building C, two storeys and with pitched roof, is formed of three conjoined warehouses and occupies the north-western corner of the site. Buildings A and C are utilitarian in character and are stylistically typical of mid–late 20th-century light industrial buildings constructed during post-war industrial regeneration of the area. Cartographic evidence suggests that Buildings A and C were constructed between 1949 and 1955, while B was constructed between 1967 and 1974.

Grinstead Road (land at), Deptford, SE8 TQ 3616 7800 ASE (Pip Stephenson) watching brief Aug 2014 CgMs Consulting Ltd GRI14

Nine test pits were observed during recording of geotechnical investigations. A hydrocarbon-contaminated peat horizon was identified over a limited area to the south of the site, while uncontaminated sand and gravel deposits were identified to the north, with peat at around 2.4 to 3.9m below ground level. There was no evidence of prehistoric activity. Thick alluvial deposits pre-dating the modern building were difficult to observe owing to severe contamination. Nineteenth to 20th-century industrial buildings, with stock-brick and breeze-block-tiled rooms, were identified in the south-east and the north.

Convoys Wharf, Prince Street, London SE8 TQ 3700 7820 MOLA (Kasia Olchowska) watching brief Oct–Nov 2014 Hutchison Whampoa CVF10

Geotechnical test pits, boreholes and other groundworks were monitored, mostly in the narrow strip between the river wall and the north-eastern edges of the 2011–12 excavation areas (*LA* **13** supp. 2 (2012) 68; **13** supp. 3 (2013) 110). Only in one location was possibly natural alluvial clay recorded, and nowhere were any prehistoric, Roman or medieval features discovered. Reworked natural clay mixed with brick fragments, chalk and gravel was most often the earliest deposit observed; its exact date is impossible to determine, but it should probably be ascribed to the dockyard period, between the 16th and 19th centuries. Most interventions revealed further evidence for the dense, well-documented infrastructure of the Royal Dockyard. Structural features included brick and concrete wall foundations, and perhaps crane bases, mostly 19th-century, though some maybe late-18th-century; a stone structure in the south-eastern corner of the site, which could be part of the entrance to the Stern Dock indicated on the 1968 OS map; in the east of the site, a possible continuation of the slipway wall (Slipway No. 5) previously exposed during the excavations; and, surviving *in situ* in three locations along the river wall, structural timbers worked in the same fashion as many others previously recorded in the dockyard. At the same time, test-pits were monitored inside and outside the Grade 2-Listed Olympia building, a cast-iron structure of 1844 that was originally erected as a cover for Slipways Nos 2 and 3; these exposed subterranean elements such as concrete and stone foundation pads for the internal columns, and the stepped wall foundation on a concrete base of the western wall. Elsewhere, the lower levels of the river wall were recorded, along with a wall foundation in the vicinity of the Olympia building that might be a remnant of an early-20th-century warehouse.

29 Tanners Hill, Deptford, SE8 TQ 3716 7687 PCA (Adam Garwood) historic building recording Oct 2014 Louis Constanti TAN14

Level 2 recording of the Grade II-Listed former laundrette was undertaken prior to its alteration and conversion back to residential use. The building forms part of a terrace of Grade II listed 17th–18th-century cottages. The survey confirmed that Nos. 27 to 31 were a single build dating to *c.* 1728 and that No. 29 was built to a single-cell plan, with a party wall back to back fireplace, and timber winder stairs to the rear of the stack. It retained its original fireplace and hearth, together with its primary braced upper register and mid-rail along the original rear elevation. Observations also recorded evidence of a late-18th–early 19th-century lean-to extension added to the rear of the cottage and to the adjacent No. 31. The building became a cafe in the 1950s and 60s, and was then converted into a laundrette.

MERTON

1–2 Abbey Road, Wimbledon, SW19 TQ 2621 7007 MOLA (David Saxby) evaluation Feb 2014 Peter Stern on behalf of Five Corners Ltd ABE14

The site was originally on land known as 'Nelson's Fields', as it once belonged to Merton Place, a large house bought by Lady Hamilton for Horatio Nelson in 1801. The association with Nelson is perpetuated in the names of local streets and buildings, including the Nelson Arms public house which stands nearby. Two evaluation trenches revealed natural sand and gravel, truncated by two undated ditches or bedding trenches and a small pit. An overlying silty clay layer, which produced a stoneware bottle of the 1820s, was sealed by re-deposited clay probably associated with early 19th-century landscaping works. This deposit was cut by a brick well or soakaway containing pottery and clay tobacco pipe also of the 1820s. All these remains therefore post-date Nelson's sojourn in Merton Place.

101 Christchurch Road, Colliers Wood, SW19 TQ 2675 6984 PCA (Paw Jorgensen) evaluation Jan 2014 G&O Securities Ltd CSC14

Three trenches and two test pits reached natural gravels sealed by a sequence of alluvial deposits, in turn cut by a series of medieval and post-medieval features. The earliest features dated to the 13th century and were interpreted as evidence for the

outer precinct wall of the Merton Priory. These consisted of three large pits, filled by a mixture of compacted sand, gravel and crushed Reigate stone, and a north–south linear cut housing a mortared flint foundation. The pits were on the same alignment as the foundation and it appears that they were used as a way of trying to prevent subsidence of the wall. A layer of 17th–18th-century re-deposited alluvium sealed most of the features and natural. To the west of the medieval wall, the foundation cut for a 17th–18th-century chalk and flint wall in alignment with the earlier wall and partially truncating it, cut this alluvium. A metal slag and gravel surface overlay the re-deposited alluvium and was sealed by a metalled gravel surface, in turn sealed by a thick chalk surface. All the layers appear to date to the 17th–18th century. A large contemporary pit truncated both the surfaces and walls' south end, with two postholes cutting through its fill. The south portion of the post-medieval wall appears to have been repaired or altered using unfrogged red bricks and roughly dressed cobble-sized flint. A series of 19th–20th-century features, including a brick built drain and a series of pits and stakeholes, truncated the earlier structures, deposits and surfaces across the site.

101 Christchurch Road, Colliers Wood, SW19 TQ 2675 6984 CA (Geoff Potter) investigation May 2014 Urbanpoint Property Management Ltd CSC14

An evaluation conducted by PCA Ltd (*see above*) had established the site was crossed by footings of a substantial stone wall, apparently part of the outer precinct wall of Merton Priory, and this further investigation took place in the location of a proposed lift pit. A flint and chalk wall base 2.8m long was exposed, heavily truncated but originally up to 0.8m thick, under which was a gravel foundation pad *c.* 1.5m by 1.2m in plan and 1.0m deep, with the edge of a second pad 1.5m to the north. There may have been a continuous line of these pads, each separated from the next by a shallow stone footing. Two pieces of peg tile were recovered from the wall, possibly dating to the 13th century. The most likely period for construction is mid-1220s to *c.* 1300, based on archaeological and historical evidence for Merton Priory itself.

Merton Priory grade II listed wall, Merantun Way, Colliers Wood, SW19 TQ 2664 7005 MOLA (James Wright) standing building recording May–June 2014 The National Trust MTR14

A Level 3 survey was carried out prior to conservation work. The wall, a sinuous length of flint, ashlar, brick and tile with 10 returns, stands to the west of the River Pickle and during the medieval period served as the north-eastern boundary of Merton Priory. It stands to a height of between 1.30m and 2.55m above modern ground level, is 204m long, and contains several pieces of re-used moulded masonry from the monastic buildings. During the late 18th century it was reused as a boundary wall, initially for Fenning, Halfhide & Co printworks and, between 1881 and 1940, for Morris & Co.

Proposed new mosque, 54 Merton High Street, Colliers Wood, SW19 TQ 2644 7016 AS (Zbigniew Pozorski) evaluation Darul Amaan Mosque July 2014 MTN14

The site is located within an Archaeological Priority Zone which demarcates the extent of Merton Palace built around 1700 and possibly located on the site of an earlier, medieval moated structure. Numerous prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval remains have been found in the vicinity. Merton High Street follows the course of the Roman Stane Street which would also have been used by medieval kings travelling with their court. In the northern part of the site, natural mid-yellow compact clay, with patches of grey silt, was covered by modern made ground and demolition material (sand, concrete and ceramic building material rubble), and may be buried topsoil. No archaeological features were present. To the south, a large ditch or pit containing a clay pipe stem fragment and a brick-constructed drain, probably 20th-century, were found. There the natural was overlain by friable sandy silt and also covered by modern made ground.

64 Murray Road, Wimbledon, SW19 TQ 2378 7084 MOLA (Sam Pfizenmaier) watching brief May 2014 Jon Steer MUR14

Truncated natural sands and gravels were observed sloping down gently from north to south, beneath 20th-century made ground. No archaeological remains survived.

NEWHAM

213–217 Barking Road, Canning Town, E16 TQ 3993 8197 TVAS (David Platt) evaluation Feb–March 2014 Major Housing Association BRK14

No finds or features of archaeological interest were revealed. The western side of the site was truncated by cellars which extended well into the natural geology (alluvium over sand and gravel).

75 Berwick Road, Canning Town, E16 TQ 4109 8114 PCA (James Langthorne) watching brief Oct 2014 Keepmoat BWK14

Four boreholes revealed Late Devensian Gravel overlain by Holocene Alluvium containing peat, capped by made ground.

Broadway Chambers, 2 Broadway, Stratford, E15 TQ 3876 8424 PCA (Shane Maher) evaluation, excavation, watching brief July–Sept 2014 CgMs Consulting on behalf of Telford Homes BDY14

Boreholes, evaluation trenches and an open-area excavation showed that natural clay, silt and sand, part of the Lambeth Group, were overlain by Hackney Gravels. To the west were a series of Mesolithic–early Neolithic postholes arranged in sub-rectangular and square patterns suggesting the presence of three different structures: two of them hut-like structures, the third an open-ended enclosure. Towards the east and south a series of Bronze Age–Iron Age features cut the natural. These included pits, a curvilinear ditch, possibly part of an enclosure, and a boundary ditch running roughly north–south through the central area of the site. A row of postholes aligned north–south cut into the infilling of the ditch, suggesting that the boundary was later marked with a fence rather than a ditch; in the middle of the site a Roman pit truncated the ditch's east side. Medieval was the period most strongly represented, with many recorded features, all cutting into natural deposits. In the south-east shallow beam-slots and postholes suggest a large building or structure, whilst in the middle of the site the remains of a clay and timber structure were uncovered. Evidence for at least two more posthole structures were excavated to the south and east, while other pits, postholes and ditches were recorded elsewhere. The north of the site was dominated by a boundary or drainage ditch oriented roughly east–west and by a gravel path or road on the same alignment, slightly to its north. The ditch was re-cut and revetted during the post-medieval period and appears to have fallen out of use sometime before the mid-18th century, when a storage pit lined with a timber barrel was inserted into the re-cut backfill. The gravel path continued in use throughout this period, the only alteration being the insertion of a north–south timber-lined drain. During the 19th century the boundary persisted, with a brick wall replacing the earlier ditch; to the north of it an arched brick and tile sewer was recorded on a similar alignment, along with a cesspit. In the south-west, the excavated features seem consistent with 18th-century cartographic evidence, which shows that this part of the site has been turned into formal gardens; they included a timber-and-clay lined pit, a clay-lined pit and postholes. Also in the south of the site two joined segments of a bored timber water pipe of 19th-century date were discovered.

Caxton Street North, E16 TQ 3970 8100 QUEST (Dan Young) geoarchaeological evaluation May–June 2014 CgMs Consulting CSN14

A sequence of River Terrace Gravels was recorded during geoarchaeological investigation, overlain by Holocene alluvium (including peat) capped by made ground. The surface of the River Terrace Gravels (the Lea Valley Gravel) and the elevation of the peat were consistent with that recorded on sites immediately to the north and north-east. Laboratory-based assessment has demonstrated that the Peat is consistent both in elevation and age (late Neolithic) with that recorded at the nearby Tarling Road and St Luke's Square sites. Although in terms of general environmental conditions the palaeobotanical record shows similarities with these two sites, the sequence post-dates the early Neolithic elm decline, and no evidence for human activity was recorded. Waterlogged seed preservation was poor, and preservation of the pollen remains is significantly poorer than at the Tarling Road and St Luke's Square sites.

Crossrail: North Woolwich Portal, Fernhill Street, Albert Road, Factory Road, E16 TQ

4270 8000 MOLA (David Sorapure, Rachel English, Serena Ranieri, Daniel Harrison, Jason Stewart) standing building recording, watching brief and evaluation Aug 2011 – Mar 2014 Crossrail Ltd XSV11

A late 19th-century railway footbridge, identified as Henley's Footbridge, was built between the site of Henley's Electric Cable works and Fernhill Street. The structure was probably assembled on site, being entirely riveted with the exception of the brackets for the timber steps. It was supported on twelve ornate Tuscan-style cast iron columns. The footbridge was dismantled after recording and re-assembled at the Whitwell and Reepham Heritage Railway in Norfolk. A general watching brief on utilities' diversions centred on Albert Road and Factory Road revealed alluvial deposits and peat beneath modern made ground. No archaeological remains were found within the alluvial deposits, although some fragments of unworked wood were recorded. A subsequent evaluation and watching brief exposed Pleistocene Thames gravels beneath an alluvial sequence, suggesting the presence of a meandering river of possible early Holocene date, formed from interconnecting channels interspersed with higher sand and gravel bars. A sandy island was revealed close to the western side of the portal, gently sloping down to the east. Two large Mesolithic flint assemblages were recovered from there, including broken burnt flints associated with a possible cooking pit. The size and irregularity of many of the flakes suggests that this area was used primarily for testing, quartering and dressing of river cobbles which were subsequently carried elsewhere for further reduction and the production of tools. Although no evidence of timber structures such as platforms or causeways were found, both scatters are likely to represent the remains of short-stay events by mobile human groups exploiting the valley floor. By the time of the Mesolithic/Neolithic transition, the sand and gravel bars were overlain by wood peat before rising sea levels in the Roman or later period inundated the area and formed the estuarine floodplain that existed until the development of the site in the 19th century. Modern overburden completed the sequence.

Rawalpindi House, 81 Hermit Road, Victoria Dock, E16 TQ 3968 8204 PCA (Ireneo Grosso) evaluation, excavation Feb–June 2014 Hill Partnerships HER14

The investigations comprised five evaluation trenches, six test pits and two excavation areas located on the south side of the site. The natural was seen to consist of a sequence of peat layers separated by alluvial layers with two possible north–south oriented palaeochannels cutting through them on the east and west sides of the site. Results from radiocarbon dating of the upper peat layer in the north-east of the site dated it to the late Neolithic and Bronze Age, whilst pollen assessment determined that the area was a semi-terrestrial and open floodplain environment dominated by grasses. Evidence of anthropogenic impact was indicated by the presence of cereal pollen and herbs such as ribwort plantain, charlock and goosefoot, while micro-charcoal values present throughout the deposit suggest possible deliberate burning. The upper peat layer in the south-west of the site was also radiocarbon dated and the dates obtained ranged from AD 1450 to 1640. Evidence for a 17th-century timber structure was recorded in the south of the site alongside the margin of the west palaeochannel. It represented a trackway, raft or platform built using brushwood placed on a north–south orientation and anchored by a series of stakes. The structure was sealed by a deposit of clay which may suggest that another use for it could have been as a timber base to anchor the overlying clay body forming a bank which would have served as a flood defence feature. In the same area were a number of north–south and east–west oriented 19th–20th-century rectangular features cutting into the natural deposits, and in places truncating the timber structure; these are interpreted as a soakaway drainage system. To the south-east a 19th–20th-century north–south drainage ditch with associated postholes was recorded along with another contemporary and parallel boundary ditch and a series of postholes, thought to represent garden activity associated with the terraced houses that occupied the site in the 19th century.

Chobham Farm, Leyton Road, Stratford, E15 TQ 3853 8518 PCA (James Langthorne) evaluation Mar–Apr 2014 Hill Partnerships on behalf of East Thames Group CHO14

The excavation of five evaluation trenches recorded natural silty clay and gravels cut by late post-medieval masonry and garden features, including wall foundations, pits and postholes, considered to be remnants of the 19th- and 20th-century residences that once stood on the site. Modern levelling layers capped by tarmac sealed the site.

Royal Wharf, North Woolwich Road, E16 TQ 4084 7989 PCA (Adam Garwood) historic building recording May 2014 CgMs Consulting RWF14

A low-level photographic record was completed prior to the demolition of the structural remains of the late 19th-century Crescent Wharf Chemical Works production building, which had been retained and integrated into the present warehouse building. A significant section of the west flank wall of the modern building incorporated part of the original 19th-century walls. A small section of wall, now outside the warehouse to the south, also dated to the 19th century and retained evidence of the original structure in the form of a series of brick arches and a former kiln or furnace openings. A central roadway, constructed of granite setts, and a large early- to mid-20th-century production/warehouse building located in the south-west corner of the site were also recorded.

Royal Wharf, North Woolwich Road, E16 TQ 4085 7990 QUEST (Rob Batchelor) geoarchaeological evaluation Aug–Sept 2014 CgMs Consulting Ltd RWH14

Findings from four geoarchaeological boreholes were combined with nearly 340 other records from the site and surroundings to produce a comprehensive deposit model. A Shepperton Gravel surface was found to drop away steeply at the south of the site, towards the River Thames. Alluvium and peat overlay the Shepperton Gravel; the peat had an uneven distribution across the site.

25 Pearl Close, Beckton, E6 TQ 4310 8135 ASE (Greg Priestley-Bell, Kristina Krawiec, Liz Chambers) evaluation June 2014 CgMs Consulting Ltd PRL14

Work comprised the excavation of two evaluation trenches and the recovery of environmental sequences for assessment. An underlying peat deposit was identified that had the potential to provide important palaeoenvironmental information. The peat directly overlay the river terrace sands and was extremely dry and woody. In one of the trenches this peat deposit was formed around the roots of a coniferous tree and was then overlain by thinly laminated silts and sands. The site has provided a record of peat accumulation spanning at least the Late Bronze Age to the Middle Iron Age, with the possibility that peat deposits in one of the trenches may have formed even earlier. This was overlain by a silt clay alluvium with a low organic content, likely to be Roman or later, to be confirmed through comparison with other records from the Thames. The presence of yew growing within the floodplain wetland during the Early Bronze Age may push the chronology of this phenomenon, which has no modern parallels, later than previously thought.

Bulk Supply Point, Pudding Mill Lane, E15 TQ 3767 8327 MOLA (Virgil Yendell) watching brief Sept–Oct 2014 National Grid PDN14

Three boreholes and seven trial pits revealed natural geology in the form of Shepperton or Lea Valley Gravel. The very edge of a gravel island appeared to be located in the north or north-east, dropping off into former channels of the river Lea. Low-lying organic deposits were identified to the south, and an alder tree trunk was recovered from the base of the sequence in the south-west, alongside the present course of the river. There was then a variable thickness of alluvium overlain by Victorian and/or Edwardian made ground. In the western corner of the site a Staffordshire blue brick surface, possibly related to a former river wall was recorded; and, in the centre of the site, a cobbled surface with narrow-gauge rail lines running through it on an east to west orientation, along with a buried storage tank. These features all probably belonged to a 19th-century lamp or soap works that is known to have stood here.

Manor Primary School, Richardson Road, E15 TQ 3919 8329 CA (Geoff Potter) evaluation Feb 2014 Newham Borough Council MRP14

The eastern side and approximate north-

west–south-east line of a channel was revealed, cut into and overlying natural River Terrace gravel, in the lower part of a trial trench. This watercourse, recorded in the mid-19th century but of probable monastic origin, marked the extent of the Outer Court of the medieval Abbey of Stratford Langthorne to the north-west. A slot of around 3.5m was dug through the predominantly dark silty fills. Finds from the channel including English stoneware, transfer-printed whiteware and post-medieval redware, were, however, dated to the mid-19th century, much evidence of its medieval origins having been removed by clearing and re-cutting in the 1800s. This may have been a regular practice in order to maintain drainage; before the late 19th century, the land appears to have been low-lying. A pipkin handle, from the upper made ground, and peg tile fragments, in the mid-19th-century channel fills, were of medieval date. Late 19th-century made ground sealed the upper channel fill and post-medieval pit, perhaps in preparation for construction of the school on the site in the mid-1890s.

