Fieldwork Round-up 2016

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The fieldwork projects are listed alphabetically by street name within each borough. The site name and address is followed by the OS grid reference; the name of the organisation that carried out the work; the type and dates of work; the source of funding and the site code. WC indicates that work continues into 2016.

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BARKING AND DAGENHAM

St Margaret's Church, Abbey Green, The Broadway, North Street, Barking, IG11; TQ 4410 8391; MOLA (Martin Banikov); watching brief May 2015; Davies Burton Sweetlove Ltd; SMT15

Test pits and boreholes by the fence south of the Fire Bell Gate, also known as the Curfew Tower, encountered only demolition material, probably associated with the clearance of 19th- to 20th-century buildings. This directly overlay truncated natural gravels.

Abbey Retail Park, Abbey Road, Barking, IG11; TQ 4390 8393; TVAS (Graham Hull); evaluation Sept 2015; Be:here Ltd; ARE15

A programme of evaluation-trenching commenced at Barking Abbey, a Scheduled Ancient Monument, in a part of the precinct that had seen previous excavations by the Passmore Edwards Museum. Previously excavated archaeological features were found to survive beneath modern deposits, while newly-recognised features included stone walls, ditches and a possible Saxon kiln. A deposit model based on borehole logs, previous archaeological excavations, the evaluation-trenching and cartographic study revealed a geological discontinuity, with alluvium to the west of the site and glacial tills to the east. WC

Eastbrook Comprehensive School, Dagenham Road, Dagenham, RM10; TQ 5011 8586; AOC (Charles Enright); standing structure recording, evaluation Aug, Nov 2015; CgMs Consulting and Eastbrook Comprehensive School; DHM15

Eastbrook Comprehensive School was recorded prior to demolition. The work concentrated on the building constructed in 1934, which comprised a central quadrangle, separate entrances for boys and girls, and separate halls. Much of the original fabric was present, although there had been considerable alteration to the quadrangle, with additional two-storey structures and a new row of classrooms appended to much of the inner face of the quadrangle, which had originally featured a cloister-like passageway. The north and south halls had both been considerably altered; one by structural additions, the other following bomb damage. Bomb damage was also apparent on the east side of the quadrangle. Subsequently, six evaluation trenches were excavated in an area designated for the construction of new school buildings. These revealed a fairly uniform geology across the site, with silty brown topsoil overlying an orange, silty clay subsoil; this in turn overlay natural orange gravels which, in some areas, were visible *c.* 0.5m below present ground level. No significant archaeological finds, features or deposits were discovered.

Barking Magistrates Court, 44–48 East Street, Barking, IG11; TQ 4429 8405; WA (Lisa McCaig, David Britchfield); evaluation, excavation, watching brief June, Nov 2014, Jan–Feb 2015; Zeeshan Investments Ltd; BMA14

Initial evaluation, which produced two postholes dating to the 11th century, was followed by excavation and a watching brief during ground-preparatory works. A number of pits were found. One contained Romano-British potsherds, though these may have been residual. Two were more confidently assigned to the Middle Saxon period, and it is believed that some of the, so far, undated pits may be roughly contemporary. Altogether, these could possibly represent a secular settlement near Barking Abbey, which was founded by Erkenwald *c.* 666 and eventually became the highest-ranking Benedictine nunnery in England. Later features include evidence for occupation during the 13th–14th centuries, and a mid-19th-century pond.

Eastbury Comprehensive School, Hulse Avenue, Barking, IG11; TQ 4499 8449; AOC (Les Capon); standing structure recording Aug 2015; CgMs Consulting and Eastbury Comprehensive School; HUA15

Eastbury Comprehensive School was recorded in advance of partial demolition and rebuilding. It was first built in 1926 as Park Central School, and was set within extensive playing fields. The present work concentrated on recording the earliest, 1920s, phase, which consisted of a pair of quadrangles with separate entrances for boys and girls, and separate halls. Much of the original fabric was found to have survived, albeit with considerable alteration as a result of adding classrooms, rebuilding and general upkeep.

Abbey Wharf, Kingsbridge Road, Barking, IG11; TQ 4487 8303; PCA (Fergal O'Donoghue); evaluation Oct 2015; Mr S Chowdhury; KBD15

Two test pits revealed natural alluvium sealed by a sequence of 19th- to 20th-century made ground.

Dagenham Fire Station, 70 Rainham Road North, RM10; TQ 4962 8672; MOLA (Ian Blair); evaluation Jan–Feb 2015; Kier Construction; RAH14

Following a standing-structure recording in 2014, (*LA* **14** Supp. 2 (2015) 47), evaluation revealed a broadly identical sequence of archaeological deposits across the site. Natural brickearth was capped by a sterile layer of clay subsoil, overlain by a well-worked uniform agricultural or plough soil horizon that produced a small assemblage of 19th-century finds. The only feature to be found was a solitary tree bole to the south, demonstrating the continuing rural nature of the site over a long period. The relict land surface was capped by make-up deposits consisting largely of redeposited natural brickearth, which had been dumped in quantity to prepare the ground for construction of the fire station in 1937–38.

Goresbrook Leisure Centre (former), Ripple Road, Dagenham, IG11; TQ 4789 8363; ASE (Ian Hogg); evaluation July 2015; CgMs Consulting Ltd; RPD15

Eight evaluation trenches were dug to explore anomalies identified by geophysical survey. These showed that the laying of a concrete slab for a Second World War 'prefab' building, and the construction of the present car park in the 1990s, had everywhere reduced the site to the natural subsoil: Taplow Gravels to the east, Ilford Silts in the west. No archaeological remains were recorded. The geophysical anomalies are most likely attributable to variations either in the underlying geology or in the depth of make-up infilling natural features.

Gascoigne Estate, St Ann's Road, Barking, IG11; TQ 4453 8368; PCA (Douglas Killock); evaluation Sept 2015; East Regen Ltd/LB Barking and Dagenham; GAS14

Following last year's evaluation (*LA* **14** Supp. 2 (2015) 47–8), three additional trenches were excavated near the centre of the site. Further limited evidence of Victorian or early 20th-century terraced houses, cutting into a layer of brickearth subsoil, was exposed towards the south of the area investigated. Elsewhere, natural terrace gravels were recorded below modern overburden.

Abbey Road Depot (former), The Shaftesburys, Barking, IG11; TQ 4456 8369; PCA (Ireneo Grosso); evaluation Feb 2015; Neilcott Construction Ltd; SFT15

Five evaluation trenches reached natural brickearth in the east and south of the site, cut by two late medieval or early post-medieval linear features associated with agricultural activities or land drainage. Towards the north-east and south, remains of the foundations of Victorian terraced housing were recorded cutting into levelling layers of similar date. Modern make-up and topsoil sealed the site.