Atherton Leisure Centre, 189 Romford Road, E15 TQ 3982 8482 MOLA (Ken Pitt) evaluation Dec 2014 Mulalley ATL14

Truncated natural sands and gravels were found beneath modern foundations.

Royal Albert Basin, Beckton, E16 TQ 4430 8079 MOLA (Virgil Yendell) geoarchaeological evaluation Feb–Apr 2014 Mulalley RAL14

Six boreholes generated complete sequences of the Holocene floodplain deposits, illustrating landscape change from the Pleistocene through to the last century. Seven facies were identified in all: Pleistocene floodplain gravels at the base; fluvial sands and silts; vegetated to eroded channel margins; a return to fluvial / foreshore deposits; a thin, possibly late prehistoric, peaty soil; historic alluvium; and, finally, modern made ground. Because of its generally poor state of preservation, the pollen and associated organic detritus provided little reliable additional information about the local environment, save that it was subject to frequent episodes of flooding and erosion, particularly toward the base of the profile; these may have been caused by a relict channel of the Thames, by a Thames tributary or by flooding from the Thames itself.

2–12 Stratford High Street, E15 TQ 3790 8313 AOC (Catherine Edwards) evaluation Aug–Sept 2014 Galliard Homes SHI14

Natural sand and gravel, overlaid by alluvium or peat, and then later alluvium and/or made ground was revealed in two machine-excavated trenches and geoarchaeological boreholes. Brick structures and pits dating to the 16th–18th centuries cut into these deposits, and timber posts and planks associated with a waterside revetment were present. Seventeenth to 18th-century pits and ditches, and modern brick footings associated with industrial activity, were also identified.

Strand East, Sugar House Lane, Stratford, E15 TQ 3819 8313 ASE (Kristina Krawiec) geoarchaeological survey July 2014 CgMs Consulting Ltd SUG14

A borehole survey was carried out, but contamination made the recovery of suitable samples problematic and only a single uncontaminated core was retained. The preservation of deposits across the site was extremely variable but in the main comprised organic silt and higher energy sandy-shelly deposits. The former course of the Three Mills Back River was also identified and found to be backfilled with a mixture of contaminated industrial material and a large block of chalk. The organic silts across the rest of the site may represent floodplain and channel infill deposits.

The Pump House, Tidal Basin Road, Royal Docks, Silvertown, E16 TQ 4001 8080 PCA (Guy Seddon) watching brief Dec 2014 CgMs Consulting Ltd on behalf of C J O'Shea Group TDB14

The monitoring of the excavation of twelve test pits recorded a layer of early–mid-20th century clinker sealed by modern made ground and topsoil. Natural strata were not reached.

Crossrail: Plumstead Depot Worksites West and East, White Hart Road TQ 4526 7907 MOLA (Jason Stewart) geoarchaeological evaluation Apr 2014 Crossrail Ltd XSW11

Three geoarchaeological boreholes were drilled at the Plumstead depot site. The window samples tested the alluvial sequence above the Shepperton Pleistocene gravels. A variable sequence was recorded across the site. The sequence within the window samples on the site shows gravels and sands overlain by clays and sands then peats and sealed by alluvial clays. The elevation of the surface of the Pleistocene/Early Holocene confirms the previous deposit model of a series of braided river channels within a low lying area of the floodplain and separated or fringed by channel bars to later wetlands. The northern, eastern and western extent of the channel has been refined by the variously sourced borehole and trench data. The channel is still estimated to be more than 200m wide and up *c.* 3m deep. This feature formed a major part of the floodplain landscape from the Early Holocene, and probably became a major route of drainage and transport. It is possible that the channel forms an abandoned arm of a former course of the Great Breach Dyke, which existed from the Early Holocene into the Bronze Age period.

REDBRIDGE

226–244 High Road, Ilford, IG1 TQ 4414 8657 MOLA (Portia Askew) watching brief Oct 2014 Cranbrook Leisure and Landmark Housing HIG14

A contractors' trench revealed natural orange gravelly clay overlain by mid-brown-orange subsoil and then topsoil. No archaeological features were observed.

Crossrail: Ilford Depot, Ley Street, Ilford, Essex, IG1 TQ 4428 8687 OA/Ramboll UK (Gary Evans) watching brief Dec 2013 – date Crossrail Ltd XTL13

Recognising that the site had been the source of a number of important 19th-century discoveries of Pleistocene faunal remains, a watching brief was maintained during ground reduction works and the excavation of service trenches and pile caps at Ilford Depot. A number of archaeological trial pits were also excavated in areas where it was thought possible that brickearth (Ilford Silt Member) might survive. Whilst no further remains were identified, the work provided the opportunity to improve the characterisation of the local geology. Further test-pitting work is intended. Other works included the recording of 20th-century railway maintenance structures earmarked for demolition. WC

35 St Mary's Avenue, Wanstead, E11 TQ 4067 8796 WEAG (Andrew Madeley) excavation, evaluation May–Oct 2014 SMW14

Further to work here in 2013 looking for traces of a Roman road that is known to be in the local area, excavation of a mound to remove broken concrete and soil in the garden of this house revealed concrete walls making up a room of 2.5m by 3.5m with steps down from ground level. Believed to be the lower level of a two-storey Second World War aid-raid shelter, finds included metal oil drums, light fittings, enamelled bowls, the bases of a door and door frames, and partially rotted timbers that may have been parts of three beds. The room had a raised wooden floor, with drainage underneath towards a sump at the bottom of the steps.

Wanstead Park, Wanstead, E11 TQ 4155 8811 CA (Geoff Potter) evaluation Apr 2014 City of London Corporation WSP14

A disused brick culvert between the River Roding and the northern end of the Ornamental Waters in Wanstead Park was exposed during groundworks. The culvert is evidently contemporary with a major re-routing of the Roding in the 1760s or 1770s to create a managed flow into the Ornamental Waters. Prior to this the river flowed directly through the Waters, but a new canal-like course was cut to the east that still exists today, the former course blocked by an earth bank through which the culvert passes. A dam on the river would have maintained an adequate head of water, while a valve regulated the flow. A cast iron valve (a replacement and not original) remains at the south end, but the dam, shown on maps between 1813 and 1864, has since disappeared leaving the river level now well below that of the culvert. The recorded length is *c.* 4.9m (including valve), with internal dimensions at the northern end of 0.65m to 0.75m, reducing to 0.53m in the valve. The culvert had several phases of construction. The lower brickwork appears to form a single build, combining yellow stocks across the base with red brick for the sides. The entire upper section had been rebuilt in yellow stock brick with a darker,

coarser lime mortar, almost certainly 19th-century, and possibly contemporary with the iron valve.

RICHMOND-UPON-THAMES

27 The Terrace, Barnes, SW13 TQ 2132 7615 OAS (Gerry Thacker) evaluation Feb 2014 A&A Architects on behalf of Mr Rob Pulford TER14

The trench was excavated to the top of the natural gravels, and revealed only topsoil and a layer of alluvium.

Wentworth House, The Green, Richmond, TW9 TQ 1755 7499 SH (Tom Wilson) watching brief May–Jun 2014 Mr and Mrs Bellamy WNT14

Works did not go beneath modern strata except at the rear (south-west) of the garden, where machine-excavation of an oval pit and a wall foundation trench were monitored. A mixed dump of material was observed, which contained one medieval pottery fragment, a very small quantity of residual medieval ceramic building material and 18th–20th-century building material. No natural, drift geological deposits were observed.

The Morelands and Riverdale Buildings, Lower Sunbury Road, Hampton, TW12 TQ 1369 6946 MOLA (Azizul Karim) standing structure survey June 2014 Blackbottle Ltd LWS14

A survey was carried out of the Morelands and Riverdale buildings, two large redundant structures belonging to the 19th-century waterworks. Following cholera outbreaks in the mid-19th century water companies were compelled by the 1852 Metropolitan Water Act only to draw water from the Thames above Teddington Lock rather than from the more polluted areas downstream. Initial construction of the waterworks at Hampton started in 1853 but these early buildings were not within the survey area. The Morelands Building was constructed in 1866–7 as a water pumping station to a design by Joseph Quick, later being improved and completed by James Restler in the 1880s to accommodate his more powerful pumping engines. Two engine houses stand either side of a centrally placed boiler house in the classic arrangement of Victorian pumping stations. The western Engine House was still used until recently by Thames Water as a pumping station, but Beam House to the east was converted into offices during the 1950s. The Riverdale buildings were constructed in 1895–1900 to house and operate Restler's new improved engines. The entire Riverdale site comprises two connected wings. Although the original coal powered engines were replaced with diesel and later electric engines, the building remained in use as a pumping station until the 1950s. WC

123 Mortlake High Street ('The Limes'), SW14 TQ 2113 7605 SCAU (Nigel Randall, Nowal Shaikhley) watching brief, standing structure recording Oct–Nov 2014 Hollyhedge Ltd MHS14

Monitoring during redevelopment and refurbishment work showed the foundations of brick-built structures below the 20th-century western extension of the building, despite extensive research failing to reveal documentary evidence of an earlier building on the site. Excavation for a light well immediately to the south of the building revealed considerable made ground that had accumulated or been deposited both before and after the main 18th-century building was constructed. Internal alterations revealed a substantial fireplace within the basement, suggesting that the room had been the main kitchen serving the house.

New Propagation Glasshouse, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, TW9 TQ 1834 7733 CA (James Aaronson) watching brief Apr 2014 Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew RBK14

Observations during a watching brief confirmed the presence of a 17th-century brick wall, identified in an earlier investigation in 2010, within 0.3m of the ground surface, and that it survived in a relatively good condition perhaps to considerable depth. The majority of the site was devoid of archaeologically significant deposits: the presence of made ground is not exceptional given the level of modern development within the immediate vicinity The natural clay-silt was observed from 0.3m below ground level, with no obvious signs of earlier soil horizons or profiles, suggesting 'scalping' prior to creation of the present ground surface.

Kew Pagoda, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, TW9 TQ 1847 7607 PCA (Charlotte Matthews and Alexis Haslam) historic building recording, evaluation Mar 2014 Historic Royal Palaces KEWP14

A trench excavated on the south side of the Pagoda recorded redeposited natural sand abutting the brick footing of the building, interpreted as the possible backfill of the original 18th-century construction cut. An oval posthole, probably for a scaffold post used in construction, with packing of chalk rubble cut through the backfill. A layer of subsoil sealed the deposit and feature and was probably associated with the earlier ground surface surrounding the Pagoda. A sequence of 20th-century make-up deposits sealed the subsoil and was in turn overlain by tarmac and a modern metalled surface. The dragon decoration fixings were recorded during work on the roof's hips.

Garages, Sheridan Road, Ham, TW10 TQ 1713 7210 AS (Andrew Newton) archaeological observation & recording SRH14

The site lies within an Archaeological Priority Zone of Ham Fields, noted as an area of extensive prehistoric evidence, principally flint artefacts. However, no archaeological features or finds were revealed and no indication of any previous development of the site was identified except modern (20th-century) drainage. Little evidence of significant previous truncation appeared to have taken place, other than from the previous garage blocks, and no residual finds were recovered.

Richmond Golf Club, Sudbrook Lane, Petersham, TW10 TQ 1847 7235 PCA (Maria Buczak) watching brief Jan 2014 Gilmore Hankey Kirke Limited on behalf of Richmond Golf Club RGC14

Monitoring of the excavation of an irrigation tank base, and of foundations for a row of timber open-fronted golf driving practice bays recorded 16th–19th-century subsoil sealed by modern topsoil. In the south-east corner of the site part of an 18th–19th-century ditch and the terminus of another ditch, both on a north-east–south-west alignment, were revealed below the subsoil. Natural strata were not reached.

MGjv Hampton, Thames Street, Hampton TQ 1406 6944 AOC (Catherine Edwards) watching brief Sept–Oct 2014 On behalf of Mott MacDonald TMS14

A sequence of made ground and buried soils along with a modern manhole and services were recorded during repair works to the main water trunk pipe. No archaeological remains were recorded.

Clarence House, 2 The Vineyard, Richmond TW10 TQ 1800 7450 OAS (Daniel Dodds) watching brief June 2007 to October 2008 Martin Ashley Architects VNY07

Further to earlier work in 2007 (*LA* **12** supp. 1 (2008) 30), the watching brief was carried out during contractors' excavation of a new extended basement and the construction of new extensions. The truncated base of an 18th-century wall, possibly the orangery, together with a brick-lined well associated with Clarence House were observed, as was a later 20th-century brick base for a patio. No earlier archaeology was encountered.

Ancillary Building, Strawberry Hill House, 268 Waldegrave Road, Twickenham, TW1 TQ 1591 7238 PCA (Richard Humphrey) watching brief Mar–May 2014 The Strawberry Hill Trust SRB14

The monitoring of ground works associated with a new ancillary building recorded natural clay sealed by modern topsoil and garden soil.

The Magic Garden, Hampton Court Palace, KT8 TQ 1558 6879 MOLA (Tony Mackinder) excavation June–July 2014 Historic Royal Palaces HCP104

Following an evaluation in 2013 (*LA* **14** supp. 1 (2014) 24), three trenches were excavated in advance of works to create a children's play area to be known as *The Magic Garden*. Natural gravels were cut by numerous phases of bedding trenches, as well as by pits and postholes. These relate to the use of the site as the kitchen garden for the nearby palace during the early 18th century. Later features associated with its use by market gardeners in the 19th and 20th centuries were also recorded. These remains were sealed by dumped layers relating to recently-removed 20th-century tennis courts. No evidence was found for Henry VIII's Great Orchard or the tilt ground which are known to have existed in this area.

Aviary Garden, Hampton Court Palace, KT8 TQ 1567 6832 AOC (Les Capon) evaluation Apr 2014 Historic Royal Palaces

HCP115/HTC14

Two trenches were excavated by hand to determine the survival and location of the known Aviary Gardens of 1701–2, planned by William III, and showed that the remains of these Gardens had largely been removed by the 18th century, with few remains surviving *in situ*. One significant brick wall foundation at the south-east end of the garden is of Tudor date, and may be associated with, or even part of, the 'Water Garden'. This was constructed during Henry VIII's reign, and was later home to Mary II's porcelain collection as well as offering temporary accommodation during alterations to the Palace in the late 17th century.

Buttery Stair Roof Conservation, Hampton Court Palace KT8 TQ 157 685 OAS (Deirdre Forde) archaeological investigation, buildings recording Aug 2012 Historic Royal Palaces HCP94

The Buttery Stair Roof and associated buildings are located immediately to the north-west of the Great Hall Court, the North Cloister and Scullery Court. Detailed recording, supplemented by dendrochronology, showed that two of the roofs – that over apartment 57 and a small roof over the west side of the modern kitchen block – dated from Cardinal Wolsey's phase of works at the palace. The roof over the Buttery Stairs, and that over the modern kitchen block immediately west of it were found to be reused roofs, as shown by redundant mortises and signs of truncation in the rafters, where they had been resized to fit their current location; originally dating from Cardinal Wolsey's phase, they were most likely reconstructed under Henry VIII. Investigation of the associated elevations supported these findings, attributing the primary brickwork to Cardinal Wolsey's and Henry VIII's phases of works; the later brickwork was mostly 19th-century refacing and repair, with some 20th-century intervention.

The Home Park Road, Hampton Court Palace KT1 TQ 1748 6929 OAS (Ben Ford, Jim Harriss) watching brief Jan–Mar 2014 Historic Royal Palaces HCP114

While the carriageway of Home Park Road from Kingston Gate to The Long Water was being replaced, a trench was monitored, since it was likely to encounter the Park Tamkin (a small control-building for the water-supply) of Coombe Conduit. Although only the bases of features survived *in situ*, several areas of archaeological interest were identified. To the north, a prehistoric and Roman presence was attested by a scatter of pottery, along with worked and burnt flint, including flakes of Mesolithic and Neolithic type; whereas at the southern end of the site a group of pottery, with struck and burnt flint, from a large pit or ditch indicates activity of mid-late Bronze Age date. The manhole of the Coombe Conduit was located and, not far distant, the Park Tamkin. A further 100m to the north of the Conduit a brick boundary wall of Tudor date was found running on a north-east–south-west alignment, probably the wall separating the Deer Park from the Course. At the northern end of the road two extensive areas of intense *in situ* burning were identified as the bases of brick clamps, perhaps some of those recorded as supplying the Palace. Further linear features in this area might either represent boundaries contemporary with the clamps or an earlier phase of Home Park Road.

Anne Boleyn Gatehouse, Hampton Court Palace KT8 TQ 157 685 OAS (Alison Kelly) historic building recording Aug 2007 Historic Royal Palaces HCP58

Restoration provided an opportunity for detailed survey of the Anne Boleyn Gatehouse, which was constructed by Cardinal Wolsey between 1514 and 1522, and so forms part of the original Palace courtyard; it is set within the east range and is of brick construction with stone detailing. Hidden behind the lead name plaques, which were added below the terracotta roundels *c.* 1600, were discovered traces of early painted decoration on the brickwork; while internally, in the turrets, blocked primary-phase stone windows and doors were found to be concealed on the external elevation by later re-facing. The lower brickwork of the north-west turret was seen to be 18th-century, featuring bricks of a previously unrecorded type rather than late 19th-century T stock bricks as previously supposed; the joints had been raked back and black ash mortar laid thickly during the 're-Tudorisation' of the Palace in the late 19th century. Re-leading of the cupola revealed that the ball finial surmounting it was not, as expected, a solid piece of softwood but a hollow ball, made from sections of carpentered oak with a central pin; graffiti on a lantern cap sarking board give a definite date of 1711 for the completion of Wren's remodelling here.

Banqueting House Wall, Hampton Court Palace KT8 TQ 1566 6834 OAS (Alison de Turberville) watching brief Historic Royal Palaces HCP84

Primarily constructed of Tudor brick, the wall now straddled by the Little Banqueting House originally formed part of the great wall that divided the Palace and grounds from the Thames. Its southern section served as part of the 'close bowling alley' depicted in Wyngaerde's *View of Hampton court from the river* (*c.* 1558) and had moulded stone windows. A small amount of brickwork was removed in order to ascertain the character of the openings and to seek evidence for bars or metal screens set within the frames. No evidence for such decorative detailing was found, however.

Base Court/Anne Boleyn Gatehouse Blocked Door Opening and Gate Hanging, Hampton Court Palace, KT8 TQ 157 685 OA South (Alison Kelly) historic building recording and investigation Dec 2009 Historic Royal Palaces HCP72

Whereas most gatehouses within the Palace have always had a pair of gates on each elevation, those on the eastern face of the Anne Boleyn Gatehouse were removed in the 19th century, if not earlier. Prior to hanging entirely new gates in this position, the opening was studied in detail. Three pintles were recorded on each jamb, and the 19th-century granite setts at the base of each jamb lifted to ensure that the slots for pivots and ground bolts would not penetrate any archaeological deposits. The north-west jamb was found to have a flat red-brick surface, probably laid as part of a 19th-century scheme to improve drainage within the courtyard. South of the Anne Boleyn Gatehouse, in order to create a new entrance from Base Court into the 'Henry Shop' within the eastern range, a known Tudor doorway was unblocked, revealing the original stonework behind the brick infill. A void in the brickwork, together with fragments of timber and iron strapping, suggest that the doorway was blocked with the Tudor wooden door still *in situ*. Large areas of graffiti show that it had remained in use for some time – probably until the late 17th or early 18th century, bricks of that date having been discovered in the primary blocking; in the 19th century, the stonework was trimmed back and the brickwork extended flush across the entire doorway.

Bowling Alley Wall, Hampton Court Palace KT8 TQ 1581 6859 OAS (Alison de Turberville) building recording Aug 2012 Historic Royal Palaces HCP95

The wall separating the Nurseries to the west from the garden outside the Royal Tennis Court to the east was examined in detail. As it stands, it is made up of several sections of differing dates. The earliest is 16th-century, comprising Henrician bricks (Hampton Court Type C), and although this could simply be a rebuilding carried out with reused materials, there is a possibility that it is a uniquely-surviving remnant of the original western elevation of Henry's Bowling Alley; certainly the wall continues the line of the footings of the western wall of that building, which were pinpointed through excavation and geophysical survey in 2010 for the television programme *Time Team*. Subsequent alterations are clear in the elevations above ground, no less than in the foundations unearthed in 2010, and probably relate to the conversion of the Alley (a long narrow structure, some 6m wide) into accommodation from the 17th century onwards. When the building was finally demolished in the later 18th century, its western wall was doubtless retained and re-purposed as a division between nursery and gardens; the latest recorded elements, sections of 18th-century brickwork and the coping, can plausibly be attributed to that phase of adaptation.

Chapel Court, North Facing Elevation, Hampton Court Palace KT8 TQ 157 685 OAS (Alison Kelly) historic building recording Sept– Dec 2006 Historic Royal Palaces HCP 50

Detailed recording of the bricks and analysis of the different mortar types revealed the following phases of work: the primary

building phase under Cardinal Wolsey; the Tudor ruddling and diapering of the elevation; the replacement of primary Tudor windows with casements in 1711; the decoration of the elevation with false diaper-work in the 19th century; the addition of the plinth to the base of the elevation; the replacement of the casement windows with perpendicular windows in 1893–94; the addition of black ash mortar to the elevation and finally the replacement of the crenellations in the 1950s/1960s.

Chapel Court East Facing Elevation, Hampton Court Palace KT8 TQ 157 685 OAS (Alison Kelly) building recording Apr 2007 Historic Royal Palaces HCP54

The brickwork, mortars and diaper-work decoration of the east-facing elevation was recorded in full; more selective recording was carried out of the north- and south-facing elevations, principally where stonework was to be repaired or replaced. Many phases of work were recognised, the principal being: the primary building phase under Cardinal Wolsey, followed by the addition of the council chambers by Henry VIII; the 18th-century heightening of the range; the 19th-century replacement of the plinth to the base of the elevation and addition of black ash mortar pointing to the brickwork.

East Front Garden Niches, Hampton Court Palace, KT8 TQ 159 687 OAS (Javier Naranjo-Santana) building recording, watching brief May 2007 Historic Royal Palaces HCP53

The niches and surrounding walls, together with several of the inscriptions, were recorded in advance of contractors' works, generating a comprehensive drawn and photographic archive.

Estate Manager's Office Wall, Hampton Court Palace KT8 TQ 1581 6861 OAS (Alison de Turberville) statement of significance Aug 2012 Historic Royal Palaces HCP96

An English Heritage Statement of Significance was prepared in advance of dismantling and rebuilding the wall, which was required on safety grounds. The wall formed a short section of retaining wall backing onto the Wilderness. The east end abutted another wall at right angles, while the west end adjoined a section of dry stone walling which acts as a retainer for a garden area outside the Estate Manager's office. The wall was 1.77m high and 5.70m long, constructed with 23 courses of late 18th- to 19th-century bricks (Hampton Court Type Q) laid in a Flemish bond; on top was a Portland stone coping with drip. A redundant pipe ran across the length of the wall. Two later blocks of brickwork five courses high, which abutted it, were probably the base for equipment, possibly a water tank, now removed.

The Great Hall Court, Hampton Court KT8 TQ 157 685 OAS (Deirdre Forde) watching brief, building recording Jan 2011 Historic Royal Palaces HCP79

Conservation works provided an opportunity to record the upper level of the north face and the east face of the Great Hall, as well as crenellations, parapets and turrets. The upper levels of adjacent buildings were also surveyed. The elevations were found largely to be faced with Tudor Stock brick (Hampton Court Type C); where replacement and re-facing has occurred, it is generally with the 19th-century brick Type T or with a 1950s/1960s stock brick. Raking-out the joints revealed deeper-set historic mortars, which were seen to be mostly consistent in date and character with the adjoining bricks. At the same time, the removal of the existing cobbled surface of the courtyard and the excavation of trenches to facilitate access to the drainage system were monitored. At one point an east-west brick wall, apparently either of Wolsey's era or earlier, was located; it had been truncated by the current drains.

Great Hall Roof, **Hampton Court Palace KT8** TQ 157 684 OAS (Jonathan Gill) building recording Apr 1998 Historic Royal Palaces HCP 26

The hammer-beam roof within the Great Hall is one of the most celebrated features of Hampton Court. During renovation of the covering, a small area of the roof structure was surveyed, with the aim of locating evidence of a former louvre, which allowed the release of smoke from a central fireplace within the hall. The evidence that was discovered included a secondary ridge piece, which had been inserted when the louvre was filled, and mortises within the face of an existing truss, which would have supported the louvre structure.

Ivy House, Hampton Court Palace, KT8 TQ 158 687 OAS (Alison Kelly) building recording June 2007 Historic Royal Palaces HCP57

The brick arches at Ivy House were recorded and identified as vaults used to support an area of raised garden at the bottom of the grounds, which would have allowed good views of the surrounding landscape. The vaults have drainage features but this was not their primary purpose. They may also have been used for storing garden equipment, and a small water tank may have been used to collect rain water. They appear to be of the same date as the house, though one was built against a brick wall whose black-ash pointing pre-dates the vault.

Kitchen Garden Dipping Tank, Hampton Court Palace, KT8 TQ 1558 6874 OAS (Deirdre Forde) standing structure recording, Apr 2014, Historic Royal Palaces HCP104

The dipping tank is located in the north-east corner of the newly-restored Kitchen Gardens, built against a stretch of Victorian hollow-brick wall. Sub-square, measuring around 3.5m by 3m, it is just over 0.5m deep internally. Detailed recording revealed that its eastern side is formed of red brick walling which is likely to a remnant of Wren's central compartment wall, built when the Tiltyard was converted into Kitchen Gardens *c.* 1690; it appears on Rocque's plan of 1736 as a small cruciform wall with planting beds against it. The dipping tank was not an original feature of the Gardens, however; its other walls contain late 18th- to early 19th-century bricks and abut the eastern wall with a straight joint.

Privy Kitchen Court, Hampton Court Palace, KT8 TQ 157 685 OAS (Rafael Martinez-Jausoro, Alison Kelly) excavation, watching brief Historic Royal Palaces HCP61

It was first noticed in 2001 that most of the 19th-century paviours here have some form of moulding on the underside, and so presumably were off-cuts from contemporary stone-working. During recent refurbishment of the courtyard, the profiles of thirty such paviours were recorded; most appeared to be off-cuts, perhaps from the extensive refenestration of the palace in the 19th century, but two showed some evidence of being reused stones. To prepare for re-paving, a trench was dug along each wall of the courtyard exposing the brick footings of the surrounding structures. No surfaces earlier than 19th-century were found, but an 18th-century brick wall, which was probably part of the walling dividing the area into storage space, was discovered. A small section of partial brick walling in the north of the courtyard is believed to predate this, while several squared, hollow, features lined with slate may relate to the area's use as a kitchen.

Real Tennis Court, Hampton Court Palace, KT8 TQ 158 686 OAS (Alison de Turberville) Historic Building Recording and watching brief Oct 2010 Historic Royal Palaces HCP80

The east elevation was recorded prior to repair work. It is formed from the Tudor brick wall of the former open tennis play, and much of this primary phase brickwork is still visible, including some partial diaper-work. The conversion into a closed play in the Stuart period not only involved adding a roof and gallery but also the construction of changing rooms and accommodation for the Master of the tennis play. Later changes included the addition of an adjacent garden wall and the enclosing of the upper lights, which were formerly open, with glass windows. The hand-digging of drainage trenches immediately to the east of the Court was also monitored; the buried courses of the 16th-century Real Tennis Court wall and the foundations of the adjacent late 17th–early 18th-century enclosure wall were observed.

Royal Pew, Chapel Royal, Hampton Court Palace, KT8 TQ 157 685 OAS (Andy Miller) historic building recording Oct 2005 – Oct 2007 Historic Royal Palaces HCP 45/56

The Royal Pew in the Chapel Royal is of particular historical importance, not least because the many alterations made to it since the early 16th century usually reflect the personal wishes of the monarch and/or changes in religious doctrine. The investigations not only revealed the complicated nature of the Pew's structure but also allowed the major constructional phases to be unravelled.

Dendrochronological sampling, besides helping devise a specific chronological framework, revealed that the truss directly

above the pew dates from 1633–4; the truss could thus be one of the few surviving examples of Inigo Jones's carpentry. An extensive record was also made of graffiti drawn or carved by craftsmen working at the Chapel Royal, while the discovery of traces of Tudor paint provides insights into the decoration of the Royal Pew in the 16th century.

Sand martin bank, Home Park, Hampton Court Palace, Richmond upon Thames KT6 TQ 1738 6806 OAS (Robin Bashford) watching brief Mar 2014 Historic Royal Palaces HCP 116

No archaeological features or deposits were encountered during ground-works prior to construction of a sand martin bank.

The Tiltyard Tower, Hampton Court Palace KT8 TQ 156 687 OAS (Edmund Simons) Historic Building Recording Dec 2005 Historic Royal Palaces HCP47

Small-scale investigations, which included removing some plaster on internal walls, and lifting occasional floorboards and a floor slab, brought to light features such as windows and putlogs that are not visible on the external elevations. Much of the internal fabric was judged likely to relate to reordering of the floor levels in the late 19th or early 20th century.

The Tiltyard Tower, Hampton Court Palace, KT8 TQ158 686 OAS (Jane Phimester) historic building recording and investigation summer 2006 Historic Royal Palaces HCP 48

After evaluation the previous year (*see above*), this important building – originally one of five such towers, which served as viewing galleries overlooking Henry VIII's Tiltyard – was examined in detail during restoration. Seven key phases were identified. *Phase 1, pre-c. 1537:* It has been conjectured that the tower originated as a herber (a small enclosed garden) within Cardinal Wolsey's Great Orchard, but no evidence was found to substantiate this. *Phase 2, c. 1537*: The tower's exact construction date is unknown, but work on the Tiltyard in 1537 is well documented. A single-storey building originally, examination showed that much of its Tudor brickwork survives, including some diaper-work. Evidence for a substantial north-facing stair turret was discovered, confirming Wyngaerde's illustration of 1558; within the east and south elevations were large projecting windows. Putlogs for scaffolding were recorded, as well as a shaft, most likely a drain, running vertically within the west wall. *Phase 3, 1600–1689*: The large Tudor windows were replaced with two tiers of smaller casement windows in the south and east elevations. This, along with the discovery of three joist-pockets, indicates conversion into two storeys. The stair turret was demolished and the masonry made good, the 17th-century brickwork that forms the repair corroborating the evidence of Knyff, whose sketch of 1703 does not show the turret. This refurbishment coincided with a new use as lodgings. *Phase 4, late 17th-mid 18th- century:* The principal alteration was the replacement of the casement windows on the south and east elevations with smaller ones; the tops of those at (the then) ground-floor level were embellished with arches. The tower probably continued to serve as lodgings. *Phase 5, 19th-century:* Repair-work only concerned the parapets; the exterior faces were entirely rebuilt with a mixture of reused Tudor and 19th-century bricks, though the internal Tudor core was retained. *Phase 6, 1888–1924:* The building substantially assumed its present configuration. Whereas on the north elevation the windows were entirely blocked, the upper windows on the east, south and west elevations were replaced with two tiers of smaller sash windows; this reflects an internal rearrangement whereby a third floor was inserted without heightening the structure. Major consolidation work also took place, aimed at repairing structural faults. Internally, much of the décor dates from this period and externally the appearance was enhanced with the application of red paint to the bricks; this would have contrasted with the predominantly black-ash pointing, giving the tower a more gaudy appearance, commensurate with its new commercial use as a tea room. *Phase 7, 1932–1995:* A new kitchen block was added to the north-east in 1932; most other alterations related to the installation of services.

Water inlet, Home Park, Hampton Court Palace, Richmond upon Thames KT1 TQ 1754 6929 OAS (Deirdre Forde) historic building recording Mar 2014 Historic Royal Palaces HCP 118

Investigation of a water channel, immediately outside the boundary wall in the north-east corner of Home Park, showed that the embankments revetting the higher ground on either side were constructed from 19th-century yellow brick, possibly the Gault brick used also in the Southwark & Vauxhall Water Company buildings built between 1867 and 1886. It is likely, therefore, that the embanking was part of the scheme to fill in the easternmost pond of the Hampton Wick Pond Group and narrow the stream; this is documented as having taken place in the last third of the 19th century.

SOUTHWARK

168 Abbey Street and 2 Old Jamaica Road, Bermondsey, SE16 TQ 3398 7943 PCA (Guy Seddon) evaluation Mar 2014 Allenbuild Ltd AYS14

Two trial trenches revealed natural sand and gravels sealed by an alluvial layer, possibly deposited during the late pre-Roman period, in turn overlain by a sand layer tentatively dated to the early Roman period by comparison with sites in the immediate vicinity. A layer of horticultural soil, probably accumulated through the medieval and early post-medieval period, sealed the latter. In the north of the site, a series of 17th–19th-century features including two drainage ditches, a pit and two horticultural beds, cut this soil.

Neckinger Mills (land behind), 162–164 Abbey Street, Bermondsey, SE1 TQ 3394 7943 AS (Zbigniew Pozorski) evaluation AK & AK Property Ltd Jan 2014 AEY14

Located to the rear of the Grade II listed Neckinger Mills, a former leather-works building, the site had much potential for evidence of the 19th–20th-century tanning industry nearby. The evaluation duly revealed at least eight tanning pits originally of late-19th-century date and probably with later alterations. The pits were arranged in a regular chequered pattern across the site. Two probable lime tanks associated with the pits were also present. The pits appear to correspond to a pattern first recorded on the 1887 Goad Insurance Plan and were present on the site until the 1950s when they were backfilled with modern concrete rubble. The natural brownish-yellow clayey silt was overlaid by sandy clayey silt, dark grey sandy silt with fragments of ceramic building material and modern made ground.

120–122 Bermondsey Street, SE1 TQ 3322 7965 MOLA (Heather Knight, Alison Telfer, Helen Vernon) Watching brief Sept–Oct 2014 Renaissance Capital Partners Ltd BMS13

Following work in 2013 (*LA* **14** supp. 1 (2014) 30), four separate east–west trenches were excavated. An undated, but pre-medieval, layer of alluvial silty clay, probably deposited by the tidal Thames, was cut by an east–west chalk wall, perhaps remains of a medieval building; a possible earth and tile floor seen in section may have been associated with it. These features were overlain by another chalk structure, perhaps a floor rather than a wall, the size of the trench preventing conclusive identification. Two phases of a medieval pitch-tiled hearth were also recorded, but with no building remains in association. The medieval sequence was overlain by demolition dumps truncated by an 18th-century red-brick wall with a return (possibly the lining of a cess-pit), and by a knuckle-bone floor constructed from animal bones (probably a contemporary yard surface). Cutting the floor was a north–south red-brick wall, *c.* 19th-century.

32–40 Blackfriars Road, SE1 TQ 3162 8023 PCA (Shane Maher) watching brief Nov 2014 Concept Consultants BFS14

The monitoring of the excavation of two test pits recorded a layer of burnt clay, interpreted as Victorian levelling, sealed by modern made ground capped by concrete. Natural strata were not reached.

128–150 Blackfriars Road, SE1 TQ 3160 7980 PCA (Maria Buczak) watching brief June 2014 CgMs Consulting BKF14

The monitoring of the excavation of eight geotechnical test pits recorded London Clay sealed by sands and gravels overlain by modern made ground.

169–173 Blackfriars Road, SE1 TQ 3170 7983 PCA (Ireneo Grosso) evaluation Jan 2014 CgMs Consulting on behalf of Linden Homes Ltd BLC14

The excavation of four trenches revealed

natural sandy gravels sloping substantially downwards towards the north of the site, where they were sealed by a sequence of alluvial deposits, the upper level of which dated to the late medieval period. Both the natural and alluvium were interpreted as evidence of the Bankside Channel, a tributary of the River Thames known to flow between Southwark's islands and the gravel terrace on the south bank of the River. The earlier deposits were sealed by 16th–19th-century made ground, which was cut by the remains of a number of 18th–20th-century brick walls, wall foundations, concrete footings and a brick built culvert. These offer evidence of properties shown in the 1819 Horwood map and other structures shown in later OS maps. Modern make-up sealed the site.

127–143 Borough High Street, Southwark, SE1 TQ 3261 8002 PCA (Peter Boyer) watching brief July 2014 King's College London Ltd BOH13

As with the previous year's evaluation (*LA* **14** supp. 1 (2014) 30) natural sand and gravels overlain by Roman deposits, in turn sealed by a series of 16th–19th-century deposits, were recorded during monitoring of geotechnical investigations. WC

1–6 Camberwell Green (land at) and 307–311 Camberwell New Road, SE5 TQ 3247 7683 ASE (Steve White) evaluation Sept–Nov 2014 Frasers Homes (UK) Limited CBG14

Post-medieval ditches, pits, walls and surfaces ranging from late 17th-century to modern were recorded during excavation of four evaluation trenches. The vast majority of features are 19th-century or later.

240 and 252 Camberwell Road, Camberwell, SE5 TQ 3239 7704 ASE (Ian Hogg, Gary Webster) watching brief May, June 2014 CgMs Consulting Ltd CBW14

Natural gravels, overlain by modern backfill and a concrete basement slab, were recorded in geotechnical test pits within the basements of standing buildings. In some places boreholes revealed post-medieval make-up overlying brickearth (Langley Silt Member), but the construction of the basements had severely truncated the area.

315–317 Camberwell New Road, Camberwell, SE5 TQ 3247 7679 MOLA (David Sorapure) standing building survey, watching brief Jan–Feb 2014, June 2014 – Jan 2015 IDM Properties CAM13

Following work in 2013 (*LA* **14** Supp. 1 (2014) 31), the former Grand Cinema was recorded prior to demolition. Originally called the New Kings Hall, it was constructed in 1909 to the design of Frank Matcham (1854–1920), the renowned Edwardian cinema and theatre architect, as a venue for music and theatre. Renamed New Grand very soon afterwards, it operated as a cinema from 1912 until 1968 before conversion, first into a bingo hall and then into a snooker hall. An entrance vestibule with two ticket offices was located on the ground floor next to a single large, rectangular auditorium. In the auditorium the original pilasters survived, along with some elaborate ceiling plaster, which was concealed by a modern suspended ceiling. The flat-roofed area to the west of the building provided access to the projection room, or 'Lantern Chamber', a rewinding room and a generator room; a projecting brick-built box known as a 'Horn Chamber' had been added to the eastern façade *c.* 1930, when sound was first introduced to film. During a subsequent watching brief, natural gravels were seen to have been cut by a 3.6-m long fragment of shallow ditch on an east–west orientation; not closely datable, it contained fragments of post-medieval roof tile and ran perpendicular to the large ditch found during the previous evaluation. Nineteenth-century brick drains were recorded in two places, together with garden soil deposits and 19th-century garden walls for properties along Camberwell Green.

King's College Halls, Champion Hill, SE5 TQ 3290 7559 MOLA (Heather Knight) watching brief Aug 2013 – May 2014 King's College, London KCA09

Following work in 2009 (*LA* **12**, Supp. 3 (2010) 107), a watching brief revealed only natural gravelly silt overlain by deposits associated with the landscaping of the site during construction of the extant 19th-century Platanes building.

29 Curlew Street, Butlers Wharf, SE1 TQ 33745 79912 PCA (Guy Seddon and Paw Jorgensen) watching brief June–July 2014 NDB Construction Ltd on behalf of Mr Ben Green CLW14

The monitoring of the construction of a subterranean wine cellar recorded alluvial clays cut by a late 17th–18th-century east–west aligned timber revetment. Eighteenth-century made ground was recorded to the south of the revetment, whilst further alluvial layers appear to have built up against its north side. A series of ground consolidation layers sealed both deposits and structure and were cut by a late 18th-century north–south aligned boundary wall and a cesspit. Nineteenth-century made ground sealed the earlier structures and deposits and was in turn cut by a soakaway and associated culvert. Natural strata were not reached.

Camberwell Library site (proposed), D'Eynsford Road, Camberwell Green, SE5 TQ 3261 7693 MOLA (Serena Ranieri) watching brief Apr–June 2014 Mansell/Balfour Beatty DEY14

Five trenches revealed natural brickearth sealed by undated ploughsoil; also the walls, cellars and drains of late-19th-century terraced houses and a public house, for all of which there is documentary evidence. Some of the buildings were demolished during or soon after World War Two, whereas others survived until the late 20th century when they were levelled to create a public open space.