Wellington Drive, Dagenham, RM10; TQ 5034 8413; MOLA (Kasia Olchowska, Tony Baxter); evaluation, excavation Feb, Oct 2015; LB Barking and Dagenham; WNG15

Evaluation-trenching and excavation revealed natural gravels and sands sloping down south-westwards towards the Wantz stream. A number of shallow cut features, such as ditches, postholes and pits, were particularly concentrated along the southern and eastern limits of the site. Aside from an east-west ditch in the north, which was a post-medieval field boundary visible on the 1864 OS map, most features appeared to be prehistoric, containing occasional finds of pottery, daub and flint debitage. All features cut into natural strata and were situated below the subsoil (where preserved); some appeared structural and so perhaps are evidence for a late prehistoric settlement here. WC

BARNET

Church House, Church House, Church End, Hendon, NW4; TQ 2287 8951; MOLA (Claudia Tommasino); watching brief Dec 2015; The Trustees of Hendon Ecclesiastical Charities; CED15

During the building of an extension to the present house, which is of the 1890s and locally listed, contractors' trenches exposed redeposited London Clay with a small cut feature that could not be dated. Above the clay was an 18th-century wall aligned north-south, probably part of an earlier building that can be seen on historic maps of the site; a second wall, possibly an external boundary or yard-partitioning wall relating to that property, was observed in section running east-west.

Hendon Football Club (former), Claremont Road, North Cricklewood, NW2; TQ 2363 8696; PCA (Peter Boyer); evaluation Jan 2015; CgMs Consulting Ltd, for Fairview New Homes; CLT15

Evaluation-trenching within the area of the former football pitch revealed natural clay and gravels sealed by naturally-deposited subsoil, which appeared to have been reworked agriculturally from at least the late medieval or early post-medieval period onwards. Some late 19th-century field drains, along with modern features associated with drainage of the pitch, were recorded cutting into the subsoil.

3 Convent Close, off Dury Road, Hadley, Barnet, EN5; TQ 2484 9748; HADAS (Bill Bass, Don Cooper); watching brief Mar 2015; CNV15

A section of wall, *c.* 20m long east-west by *c.* 4m high, was surveyed in the former garden of Hadley Bourne, a mid to late 18th-century Grade II-Listed building. Nearby concrete foundations were also recorded. The wall is of brick, in English bond, with three bricked-up arches at ground level; the foundations comprise five or six courses of bricks, in some places with reused timber beneath. Features such as a fireplace in an unusually narrow space point to a non-residential function; consequently, this could be part of a glasshouse shown on maps of 1896, one of many such buildings constructed in the years following the repeal of the window tax in 1851.

Public open space, Cromer Road, Shaftesbury Avenue, New Barnet, Hertfordshire, EN5; TQ 2618 9652; HADAS (Bill Bass, Don Cooper); excavation June 2015; HADAS and Cromer Road School; CRS14

Aerial photography and observation of parch-marks, coupled with a resistivity survey, led to excavation on a green to the east of Cromer Road (for work to the west, see *LA* **14** Supp. 2 (2015) 48). Dug into natural London Clay were the brick foundations of a Gas Decontamination Centre, one of a number of such facilities built around London in the late 1930s to counter the threat of gas attacks from the air. Typically, they contained air-lock chambers, undressing and decontamination areas, a water-tower and a furnace for the incineration of contaminated material. The present building was T-shaped, measuring *c.* 30m north-south by 12m east-west overall, and evidence was found of the sunken decontamination chamber floor. In 1946 the building was taken over by the National Blood Transfusion Service. Scattered on the floor of the former air-lock chamber were some of the small metal boxes that archive photographs show to have contained the sets of medical supplies needed for dispensing plasma and blood products. The Transfusion Service moved out in the 1950s and the building was demolished in the early 1970s.

Edgware Way Golf Course, Barnet, HA8; TQ 1831 9326; AOC (Charles Enright); evaluation Oct 2015; RPS Planning and Development, and Fun Golf Limited; EGO15

The site lies within the Edgware and Scratchwood Archaeological Priority Area. This centres on Roman Watling Street in the vicinity of Brockley Hill and so has good potential for the discovery of Roman remains in particular. However, evaluation-trenching demonstrated that large quantities of make-up, containing entirely modern building-material and rubbish, had been deposited here recently. No significant archaeological finds, features or deposits were observed.

131 High Street, Barnet, EN5; TQ 2446 9675; MOLA (Tony Mackinder, Tim Braybrooke); watching brief Jan–Mar 2015; W.D Properties UK Ltd; HSB15

The site was located some distance from the medieval core of Barnet, which lies at the south end of the High Street. Natural sandy gravel was cut by two undated pits and a third that contained pottery of 1480–1600 and bones from a domestic dog. Gravel yard surfaces of the 16th to 17th century were recorded in several areas; cutting through one of them was a pit with pottery broadly datable 1680–1750.

Rookery Way, The Hyde, Hendon, NW9; TQ 2162 8877; ASE (Steve White); watching brief July 2015; CgMs Consulting Ltd; RWA15

Nine geotechnical trial pits were monitored. Some reached London Clay overlain by modern make-up and surfaces; others only modern deposits. Nowhere did an intact subsoil horizon survive.

BEXLEY

Automated Storage and Retrieval System, Coca Cola Sidcup, Cray Road, DA14; TQ 4742 7055; PCA (Ireneo Grosso); evaluation, strip, map and record, excavation Aug–Oct 2015; RAY15

Initial geotechnical investigations identified two areas in the east and west of the site where previous activity had not truncated the natural soils. The subsequent evaluation consisted of five trenches located across the west of the site and produced a Mesolithic/Neolithic ditch in the southern part of the area. Work following this concentrated on the south-west part of the site. Natural sands and gravel were recorded across the study area, and found to be sealed by brickearth in the central and western portions of it. Further evidence of Mesolithic activity was uncovered, mostly in the centre of the area, with more than 1,000 flint artefacts recovered from the brickearth, whilst to the south a Roman cremation and associated pot were recorded cutting into the natural gravel. The features and natural deposits were sealed by agricultural soil, which appeared to have been worked from the 16th to 19th centuries.

7–13 Lansdown Road, Sidcup, DA14; TQ 4664 7235; ASE (Ian Hogg); evaluation Nov 2015; CgMs Consulting Ltd; LAS15

Evaluation-trenching reached natural gravelly clay of the Harwich Formation, uniformly overlaid by topsoil. A late post-medieval pit was recorded, as well as two possible root boles relating to the pre-20th-century woodland that once covered the site.

Duke of Wellington public house, 92 London Road, Crayford, DA1; TQ 5119 7480; ASE (Paulo Clemente); evaluation Feb 2016; CgMs Consulting Ltd; PUB15

A single, late post-medieval/early-modern linear feature was recorded cutting into the natural gravel; it was sealed by colluvium and redeposited topsoil.

Bexley College (land at), Tower Road, Erith, DA17; TQ 5034 7857; PCA (Bruce Ferguson); watching brief May 2015; CgMs Consulting Ltd, for Ward Homes; TOE15

Contractors' trenching along the north-east boundary of the site was monitored. Below modern topsoil, it produced evidence of 19th- to 20th-century terracing in the form of redeposited natural sealing natural clayey sand.

83–85 Watling Street, Bexleyheath, DA6; TQ 5008 7501; PCA (Guy Seddon); evaluation May 2015; Building Construction Partnership Ltd; WSB15

Evaluation trenches reached natural gravels overlain by modern deposits and make-up.

Clitterhouse Farm, Claremont Road, Cricklewood, NW2; TQ 2368 8681; HADAS (Bill Bass, Don Cooper); excavation Jul–Aug 2015; HADAS and the Clitterhouse Farm Project; CLM15

Clitterhouse Farm, a moated manor site, has a long history stretching back to the 14th century if not before. London Clay was reached at the bottom of the three excavated trenches, which were placed in a small enclosed area just south of the main farm complex. The cut of the moat was found; its infill contained a mixture of finds, including a small amount of 12th- to 14th-century pottery, through to 19th-century material. Evidence was also found for 17th- and 18th-century occupation, including a chalk floor and, elsewhere, brick and tile drains with associated pottery and other finds. The site was rebuilt as a dairy farm in the late 19th century and sold in 1926. The area is now used as a council maintenance depot and as space for the Clitterhouse Farm Project.