Crown and Greyhound public house, 73 Dulwich Village, Dulwich, SE21 TQ 3317 7400 MOLA (Patrizia Pierazzo) standing building survey Feb–Mar 2014 Dulwich Estate DUL13

Following work in 2013 (*LA* **14** Supp. 1 (2014) 31) the premises were surveyed prior to refurbishment and conversion into a small hotel. The main building is a Grade II-Listed public house, designed by Messrs Eedle and Meyers, and constructed between 1898 and 1900. It consists of four storeys with a basement and has an ornate Edwardian front elevation facing Dulwich Village. The non-listed outbuildings, which are to be demolished, include a former skittles alley located to the east of the public house and a brick shed known to have been used as a car mechanic's garage by the 1930s.

Aylesbury Estate Regeneration, Site 7, East Street, Sedan Way, Southern Street, Thurlow Street, SE17 TQ 3302 7842 MOLA (Heather Knight) watching brief May–Sept 2014 Quadrant Construction Ltd AYE14

Truncated natural Kempton Park Gravels sealed by modern made ground were recorded across most of the site. In the north-west, the natural gravels were overlain by natural clayey sand, which was cut by an 18th/19th-century brick drain and by brick walls probably relating to houses of the same period. No other archaeological features were observed, nor was any evidence found for a postulated Roman road running from Watling Street towards Westminster.

12 The Grange and 49 to 49a Grange Walk (land at), Bermondsey, SE1 TQ 3362 7923 PCA (Neil Hawkins, Shane Maher) evaluation Feb 2014–Jan 2015 CgMs Consulting on behalf of Linden Homes GRA14

The excavation of four trenches revealed Kempton Park Gravels overlain by alluvium. A possible east–west aligned palaeochannel cut the channel in the centre of the site, while to its south-west a curved brick and timber structure dating to the late 18th–19th century may have represented a tank associated with tanning processes known to have taken place here. The remains of a 19th–20th-century L-shaped brick flue and of an unidentified brick structure were recorded to the east. Modern made ground sealed the site.

Great Guildford Business Square, 1–408 Great Guildford Street, SE1 TQ 3212 8012 PCA (Guy Seddon) watching brief Jan–June 2014 Workspace Group PLC GRG14

The monitoring of intrusive ground works recorded a series of 19th-century infilled basements below modern made ground. Natural strata were not reached.

Guy's Hospital Roman Boat, Great Maze Road, SE1 TQ 3282 7990 MOLA (Greg Laban) watching brief Feb 2014 Guy's and St Thomas' NHS Foundation Trust GYH10

Following work in 2013 (*LA* **14** supp. 1 (2014) 32), the digging of a service trench was monitored within the area designated as a Scheduled Ancient Monument because of the presence of a buried Roman boat. Neither this nor natural deposits were reached, however; the work revealed only rubble and silty clay sealed by modern material that probably derives from the demolition of a 19th-century hop warehouse during or immediately after the Second World War.

349–357 Ilderton Road, Peckham, SE15 TQ 3524 7744 PCA (Guy Seddon) evaluation Apr 2014 Floyds Builders Merchants ILD14

The excavation of two trenches revealed natural brickearth sealed by late post-medieval agricultural soil and late 18th–19th-century made ground. A brick surface, a wall foundation, and brick soakaway were recorded above the earlier deposits and interpreted as evidence of the Victorian terrace houses built after the establishment of the railway line in 1862.

Fielden House, 28–42 London Bridge Street, SE1 TQ 3282 8016 MOLA (Adrian Miles) evaluation Jul 2014 Sellar Property Group LDG14

A borehole at the rear of the extant building exposed undated clay and silt layers beneath a series of dumped deposits containing mainly 17th-century pottery. Natural was not reached.

169 Long Lane, SE1 TQ 3294 7958 MOLA (Adrian Miles) evaluation, watching brief July 2014 Lovell Partnerships Ltd LOL14

Two trenches were excavated, followed by a watching brief to establish the depth of natural deposits elsewhere. In the north-east of the site, the natural gravel was cut by a large channel. This was apparently filled by a thick 17th–18th-century consolidation layer, which was cut by a small number of 17th–19th-century pits, including one lined with horn cores. In the western part of the site, archaeological deposits had been largely removed by modern foundations, leaving only small patches of undated agricultural soil.

51 Marmont Road, Peckham, SE15 TQ 3442 7693 MOLA (Stella Bickelmann) evaluation Nov 2014 CgMs MAT14

On the eastern side of the site, excavation showed that the natural gravels were sealed by garden soil that is likely to have lain within the grounds of Marlborough House, which stood here until the mid-19th century. Cutting into it were a rubbish pit and east–west brick drain, probably representing services within the back gardens of the terraced houses which were built along the Marmont Road frontage in the later 19th century and demolished a hundred years later.

6–16 Melior Street, Bermondsey, SE1 TQ 3302 7991 MOLA (Azizul Karim, Adrian Miles) standing building survey, evaluation Apr–Jul 2014 Crest Nicholson MOR14

A group of buildings adjacent to the Roman Catholic church of Our Lady of La Salette, built by 1861, was surveyed. They comprise 14 Melior Street, a Victorian house with a modern extension which serves as the vestry for the church; The Old School, contemporary with the church but enlarged in the later 19th century; and the Manna Centre, a 20th-century block. The buildings are grouped around a courtyard/car park, which was formerly the school playground. The earlier history of the site was revealed by a subsequent evaluation. Natural gravel was overlain by alluvial deposits, followed by sandy silt dumps containing pottery, late 17th-century clay tobacco pipes and large quantities of brick, tile, cobbles and gravel, all of which may be demolition material imported from nearby buildings shown on early maps. These deposits were cut by the brick walls of late-18th-century terraced houses at 8–13 Melior Street; probably having suffered wartime bomb damage, they were demolished in the 1950s to expand the school playground.

King's College London, Mulberry Site, Canada Water, Rotherhithe, SE16 TQ 3583 7957 PCA (James Langthorne) watching brief, evaluation Mar–Apr 2014 CgMs Consulting on behalf of King's College London KCM14

The monitoring of the excavation of two geotechnical pits and five boreholes and the excavation of five evaluation trenches recorded natural gravels sealed by natural alluvium. A thin layer of weathered alluvial silty clay dating to between the medieval period and the 19th century, interpreted as remnants of marsh pasture, sealed the natural in the north and centre of the site. With the exception of a 20th-century robbed-out wall recorded to the south, no anthropogenic features were observed at the site with modern made ground sealing both earlier natural and later alluvium.

Eileen House, 80–94 Newington Causeway, Elephant and Castle, SE1 TQ 3199 7928 MOLA (Al Telfer, Isca Howell) evaluation Jun 2014 ECA Development Ltd NWT14

Three test pits in the basement of the existing building revealed only natural sand and gravels beneath modern concrete. No archaeological remains were observed.

236–238 Old Kent Road, SE1 TQ 3331 7850 PCA (Paw Jorgensen) watching brief Oct 2014 CgMs Consulting on behalf of Ms Angela Clark OKS14

The monitoring of the excavation of eight test pits recorded natural gravels overlain by brickearth, in turn sealed by late-19th–20th-century made ground and garden soil.

405 Old Kent Road SE1 TQ 3385 7823 MOLA (Serena Ranieri) watching brief, evaluation Jan–Mar 2014 Kier OKN11

Following work in 2013 (*LA* **14** Supp. 1 (2014) 33), a total of 40 trenches were excavated. Between the centre and the western side of the site, natural sand and gravels were cut by Roman quarry pits, one of which produced two sherds of Roman pottery. They were sealed by yellow gravel overlain by a thick layer of 17th- to 19th-century agricultural or garden soil. In the south-west corner of the site a 19th-century red brick wall was recorded, and, on the eastern edge, a brick-lined well of similar date. Nineteenth-century ashy silt overlay the garden soil and was sealed by the modern ground surface.

525–539 Old Kent Road, SE1 TQ 3424 7800 MOLA (Adrian Miles) evaluation Sept 2014 Higgins Homes Ltd ODT14

A trench at the north-west end of the site revealed the tiled floor of one of the Old Kent Road Public Baths, built in 1905 and destroyed during World War Two. Trenches in the south and west of the site exposed brick rubble and disturbance probably related to the demolition of the 19th-century houses which once stood along the frontages, and to the removal of petrol tanks from a 1970s petrol station. No other archaeological features were observed, nor were natural strata reached.

886 Old Kent Road, SE15 TQ 3521 7724 PCA (Rebecca Haslam) watching brief Nov 2014 Radius Shipping Ltd OKD14

The monitoring of the excavation of a service trench recorded modern overburden sealed by concrete. Natural strata were not reached.

New Cross Substation, Ormside Street (land adjacent to), Bermondsey, SE16 TQ 3506 7795 ASE (Ian Hogg) watching brief Apr 2014 The South East Electricity Substation Alliance (SEESA) ORM14

The work comprised the monitoring of geotechnical test pits and boreholes. Natural Kempton Park Gravels were recorded across the site overlain by between 0.6m and 3.1m of modern made ground associated with the contamination remediation which had taken place on the site. Severe truncation was recorded across the site with alluvial and peat deposits associated with Bermondsey Lake, a freshwater lake, formed after the last Ice Age (*c.* 10,000 BC), entirely absent.

23 Paradise Street, SE16 TQ 3482 7964 MOLA (David Sankey) evaluation, watching brief Mar–Apr, May 2014 Holybrook Homes PAD14

Two trenches were excavated behind the Grade II-listed Sir William Gaitskell House, built in 1814, which lies within the former precincts of Edward III's moated manor house, a Scheduled Ancient Monument. In one trench, a possible quarry pit was found cutting into the natural sand and filled with 17th-century pottery wasters and spacers, almost certainly from the Rotherhithe pot-house which is well documented on the site. This material was overlain by coal-ashy fills, which in turn were cut by a well and cess-pit, both containing 19th-century pottery and tobacco pipes. In the second trench a north–south red brick wall, probably of 17th-century date, was recorded, with an undated silt deposit against its western side. A similar but later wall, probably 18th/19th-century, was discovered just to the east of the first; it was surrounded by crushed brick and mortar which may have been make-up for the building of which it formed part. Both walls may have belonged to properties fronting onto Cathay Street (formerly Love Lane), and were sealed by 19th-century coal-ashy dumps. Subsequent work by contractors exposed natural gravels beneath the natural sand; but no remains of the medieval royal manor house were observed.

185 Park Street, SE1 TQ 3213 8040 QUEST (Rob Batchelor) geoarchaeological evaluation Apr 2014 CgMs Consulting PKE14

A single borehole was investigated, thought to be towards the centre of the former Bankside Channel. Basal Shepperton Gravel

was found, overlain by a sequence of mineral-rich sediments that became finer further upwards, capped by made ground. Unlike the site at 135 Park Street nearby, no peat was present: a thin horizon of organic-rich sediment was recorded at approximately the same elevation, but it is impossible to determine the chronological relationship between this and the peat deposits from the neighbouring site. The inorganic nature of the stratigraphic sequence offered limited potential for radiocarbon dating.

29 Peckham High Street, Peckham, SE15 TQ 3400 7673 CA (Geoff Potter) evaluation Feb 2014 Hamley Properties PKM14

The site, on the western edge of the Peckham Village Priority Zone, was previously occupied by Winchester House, which dated from at least the early 19th century and was demolished, following bomb damage, in the 1950s. A single trench evaluation revealed several archaeological features. At the north end of the trench were a probable domestic rubbish pit and a single brick wall base, both dating from the late 17th or early 18th century and sealed by a truncated 18th-century soil horizon. Most notable, however, were the well-preserved remains of the cellar of Winchester House at the southern end of the trench, original construction dated to *c.* 1800. A number of brick walls were recorded, defining the northern extent of the property, internal cellar divisions and a series of alterations in the later 19th century. The structure also retained its stone-flagged floor.

Southwark Town Hall, Peckham Road, Camberwell, SE5 TQ 3308 7670 TQ 3325 7676 PUR (Katharine Barber) historic building recording Sept 2014 Alumno Developments SKT14

Level 2 historic building recording was carried out on the former Southwark Town Hall and adjacent theatre situated on the north side of Peckham Road in advance of redevelopment. Originally dating from 1873, the building was rebuilt in its present form during the 1930s. The building retains the original council chamber as well as some typical 1930s interiors. Though not listed, it is recognised as the most notable unlisted building within the Sceaux Gardens Conservation Area as a result of its prominence in the wider streetscape. Digital photography of the exterior and interior recorded architectural details and historic internal fixtures and fittings associated with the building's former use.

Ledbury Hall, Pencraig Way, SE15 TQ 3465 7761 PCA (Rebecca Haslam) watching brief Nov 2014 CGMS Consulting PNC14

The monitoring of piling work recorded natural brickearth sealed by modern made ground and redeposited brickearth.

15 Perkins Square (land adjacent to), Southwark, SE1 TQ 3238 8028 MOLA (Portia Askew) watching brief Oct 2014 Malcolm Pawley Architects PKN14

Monitoring of groundworks and excavations for the installation of drainage pipes revealed only modern made ground and topsoil. Natural deposits were not seen.

Quebec Way, Canada Water, SE16 TQ 3609 7945 MOLA (Kasia Olchowska, Adrian Miles, Greg Laban, Antonietta Lerz) evaluation, watching brief Feb–Mar, Nov 2014 Quadrant Construction Ltd QBW13

A sequence very similar to that found in last year's evaluation (*LA* **14** supp. 1 (2014) 33), was recorded in a further three excavation trenches as well as during monitoring of contractors' ground-reduction work. Natural sand and gravels were overlain by alluvial clays and silts that represent salt-marsh and inter-tidal mudflat environments, combined with material deposited by overbank flooding. No archaeological features were observed.

Wood Dene Estate (Former), Queens Road, Meeting House Lane and Carlton Grove (site bounded by), Peckham, SE15 TQ 3464 7684 PCA (Guy Seddon) evaluation Dec 2014 United House WDD14

The excavation of three evaluation trenches revealed Taplow Gravel cut in the west of the site by the remains of a late 19th-century brick foundation and overlain by 19th-century levelling layers. Modern made ground sealed the site.

217 Tabard Street, Elephant and Castle, SE1 TQ 3290 7917 PCA (Ireneo Grosso) evaluation Mar 2014 Life Less Ordinary TRD13

Following last year's watching brief (*LA* **14** supp. 1 (2014) 34), an evaluation was undertaken in the south-east corner of the site which recorded a sequence of 16th-century gravelly sandy clays, interpreted as possible evidence of wetland, sealed by a sequence of 17th-century dump layers. Towards the north of the trench, an 18th-century posthole and a possible rubbish pit cut the later deposits and were sealed by 18th-century made ground, in turn cut by a contemporary north-west–south-east aligned brick foundation. Nineteenth-century made ground sealed the trench. Natural strata were not reached.

Tower Bridge Magistrates Court (former), 211 Tooley Street, SE1 TQ 3359 7989 PCA (Alexis Haslam) evaluation Dec 2014 CgMs Consulting on behalf of McAleer & Rushe Contracts UK Ltd TEY14

The excavation of an evaluation trench within the car park of the former Magistrates Court revealed natural sand, belonging to the Kempton Park River Terrace Gravels, cut by two prehistoric linear features, possibly part of a north-west–south-east oriented ditch or channel. The natural and features were sealed by a sequence of 16th–18th-century dump layers, in turn cut by the remains of a series of late post-medieval features believed to be associated with two properties shown on the Rocque, Stow and Horwood maps. These comprised an early–mid-18th-century brick and stone drain, two mid–late-18th-century north-west–south-east aligned brick walls with a possible coal chute between them, two further east–west aligned brick walls adjoining the previous wall and interpreted as rear walls, and two further drains. Towards the west and centre of the trench two 19th-century drains were recorded and thought to represent alterations to the properties. The features and later deposit were sealed by rubble deposits associated with the demolition of the buildings, which through cartographic evidence can be dated to the late 19th century. Modern made ground capped by concrete sealed the trench.

116–120 Tooley Street, Southwark, SE1 TQ 3318 8011 AS (Zbigniew Pozorski) evaluation Calderon Limited April 2014 TLY14

Documentary and cartographic sources suggest that the site was developed by the medieval period, although very little is known of the pre-1883–9 occupation of the site, when it was redeveloped as the Mission Hall associated with St John Horsleydown. The lowest deposit encountered was natural alluvium comprising dark bluish grey or dark brown, compact, silty clay with organic inclusions. Three medieval sherds of 12th–14th-century date were in the top layers of the alluvium. Cut into the alluvium was the brick floor of a basement with a compacted and attached basal layer of mortar and brick fragments, backfilled with loose CBM rubble, sand and debris. The basements of late 19th-century date related to the Mission Hall, which was constructed in 1883–9 and demolished in the 1950s, and probably occupied the majority of the site. The outer wall formed the Bursar Street frontage. The Victorian development likely removed any other archaeological remains.

Signal Gantry XTD3500, Tower Bridge Road (land off), SE1 TQ 3341 7979 OA/PCA (Amelia Fairman) watching brief July 2014 Network Rail TWE14

The monitoring of initial ground investigation works recorded 19th–20th-century levelling layers overlain by concrete and tarmac. Natural strata were not reached.

Tower Bridge Bridgemaster's House (Bridge House Estate), Tower Bridge Road, SE1 TQ 3359 8010 MOLA (Robert Hartle, David Sorapure) watching brief, standing structure recording Aug, Dec 2014 Willmott Dixon TBD14

The foundations of the Bridgemaster's House and an ancillary workshop were recorded during monitoring of four test pits. They consisted of corbelled brick footings on concrete slabs, overlain by contemporary construction backfills and the present roadway or floor surfaces. Due to their shallow depth, the test pits did not expose any earlier remains or natural strata. Subsequently, the four-storey Grade 2-Listed Bridgemaster's House and a subterranean vaulted reservoir beneath it were surveyed, along with yards to the north and west, and a two-storey ancillary workshop. The reservoir was built at the same time as the nearby Tower Bridge (1886–94), to supply cold river water to condensers which formed part of its hydraulic lifting gear. These would cool the steam from the engines used to lift the bridge and return it to water for re-use. The valves and pipes for the water and the condenser itself were still present. The workshop was

constructed soon after the reservoir, and then extended to the north in the early 20th century. Features such as drive wheels and a traversing crane survived on the first floor. The Bridgemaster's House was designed by Anthony Perks and constructed in 1906 above the reservoir as offices for the Bridgemaster and his staff. Although modernised during the 20th century it retained many original features, including the majority of its highly stylised fire surrounds, as well as sash windows, internal doors, newel posts and staircases.

42 Trinity Street, SE1 TQ 3259 7979 PCA (Peter Boyer) watching brief Feb 2014 Wintersgill LLP TRI14

One geotechnical test pit was monitored during its excavation and three further test pits were recorded after their completion. A Roman cemetery horizon was recorded towards the north-east of the site below a layer of dark earth, which was also seen in the south-west. Sixteenth–19th-century made ground sealed the earlier deposits and was cut by a 19th-century brick and concrete foundation. A concrete floor slab sealed the site.

Arches 29–32, Union Street, SE1 TQ 3232 8008 AAA (Chris Clay) watching brief Nov 2014 Robinson, Kenning and Gallagher UNN14

Some 0.3–0.4m of 19th-century made ground was overlain by around 0.4m of concrete. Some disturbance of this layer was noted and it had been cut by trenches for modern drainage.

4 Verney Road, Rotherhithe, SE16 TQ 3447 7793 AOC (John Winfer) evaluation Jan–Feb 2014 Constantine Ltd VER14

Natural grey brown clay covered by made ground was recorded across the whole site. The remains of the Grand Surrey Canal, which dates to the beginning of the 19th century, were identified oriented north-east–south-west across the north of the site, with parts of Crown Wharf to its south-east. Brick remains of a gas works that had stood on the site from *c.* 1830s were identified to the north of Crown Wharf, aligned with the canal. An associated railway line seen on maps from the early 1950s and a pathway were also seen.

Railway Bridge no. 1197, Village Way, SE21 TQ 3275 7437 ASE (Michael Shapland) historic building recording Feb 2014 CgMs Consulting Ltd VLW14

The bridge was recorded in advance of its possible replacement. The bridge forms part of the North Dulwich Viaduct, which lies on the London Brighton and South Coast Railway (LBSCR) line between London Bridge Station and the south coast. The bridge is one of a number constructed at the same date (*c.* 1866) to a similar design along the North Dulwich Viaduct by the engineer R. Jacob Hood and the architect Charles Barry Junior. The governors of the Dulwich Estate, upon whose land the bridge was built, required that Hood's original design be embellished, as befitting its location, to include ornate ironwork and prominent use of the Alleyn crest. The bridge has been heavily altered since its construction, most significantly in the 1960s when the majority of the decorative ironwork was removed and the structural deck and balustrade replaced.

Valentine Place, Webber Street, SE1 TQ 3156 7975 PCA (Neil Hawkins) evaluation Dec 2014 CgMs Consulting on behalf of Crest Nicholson London VAL14

The excavation of two evaluation trenches on the east of the site recorded natural gravels cut by two undated sub-circular features of unknown function. An undated sterile layer of silty sand, overlain by 19th-century made ground, sealed the features and natural.

81–83 Weston Street, Bankside, SE1 TQ 3294 7986 AOC (Les Capon) evaluation, historic building recording Feb 2014 Lake Estates Ltd WST14

A single evaluation trench revealed natural clay overlaid by 19th–20th-century made ground, into which were sealed remains of the footings and floors of a leather factory. Level 2 historic building recording was conducted on a 19th-century yellow brick wall of this factory, and showed two main phases of building, with other repairs, alterations and additions. Of note is a series of arches, too low for easy access, suggesting any associated thresholds are buried beneath made ground.

134 Weston Street, Bankside, SE1 TQ 3296 7946 PCA (Ireneo Grosso) evaluation Mar 2014 Life Less Ordinary WTN14

An evaluation trench recorded Kempton Park Gravels cut by an undetermined feature and sealed by a sequence of deposits all dated to the Roman period. Eighteenth-century made ground sealed the Roman horizon and was cut by a north-west–south-east aligned ditch and by the construction cut for an east–west oriented timber fence, both dating to the 18th century. Modern made ground sealed the post-medieval features and deposits.

2–6 Wild's Rents, SE1 5XJ TQ 3304 7942 PCA (Maria Buczak, Matt Edmonds, Ian Cipin and Alexis Haslam) watching brief Feb–Mar 2014 Steven Finley, Finley Harrison Ltd WDS14

The monitoring of underpinning works and of the excavation of new foundations and a lift shaft revealed Kempton Park Gravels throughout the site, with the exception of the north-west portion where alluvial deposits associated with the River Neckinger were recorded below 18th–19th-century ploughsoil. An undated pit cut the natural to the east. Nineteenth-century and modern made ground sealed the feature and deposits.

Borough Market – gas mains replacement, Winchester Walk, Cathedral Street and Montague Close, SE1 TQ 3263 8032 MOLA (Alison Telfer) Sept–Oct 2014 watching brief Scotia Gas Networks Ltd BHM14

The digging of five trenches was monitored, but only in a north–south trench at the eastern end of Winchester Walk were archaeological features recorded. These were the remains of a red brick cellar wall, oriented east–west, which is believed to have formed the southern edge of a property situated on the north side of Winchester Walk during the 18th century; on the northern side of the wall was rubble backfill, presumably from demolition of the building itself.

16 Winchester Walk, SE1 TQ 3257 8033 MOLA (Lara Band, Azizul Karim, Alison Telfer) standing building recording, watching brief J.O Sims Ltd WNC14

The 19th-century former hop warehouse was surveyed, yielding information in particular about the process by which it had been converted into a fruit warehouse and auction hall in the 1930s. The south frontage had been rebuilt, offices added on the first floor, and an auction hall installed on the north side of the building on the second floor. Further refurbishments had been carried out in the 1960s and 1980s, with the entire building eventually becoming offices. In the basement, test-pits excavated along the boundary wall revealed Roman occupation directly below the concrete floor; Roman layers were also seen in test-pits dug at the base of 19th-century foundation pillars in the northern room. A final test-pit, in the vicinity of the western stairwell, exposed a medieval chalk foundation which is interpreted as a continuation of those recorded in 2002 and 2008. Later, possibly 18th-century, dumps were also recorded in the north-east corner of the basement.

SUTTON

The Former Gasworks Site, High Street and Crown Road, Sutton, SM1 TQ 2566 6485 ASE (Sarah Ritchie) evaluation Mar 2014 Waterman Energy, Environment & Design Ltd HGH14

Weathered London Clay was identified in the north-east of the site, and an overlying clay Head deposit was observed in the south during evaluation of four trenches in advance of redevelopment. Red brick and yellow stock-brick walls, a yellow stock-brick floor surface and four flues relating to the gasworks were all dated to the post-medieval period. All ceramic building material was dated to the 19th–20th century, while a small segment of chalk foundation could not be dated.

Honeywood Museum, Honeywood Walk, Carshalton, SM5 TQ 2781 6449 CADHAS (John Phillips) excavation Aug 2014 HON14

Excavation continued work carried out in 2010 in the garden of Honeywood Museum (*LA* **13** supp. 1 (2011) 35–6). The natural gravel was overlaid by soil containing pipe bowls of *c.* 1690–1710 with a further pipe bowl and a piece of white salt-glazed stoneware dating to the early- to mid-18th century. The garden level had then been raised by dumping and several paths had been laid one above the other across the successive surfaces. The upper parts of the deposit had been disturbed by cultivation.

Windsor House, Lodge Place, SM1 TQ 2591 6445 ASE (Ian Hogg) evaluation Mar 2014 CgMs Consulting Ltd LOD13

This evaluation in advance of redevelopment showed that significant horizontal truncation occurred across the site during construction and demolition phases of the previous building, Windsor House. Natural clay was overlain by alluvium and modern demolition material. There was no surviving subsoil or topsoil horizon.

Manor Cottage, London Road, Wallington, SM6 TQ 2870 6505 SAS (J Perry and A Skelton) watching brief, standing building recording July 2014 London Borough of Sutton MCO14

A 19th-century garden path overlying river silt and the foundations of a Second World War air raid shelter were observed during a watching brief. The natural was not reached. Finds included pottery and ceramic building material from the 19th and 20th centuries. Manor Cottage is a domestic lodge, originally linked to the lost mansion of Wallington House. Along with the few other remaining buildings and structures set in a watery and leafy environment around Wallington Corner, it marks the former existence of the large manorial properties and the Bridges family who at one time played an important role in the life of Wallington Hamlet.

Felnex Trading Estate, London Road, Hackbridge, SM6 TQ 2842 6583 MOLA (David Saxby, Antonietta Lerz, Robert Hartle) evaluation, excavation Mar–Dec 2014 Jones Lang Lasalle FNX14

Natural gravels lay at the base of the excavated sequence. In the eastern half of the site, they survived close to the present ground surface, albeit generally truncated by modern landscaping. On the western side there was better survival, with the gravels sloping down towards the nearby river Wandle. Here they were overlain by localised alluvial deposits probably associated with a prehistoric course of the Wandle. These were sealed in turn by soils of possibly Roman date which were cut by a ditch on a north-west–south-east alignment. In the south-west of the site, similar soil horizons overlay the gravels and were cut by a series of inter-cutting north-west/south-east ditches containing abraded pottery of AD 50–150. These may represent field boundaries and are likely to be part of a larger system extending across the gravel terraces along the Wandle Valley. Also in the south-west of the site, the natural deposits were cut by several large pits containing industrial waste, pottery and glass of early- to mid-20th-century date. This probably derives from the Kelvin Works (Cable and Engineering), which is documented on the site before being replaced by warehouses in the later 20th century.

10–16 North Street, Carshalton, SM5 TQ 2789 6477 ASE Steve White) watching brief Dec 2014 CgMs Consulting Ltd NOT14

Shallow ground-reduction works around the eastern and southern perimeter of the site were monitored and only recent made ground was observed. The solid geology of the study site is Lambeth Group (clay, silt and sand) overlain by Hackney Gravel Member deposits.

Carshalton High School for Girls, West Street, Carshalton, SM5 TQ 2750 6501 SCAU (Wayne Weller, Nowal Shaikhley) Evaluation Aug 2014 Carshalton High School for Girls CHS14

A trial trench evaluation revealed no archaeological features: only an unstratified worked flint, a mid-sized retouched primary flake, possibly a scraper dating from the later Bronze Age.

3 & 5 Wrights Row, Wallington, SM6 TQ 2860 6463 ASE (Amy Williamson) historic building assessment July 2014 Mr G. Sprawson WRI14

A historic building assessment showed that the roof, associated ceiling structure and chimney stacks use typical 18th–19th-century construction methods; significant in aiding understanding of the origin of these Listed buildings, and demonstrating well the craftsmanship characteristic of the era.

TOWER HAMLETS

225 Armagh Road, Old Ford, E3 TQ 3674 8364 ASE (Catherine Douglas) evaluation Feb 2014 CgMs Consulting Ltd ARM14

A layer of modern made ground directly overlay natural gravels (Taplow Gravel Formation) in three excavated trenches, suggesting truncation has occurred.

Bishops Court, 27–33 Artillery Lane, E1 TQ 3346 8173 MOLA (Don Walker) watching brief Aug 2014 Henderson Global Investors ATY12

Following previous work (*LA* **14** supp. 1 (2014) 35), a watching brief covered the excavation of a near-horizontal tunnel dug to locate the north–south Victorian brick sewer in the east of the site. The area surrounding the site has been used for burial throughout much of London's history, with the result that past construction had a high probability of disturbing such remains. Above natural gravel was a layer of clean brickearth containing a disarticulated adult human right femur. A light brown clay levelling layer sealed the brickearth and was covered by a series of three 17th-century dump layers of dark brown silty clay. The middle of the three layers contained a notable concentration of material including pottery, ceramic building material, oyster shell and animal bone. In addition, a single human bone was recovered, the distal end of a disarticulated adult left humerus. Only a small area of the Victorian sewer was exposed.

Gem House, 122–126 Back Church Lane, Shadwell, E1 TQ 3162 8389 MOLA (Paul Thrale) watching brief May–June 2014 GVA Second London Wall BKC14

During monitoring of ground-reduction work, natural gravel was observed in the northern half of the site but no overlying brickearth. The latter had probably been removed by quarrying; 18th-century deposits directly overlying the truncated natural gravel provide a rough date for the final infilling of any quarry pits and for levelling prior to urban development of the area. In the southern half of the site, the basements of two 18th–early-19th-century properties fronting onto Back Church Lane were recorded.

1 Heron Quays, 10 Bank Street and 2 Heron Quays, 1 Bank Street, Canary Wharf, E14 TQ 3728 8013 QUEST (Dan Young) Geoarchaeological investigations Mar 2014 CgMs Consulting HRN14

Geoarchaeological boreholes and deposit modelling showed a surface of Shepperton Gravel, relatively high, but not as high as known gravel eyots to the west and north-east of the Isle of Dogs containing archaeological remains. Despite this, a few fragments of wood and a large piece of charcoal (>4mm) were recorded at the very top of the Shepperton Gravel deposits, though whether of anthropogenic or natural origin is impossible to determine. A relatively thin sequence of fine-grained dominantly inorganic alluvial deposits rests on the Shepperton Gravel. The 'natural' alluvial deposits are overlain by redeposited alluvium most likely originating from the adjacent excavated docks, though distinguishing the naturally deposited alluvium from excavated material is near impossible. The thin and mineral-rich alluvium likely contains minimal further geoarchaological potential.

Heron Quays West, 1 and 10 Bank Street, Canary Wharf, Isle of Dogs, E14 TQ 3718 8016 PCA (Adam Garwood) historic building recording Oct 2014 CgMs Consulting HQW14

An initial detailed photographic survey was carried out as part of a programme of built heritage recording targeting the historic West India Docks. Work focused on the north wall of the South Dock and the west wall of the canal at the east side, both of which will be removed as part of the development.

10, 12–21 Blossom Street, 5–11, 11a Folgate Street, 11 Fleur de Lis Street, 2, 4, 6, 8, 14–22 Elder Street, 161 Commercial Street, 13–20 Norton Folgate, 2–10 Shoreditch High Street, E1 TQ 3345 8202 MOLA (Paul Thrale) evaluation, watching brief June–Sept 2014 British Land BLS14

One test pit was excavated and nearly 20 contractors' test pits or boreholes were monitored within a large block of land, much of which lies within that part of the Priory and Hospital of St Mary Spital (*f.* 1197) which is a Scheduled Ancient Monument. Natural sandy gravel was recorded across the site. In the south-west corner were two north–south masonry wall footings that are believed to be medieval and so to have formed part of a Priory building; later alterations and additions were also observed. To the east of these footings, and abutting them, was a further length of the 16th–early-17th-century water conduit that was first recorded during a previous evaluation (*LA* **11** supp. 3 (2007) 81 (NFG06)). It was constructed of brick, chalk and re-used medieval decorated floor tiles. Elsewhere, post-medieval levelling deposits

were the only archaeological layers to be seen.

213–217 Bow Road, E3 TQ 3766 8304 AOC (Les Capon) evaluation June 2014 213–217 Bow Road LLP BWD14

The evaluation revealed the chalk rubble and brick foundations of a domestic building constructed in the early 16th century but no longer extant, and occasional associated cobbled yard areas. This house was once the residence of Edmond, Lord Sheffield (1564–1646) who is commemorated on a plaque on the site for his service in the Royal Navy under Elizabeth I, and especially as captain of the 'White Bear' against the Spanish Armada. A pair of bread ovens was found below ground at the back of the house, while at the rear of the plot was a second timber-framed building which appears to have been burnt to the ground in the late 16th century. Many household goods were left in the smouldering remains: coins, household pottery and some of the earliest clay pipes manufactured in Britain. The house was converted in the 18th century for use as a workhouse with kitchen gardens behind. Many large, deep rubbish pits were excavated, and contained former inmates' dress pins, lace chapes, tobacco pipes, and animal bones from their dinners. Gravel quarrying and later pitting typified the 19th-century features on site.

St Clement's Hospital, 2A Bow Road, Mile End, E3 TQ 3682 8256 ASE (Michael Shapland) Jan–Oct 2014 historic building recording CgMs Consulting Ltd SCL14

Although only a little over half of its original fabric survives, the existing buildings of St Clement's are eloquent as to the concept and design of the original 19th-century workhouse building; only later was it converted into an infirmary and then psychiatric unit. Late-19th- and early-20th-century modifications were carried out in keeping with the original architecture, to the extent that it can be difficult to distinguish between the two. The considerable, if localised, damage wrought by the Blitz was equalled by the imposition of the nurses' accommodation (Building 8) and the thorough replacement of the majority of the site's internal character with suspended ceilings, plain walls and modern fireproof doors. Whilst the appearance of the workhouse has been retained in many places externally, little of the appearance of the original survives within.

Bradwell Street (land south of), Mile End, E1 TQ 3584 8264 PCA (Amelia Fairman, Joe Brooks and Ian Cipin) evaluation and watching brief May–July 2014 CgMs Consulting BDW14

The monitoring of ground works in the east and west of the site and the excavation of three evaluation trenches recorded natural gravelly sand sealed by brickearth. This was cut by an undated pit and overlain by 16th–19th-century agricultural soil. A series of brick wall footings and a pit cut into the ploughsoil and were interpreted as the remnant of late 19th-century terrace houses known to have occupied the site. Modern made ground sealed the site.

Spitalfields Hotel , 86 Brick Lane, Spitalfields, E1 TQ 3392 8180 MOLA (Sam Pfizenmaier, Catherine Godsiffe, Rob Tutt) watching brief Mar–Nov 2014 EC Harris LLP BRC14

During the digging of nine trial holes and one trench, truncated natural brickearth was widely observed across the site. Dump or backfill layers to the east of the current basement wall yielded ceramics of the period 1630–1650, but they are believed to be residual. The earliest feature was an 18th-century drain aligned east–west in the centre of the site; it had been replaced by a 19th-century circular brick drain on a similar alignment. The latter, along with an east–west wall, a brick and mortar pillar base, and the base of the pit for an extant iron pillar, probably relate either to the brewery visible on the 1873 OS map or to the Russian Steam Vapour Baths depicted on the OS map of 1914.

Truman Brewery, Block C, 91 Brick Lane, E1 TQ 3382 8201 LP (Simon Pennington) excavation Jan–Feb 2014 Intexion TBC14

Post-medieval footings and quarry pits were excavated, cutting into the natural brickearth. WC

Aldgate Place (land within Buckle Street, Colchester Street, Commercial Road, Leman Street and Whitechapel High Street), E1 TQ 3995 8131 PCA (James Langthorne, Richard Humphrey and Ian Cipin) watching brief Aug–Nov 2014 CgMs Consulting on behalf of Barratt East London ALD11

Following work in 2011 (*LA* **13** supp. 2 (2012) 77), a new phase of watching brief was undertaken during groundwork associated with construction of a second-storey basement. Natural sand and gravels were recorded across the site. In the north portion of the site these were sealed by 17th–18th-century agricultural soil. Modern made ground sealed the natural and post-medieval deposits.

60 Commercial Road, Shadwell, E1 TQ 3423 8130 MOLA (Paul Thrale) watching brief May–June 2014 UKSA 60 CR SARL CMR13

Following work in 2013 (*LA* **14** supp. 1 (2014) 36), contractors' ground-works were monitored. Natural gravel deposits were recorded across the centre of the site, but the overlying natural brickearth did not survive, presumably having been removed by quarrying; clay and silt deposits observed above the natural gravel may well represent the infilling of open quarry pits. Above these, a silt levelling deposit probably belongs to the time when the site was used for market-gardening, as shown on Rocque's map of 1746. The latest layers were two levelling deposits consisting mainly of building demolition material: one of 18th–19th-century date, the other late-19th- and 20th-century. The latter contained a number of disarticulated human bones that doubtless originated from Britton's or Sheen's Burial ground, which lay immediately to the west and was in use from 1763 to 1854. In the south of the site were the truncated remains of a 19th-century brick wall, which was probably the southern perimeter of a 19th-century brass and iron foundry fronting onto Back Church Lane. Nearby was a brick-lined well or soakaway of 18th–19th-century date which belonged to buildings on the Back Church Lane frontage.

Christ Church Spitalfields, Commercial Street, E1 TQ 3375 8177 MOLA (R Hewett) watching brief Oct–Dec 2014 Dow Jones Architects CCU14

Refurbishment works, both inside and outside the crypt of the Grade I Listed 18th-century Hawksmoor church, were monitored. Externally, against the southern side of the main church steps at their western limit, part of a wall that may represent an earlier boundary to the churchyard was seen; burials were located nearby but not disturbed. Inside the crypt, the corbelled brickwork of the footings to the northern, eastern and western walls and of some of the adjacent pier bases was partially exposed, along with elements of an adjoining brick floor; in the north-west corner, traces of vaulted arches suggested the existence of a vault below the floor surface, but the works did not proceed beyond this level. Later features included a 19th- and 20th-century branched brickwork drainage system below modern soil and rubble; the latter yielded a small quantity of disarticulated human bone, which was subsequently reinterred.

Christ Church Spitalfields School, Commercial Street, E1 TQ 3378 8175 MOLA (Richard Hewett) watching brief May–Sept 2014 SCABAL Architects CHR11

Following earlier watching briefs (*LA* **14** supp. 1 (2014) 36), the digging of a new utility trench was monitored. Running between the recently erected community building and Commercial Street, via the path and garden in the churchyard, it was routed to avoid impact upon the underlying burial ground. A small quantity of disarticulated human bone was retrieved and reinterred, and the broken crown of a brick burial vault was recorded.

1–18 Dollar Bay, E14 TQ 3822 7984 MOLA (Graham Spurr, Mary Ruddy, Virgil Yendell) geoarchaeological evaluation July 2014 Mount Anvil Ltd LWH14

Three geoarchaeological boreholes indicated that the site was on a relatively higher part of the floodplain in the early Mesolithic, at approximately -2.4m OD. A site-wide peat deposit was radiocarbon-dated to the early Bronze Age and reflects the gradual change from an alder-dominated marsh environment with stands of deciduous trees on the higher ground, through to a more open grass / sedge, increasingly brackish, environment. Cereal production was noted in the upper peats, indicating agricultural activity locally.

13–15 Folgate Street, E1 TQ 3348 8200 MOLA (Jeremy Taylor) evaluation, watching brief Apr–July 2014 Raag Liverpool Street Hotel Ltd FOL14

The site lies within a Scheduled Ancient Monument, the medieval Priory of St Mary Spital. Work in gardens to the rear of the

standing building (a hotel) revealed *in situ* natural brickearth and gravels below features post-dating the Priory; these included a 16th–17th-century garden wall and horticultural plant beds of similar date.