BROMLEY

East Drive (land adjacent to), Orpington, BR5; TQ 4658 6728; PCA (Wayne Perkins); evaluation Jan 2015; JP Whelan Homes Ltd; EST15

Evaluation-trenching reached natural gravel and flint, cut in the south-east corner of the site by a late 18th- to 19th-century rubbish pit. This yielded a late 19th-century 'Apostle' spoon and was sealed by modern levelling deposits.

Summit House, Glebe Way, Wickham, BR4; TQ 3841 6599; PCA (Gemma Stevenson); evaluation Aug 2015; CgMs Consulting Ltd, for Crest Nicholson Eastern; GBW15

Four trenches were excavated, producing natural gravel overlain by clayey sands and sealed by modern demolition debris and make-up.

Grays Farm, Grays Farm Road, Orpington, BR5; TQ 4690 6970; TVAS (Kyle Beaverstock); evaluation June 2015; Persimmon Homes; GFO15

Evaluation-trenching reached natural clay and gravel but revealed no archaeological deposits; nor were any artefacts of archaeological interest recovered. Some parts of the site had been truncated and disturbed by former construction work.

Grays Farm, Grays Farm Road, Orpington, BR5; TQ 4688 6971; TVAS (James McNicoll-Norbury); evaluation Oct 2015; Octopus Healthcare Development Ltd; GFR15

Further evaluation-trenching, to the north-west of the area just described, similarly reached natural clay and gravel without producing any archaeological deposits or artefacts of archaeological interest. Some parts of the site had again been truncated and disturbed by former construction work.

St Mary's church, High Street, St Mary Cray, Orpington, BR5; TQ 4722 6836; WA (Bob Davis); historic building appraisal Aug 2015; Thomas Ford and Partners Architects

The spire of St Mary's church, which is Grade II* Listed, was assessed prior to re-shingling. Dendrochronology indicates that parts of the wooden frame date to the late 14th century, and that a surviving timber bell-frame was inserted in the late 16th century. An 18th-century painting shows sound louvres, including a dormer in the roof, and a high-level sundial. During the mid-late 19th century the dormer and sundial were removed, the latter being replaced with a clock by Gillett & Johnston (Croydon), with faces on three sides of the tower. The same company designed the present six-bell frame in 1913. In the 1950s a new bell-ringing floor was installed and stair access created. The tower and spire thus retain significant historical value, including medieval and 19th-century fabric that reflects the various phases of alteration. It was concluded, however, that re-shingling, the latest in a sequence of necessary repairs, should not significantly affect the historic fabric.

Queens Garden, Kentish Way, Bromley, BR1; TQ 4045 6920; OAS (Gary Evans); evaluation May 2015; Gardiner and Theobald LLP, for Intu Bromley Ltd

Evaluation-trenching produced remains of a brick structure, which cartographic evidence shows to have been part of a row of houses, with north-south gardens behind, that stood here for much of the 20th century. Elsewhere, reinforced concrete had reduced the site to the natural sands, and so no other archaeological features or artefacts were found.

Langley Court, South Eden Park Road, Beckenham BR3; TQ 3776 6799; MOLA (Richard Ward, Cat Gibbs); watching brief Nov–Dec 2015; Roadbridge UK; LGY12

Following work in 2012 (*LA* **13** Supp. 3 (2013) 91), the digging of a new sewer line was monitored. Natural gravels overlay fine sand over most of the site, with the sand becoming predominant to the south as it approached the river Beck. Alluvial layers and an undated burnt deposit (including burnt flint) were also recorded, beneath demolition material from the former GlaxoSmithKline pharmaceutical factory. WC

2 Teal Avenue, Orpington, BR5; TQ 4750 6840; SWAT (Paul Wilkinson); watching brief Mar 2015; Iberia Projects and Construction Ltd; TEV15

Machine-digging of foundation trenches reached the natural sandy silt subsoil, but produced no archaeological features or finds.

Hayes Court, West Common Road, Bromley, BR2; TQ 4050 6543; PCA (Guy Seddon, Jim Heathcote); evaluation, watching brief Jan–Mar 2015; CgMs Consulting Ltd, for London Square; WEC15

Five trenches were excavated and groundworks monitored. The natural gravels, clays and silts were seen to be cut by features associated with the construction and landscaping of the Grade II-Listed Hayes Court between the late 18th and the 20th centuries. These included, in the north and west of the site, a number of planting beds together with remains of a retaining wall foundation; in the east, remains of the foundation of a possible ancillary building, with associated brick and tile drain; in the south-west corner, a section of a brick-lined gravel path; and, towards the centre of the site, a section of brick culvert aligned northwest-southeast.

CAMDEN

Camley Bridge, Camley Street, Natural Park and King's Cross Central, N1C; TQ 2997 8352; MOLA (Daniel Harrison); watching brief May 2015; King's Cross Central General Partner Ltd; KGL15

Within the nature reserve currently located on the site, redeposited London Clay with very occasional red brick fragments was recorded beneath layers of 19th-century made ground. The top of this deposit probably formed a ground surface contemporary with some nearby 19th-century coal chutes. Above it was modern clay and gravel make-up beneath topsoil. In the north-east corner of the site, by the Regent's Canal, a brick structure infilled with concrete prevented dynamic-probing of early deposits. WC

Camden Lock Village, Chalk Farm Road, Castlehaven Road, Hawley Road, Kentish Town Road and Regents Canal, NW1; TQ 2881 8422; CA (Adam Lord); evaluation, excavation June 2015; Stanley Sidings Ltd; CLV15

Stripping of Hawley's Wharf on the north side of the Regent's Canal revealed evidence for the former Lock Keeper's Cottage. Originally constructed during development of the Canal *c.* 1819–1820, it survived until the early 1940s. Brick wall footings and floor surfaces covered an area of just over 20m by 10m and were generally well preserved, although less so towards the north-west corner. Two main phases were discerned: the original cottage to the south-east, and a

substantial extension to the west and south-west, probably in the 1860s, which created two separate dwellings. The original construction took place from a land surface *c.* 1m below finished floor level, with the ground then built up against the *in-situ* wall footings. The floors included solid brick or mortar surfaces, as well as examples of suspended timber joist construction; there were also more localised features, including a chimney base and back-to-back fireplaces in the north-eastern rooms, and what are more likely to have been stove bases in the two adjoining southern rooms. At least two of the solid floors had been relaid, as had the tiled surround to the western-facing back-to-back fireplace.

St Giles Circus, Denmark Place, Denmark Street, Charing Cross Road, St Giles High Street, Andrew Borde Street, 71 Endell Street, WC2; TQ 2988 8127; MOLA (Jeremy Taylor); watching brief Nov–Dec 2014; GVA Second London Wall; STG15

The digging of geotechnical pits was monitored: three in Denmark Place, four in the adjoining basements of 21 Denmark Street and 17 Denmark Place. Cutting into truncated natural brickearth were some brick footings of 18th- or 19th-century date, sealed either by contemporary construction fills or by modern make-up. WC

The Castle, 147 Kentish Town Road, NW1; TQ 2894 8454; KDK (Jessica Bertrand, Carina Summerfield-Hill); evaluation Jan 2016; Mehdi Mehra, Ringley Estate Agents; KTR15

Evaluation-trenching to the rear of The Castle, a disused public house, possibly with 17th-century origins, revealed a series of brick foundations associated with a building that is depicted on OS maps from 1894 to 1969. The foundations cut make-up that contained some Willow Pattern pottery, but no other significant finds.

King's Cross Central: Gasholders Marketing Suite, Goods Way, N1C; TQ 3029 8347; MOLA (Daniel Harrison); watching brief Jan–Feb 2015; King's Cross General Partner Ltd; KGK15

Several trenches were dug to locate the underground petrol tanks of a former filling station. All archaeological deposits had been lost, except at one point in the western part of the site where re-deposited clay with brick fragments was cut by a stub of brickwork, possibly mid-19th-century.

King's Cross Central: Plot R7, Handyside Street, N1C; TQ 3021 8373; MOLA (Michael Curnow); watching brief Jun–Nov 2015; Kier Construction Ltd; KGM15

Ground clearance was monitored at the northern end of the former site of the Potato Market, once part of the Great Northern Railway goods depot. Originally built in 1850 as a temporary passenger terminal, this long building, which extended southwards from roughly this point to the Regent's Canal, was converted into warehouses soon after the opening of King's Cross station in 1852. It was evident that the railway works had removed any earlier archaeological deposits and possibly removed the surface of the natural London Clay.

In the north-east corner of the site a brick wall, cutting into natural clay, probably represented part of the western side of the Potato Market. To its west a layer of crushed brick overlain by gravel and charcoal made up the ground to the correct level for the railway tracks, some of which still survived; one set ran northwest-southeast, parallel to the wall, while another ran eastwards towards the Market. Drains and associated features were recorded along the same alignment. A railway turntable and square features associated with two others were recorded to the west of the Potato Market. Within the ground-raising layer, fluid-filled iron pipes with oval connections probably formed part of a hydraulic system to operate the turntables and other railway yard machinery. In the southern part of the site another brick building was observed. It is likely to be part of an extension to the Granary building, which first appears on the 1893–96 OS map.

King's Cross Central: Plot R6, Handyside Street, N1C; TQ 3016 8379; MOLA (Michael Curnow); watching brief Nov–Dec 2015; Argent LLP; KGR15

Natural London Clay was observed at the base of the sequence exposed by contractors' groundworks, except in the south-east, where possible alluvial deposits associated with the river Fleet were recorded. These were overlain by thick bands of make-up, probably related to early railway construction, followed by a cobbled surface and remains of a brick building that doubtless formed part of the Great Northern Railway goods depot, built *c.* 1850. WC

King's Cross Central: Building J (J1 Arthouse), Wharf Road, Handyside Park, N1C; TQ 3026 8354; MOLA (Daniel Harrison); strip, map and sample Jun–July 2015; Argent PLC; KGB11

Following work in 2013 (*LA* **14** Supp. 1 (2014) 5), a third and final phase of strip-and-map recording located brick walls of the Potato Market, built 1864–65, cutting into a layer of mid-19th-century made ground. Some fragments of earlier brickwork may relate to short-lived warehouses dating from the 1850s and demolished prior to construction of the Potato Market or, alternatively, to the temporary Maiden Lane railway passenger terminus, built 1850, which was partially incorporated into the Potato Market. Surfaces of 19th- and 20th-century date sealed the archaeological remains. Natural strata were not reached.

King's Cross Central: Gas Holder Triplets re-erection site (formerly the site of the Western Goods Shed), Wharf Road, N1C; TQ 3000 8363; MOLA (Daniel Harrison); evaluation, watching brief Oct 2014–Jan 2015; King's Cross Central General Partner Ltd; KGA11

Work continued from 2014 (*LA* **14** Supp. 2 (2014) 49), with the recognition of pre-industrial quarry pits in the natural London Clay. Subsequently, the clay had been heavily truncated by terracing for the creation of the King's Cross Goods Yard *c.* 1850, of which the Coal and Stone Basin occupied much of the site. The original quayside surfaces within the basin were not seen, probably having been removed during construction of the later Western Goods Shed. Running across the west and south-west of the site was Wharf Road, which separated the Coal and Stone Basin from the Regents Canal. It was carried across the basin entrance on the viaduct surveyed last year. Mid-19th-century make-up over disturbed clay formed the original consolidation for the granite sett road surface, which had clearly been relaid in modern times, using steel-reinforced concrete as its bedding. At the end of the 19th century, the basin was infilled completely to be replaced by the Western Goods Shed (1897–99), which occupied most of its former footprint. Much of the granite sett paving of the lower level of the shed survived intact, and some of the railway infrastructure, including rails and turntables, was recorded. Two brick walls running parallel with, and just to the west of, the Western Coal Drops building on the eastern margin of the site may have been part of the goods shed or, alternatively, remains of an earlier elevated wooden platform shown on the OS map of 1871.

King's Cross Central: Eastern Coal Drops and Eastern Coal Drops Viaduct, Wharf Road, N1C; TQ 3005 8356; MOLA (David Sorapure); standing structure recording Sept 2014; King's Cross Central; General Partner Ltd; KGA11

To the south of the site just described, the Eastern Coal Drops and its associated viaduct were recorded. Both are brick-built structures aligned roughly north-south: the Coal Drops building of 1851–52 by Lewis Cubitt, the viaduct built in 1919 as a replacement for an earlier timber structure of 1856. The Coal Drops took the form of a long, two-storey shed with railway tracks on the upper level, from which wagons could discharge coal into bays below, where it was loaded onto horse-drawn carts. The principle was not unusual but the size of the facility, which comprised 24 bays at ground-floor level, was remarkable for the time. The southern part of the building was converted into warehouses in the late 19th century and functioned as such into the 20th. The northern part, however, continued as a coal drop until the goods yard ceased to operate in the mid-20th century. The building was gutted by fire in 1985, to the extent that of the upper floor above the northernmost ten bays, only the brick walls, along with the iron posts and beams that originally supported the timbers, survived; it has remained derelict ever since, apart from occasional use as a film or television set, and the use of the southern part as a night club in the 1990s. None of the original machinery, such as the hoppers for unloading coal, remained; however, in three of the bays in the southern part, wooden panels and a

ledge for a feeding trough survived as evidence of their use as stables in the 19th to early 20th century. WC

King's Cross Central: Western Coal Drops and Western Coal Drops Viaduct, Wharf Road, N1C; TQ 3002 8360; MOLA (Azizul Karim); standing structure recording Aug–Sept 2014; King's Cross Central General Partner Ltd; KGA11

Also recorded were the Western Coal Drops and its associated viaduct, in essence a single structure orientated southwest-northeast. This building was constructed in 1859–60 to increase capacity in the King's Cross Goods Yard and followed much the same design principles as the Eastern Coal Drops (*v supra*). It also was a two-storey shed, this time of 16 bays, and the upper level – though subsequently divided into ten rooms – was originally a single long space open to the roof. Loaded coal wagons were pushed in from the northern end along four sets of tracks. The adjoining road viaduct was added in 1897–9, when the Coal Drops building was converted into a warehouse. The two were connected at the upper level, giving vehicles access to and from the wider road network via the Wharf Road viaduct. During their early phases, these two structures were of great significance in turning the Goods Yard into a major centre of the coal trade, making inland distribution by road and rail superior to waterborne transport. Later, these buildings came to function as an outward goods station, trading in general goods nationwide.