Queen Elizabeth Hospital (former), Hackney Road, Bethnal Green, E2 TQ 3426 8321 AOC (Les Capon) historic building recording June 2014 Rydon Construction Ltd QEH14

Level 2 building recording was undertaken in advance of building works on the former hospital, disused since 1998. Three individual buildings in the complex are of main importance: the Goldsmith's Row building (1874), the Hackney Road building (1904) and a nurses' accommodation block (1906). Much of the original fabric was present, although ward space had been reorganised through the erection of partitions, addition of extra buildings and conversion of rooms for specialist equipment. This report adds further details to an assessment from 2013, including analysis of patient circulation, and a discussion of the development of the hospital and practices brought about by change in clinical requirements.

Hancock Road (land by), Bromley-by-Bow, E3 TQ 3800 8280 ASE (Ian Hogg) watching brief Sept 2014 CgMs Consulting Ltd HCK13

Further to an evaluation last year (*LA* **14** supp. 1 (2014) 36), work to install a piling mat in the north-west of the site was observed. Modern crushed concrete made ground, overlain by a concrete slab was the earliest deposit recorded; natural deposits were not recorded.

Cannon Workshop (car park), Hertsmere Road, Canary Wharf, E14 TQ 3712 8053 MOLA (Steve White) watching brief Feb 2014 Raag Hotels HMR13

Ground reduction was monitored, following an evaluation last year (*LA* **14** supp. 1 (2014) 36). Alluvium was observed throughout the southern part of the site, beneath a large modern truncation immediately south of the evaluation trench. Made ground was recorded across the northern part, but no archaeological features.

Tobacco Dock (Parcel 4), 130–162 The Highway, E1W TQ 3475 8070 PCA (Alistair Douglas) excavation Oct 2014 – Feb 2015 CgMs Consulting TBF10

A further phase of excavation was undertaken in the south-central part of the site, located between the areas investigated in 2002 (*LA* **10** supp. 2 (2003) 55 (TOC02)) and 2010–11 (*LA* **13** supp. 1 (2011) 37 (TBF10)). Terrace gravels were recorded across the site except in the south. There, fluvial deposits were uncovered close to a large spread of burnt flint, possibly the remains of a Bronze Age burnt mound. Further evidence of Bronze Age activity also recorded in the south included a series of archaic soils and a number of pits and postholes. To the south-west, evidence for a late Roman clay and timber building was recorded in the form of floor surfaces and postholes. At present it has not been established yet if these are associated with the structure recorded in 2011 or represent a different building. A number of late Roman boundary ditches were also recorded across the site, along with a series of post-pits located in the north-east of the site which may represent a further timber structure or a fence line. To the south-east were the remains of a 17th-century cellar, possibly part of a building fronting onto Pennington Street, whilst on the east side of the site was a north–south aligned wall foundation, along with a number of brick-lined cesspits, wells, and rubbish pits which may represent backyard and garden activity.

15–17 Leman Street, E1 TQ 3396 8127 MOLA (Catherine Godsiffe) watching brief Oct 2014 Cube Cost Consultants Ltd LMA14

Truncated natural gravels were observed beneath modern rubble. WC

Phase 1A London Dock, Wapping, London E1 TQ 3431 8062 MOLA (Portia Askew, Robert Hartle) evaluation Apr–May 2014, watching brief Sep–Oct 2014 St George PEN13

Following trial work in 2013 (*LA* **14** supp. 1 (2014) 37), four evaluation trenches were excavated and subsequent ground-works by contractors were monitored. The site lay over the North Quay area of the Western Dock of London Dock, which was designed by John Rennie and opened in 1805. It was largely made up of four-storey warehouses with brick-vaulted wine cellars underneath. In the north, only undated alluvial clay deposits were seen, truncated by modern made ground, but elsewhere remains of the original dock and quay did survive. These included a 30m length of the northern dock wall itself and a small section of the return at the western end; surfaces of the former Gauging Ground; and the walls and concrete stairs (a later 20th-century modification) of a wine warehouse in the north-west corner of the site. Extensive evidence was seen for the development and use of the quay in the 20th century, notably a concrete extension to the south. The wine warehouse had been demolished in the late 20th century and its vaulted cellar backfilled.

New Union Wharf, New Union Close, Isle of Dogs, E14 TQ 3842 7949 PCA (Ian Cipin) watching brief Dec 2014 Hill Partnerships NUW13

A further phase of monitoring (*LA* **14** supp. 1 (2014) 36–7) was undertaken during the excavation of an east–west aligned service trench along the north edge of the site. The remnants of two 19th-century factories, including construction cuts for sewers and brick foundations, overlay a deep raft of re-used industrial materials sealing natural alluvium. Evidence for later modifications to the structures and of their demolition was also recorded below 20th-century made ground and concrete.

Old Ford Methodist Church, 522 Old Ford Road, E3 TQ 3674 8368 AS (Zbigniew Pozorski) watching brief June 2014 Indecon Building Ltd OLF14

Close to the valley of the River Lea in the dense urban area of Old Ford, and with the London–Colchester Roman road passing close to the south, the site had potential for Romano-British remains. In particular, the purported northern boundary of an inhumation and cremation cemetery was located within the site. However, only the backfill of an earlier foundation trench for the basements of the demolished church and hall were present. This was cut into or abutted by made ground of sandy silt with occasional fragments of ceramic building material. The natural of sandy gravel was encountered.

Thomson Reuters Docklands Technical Centre, 1 Paul Julius Close, Blackwall, Poplar, E14 TQ 3861 8062 PCA (Guy Seddon, Ian Cipin, Shane Maher) watching brief Sept–Nov 2014 CgMs Consulting Ltd PLJ14

The monitoring of ground reduction revealed evidence of the east and west concrete and granite walls of a late-19th-century graving dock known to have been located at the site and to have been backfilled in the 1980s. Quayside structures were also uncovered including the rails for a moveable dock crane and the base of a dockside crane. Natural strata were not reached. WC

Royal Mint Street, Mansell Street, E1 TQ 3393 8084 MOLA (Jeremy Taylor) evaluation March 2014 Turner and Townsend Infrastructure RLM13

Following an earlier watching brief (*LA* **14** supp. 1 (2014) 37), two evaluation trenches were excavated. To the north of the Docklands Light Railway (DLR) the natural ground surface had been completely truncated by Victorian basement walls associated with the extant 19th-century railway viaduct and/or a railway goods yard, demolished in the mid-20th century. The basement walls were overlaid with modern backfill. To the south of the DLR, the natural ground surface was brickearth overlying river terrace gravels, truncated by features associated with 17th- or 18th-century industrial activity, in particular a clay tobacco pipe kiln and associated waste pits. The kiln comprised a brick-lined flue with a stoking pit at its eastern end. The kiln and pits were sealed by 18th- or 19th-century basement walls and remains of a contemporary above-ground building. Whether the buildings were for domestic or industrial use is unclear at this stage.

St Anne's Wharf, St Anne's Street, Limehouse Cut, E14 TQ 3686 8117 PCA (Paw Jorgensen) evaluation July 2014 CgMs Consulting SAW14

The excavation of three evaluation trenches and three test pits revealed natural gravels with evidence of activity dating from the prehistoric to the 19th century recorded towards the east and south of the site cutting into the natural. The earliest feature uncovered consisted of a prehistoric pit partially truncated by a 14th–17th-century pit. Further evidence of late medieval–early post-medieval activity uncovered included a series of postholes, pits, and a linear feature. In the south-east corner of the site an 18th-century boundary ditch was recorded along

with two contemporary gravel extraction pits, whilst to the west an infilled brick-lined soakaway and two more quarry pits were exposed. A number of 19th-century features uncovered related to the redevelopment of the site during this period. These included a clay-lined pit, two brick box drains, two brick-lined soakaways, and the remnants of a series of brick walls. Modern made ground and demolition deposits sealed the site.

Beauchamp Tower, HM Tower of London EC3N TQ 336 805 OAS (Alison Kelly) historic building analysis Mar 2007 Historic Royal Palaces TOL102

Re-leading of the tower roof and of the north and south turret roofs provided an opportunity to study the roof construction in detail. No evidence was found to confirm that any of the current roof timbers were originally part of the ordnance platform visible in Spilberg's view of 1689; however, the roof space did show evidence for a lean-to extension added to the south turret, as well as the remains of the primary interior stone wall of the tower. Within the roof space was a quantity of bricks, including some 14th–15th-century Kentish and 14th–15th-century yellow Flemish types, which had evidently been stockpiled but not used in the 19th-century roof-refurbishment. Examination of the roof timbers themselves revealed assembly marks and shipping marks, notably a rarely seen shipping stamp at one end of a tie beam. In the north turret, a circular brick feature was discovered which may relate to a staircase inserted during the 19th century, while in the south turret works exposed a curved stone lintel, possibly 13th-century. A two-light window on the east elevation was found to contain some 13th-century stonework, perhaps having been moved from lower down the elevation by Salvin in the 19th century.

Byward Tower, HM Tower of London EC3N TQ 335 805 OAS (Jon Gill, Julian Munby, Edmund Simons) historic building investigation, recording Sept 2005 Historic Royal Palaces TOL98

Survey confirmed that the two drum towers retain their basic original form and much of their original medieval fabric, although they have undergone numerous minor alterations, including the insertion of windows and gun loops, localised re-facing (particularly towards the top) and the addition of brick upper levels. On close inspection, these upper levels were found to have been a largely single-phase reconstruction, probably of the early 19th century; while it is known that gun platforms were constructed on top of the towers in the late 17th century, and that they had crenellated brick parapets, no evidence appeared to survive. The timber-framed rear part of the tower was found to embody substantial areas of early timber framing, in spite of major rebuilding in the 1920s. Partially surviving timber jetties were discovered within the pentice roof on the east face of the tower and presumably provided support for two projections shown on late 19th-century photographs. These jetties are much deeper than those which survive within the tower's oriel windows, and could have provided small but distinct additional rooms beyond the main structural frame. Towards the top of the square turret behind the north drum tower, two areas of early brickwork were recorded at a similar height on both north and east elevations; they match other areas of brickwork at the Tower which are believed to be 13th-century and so could be fragments from the original structure. A further area of apparently similar brickwork was noted towards the top of the south tower, but this could not be entirely verified as the rendering was only partially removed. The projecting postern bastion (a more accurate term than the sometimes-used 'postern turret') is known from historical evidence to pre-date 1544; however, the case for late 15th-century origins can plausibly be made from constructional features such as its height, the fact that it incorporates crossbow loops as well as typically late medieval gun ports without external splays, its double keyhole-shaped loops and its early brickwork. Yet its overall form is clearly that of a projecting angled bastion specifically built for mounting artillery – an important development in military architecture which is believed to have emerged mainly in Italy at the turn of the 15th/16th centuries, not reaching England until the mid-16th. Consequently, with a *terminus ante quem* of 1544 the postern bastion is clearly an early, but not necessarily unique, example of such a bastion; if, on the other hand, it is late 15th-century, it would rank as a revolutionary early gun tower, among the earliest angled bastions in the world.

Bloody Tower, HM Tower of London, EC3N TQ 3360 8040 OAS (Jody Morris) historic building analysis May 2007 Historic Royal Palaces TOL104

During work in advance of roof repairs several areas of early wall core were exposed. These may relate to the construction of the room over the tower passageway in the 14th century or to alterations made in the early 17th; on the latter occasion a second storey was inserted to accommodate Sir Walter Ralegh as a prisoner, and the tower may have been raised to achieve this. There were no clear signs of the form of the roof structures for these early phases. Evidence was also recorded for the rebuilding of the parapet walls by Antony Salvin or John Taylor in the later 19th century, and for re-roofing in the mid-1970s. Brick buttresses on one side may be remains of a 19th-century roof.

Devereux Tower, HM Tower of London EC3N TQ 337 805 OAS (Deirdre Forde) investigation, recording Mar 2007 Historic Royal Palaces TOL108

The Devereux Tower, and much of the northern inner curtain wall between the Devereux and Flint Towers, were found to have been refaced with Kentish rag masonry in the 19th century, as part of the extensive re-facing and rebuilding programme that took place at that time. The batter and crenellations are likely to have been entirely rebuilt. However, much of what is likely to be original 13th-century masonry remains exposed on the inner curtain wall between the two towers; a stone-by-stone petrological analysis of this was therefore undertaken. At the same time, the removal of the roof covering to the Devereux Tower revealed a complex set of timbers which appear to have been re-positioned and altered on several occasions; among these were two very large bridging beams which probably supported a gun platform. Features such as carpenters' marks, blocked chimneys and relieving arches were also recorded.

Flint Tower, HM Tower of London, EC3N TQ 337 805 OAS (Deirdre Forde) investigation, recording Mar 2011 Historic Royal Palaces TOL116

The Flint Tower forms part of the Inner Ward and is believed to have been built in or about 1238. As in the environs of the Devereux Tower (*see above*), recording in conjunction with conservation work revealed the extent of 19th-century refurbishment: the Flint Tower itself was largely rebuilt; much of the northern inner curtain wall between it and the Bowyer Tower were refaced with Kentish rag masonry; and the batter and crenellations are likely to have been entirely rebuilt. Nevertheless, much of what is probably the original 13th-century masonry remains visible on the inner curtain wall between the two towers. This was the subject of stone-by-stone petrological analysis and study of the deeper-set mortars of both the 13th-century and the 19th-century builds, which were revealed during stone replacement and raking-out of joints.

Tower of London, Inmost Ward & Coldharbour Tower Cable Trench TQ 3344 8049 PCA (Ian Cipin) watching brief Feb 2014 Historic Royal Palaces TOL142

The monitoring of the excavation of a cable trench recorded only modern topsoil and no natural strata were reached.

2 Trafalgar Way, Poplar, E14 TQ 3824 8056 PCA (James Langthorne) evaluation Oct 2014 Mills Whipp on behalf of Essential Living (Helix) Ltd and Mcdonalds Real Estate LLP Ltd TRF14

One evaluation trench recorded 19th-century made ground, possibly representing the backfilling in 1838–9 of the upper reservoir to make way for the London and Blackwall Railway, sealed by modern made ground overlain by topsoil. Natural strata were not reached.

Tower House, 38–40 Trinity Square, EC3 TQ 3358 8078 MOLA (Richard Hewitt, Isca Howell, Adrian Miles) city wall recording Apr, Aug 2014 CitizenM Hotels Ltd TRH08

Following work in 2008 (*LA* **12** supp. 2 (2009) 76–7), two slots, 0.6m wide, were excavated to expose the remains of the City Wall and its foundation. Above the natural gravels was a mixed layer of brickearth, clay, pebbles and sand. In both slots the wall had been constructed in a similar fashion: a

ragstone foundation, slightly stepped out in in the more northerly slot, beneath a triple tile course which, in turn, lay below three further courses of ragstone. In the more northerly slot another triple tile course was observed above the ragstone.

Holy Family Catholic School, Wade's Place, Poplar, E14 TQ 3751 8083 MOLA (Adrian Miles, Mary Ruddy) evaluation, geoarchaeological evaluation June 2012 (Serena Ranieri) watching brief Oct 2013 – Feb 2014 The Diocese of Westminster HOL10

Following the discovery of human remains in 2010 (*LA* **13** supp. 1 (2011) 38), further work took place to discover the extent of the burial ground that lies under the playground at the front of the school. The cemetery was established in the 19th century by the Roman Catholic church of St Mary Moorfields, whose Finsbury Circus location was inadequate for the burial needs of London's increasing Irish population. Excavation on the east side of the site revealed the northern and western walls of the burial ground and, within them, articulated burials (and some disarticulated bone) clearly laid out in rows; in one area they had been so densely packed as to have caused some truncation of earlier burials. On the west side of the site, natural terrace gravel was seen during geoarchaeological investigations; above it, alluvial deposits may be associated with a watercourse prone to flooding across a fairly broad area. The sequence almost certainly spans the late prehistoric and historic periods.

WALTHAM FOREST

Abbotts Park Flood Alleviation Project, Leyton, E10 TQ 3823 8762 CA (Honza Horak) Watching brief Mar–Aug 2014 Optimise (Water) LLP APF14

A watching brief was conducted during groundworks for flood alleviation near Abbotts Park and Fletcher Lane, on the edge of the archaeological priority zone of Low Leyton. This is a known 12th-century medieval settlement, with some evidence of prehistoric activity, but no archaeological features or deposits were observed in this instance. Natural geology consisted of layered brickearth, gravels and sand, below the modern ground surface.

Blackhorse Lane, Waltham Forest, E17 TQ 3588 8960 MOLA (Helen Vernon) evaluation Sept 2014 MacDonald Egan BKL14

Natural strata consisted of sandy gravel under orange brickearth under grey silty clay. No archaeology was found.

Walthamstow Stadium (former), Chingford Road, E4 TQ 3761 9127 ASE (Andrew Margetts) geoarchaeological evaluation Oct 2013 – May 2014 CgMs Consulting Ltd WSS13

Archaeological evaluation and geoarchaeological test pitting in advance of and during redevelopment revealed deposits related to construction of the former Walthamstow Stadium across the site. Dated to the first half of the 20th century, these had truncated underlying alluvial deposits and any other pre-existing surfaces, if they had been present.

Three Blackbirds Pub and Site D, Hainault Triangle, 640 High Road, Leyton, E10 TQ 3818 8747 ASE (Gary Webster, Michael Shapland) evaluation, historic building recording June 2014 CgMs Consulting Ltd HGL14

Two trial trenches were excavated and showed levels of modern truncation greater in the southern part of the site than the north, where a subsoil horizon was recorded.

Historic building recording of the former Three Blackbirds public house was also carried out. This former coaching inn was wholly rebuilt in 1877 to form the existing structure, which was typical of the many late Victorian pubs constructed to serve London's expansion. In 1929, it was extended to the east and a beer garden was laid out. The whole building was refurbished in the immediate post-World War Two period, and subsequent decades brought further extensions and refurbishments, but also a slow decline and eventual dereliction.

Leytonstone Fire Station, 466 High Road, Leytonstone, E11 TQ 3933 8655 MOLA (Azizul Karim, Lara Band) standing building recording Nov 2014 Kier Construction Ltd. on behalf of London Fire Brigade HLE14

The Fire Station comprised a two-storey main building with two ground-level wings at the back, a three-storey clock-tower with two-storey extension building, a number of single-storey outbuildings and a drill tower. A plaque in the Appliance Bay states that the station was opened on 25th July 1914 by Councillor E.M. Hall and other members of the Leyton Urban District Council, and includes the name of the surveyors (E.H. Essex Associate M.Inst.C.E.) and builder (H.G. Horswill). The main two-storey block has load-bearing walls of yellow stock bricks laid in Flemish Bond and an orange brick frontage dressed with Portland stone. The clock-tower and the two-storey extension were added later, as were the single storey outbuildings, the latter being the most recent addition to the complex. As originally built, the station was no larger than the present Appliance Bay, capable of accommodating two fire engines. Internally, all the structures are connected and function as a single unit. The entire complex is enclosed by a boundary wall and entered through a metal gate at the south end of the west elevation.

590–604 High Road (land at) and 1 Hainault Road, Leyton, E10 TQ 3816 8737 ASE (Gary Webster) evaluation HIL14

Four archaeological trial trenches were excavated and showed modern truncation across the site, ranging in depth between *c.* 1m and *c.* 1.3m below ground level. The underlying geology comprises London Clay.

Lower Hall Pumping Station, Chingford, E4 TQ 3629 9279 geoarchaeological assessment ASE (Kristina Krawiec) Feb 2014 URS Infrastructure & Environment UK Ltd on behalf of Suffolk and Essex Water LWR14

Ten boreholes (of which only one failed to recover sediment) showed underlying gravels, overlaid by a thin silt deposit, which was in turn overlaid by oxidised alluvium and made ground. The lack of organic sedimentation *in situ* at the site suggests it lies at the floodplain edge and has suffered from changes in hydrology due to the canalisation of the Lea and the construction of the William Girling Reservoir.

Walthamstow Pump House (former), 10 South Access Road, Walthamstow, E17 TQ 3626 8824 ASE (Catherine Douglas) evaluation Jan 2014 CgMs Consulting Ltd WPM14

In the two trenches excavated, Taplow Gravels were encountered sloping down from south to the north-west of the site. A thick layer of oxidised alluvial clay overlay the gravel in both trenches, probably representing the edge of the floodplain of the River Lea.