King's Cross Central: Coal Drops Yard, N1C; TQ 3005 8354; MOLA (Michael Curnow); watching brief Sept–Dec 2015; King's Cross Central General Partner Ltd; KGA11

Following the building surveys (*v supra*), various contractors' works were monitored in the yard between the Eastern and Western Coal Drops, and also inside the buildings themselves. The natural subsoil was observed to be light-brown London Clay, changing to light-blue alluvial clay to the west. The natural surface rose sharply towards the north-east, possibly owing to the site's location along a bank of the river Fleet. Beneath the Eastern Coal Drops, a large but undated feature, either a ditch or a tank, was seen to have been dug into the London Clay. Degraded fragments of wood in its fill suggest that originally it was timber-lined but that the lining had been removed, maybe for reuse elsewhere. Along the western and southern sides of the yard, the natural subsoil was sealed by a layer of black silt, perhaps alluvium deposited by the river in historical times. In the north-east, the alluvium had been covered with light yellow clay sealed by a red, crushed ceramic layer. These deposits presumably represent mid-19th-century backfilling of the river valley and raising of the ground towards the Granary Basin. Conversely, the western side of the site had been levelled down to make room for the Coal Drops. Within the buildings, the work produced further information about the facilities for coal collection within the ground-floor bays. In the Western Drops, the floors were of packed earth, sloping down towards the centre, while in the Eastern Drops there were square, brick-lined 'basins' *c.* 1m deep extending across most of each bay. When the Eastern Drops were converted to other uses, for example, as stables and offices, these receptacles were filled in and new floors of stone or concrete were laid. The same process occurred in the Western Drops, although possibly at a later date. WC

King's Cross Central: former Western Goods Yard: Fish and Coal Offices (including Wharf Road Viaduct Landscaping), Wharf Road, N1C; TQ 3006 8343; MOLA (Daniel Harrison, Michael Curnow); watching brief Nov 2014–June 2015; King's Cross General Partner Ltd; KGA11

Continuing southwards from the site just described, groundworks were observed in three areas: in the basements of the former Fish and Coal Offices; inside the Wharf Road Arches and in the yard to the east, south of the Eastern Coal Drops; along the eastern portion of Wharf Road, south-east of the Arches. In all areas the earliest deposit was alluvial silt, probably brought by the Fleet, which flowed as an open river to the south-west of the site until as recently as the 18th century. The upper levels of the silt may represent marshy pasture, the original ground surface having been removed either by 19th-century brickearth quarries, which are shown on maps, or by the large-scale terracing that preceded development of the railway yards *c.* 1850. Dumps of redeposited, brickearth-like clay had been laid down over the silt to consolidate the ground and serve as a base for all subsequent construction; they were thickest below the eastern section of Wharf Road, raising the road surface to about second-storey height above the adjacent yard, so as to be roughly level with the top of the Arches. In the yard and within the Arches themselves, a crushed brick and gravel bedding layer was seen beneath the surface of granite setts, and masonry associated with the extant Arches was recorded. Within the basements of the Fish and Coal Offices, parallel lengths of brickwork, two courses thick, were found to have been bedded in mortar on the redeposited clay make-up; they acted as joists to support a stone paved floor.

64 Lincoln's Inn Fields, Holborn, WC2; TQ 3062 8137; LP (Simon Pennington, Barbora Brederova); evaluation, watching brief Feb, May–June 2015; James Taylor Group; LNC15

Evaluation-trenching and subsequent monitoring of redevelopment works showed that the underlying geology in this area is a naturally-reworked section of River Terrace Gravels. The earliest archaeological features were a series of pits dating to the first half of the 17th century, which may be related to the initial development of the west side of Lincoln's Inn Fields in the 1630s and 1640s. Evidence was gathered about the original structure of No. 64, a brick building, on substantial footings, of the second half of the 17th century; also about 19th-century and later rebuilding or modification, including the insertion of a new sewerage system.

Centre Point, 101–103 New Oxford Street and 5–24 St Giles High Street, WC1A; TQ 2994 8130; MOLA (David Sankey); watching brief Jan–July 2015; Brookfield Multiplex PLC; CPO14

Following work in 2014 (*LA* **14** Supp. 2 (2015) 50), a watching brief was carried out on the digging of cable trenches in the pavement outside St Giles-in-the-Fields church. The site lies outside the present churchyard but within the area of the historic graveyard. Human bone was recovered and subsequently reburied, and a wall, possibly part of a 17th- to 18th-century vault within the graveyard, was exposed.

St Pancras Old Church, Pancras Rd, NW1; TQ 2976 8347; PCA (Gemma Stevenson); watching brief Sept 2015; T Loughman & Co Ltd; POC15

The excavation of a new drainage trench through the churchyard was seen to expose a layer of redeposited clay, along with late 19th- to 20th-century dumped deposits and demolition material. Natural strata were not reached.

11 Rosslyn Hill, NW3; TQ 2700 8534; PCA (Shane Maher); evaluation Dec 2015; Andrew and Elizabeth Jeffreys; RLY15

Evaluation trenching reached natural clay, which was cut in the west of the site by two 17th-century wall segments aligned north-south and abutting each other; they were sealed by 19th-century made ground. The walls are believed to be remnants of the early Jacobean house built by Sir Isaac Wake (1580/81–1632), a diplomat and political commentator. It was demolished in 1770 to make way for the present property.

The Old Dairy/Dairy Art Centre, 7a Wakefield Street, Bloomsbury, WC1; TQ 3040 8247; PCA (Ian Cipin); evaluation Jan 2015; WX Investments Ltd; WAK15

Evaluation-trenching produced evidence for medieval occupation and late post-medieval gravel extraction. In the south-west, redeposited clay was cut by medieval postholes, the alignments of which suggested the presence of two distinct timber buildings, sealed by post-medieval make-up; in the centre, the natural clay was cut by a post-medieval quarry pit and sealed by 19th-century make-up and brick drains; and in the east, below 19th-century make-up, the natural gravel survived above the natural clay, suggesting the absence of post-medieval quarrying in this area.

CITY OF LONDON

E.ON trial-pits, from corner of Aldersgate Street/Beech Street to Bartholomew Close, EC1; TQ 3211 8182 to TQ 3197 8165; MOLA (Mike Curnow, Richard Hewett); watching brief May–July 2015; PJ Carey Contractors Ltd; ABQ15

Five test pits in the roadway exposed service runs and utilities, above various

archaeological remains, including a possible medieval or post-medieval demolition layer, which formed the base for a metalled surface; a possible 18th- to 19th-century brick basement wall; a 19th-century brick drain or crown of a cellar, and an early 20th-century brick structure.

St Botolph-without-Aldgate, Aldgate High Street, EC3; TQ 3358 8121; MOLA (Serena Ranieri, Paul Thrale); evaluation May–June 2015; St Botolph-without-Aldgate; BWA15

Evaluation work preceded redevelopment of the church hall, a 20th-century building that lies to the east of the church (Grade I Listed, of 1744, by George Dance) but within the former graveyard, which was in use from the 10th or 11th century until 1862. In test pits on the eastern side of the wall forming the eastern boundary of the churchyard, there was no sign of the 15th-century wall discovered in 1986, which is believed to be the west wall of the Crowne Inn (LA 5 (10) (1987) 283); site code BOT86); quite probably it remains *in situ* but is visible only from the western side. However, a test pit in the church crypt did reveal wall foundations that may belong to the medieval church; also two burials in coffins. A further burial was found just outside the entrance to the church hall. All burials were left *in situ*. In the south-east corner of the crypt an exploratory opening was made through the blocking of a brick-arched vault, presumably 17th-18th century in date, which continues eastwards. It was evident that the vaulted ceiling survives intact, but the full extent of the vault was obscured by its backfill of mixed brick rubble, silt and disarticulated human remains.

1 Angel Court, 33 Throgmorton Street EC2; TQ 3281 8132; MOLA (Sam Pfizenmaier, Jez Taylor); watching brief Mar–June 2015; Stanhope Plc; ANC13

Further to observations in 2013 (*LA* **14** Supp. 1 (2014) 6), the digging of a lift pit and various other ground-preparatory works were monitored. However, it was evident that modern truncation had removed any archaeological stratigraphy.

Bank Station Capacity Upgrade, Arthur Street Utilities Diversion Works, EC4; TQ 3280 8077; MOLA (Mike Curnow); watching brief May–Dec 2015; London Underground; ART15

The digging of services' trenches along Arthur Street was monitored. The earliest remains, close to the junction with Upper Thames Street, were layers of 2nd-century backfill associated with the Roman terraced waterfront. Driven into it were four timber posts, possibly forming a property boundary. There followed a sequence of dumps and pits of indeterminate date, but probably mostly Roman and post-medieval. These were truncated by brick walls on the same alignment as Martin Lane, interpreted as parts of post-Great Fire cellars either on the eastern frontage of that street (formerly St Martin's Lane) or between it and the street to the east, St Michael's Lane (no longer in existence). Sections of walls and vaults were seen to survive intermittently all along Arthur Street, up to King William Street. Some possibly made use of earlier masonry as foundations. During the construction of Rennie's London Bridge in the 1820's, St Michael's Lane and the southern end of St Martin's Lane were demolished, to make way for Arthur Street. The cellars were backfilled with rubble and the ground raised to the level of the new bridge. At the junction with King William Street, possible remains of the short-lived King William Street underground station, opened in 1890, were observed in the form of plastered brick walls around steel girders. WC

Bartholomew Close, West Smithfield, EC1; TQ 3203 8167; MOLA (Nina Olofsson); watching brief, excavation Apr–Dec 2015; Helical Bar; BMC13

Work continued from previous years (*LA* **14** Supp. 1 (2014) 6; Supp. 2 (2015) 51) with excavation and observation of enabling-works. The site lies within the precincts of the Priory of St Bartholomew (*f* 1123). The earliest features were several Roman ditches and pits in the north of the site; the ditches continued into the centre, and one of the pits produced a well-preserved bow brooch. Several chalk and ragstone wall foundations cut into the soil horizons that overlay the Roman sequence, but it is as yet uncertain how they relate to the Priory; at least some may be post-Dissolution. The most notable structure was a small stone-built cellar with brick-relieving arches in each face of its walls; there were two small pits to one side. Several other pits and a layer of burnt soil may have been associated with industrial processes. In the east of the site, probably outside the main area of the priory buildings, a series of intercutting medieval pits, including a very large, possible quarry, was found; in the centre, however, there was heavy truncation by 19th- and 20th-century foundations with only the bases of medieval and later pits surviving. WC

Birchin Lane, EC3; TQ 3288 8104; CA (Florence Smith Nicholls); watching brief June 2015; City of London Corporation; BIR15

Construction of a new drop shaft was monitored during refurbishment of Birchin Lane. A stone wall base, possibly medieval, was exposed *c.* 1.9m below the present road; this falls on what would have been the original eastern building frontage, now (and since the late 18th century at least) set further back to the east. The base was cut into dark earth horizons, which in turn sealed the remains of a plain tessellated floor and thence a series of further Roman make-up and building deposits. Finds dated from the 1st-4th centuries AD, but with a majority stylistically in the earlier part of the period. The tessellated floor itself has been dated to the 2nd century on the basis of associated decorated wall plaster. The Roman sequence was not bottomed, although areas of clean yellow gravel may represent redeposited natural some 4.6m below the modern surface.

Churchyard of St Botolph without Bishopsgate, Bishopsgate, EC2; TQ 3317 8149; CA (Agnieszka Trambowicz); watching brief July 2015; City of London Corporation; BOT15

The insertion of four supports for a temporary artwork, *Altar* by Kris Martin, part of the public art programme *Sculpture in the City 2015*, was monitored. The south-eastern support encountered an obstruction of fine pale cream stone at a depth of *c* 0.7m. This was probably part of a ledger stone at the level of the burial ground, prior to the creation of the public garden and raising of surfaces in 1863.

100 Bishopsgate, EC3; TQ 3324 8137; MOLA (Antonietta Lerz); excavation Dec 2014–Feb 2015; Bishopsgate Multiplex Europe; BJG10

The excavation was located in an area previously occupied by the access ramp from St Mary Axe, and followed an extensive programme of archaeological mitigation (*LA* **13** Supp. 2 (2012) 51; **14** Supp. 1 (2014) 6–7). The natural gravels were capped by brickearth, which was truncated by several large Roman quarry pits and intercutting Saxon-Norman pits. The latter produced crucible fragments and metal slag. These features were sealed by deep layers of make-up and soil, which produced few finds. Cutting through the soils was a chalk wall foundation, aligned southwest-northeast, possibly associated with the priory of St Helen Bishopsgate, the Benedictine nunnery founded immediately to the south in the early 13th century. In 1543, after the Dissolution, the nunnery buildings were acquired by the Leathersellers' Company. Four stone and brick rubble foundations for an east-west wall may represent the early post-medieval extension of their estate into the present area. The latest features uncovered were some 19th-century brick wall foundations and an associated brick culvert, probably belonging to more recent Leathersellers' Company buildings on the site.

117, 119 and 121 Bishopsgate, EC2; TQ 3319 8150; PCA (Peter Boyer); watching brief, excavation Nov 2014–Sept 2015; Mills Whipp Projects, for Amsprop Bishopsgate Ltd; BIH14

Work continued from 2014 (*LA* **14** Supp. 2 (2015) 51), with the monitoring of groundworks and small-scale excavation. London Clay was overlain by natural gravels, followed by brickearth. The earliest features were two pits, possibly prehistoric, in the east and south; they were sealed by early Roman deposits of reworked brickearth and waste material similar to those recorded last year.The earliest Roman feature was a possible roadside ditch, sections of which were exposed at various locations towards the eastern edge of the site. It is probably to be associated with Ermine Street, which ran northwards from Londinium on the approximate line of present-day Bishopsgate. The ditch had apparently been infilled completely by the end of the 2nd century,

although the existence of numerous infill layers indicates that this was a lengthy process; there were also features, including a pit that contained a near-complete pot, apparently placed deliberately, and three postholes aligned north-south to the north, that had been dug into the lower ditch deposits prior to full backfilling. Slightly to the west of the ditch, in the south-east of the site, was evidence for contemporary occupation: three groups of postholes and stakeholes, which may represent a similar number of different timber structures, a beam-slot, deposits that possibly represent floor surfaces, and some rubbish pits.