WANDSWORTH

Battersea Power Station, Former Pump House and Waterworks, SW8 TQ 2911 7746 ASE (Seth Price) watching brief Oct–Dec 2014 BPS13

An archaeological watching brief was maintained during the demolition of the former Battersea Pump House and Waterworks, which included removal of the structure below ground. Little new evidence for the construction and history of the pump house was recorded above ground: only heavy-duty puddled wrought iron cable ties (evidence of the extreme loads the walls were under) were discovered running east–west through the extant bob wall in Bay C, and a tie-bracket in the east wall of Bay D. By contrast, much about the layout and construction was revealed below ground. Lower levels of the Victorian pump house and plant fixings reflected impressive knowledge of engineering and a significant technological transition. Demolition work was altered to remove only the top 2m of wall and structural elements, rather than the entire structure, due to its considerable depth of up to 8–10m below modern ground level. Thus elements of the structure remain extant.

81 Clapham Common North Side, Wandsworth, SW4 TQ 2831 7523 OAS (Gerry Thacker) evaluation Oct 2014 A&A Architects on behalf of Mr Edoardo Polli CCN14

The evaluation revealed natural geology at *c.* 1.4m below ground level overlaid by a series of deposits, that were, where dated, more recent than the construction of the current house in the 1750s. These may be interpreted as successive garden soils and dump deposits containing construction debris from subsequent modifications to the house. The presence towards the base of the sequence of the possible original 18th-century garden soil may indicate that the gravels below have not suffered any recent truncation.

Atheldene Centre, 305 Garratt Lane, SW18 TQ 2597 7359 ASE (Steve Price) evaluation July 2014 Neilcott Construction Ltd ATH14

Natural clayey sand was encountered in two

excavated trenches, but there was much modern truncation due to the presence of the now demolished Atheldene Centre and other earlier construction work.

Northern Line Extension, Nine Elms Lane, Battersea SW8 TQ 2906 7727 to TQ 3150 7811 MOLA (Jason Stewart) geoarchaeological watching brief Mar–May 2014 Tube Lines Ltd NEL14

Contractors' operations were monitored in a transect some 2 km long, extending from Battersea Power Station to Kennington Park Road, east of The Oval cricket ground. At the western end of the transect was the mouth of the Battersea Channel; at the eastern end the river Effra (known, at its confluence with the Thames, as the Vauxhall Creek). Although heavily truncated by modern industrial and residential elements, both bankside and channel sediments were recorded in some boreholes. In outline, the sequence generally comprised late Pleistocene floodplain gravels overlain by floodplain fluvial and alluvial deposits (whether of the Effra, the Battersea Channel or the Thames itself); overlain by mid- to late Holocene alluvium and colluvium; overlain by late Holocene and modern make-up.

Market Towers, 1 Nine Elms Lane, Battersea, SW8 TQ 3010 7779 MOLA (Virgil Yendell) geoarchaeological evaluation Nov 2014 Wanda ONE MKW14

Samples of natural deposits were taken across the site and then submitted both for ecological assessment (pollen, diatoms and ostracods) and radiocarbon dating. They revealed a sequence comprising Pleistocene gravels from -3.73m OD, overlain by sandy silts and clays, occasionally with limited organic bands, and sealed by made ground dating from the 16th century or later. They also made possible a topographic rendering of the early Holocene landscape, which showed that a secondary northward branch of the Battersea Channel passed through the west of the site towards the River Thames, with the Kempton Park Terrace rising to the east. The ecological assessment, coupled with radiocarbon dating, provided some insights into the composition, appearance and hydrology of the channel environment, but seemingly only from a very limited period, from late medieval times to the 19th century.

US Embassy Site (formerly Ponton Road Diversion), Nine Elms Lane, Battersea SW8 TQ 2980 7762 MOLA (Kasia Olchowska) watching brief Jul 2013 – April 2014 U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Overseas Building PRD12

Following work in 2013 (*LA* **14** supp. 1 (2014) 39), large-scale groundworks by contractors were monitored, making it possible to distinguish four major phases in the site's development. The first comprised deposits of natural London Clay beneath Pleistocene to early Holocene sands and gravels. A number of palaeochannels were recorded cutting through these deposits. At the top of this phase were silts/clays and organic-rich strata overlying the sands and gravels; one such layer yielded a radiocarbon date of 13,290–13,120 cal BP. High sands and gravels along the eastern edge of the site had been truncated horizontally in modern times and in many locations were observed directly below modern made ground. The second phase consisted of layers which provided potential evidence for human activity during the prehistoric period. Some may be Mesolithic, including patches of burning *in situ* (which may represent camp fires), a possible fish trap composed of alignments of round-wood stakes, possible remains of wattle, and several pits. Re-deposited struck flints and some burnt animal bone fragments were also associated with this phase, the end of which was signalled by an accumulation of waterlain deposits, predominantly silty clays or clayey silts; the accumulation may have started as early as the Mesolithic, or as late as the Iron Age, ending during the historic period. The evidence thus gathered corroborates previous reconstructions of the Battersea Channel landscape in suggesting that the site lies on the eastward-rising ground of a gravel island (eyot) that would have divided the Channel as it flowed towards the Thames. The third major phase was represented by a number of deeply cut features, probably pits, which are thought to be later than prehistoric but contained nothing to allow more accurate dating; they were, though, distinct from features and strata comprising the final phase of activity. This final phase included remains of pits, wells, brick structures and channels, as well as a single driven timber, all of which probably date to the 18th and 19th centuries. Above this was modern make-up to a depth of up to 3m.

Marco Polo House, Queenstown Road, Battersea, SW8 TQ 2868 7737 MOLA (Graham Spurr, Tim Johnson, Kasia Olchowska, Karl Macrow) geoarchaeological evaluation, watching brief Feb, May–Sept 2014 Berkeley Homes QTN14

Five boreholes revealed alluvial clay overlain by organic peat-like silt, which may represent the waterlogging of previously dry land during the Holocene period. During subsequent monitoring of contractors' ground-works the same sequence was recorded, along with walls and foundations on the northern and eastern perimeters of the site. These were probably from late 19th–early 20th-century engine sheds within the railway yard which occupied the site until the 1980s.

12–18 Radstock Street, SW11 TQ 2721 7719 MOLA (Robert Hartle) evaluation August 2014 Ampersand Housing RST14

Excavation revealed natural river terrace gravels overlain by isolated pre-Roman deposits. They were cut by a north–south ditch containing pottery dated AD 120–300, which ran across the site for at least 90m, and by a small pit that was probably contemporary. Over these features lay an undated sterile subsoil, representing either marginal agricultural land that was sporadically exploited in the post-Roman period or alluvial activity in relation to the site's proximity to the river. This was sealed by 18th–19th-century cultivation soil, which is consistent with contemporary map evidence that shows market gardens on the site.

Ram Brewery, Ram Street, Wandsworth, SW18 TQ 2560 7470 QUEST (Dan Young) Geoarchaeological investigations Aug–Sept 2014 CgMs Consulting Ltd RBP14

Geoarchaeological investigation revealed a sequence of Wandle/Shepperton Gravel to the middle and north of the site, overlain by Holocene alluvium of varying thickness, within a possible palaeochannel associated with the River Wandle. In places within this channel, the gravel is directly overlain by peat or soil horizons of possible Mesolithic date. Outside the limits of the channel, to the east, west and south of the site, Kempton Park Gravel is overlain by thin horizons of Holocene alluvium.

Ram Brewery site - marketing suite, Ram Street, Wandsworth, SW18 TQ 2567 7485 MOLA (Virgil Yendell) evaluation July 2014 Greenland Ram (London) Ltd RMB14

Holocene stratigraphic sequences were established by augering in the north-east corner of the site. Natural Shepperton Gravels were overlain by natural deposits of the river Wandle floodplain; possible evidence both for early prehistoric soil formation and for a late prehistoric/historic channel of the Wandle was also recorded.

The Ram Brewery, Ram Street, Wandsworth, SW18 TQ 2563 7476 ASE (Michael Shapland) historic building recording July 2014 CgMs Consulting Ltd RAM14

The brewery has its origins in the Ram Inn in the 16th century, which lay on the site of the Brewery Tap pub in the south-eastern corner of the site. By 1670 it was a substantial concern with a counting house, mill and stables for local deliveries of its beer, and in 1724 the brewery was furnished with a grand new house, which remains the earliest extant building on the site. The Brewery expanded rapidly throughout the 18th century and turned to industrial-scale porter production, resulting in a significant investment in new buildings on the site. In 1803 it was serviced by the Surrey Iron Railway – the first public railway in the world – which attracted the interest of Charles Young & Anthony Bainbridge, who bought the site in 1831, marking the start of Young's 175-year association with the site. Young's oversaw a dramatic expansion of the Brewery throughout the 19th century, including the construction of a handsome stable block and the purchase of two beam engines, which are thought to be the oldest working examples in the world still in their original locations. Many of the buildings across the site date to this period, in part due to two damaging fires in the 1830s and 1882. Many further structures were added throughout the 20th century, but the site was characterised by an enduring concern for the maintenance and continuing use of the

buildings and equipment relating to the historic brewery, which formally closed in September 2006.

New Library, Student Residence and Conference Suite, Digby Stuart College, University of Roehampton, Roehampton Lane, SW15 TQ 2201 7460 ASE (Ian Hogg) watching brief Aug–Sept 2014 CgMs Consulting Ltd DIG14

Natural deposits were identified in five of the trial pits, with undisturbed subsoil in only one; in all other cases there was evidence of significant horizontal truncation.

Robert Downshire House, Roehampton Lane, Roehampton, SW15 TQ 2208 7412 ASE (Kristina Krawiec) watching brief Mar 2014 CgMs Consulting Ltd DNH13

A complex of walls was uncovered and recorded, appearing to represent the southern wing of a former mansion, The Cedars or Cedar Court, which once occupied the site. Built in 1705 by Thomas Denning, the house was extended and improved over subsequent years. A diagonally projecting wing of the house was uncovered, relating to a period of improvement and extension designed by Sir John Sloane in 1804–8, when the house adjoined Robert Downshire House. The building was demolished sometime after 1910 and was incorporated into the gardens of Downshire House; the area was levelled to just above foundation level using the resultant demolition rubble.

20 Thornsett Road, London SW18 TQ 2592 7292 MOLA (Pat Miller, Hana Lewis) evaluation Jan 2014 Allies and Morrison Urban Practitioners THO14

Excavation revealed natural alluvial deposits, including a probable channel or meander on the eastern side of the site. This feature is likely to have been associated with the previous course of the nearby River Wandle, pre-dating its 17th/18th-century canalisation; it was overlain by undated subsoil, perhaps representing pasture or meadow, into which a 19th-century pit and modern foundations had been cut.

The Ram Brewery (Phase 1), Wandsworth High Street, SW18 TQ 2563 7476 PCA (James Langthorne) evaluation Dec 2014 – Jan 2015 CgMs Consulting Ltd on behalf of Greenland Ram (London) Ltd RMY14

The excavation of six trenches revealed natural sand and gravels sealed by alluvium. A sequence of 18th–19th-century made ground sealed the alluvium and was cut by several brick structures, including a drain and a number of wall foundations, evidence of the 20th-century brewery. Modern make up layers and garden soil sealed the features and late deposits.

WESTMINSTER

Black Rod's Garden and New Palace Yard, Palace of Westminster, Abingdon Street, SW1A TQ 3024 7934 MOLA (Tim Johnston) excavation Sept–Dec 2014 Purcell UK PLW14

Excavation in a single trench revealed natural alluvial clay cut by a series of north–south timber structures. They consisted of oak base-plates and subsidiary beams representing different phases of late medieval waterfront revetments up to *c.* 1300. Each new revetment cut the alluvial material which had accumulated since its predecessor was constructed. Dendrochronology has given a felling date for a beam from the first revetment of after 1271, while a large oak base-plate from the next is dated 1190–1226 and so was presumably a reused timber. An oak base-plate from the final revetment has a felling date of 1300–1333, which is broadly contemporary with the construction of an ashlar-faced river wall located to the west of the wooden structures, and so could indicate that it served as a coffer dam or similar during this work. The final revetment was actually 2m west of its predecessors which indicates a retreat of the waterfront; whether this repositioning was in response to scouring processes that occurred near the river bend or because of a flood/tidal surge is a subject for further analysis. The river wall, surviving to *c.* 3.6m high and mainly of Kentish Ragstone, had at least two separate phases. The ashlar face was bonded with lime mortar and contained a rubble core: at the northern end, Kentish Ragstone rubble, at the southern, both this and a mixture of limestone, alabaster and clunch (a form of chalk). Two of the elm piles supporting the wall were dated by radiocarbon to 1290–1399 and 1224–1298 respectively. As originally built, the wall had a distinct cornered return at the north-east, creating a channel or inlet along the north face. This inlet may have been used as a dock or wharf but its extent is uncertain as it continued beyond the limit of excavation. A substantial timber revetment, with two wattle hurdles on its southern side, followed the same alignment as the inlet channel. Two of its piles were radiocarbon-dated to 1270–1323 and 1168–1261 respectively, suggesting that it was contemporary with the first phase of the wall. The hurdle structure may have been a device to prevent silting-up of the inlet. A compact peaty layer at the northern limit of excavation may be degraded wood, just possibly remains of a wooden structure. In a second phase the inlet was infilled and the stone river wall extended across it with masonry of much lower quality than in the initial build. A possible third phase, also of low quality, was noted at the southern end of the wall but perhaps was no more than repair-work. After infilling of the inlet, land was reclaimed with dumps on the eastern side of the wall that contained pottery and 'Westminster' floor tiles. Upon the reclaimed land a series of stone and brick ancillary buildings were constructed, provisionally dated to the 16th century. Brick buildings and floors, probably of 17th- and 18th-century date, were also excavated, some of which used the same foundations as the earlier ones. Modern made ground, services and concrete sealed the archaeological remains. WC

St Paul's Church, Bedford Street, Covent Garden, WC2E TQ 3029 8084 AOC (Tara Fidler) watching brief May 2014 Upchurch Associates SAP14

Ground reduction ahead of landscaping works in the northern courtyard of St Paul's Church was monitored. A small number of finds and features associated with the development of the site between the 19th and 20th centuries, and burial practices of the church were revealed: disarticulated human remains were seen within made ground and a single sherd of blue transfer-printed ware was found within the fill of a possible early 19th-century brick vault. A 19th–20th-century arched brick feature was recorded along the boundary wall, sealed by 20th-century landscaping and paving of the north courtyard area. Natural deposits were not observed, although a possible colluvium or buried soil was recorded.

The Royal Opera House, Bow Street, WC2E TQ 3949 8099 PCA (Amelia Fairman, Deborah Kousianellous) evaluation and watching brief Oct 2014 Royal Opera House ROH14

The excavation of four trial pits and one evaluation trench recorded London Clay overlain by terrace gravels and brickearth. This was in turn cut by a mortar-lined rubbish pit and a tile-lined gully, both dating to the 18th century and thought to be associated with the former terraces that occupied Bow Street until the early 19th century. A demolition horizon sealed the earlier features and was in turn cut by two brick walls related to modifications to the Royal Opera House-Floral Hall frontage documented from the early–mid-19th century.

34–36 Bruton Street, W1 TQ 2888 8076 MOLA (Stephen White) geoarchaeological evaluation Mar 2014 Berkeley Square Holdings Limited BRN12

Work continued from 2013 (*LA* **14** supp. 1 (2014) 41), revealing alluvial clays associated with the River Tyburn. In the north-east of the site were two brick-lined wells reckoned to be 18th-century at the very earliest.

Unit 6 and 6a, Covent Garden Market, Covent Garden Piazza, WC2 TQ 3036 8093 MOLA (Jez Taylor) watching brief Sept 2014 Capital & Counties CGP COV14

Six of the nine trial pits within the basement of the market revealed natural brickearth; the remainder natural gravels. Possible medieval features included the base of a pit or ditch, and two courses of ragstone walling. A 17th- or 18th-century silt layer, perhaps a rubbish or general occupation layer, was also recorded. More substantial remains survived of the original Market Hall, built 1828–30, in the form of arched brickwork, probably representing a cellar or storage space, brick footings and flagstone flooring.

Kings Court, 19A, 22–25 Floral Street, 34 Rose Street, 27–28 and 31–32 King Street, Covent Garden, WC2 TQ 3019 8086 MOLA (Tony Mackinder, Tim Braybrooke, Graham Spurr) evaluation, watching brief Jan–Dec 2014 Capital and Counties CGP FLR14

Nine trenches and nine boreholes were investigated. In two areas the natural Hackney Gravels were cut by undated pits but elsewhere there were only modern features and services.

8–10 Grafton Street and 22–24 Bruton Lane, W1 TQ 2892 8066 MOLA (Alison Telfer) Aug 2014 watching brief Grafton Estates No 2 Limited Partnership BLN13

Following work in 2013 (*LA* **14** supp. 1 (2014) 40–1), a short section was recorded. Two undated layers, one composed of brown clay silt and the other of dark brown silt, are thought to have been water-laid deposits relating to the nearby River Tyburn. They were overlain by dumps of 17th- or 18th-century date, which were in turn truncated by an undated pit and a pair of yellow brick walls, aligned north-east–south-west and probably representing a 19th-century building.

54–57 Great Marlborough Street, 47 and 49–50 Poland Street, W1 TQ 2934 8114 MOLA (Adrian Miles) watching brief May 2014 Henderson Central London Office Fund GML11

Following work in 2012 (*LA* **13** supp. 3 (2013) 124), three pits were monitored in the basement of 49 Poland Street. Natural sand was reached, beneath disturbed material associated with construction of the present building; no archaeological remains were observed.

11–15 Grosvenor Crescent, Belgravia SW1 TQ 2826 7969 MOLA (Adrian Miles) evaluation Jan 2014 Wainbridge Estates (Belgravia) Ltd GGN14

Four trenches, within and to the rear of the extant buildings, revealed only modern disturbance and backfill. No archaeological deposits were observed, and natural strata were not reached.

Queen Mary's Garden, Inner Circle, The Regent's Park, NW1 TQ 2818 8257 AOC (Les Capon) watching brief Feb–May 2014 Rider Levett Bucknall RGN14

A watching brief during excavation for irrigation pipes recorded a sequence of London Clay, with subsoil and garden soil on top. Queen Mary's Garden is laid out with grass, plants, paths, shrubbery and water features. Where paths were traversed, hardcore layers with inclusions of porcelain were recorded. The only feature seen was the foundations of Marnock and Burton's Conservatory dating from 1845 to the north of the site.

The Adelphi Building, 1–10 John Adam Street, WC2N TQ 3041 8059 PCA (Peter Boyer, Douglas Killock) watching brief, excavation Jan–May 2014 CgMs Consulting JAD14

Monitoring of geotechnical test pits and a small area excavation within the basement found that London Clay was sealed by natural gravel, probably representing an early Thames foreshore. The natural deposits sloped down from north to south, with a profile that suggests the site was on, or close to, the tidal limits of the river. They were sealed by a sequence of dumps and levelling deposits associated with a series of Saxon timber waterfront structures, all of which represented management along the edge of the natural bank rather than land reclamation. The earliest structure dated to the first half of the 7th century. Running roughly north-east–south-west, it had been built *in situ*, with a series of posts driven into the foreshore and wattle rods twisted around them. The deposits abutting it on either side differed: to the north, a layer of dumped domestic waste mixed with wattle-work and brushwood, to the south a layer of silt which resembled a tidal mud-flat. Three more revetments followed, provisionally dated to the mid-7th century, late 7th century and early 8th century. All were on roughly the same alignment, but each was located slightly further to the south than its predecessor; the earlier revetment had been demolished and the area around it infilled once its successor had been established. Wattle-work appears not to have been used in the later phases, and the size of the postholes suggests a more robust type of post, pile and plank construction. Notable finds included a pale gold coin of the 'Two Emperors' type, provisionally dated to AD 655–675, and a large quantity of Roman ceramic building material, which suggests the systematic dismantling of major Roman structures, possibly in the walled City itself, and transportation of materials to the Saxon waterfront. A sequence of levelling layers dating to the first half of the 8th century sealed the latest structure and deposits. Above these, towards the centre and east of the site, an early–mid-8th-century timber building was represented by two perpendicular sill beams with an external gravel surface to the west and an internal clay floor to the east. A thin layer of ash and fire debris covered the building, suggesting that it had burnt down. Towards the south this layer was cut by pits and a large east–west ditch provisionally dated to the mid- to late 8th century, followed by late-8th– early-9th-century compacted gravel surfaces, perhaps representing yards or a road. In the south of the site, these latest surfaces were truncated by an 18th-century brick floor, whereas to the north and west, the Middle Saxon sequence was cut by late medieval or post-medieval square postholes, and by a large chalk and flint foundation. These latter features are believed to belong to Durham House, which originated in the 14th century as a grand episcopal town-house and was demolished at the end of the 18th.

The Round Pond, Kensington Gardens, Kensington, W8 TQ 2617 8011 MOLA (Richard Hewett) watching brief Mar 2014 LDA Design on behalf of Royal Parks KNS14

Works to recreate the crisp, geometric outline originally designed by Charles Bridgeman in 1734 were carefully monitored, a particular objective being to record any surviving elements of the original pond lining. The natural sand and gravel were seen to be overlain by silty clay. Whether the latter was *in situ* or had been introduced through landscaping is uncertain, but set into it was a clay pond lining which predated the existing pond edging; regrettably, it could not be determined whether this was part of the original perimeter and followed the Bridgeman design, or was part of a subsequent one. Outside the pond the current tarmac appeared to have been laid on a pre-existing, although undated, gravel pathway.

Odeon Cinema, 40 Leicester Square, WC2 TQ 2983 8062 MOLA (Helen Vernon) watching brief June–Dec 2014 JLL LTR14

Work by utilities' contractors in Whitcomb Street, to the west of the site, exposed a brick structure that was probably part of a 19th-century drain, but no other archaeological features. WC

Little Dean's Yard, Westminster School, SW1P TQ 3005 7938 CAMBARCH (Kevin Blockley) watching brief, excavation June–Dec 2014 Westminster School LDY14

Following recording during a watching brief carried out this year, excavation was undertaken revealing four phases of activity, ranging from 11th-century to modern. Firstly, deep deposits in the lift shaft excavation indicate an 11th-century boundary ditch along the south side of Little Dean's Yard, contemporary with the late 11th-century Abbey and its Reredorter, as recorded in the watching brief. In the second phase this ditch was filled in and a medieval building, perhaps timber-framed on a stone dwarf wall, was constructed over it in the 13th–14th century. At around the same time, the southern side of the Abbey precinct was extended south to Great College Street. The surviving buildings along the west side of Little Dean's Yard may also be contemporary, whilst within the Yard a further, previously unknown, medieval wall was recorded. The 11th-century Reredorter was demolished in the later 16th century (the third phase) following the Dissolution, and further buildings, probably Canons' houses, constructed within the area, their footprint defining the original narrow Little Dean's Yard. Further changes were made in the early 18th century, other buildings being added to the east side of Little Dean's Yard, including the new school dormitory and an ornate, Portland stone gateway to the school. The larger Little Dean's Yard, as we know it today, was created in 1790 (the fourth phase), with the demolition of several of the canon's houses and medieval walls. Further changes have continued to be made to Little Dean's Yard, the most recent buildings being added in the 1970s.

Westminster School (Gymnasium), Little Dean's Yard, SW1P 3PF TQ 3008 7943 PCA (Paw Jorgensen) watching brief Dec 2014 The Dean and Chapter of Westminster Abbey WSG14

The monitoring of the excavation of seven geotechnical trial pits recorded the stone footings of the 11th-century dormitory range, along with stone footings associated with the 13th-century Chapter House and the 15th-century St Dunstan's Chapel. Below the chapel's eastern end an earlier footing dating

to the 12th–13th-century was uncovered, possibly representing evidence for the presence of an earlier chapel. Natural strata were not reached.

St James's Market, 14–22 Lower Regent Street and 52–56 Haymarket, SW1 TQ 29641 80563 MOLA (Jeremy Taylor) watching brief November 2013–May 2014 The Crown Estate SJE13

Following work in 2013 (*LA* **14** supp. 1 (2014) 42), a watching brief was carried out within Dorland House. Built in 1924–28 and formerly Grade II listed, it had been demolished except for the façades. Natural London Clay was recorded *in situ* in two areas, cut by 19th-century brick footings and/or concrete slabs pre-dating the construction of Dorland House. No earlier remains were observed.

3 Meard Street, W1 TQ 2966 8102 MOLA (Adrian Miles) watching brief Jan 2014 Stercula Ltd MRD13

Work continued from 2013 (*LA* **14** supp. 1 (2014) 41). Natural gravels were seen to be overlain by a 17th–18th-century dump or levelling layer, which was cut by three cesspits or soakaways; two of them were 18th-century, the other late 19th–early 20th-century.

116–117 New Bond Street W1 TQ 2879 8095 MOLA (Paul Thrale, Adrian Miles, Rob Hartle) watching brief May, Aug 2014 Gerald Eve LLP NEB14

Contractors' ground-reduction works and service-trench digging exposed truncated natural gravel and clay beneath the basement floor. In the north-east part of the site was a fragment of brick walling, which probably relates to the early–mid-18th-century buildings shown on Horwood's map of 1799. In the south-west part were a brick-lined well and brick foundations, both associated with the existing property.

29–31 Oldbury Place, Marylebone, W1U TQ 2828 8191 MOLA (Lara Band) standing building recording Nov 2014 Boultbee LDN (Marylebone) Ltd ODB14

This group of interconnected buildings comprised offices and workshops on the ground floor, with residential accommodation above and to one side. At the time of the survey, the ground floor was occupied by the renowned firm of London locksmiths, Bramah, which has since relocated. The present buildings were probably constructed as workshops during the 19th century replacing earlier structures, probably late-18th-century; two basement vaults on the northern Oldbury Place frontage are the only surviving parts of these. After Bramah took possession in 1904 a number of changes were made, notably a rebuilding of the entire northern elevation to create a unified appearance. Over the next century there were many further modifications, mostly minor and to the internal arrangements. WC

73–89 Oxford Street, W1 TQ 2960 8131 MOLA (Ken Pitt, Helen Vernon) evaluation Dec 2014 – Jan 2015 Great Portland Estates OXF14

Natural Lynch Hill Gravels were cut by a series of inter-cutting rubbish pits, one of which appeared to be of 19th-century date, and by two undated north–south ditches. The natural deposits were also cut by three concrete and brick foundations which probably represent buildings shown on late 19th–early 20th-century OS maps. These foundations were truncated by those of the present building and by pits consolidated with modern building rubble. Nothing of the nearby Roman road or of the postulated Civil War defences was observed. WC

Crossrail: Paddington New Yard, Westbourne Park, W11 TQ 2505 8178 OA and Ramboll UK (Gary Evans) trial excavation, strip, map and sample July 2010 – date Crossrail Ltd XSI10

In advance of Crossrail's remodelling of Paddington New Yard, a number of trial trenches and strip, map and sample excavation areas were excavated. A general watching brief was also maintained. These works revealed the extensive and largely well-preserved remains of the Great Western Railway's Westbourne Park Depot. The depot had been established in *c.* 1853 to provide locomotive stabling, servicing and repair facilities at the eastern end of the company's Bristol to London line. Two turntable pits were recorded, as well as stretches of an inspection pit that had originally been a feature of the depot's 663ft-long Broad Gauge Engine Shed. The work also revealed parts of the depot's workshop and office building, its Narrow Gauge Engine Shed (built in 1862), the 1879 Lifting Shop, the site's Victorian drainage system and a number of deep, interconnected water storage tanks. WC

50 Page Street and 11–15 Regency Street, SW1P TQ 2977 7890 AOC (John Winfer) evaluation June 2014 Thornsett Central PGE14

The evaluation consisted of the excavation of three trenches. Natural yellow sand was observed overlaid by a dark grey black silty material (possibly buried soil) and made ground. Nineteenth–20th-century brick and concrete foundations seen in all trenches may relate to buildings that stood on the site prior to construction of the extant garage. Finds included pottery, clay tobacco pipe and ceramic building material dating from 17th–20th-centuries.

29–30 St James's Street, Piccadilly, SW1 TQ 2923 8033 MOLA (Jeremy Taylor) watching brief Jan–Oct 2014 The Crown Estate SJS14

Natural clay and river terrace gravels were observed beneath the foundations of the present building. Brick walls and foundations recorded behind modern skim walls in the basement were probably no earlier than 19th-century in construction.

35–50 Rathbone Place, W1 TQ 2954 8143 MOLA (Greg Laban) watching brief Mar–Apr, Nov–Dec 2014 Buro Four on behalf of Great Portland Estates RAT13

Work continued from 2013 (*LA* **14** supp.1 (2014) 41–2), prior to demolition and redevelopment. Seven evaluation trenches revealed a sequence of natural gravels and brickearth topped by garden and agricultural soils dating to the 17th and 18th centuries; cutting into these deposits in the northern part of the site were pits and ditches relating to those activities. Subsequently, a series of make-up and demolition layers represented phases of levelling, building and rebuilding from the 18th to the 20th centuries. Three drains cut into these layers, as well as two brick-lined cesspits and a soakaway, all of which serviced the 18th- and 19th-century terraced houses which once stood here; they yielded 18th-century artefacts and environmental remains that included nutmeg and horse chestnut. In the southern part of the site was a cobbled surface, probably that of Newmans Yard, which appears on maps from 1799 onwards, and can still be seen on the Goad Insurance map of 1938. Subsequent monitoring of demolition works revealed further 18th-century cesspits and a large ditch or quarry pit. Nowhere was there any evidence for the Civil War defensive ditch postulated to run across the site. WC

31 Sackville Street, London, W1S TQ 2926 8061 MOLA (Helen Vowles) watching brief July 2014 Boyer Planning SCK14

Natural deposits were seen to vary across the site, suggesting steep terracing. Towards the south, yellow sands were overlain by brickearth gravels; further north, in deeper test pits, grey London clays were overlain by gravel terracing followed by brickearth gravels. These deposits were cut by a 19th-century brick surface and brick foundations, both relating to the surrounding buildings.

2 Savoy Place, WC2 TQ 3061 8068 MOLA (Tony Mackinder) watching brief Feb, Oct–Nov 2014 Institute of Engineering and Technology SOY13

Building-contractors exposed more of the brick cellar, probably of 18th–19th-century date, that was first recorded last year (*LA* **14** supp. 1 (2014) 42); otherwise, only modern deposits were seen.

1, 3–5 Great Scotland Yard, SW1 TQ 3010 8026, TQ 3013 8028 MOLA (Antonietta Lerz, Sadie Watson) evaluation, watching brief Apr–Dec 2014 Sansar Investments Ltd GST12

Following work in 2012 (*LA* **13** supp. 3 (2013) 124), two evaluation pits were excavated in the basement rooms of No. 1, a Grade 2-Listed building of late 18th-century date. In the southern room, alluvial deposits were cut by a possible ditch aligned east–west and perhaps 16th–17th-century; also by an east–west brick wall, with associated mortar floor, which may be remains of a late 17th–early 18th-century terraced building fronting onto Scotland Yard. The floor was overlain by levelling deposits and a thin concrete slab relating to the refurbishment of the present building for use by the Metropolitan Police in the late 19th century. In the northern room, make-up containing late 17th-century pottery was sealed by further dumps, cut by a brick-lined soakaway with associated tile and mortar surface. Apparently in use from the 17th to the 19th

centuries, the soakaway had been partitioned at some stage by a north–south wall, presumably reflecting either a change of function or a re-organisation of property boundaries; pottery suggests that it was finally backfilled during the late-19th-century refurbishment. In neither of these two rooms were natural strata reached. At Nos. 3–5, which is to be redeveloped within the existing façades, ground-reduction works were monitored. To the north, a sequence of sterile clay with rootlets, alluvial deposits and agricultural soil mixed with domestic rubbish, was cut by a north–south stone foundation underlying the west wall of the present building; an external mortar and crushed brick surface, extending northwards as far as an east–west brick culvert, may have been part of the same late 16th–mid-17th-century structure. In the north-west corner of the site were further 17th-century brick walls and a possible cesspit, which was overlaid by a brick and tile drain on a north-west–south-east alignment; these features probably lay in the backyard of a 17th-century property fronting onto Whitehall. To the south, where natural brickearth was overlain by alluvial deposits, the base of a channel, aligned north-east–south-west, was recorded, its waterlogged fill being rich in organics. It was overlaid by a mortar surface and associated mortar raft, which supported a brick wall on a south-east–north-west alignment; the surface was sealed by demolition rubble and make-up, cut by pits, which suggests that the area became external once the building had been demolished. Further east, alluvial deposits and dumps were cut by a stone-lined cellar with cobbled floor, and by an east–west brick drain; pottery and clay tobacco pipes suggest the cellar passed out of use in the late 17th century. The mortar surface and some of the other structures in the southern part of the site may have been parts of buildings associated with the 17th-century Whitehall Palace. WC

58 St Martin's Lane, Covent Garden, WC2 TQ 3008 8078 MOLA (Tony Mackinder, Sam Pfizenmaier) evaluation, watching brief Mar, Jun 2014 Shaftesbury Covent Garden Limited SAM14

Beneath the basement slab, geotechnical trial pits and subsequent ground-works by contractors revealed only natural gravels and construction trenches for the 18th–19th-century building itself; elsewhere a contemporary blocked-off vault was recorded.

Royal Courts of Justice Streetscape Improvements, Strand, WC2 TQ 3100 8115 PCA (Paw Jorgensen) watching brief July 2007 – June 2014 West One Infrastructure Services and tRIIO® STR11

The monitoring of the excavation of three service trenches recorded 16th–18th-century dump layers cut by a number of 17th- and 18th-century brick walls and the remains of brick vaulted cellars, interpreted as evidence of buildings known from maps to have occupied the area at the time. The remains of two 19th–20th-century vaulted cellars were also uncovered. Natural strata were not reached.

Quadrangle Building, Kings College London, Strand, WC2 TQ 3079 8085 MOLA (Portia Askew) evaluation Dec 2014 Kings College London KGQ14

Seven pits were excavated in the basement, supplemented by a borehole transect and window-sampling. At the northern end of the site, natural gravels were truncated by brick foundations either of the current building or of its 19th-century predecessor. At the southern end, the gravels were sealed by foreshore deposits and substantial dumps, which probably date to between the 16th- and the 19th-centuries; these were overlain by Victorian demolition debris and levelling deposits for the present building. In several places, fragmentary stone, chalk and mortar footings were recorded, which may be the remainder of a medieval or later Thames river wall.

190 Strand, WC2 TQ 3100 8095 MOLA (Tony Mackinder) watching brief, excavation Oct 2014 Berkeley Homes (Urban Renaissance) Ltd STZ09

Work continued from 2013 (*LA* **14** supp. 1 (2014) 42–3). Natural gravels and modern features were recorded, but no archaeological features were observed.

Arundel Great Court, 176–182 Strand, 2–6 Arundel Street, 1–10 Surrey Street, WC2 TQ 3094 8086 MOLA (Tony Mackinder) evaluation Oct–Dec 2014 Waterway Properties Ltd ARC12

Three evaluation trenches were opened behind the 17th-century river wall, which had been previously exposed in 2008 (*LA* **12** supp. 2 (2009) 78 (AGU07)) and again last year (*LA* **14** supp. 1 (2014) 40). At the base of the sequence natural gravels were recorded beneath natural clay. In one trench the clay was overlain by peat which may, as on some nearby sites, be of pre-Roman date. Elsewhere, dumps above the gravel produced a rare 7th-century coin from Quentovic in France and a *sceatta*, both of which indicate that trading took place nearby during the Saxon period. Two wooden piles, possibly of medieval date and forming part of a revetment pre-dating the river wall, were also observed. The dumps were cut by a number of brick features including a drain with a fill dated 1740–1830, a hearth, and several more fragmentary structures that probably relate to Arundel House, which stood here until it was demolished in 1676–7. Footings and foundations relating to 19th-century buildings were also recorded.

Bond Street Station Upgrade, 2 Stratford Place, W1 TQ 2854 8114 MOLA (Azizul Karim) standing building survey Sept 2014 London Underground Ltd SFJ10

Following work in 2013 (*LA* **14** supp. 1 (2014) 42), the basement vault of the Oriental Club in Stratford House was surveyed. It was built *c.* 1774 on the site of the earlier Lord Mayor's Banqueting House. The vault is a beehive-shaped brick structure, which lies at the southern end of a brick vaulted passage extending south from the basement of Stratford House below Stratford Place. Removal of the concrete floor revealed a circular brick-built wall, the west side of which had been constructed directly over a brick-built sewer dated to 1772. It is possible that the 'beehive' structure was built or adapted to function as an ice well, the circular brick structure beneath the floor having been a sump.

Vandon House, 1 Vandon Street, SW1 TQ 2941 7941 MOLA (Stella Bickelmann) evaluation Dec 2014 Marick Developments VDN14

Two evaluation trenches revealed natural gravels sealed by homogeneous garden soil. This probably dates to the 17th century, when the area lay within the back gardens of houses fronting Petty France; it was overlain by demolition material including 18th- and 19th-century pottery and clay tobacco pipes. Later features included a Victorian sewer pipe and 19th–20th-century brick walls, probably remains of houses fronting onto Vandon Street.

Curtis Green Building, Metropolitan Police Service Headquarters, Victoria Embankment, SW1 TQ 3028 7987 MOLA (Serena Ranieri, Jason Stewart) evaluation, geoarchaeological assessment Jun 2014 BAM VRE14

Six boreholes were monitored and four sample pits were dug at the confluence of the Tyburn and the Thames, providing fresh information about the process by which the tributary silted up after passing around Thorney Island (outside the site to the south-west). The sedimentary sequence, which probably ranges from prehistory into historic times, comprised episodes of rapid alluvial deposition of sand, episodes of slow silting with clay, and periods of vegetation. The floodplain gravels were seen to rise towards the north-west, probably representing the formation of a gravel bar or erosion spit in the mouth of the Tyburn. At one point a possible historic foreshore overlain by 18th–19th-century reclamation deposits was recorded, along with a brick-lined pit that perhaps formed part of a drainage system; the backfill included late 18th–early 19th-century tobacco pipes. WC

Korean War Memorial (proposed), Victoria Embankment Gardens, Westminster, SW1 TQ 3030 7997 MOLA (Graham Spurr) watching brief April 2014 The Lady R Foundation VTE14

A borehole revealed natural Shepperton Gravels overlain by natural silty-clay river alluvium, topped by black sandy-gravel foreshore deposits. These were sealed by re-deposited alluvium containing peat fragments and 19th-century bricks, which was covered by over 3m of modern deposits.

The Victoria Centre, Westminster Kingsway College, 76 Vincent Square, SW1 TQ 2953 7896 MOLA (Richard Hewett) watching brief Aug–Oct 2014 BAM Construction Ltd on behalf of Westminster Kingsway College WTR14

Contractors' trenches revealed only garden soil and modern features. Natural strata were not reached. Although the site is thought to lie close to both the 17th-century Tothill Fields burial ground and the Civil War fortifications of London, no evidence of either was seen.

Westminster Abbey Song School Relocation Project, No. 2 The Cloister, Westminster Abbey, SW1P TQ 3002 7943 PCA (Paw Jorgensen) evaluation Apr 2014 The Dean and Chapter of Westminster Abbey WSA14 The excavation of five test pits within the Receiver General's garden revealed evidence of the 11th-century Refectory footings and stone walls in the north-east, south-east and south-west of the site, where they overlay a layer of demolition rubble sealing a chalk- and stone-built footing which predated it. A layer of crushed chalk also recorded in this area was interpreted as a possible 11th-century mason's floor surface. Evidence of a 14th-century stone and flint wall partition, most probably part of Abbot Litlyngton's renovation work, was recorded to the east, along with a 19th-century brick relieving arch and associated lintel which had been inserted in the original 11th-century masonry, possibly to install a drainage system. Evidence for the partial demolition and re-modelling of the refectory in the 16th and 17th century was recorded across the site, in the form of debris layers and a number of chalk and stone footings/walls used to re-point the original medieval walls. These were sealed by demolition layers in turn overlain and cut by a number of brick walls associated with the reconfiguration of the buildings within the site in the 19th century followed by the establishment of the present courtyard and garden in the 1950s. Natural strata were not reached.