Still further to the west, in the south of the site, early Roman deposits of reworked brickearth and waste material were cut by five 3rd- to 4th-century graves aligned north-south. One contained the skeleton of a juvenile or adolescent within a lead coffin that featured the scallop-shell pattern familiar on other late Roman coffins from London and elsewhere. The graves were probably part of the extensive cemetery that extended northwards along Ermine Street. Also in this general area some late Roman pits and a linear feature were discovered.

The site produced no evidence for activity between the 4th and the 10th century. Cess and rubbish pits, along with other features suggesting nearby domestic activity, point to re-occupation possibly at about the time of the Norman Conquest. The cesspits were mostly on one of two broad alignments, perhaps reflecting local streets and property boundaries: the first running east-west, on approximately the current line of Liverpool Street; the second roughly perpendicular to this, but with a few stray features to the east of the north-south alignment. Owing to truncation by later post-medieval development, evidence of activity between the 15th and 17th centuries was restricted to some pits and postholes on the eastern side of the site. In the south, however, there was a large 17th-century pit containing multiple, articulated human burials, no doubt victims of one of the outbreaks of plague recorded at that time; it is likely that they were interred within the churchyard of nearby St Botolph-without-Bishopsgate. Towards the top of the sequence, redevelopment from the 18th century onwards was represented by various construction cuts, brick walls, floor surfaces, brick culverts, and sub-basement structures.

150 Bishopsgate (site of the former Staple Hall), EC2; TQ 3328 8150; MOLA (Vesna Bandelj, Emöke Soproni); watching brief Oct–Dec 2015; Heron Plaza Property Unit Trust; BHP13

Following excavation in 2013 and 2014 (*LA* **14** Supp. 1 (2014) 6), piling-work was monitored, but it revealed no further archaeological remains. Natural gravels and other geological strata were recorded.

11–12 Bury Street, EC3; TQ 3338 8129; PCA (Charlotte Faiers, Joe Brooks, Deborah Koussiounelos); watching brief Jan–May 2015; CgMs Consulting Ltd; BUY14

Monitoring of groundworks within the basements continued from last year (*LA* **14** Supp. 2 (2015) 51). Overlying natural terrace gravel was a possible buried soil horizon of early-Roman date. Cutting into it were some large pits, probably brickearth quarries, containing material to suggest they were later used for the disposal of industrial and domestic waste. Further evidence for Roman domestic occupation was recorded across the site in the form of cesspits and, in the south-east corner, by way of a series of postholes aligned northwest-southeast, possibly from timber structures of the 3rd to 4th centuries. A notable characteristic of the artefactual assemblage was the presence of items such as crucible fragments, cullet and waste glass, which suggest that glass-working took place on or near the site in the late Roman period. These features were sealed by dark earth, dug into which, towards the west and north-west, were two substantial features, probably 11th- to 12th-century cesspits; they are likely to have been situated in yards behind properties fronting onto a forerunner of modern Bury Street. There was little evidence for later medieval occupation, mainly because of extensive truncation by the present basements. Towards the centre of the site, however, a well lined with chalk blocks was excavated; probably 16th-century, it cut through a rubbish pit, which was perhaps late medieval. Final backfilling of the well, probably in the 18th century, was the latest event recorded below the basement floor.

39–53 Cannon Street, 11–14 Bow Lane, Watling Court, EC4; TQ 3235 8104; MOLA (Stella Bickelmann, Nina Olofsson, Antonietta Lerz); watching brief Jan–Mar 2015; MC Projects; CNN14

Contractors' works continued to be monitored (see also *LA* **14** Supp. 2 (2015) 51). Rubbish and/or quarry pits, probably of Roman date, were recorded, but in general it was evident that previous development had reduced the site to the underlying natural gravels. WC

75 Carter Lane, EC4; TQ 3178 8108; MOLA (Paul Thrale); watching brief Apr–Sept 2015; John Edwards; CLN14

Various groundworks were monitored in the basement of a mid-19th-century building that lies within the precinct of the medieval Blackfriars priory, partly inside the north aisle of the nave of the church. Although last year's evaluation (*LA* **14** Supp. 2 (2015) 51) produced some redeposited disarticulated human bone – presumably associated either with the priory or with the burial ground of St Ann Blackfriars immediately to the south – no human remains were found on this occasion. Reused masonry blocks, likely to belong to the priory church, were recorded in underpinning trenches beneath the footings of the present building. A near-intact brick-vaulted cesspit was also observed; it, along with the foundations and lower sections of the existing basement wall, probably dated from the mid-16th to late 17th century. These features cut into the natural gravel, but a lack of dating evidence, and the possibility that the bricks may have been reused, makes it uncertain whether they are of the pre- or post-Great Fire era. A later brick cesspit contained 17th- to 18th-century finds, including part of an unusual ivory phallus. A fragment of flagstone floor recorded in the southern part of the site may pre-date the present building; nevertheless, it showed evidence for alteration and continued use into the 20th century.

25–32 Chancery Lane, City of London, WC2A; TQ 3115 8134; MOLA (Michael Curnow); watching brief 2015; Viridis Real Estate Services Ltd; CNY15

The site had been reduced to the natural gravels by Victorian construction work, leaving very few earlier archaeological remains. However, two possible quarry pits, cutting the gravels and dating to 1500–1700, were recorded in the east. To the north of these were a brick culvert and a brick-lined cesspit broadly datable to the 18th-19th centuries. These features possibly relate to the 17th-century Symond's Inn, which was described by Dickens in Bleak House as a 'woebegonne inn like a large dust-binn' and was demolished in 1873.

17 Devonshire Square, EC2M; TQ 3333 8151; MOLA (Michael Curnow); evaluation Feb–Mar 2015; Golden Hinde Ltd; DVO15

Thirteen geotechnical trial-pits revealed multiple phases of landfill and quarrying activity from the Roman period onwards. The latest quarries had been backfilled and made good with a thick levelling layer, in preparation for late medieval or early post-medieval housing development. In the south-west of the site a possible medieval deposit had been truncated by a chalk and red-brick wall that aligns with the Grade II-Listed wall at the rear of 4–18 Devonshire Row. This was part of Fisher's Folly (later Devonshire House), a 16th-century mansion on Bishopsgate. Walls in honeycomb brickwork, probably sleeper walls to support a timber floor, cut into the earlier structure, and were provided with layers of stone and daub for damp-proofing and insulation. Finds from layers associated with the honeycomb walling date these alterations to the late 17th or early 18th century, which fits with cartographic evidence for a remodelling of the area between 1676 and 1682.

Duke's Place telecom installation works, EC3; TQ 3352 8118; MOLA (Vesna Bandelj, Antonietta Lerz); watching brief Dec 2015; JSM Group; DPL15

Contractors' trenching mainly revealed demolition debris, heavily truncated by modern services; only at one point did it possibly reach the top of intact late post-medieval deposits. No remains of the Roman City Wall, a Scheduled Ancient Monument, were seen.

International House, Duke's Place, Creechurch Place, Mitre Square, EC3; TQ 3344 8120; MOLA (David Sankey); watching brief Feb–Apr 2015; Helical Bar; MSQ10

Following large-scale excavation in 2014 (*LA* **14** Supp. 2 (2015) 53), construction work

was monitored intermittently but no further archaeological remains were seen.

20 Farringdon Street EC4; TQ 3165 8132; MOLA (Sam Pfizenmaier, Paul Thrale); evaluation Oct–Dec 2015; H.B. Reavis UK Ltd; FGD15

An auger survey in the west of the site showed that natural weathered London Clay was sealed by a sequence of alluvial deposits, representing fills of the river Fleet. The earliest deposits were possibly of the Roman period and hint that the water was relatively free-flowing, perhaps because the channel itself was managed by dredging in order to make it navigable. These deposits were followed by accumulations of peaty material and lenses of sand, implying a slower flow of water, possibly caused by neglect of channel maintenance. In the absence of anthropogenic material from virtually all these deposits, establishing a chronology for the sequence is exceptionally difficult; however, the covering-over of this section of the Fleet by the mid-18th century gives a firm *terminus ante quem*. Further interventions in the centre and eastern parts of the site confirmed that basements had removed the archaeological remains excavated here in 1986 (*LA* **5 (10)** (1987), 271; *sv* 17–21 Farringdon Street; site code FRD86).

78–87 Fenchurch St, EC3; TQ 3348 8107; MOLA (Leslie Dunwoodie); excavation Aug–Sept 2015; Marick Real Estate; FES15

Excavation in the north-east of the site, where there was a single basement, reached River Terrace Gravels overlaid by un-truncated natural brickearth, followed by reworked brickearth that produced a small number of burnt flint fragments. The earliest cut features included Roman quarry pits and, on the northern perimeter of the site, a sequence of heavily truncated linear features interpreted as roadside drains on the south side of the Roman road leading towards Aldgate. Whilst a dense arrangement of post- and stakeholes may represent multiple phases of wattle or plank revetting (and/or part of an associated boundary), the rectangular profile of a feature near the base could indicate that at some stage it contained a box-drain; however, no clear evidence of this was found. Widespread across the site were various rubbish pits, cesspits and wells, some up to 2.4m deep, containing medieval finds. In the north were some features that had been backfilled with redeposited archaeological material; these relate to an excavation undertaken here in 1980 (*LA* **4 (2)** (1981) 45; *sv* 86 Fenchurch Street; site code PUB80). WC

116–120 Fenchurch Street, EC3; TQ 3326 8100; PCA (Neil Hawkins); excavation Jan–Dec 2015; Generali Saxon Land Development Company Ltd; FEN14

Open area excavation followed last year's evaluation (*LA* **14** Supp. 2 (2015) 51), reaching natural strata of sand and gravel beneath brickearth. A Roman road dissected the site on a northwest-southeast alignment. A sequence of mid-1st-century levelling deposits was recorded below its gravel metalling, and its associated side-ditches were of at least two phases. In the north of the site, a number of clay and timber buildings, probably of late 1st- to 2nd-century date, were discovered in association with the road. Both the external outlines and the internal layout, represented by partition walls, could be discerned. On many of the internal walls were small areas of *in-situ* painted wall plaster. The floors ranged from those that were simply of beaten earth to examples of *opus signinum* or tessellation. An early Roman multi-nozzle bronze oil lamp, from a pit to the south of the road, was a notable find. The remains of these buildings were sealed by burnt demolition material. Cutting through that deposit were the foundations of some late-Roman masonry structures: mostly in a large area in the north-eastern corner of the site, where there was evidence for multiple buildings apparently within a large delineated complex, but also at the western limit of excavation, where remains including an *opus signinum* floor and part of a plastered internal wall were discovered. Cutting into the Roman sequence throughout the site was a series of large early medieval pits. Later medieval features included a stone-lined cesspit. A series of foundations – of chalk (late medieval), of masonry (Tudor) and of brick (18th- to 19th-century) – were recorded in the south-east of the site. These are believed to represent successive phases of Ironmongers' Hall and of buildings associated with it, since this is known to have been the location of the Hall from the mid-15th century to the First World War. Later post-medieval and 19th-century features included brick-lined soakaways and wells, along with some wall foundations.

28 Great Tower Street, EC3R; TQ 3326 8069; MOLA (Heather Knight); watching brief Mar 2015; Whitbread plc; GTT15

The digging by contractors of a sump pit in the basement of the standing building revealed no archaeological remains, only modern truncation. Natural strata were not reached.

St Anne and St Agnes church, Gresham Street, Cheapside, EC2; TQ 3219 8144; AOC (Les Capon); evaluation Jan–Feb 2015; Parochial Church Council of St Vedast, Foster Lane; ANA15

Two evaluation trenches on the northern side of the church revealed undisturbed graves as little as 0.35m below current ground level. A third trench, to the south of the church, also produced an *in-situ* burial, but 1.85m below ground level. All articulated burials were left *in situ*, whereas disarticulated remains were reburied within the trench. Pottery from above and around the graves mostly points to an 18th-century or later date, with no assemblages earlier than 1600. The finds also included clay tobacco pipes, glass, animal bones and a copper-alloy thimble, besides residual Roman pottery and medieval building-material.

1 Gresham Street, EC2; TQ 3216 8144; MOLA (Vesna Bandelj); watching brief Oct 2015; Christs Hospital Foundation; GRZ15

Excavations for a new lift shaft were monitored. Natural clay was overlain by a clayey brickearth deposit, perhaps trampled subsoil, that produced a sherd of Roman pottery. Cutting into it were two Roman pits that contained pottery, glass and fragments of iron nails, and may have been associated with a nearby hearth. There were few subsequent remains, the latest being a mixed trampled layer that produced mostly residual finds; with a *terminus ante quem* of *c.* 1800, it probably relates to construction of the present late 19th-century basement.

2/4 Idol Lane, EC3; TQ 3312 8077; AOC (Cat Edwards); watching brief Oct 2014–Mar 2015; RPS Planning and Development, and Silkstone Assets Limited; IDL14

Various excavations by groundworks contractors were monitored. All reached natural terrace gravels and sands, many of which exhibited the banding characteristic of undisturbed deposits. Possible remains of a post-medieval pit were recorded, but otherwise no significant archaeological features were observed.

33 King William Street, EC3R; TQ 3280 8075; PCA (Amelia Fairman); watching brief May–June 2015; Mills Whipp Projects, for H.B. Reavis and Core LLP; KIW15

Ground-reduction works were monitored within an area at the north of the site that had not been subject to archaeological excavation in the 1970s (*LA* **3 (14)** (1980) 380 *sv* Miles Lane; site code ILA79). However, construction of the existing basement was seen to have removed most archaeological deposits. Natural river gravels lay directly below the concrete slab, with a possible palaeochannel, running roughly parallel to the present course of the Thames, cutting into them.

Laurence Pountney Hill, EC4; TQ 3272 8080; MOLA (Karl Macrow); watching brief Jan–Mar 2015; Corporation of London; LPU15

Various building-works were monitored in the western portion of the former churchyard of St Laurence Pountney. The church was destroyed in the Great Fire and not rebuilt, but the site continued as a burial ground until the mid-19th century. Deposits containing disarticulated human remains were observed below two layers of recent dumping and levelling. In one tree-pit, however, the overlying dumps were absent, suggesting that the burial ground was partially truncated at some point in the last century. All human remains were reburied on site after recording.

21–27 Leadenhall Street, 52–54 Lime Street, EC3; TQ 3324 8112; MOLA (Tim Johnston, Malcolm McKenzie, Michael Tetreau, Helen Vernon); excavation, watching brief Jan, Apr–Sep 2015; WRBC Services Limited; LED13

Excavation continued from last year (*LA* **14** Supp. 2 (2015) 52), now in the south-west

corner of the site after demolition of the standing buildings. Reworked brickearth survived here, and may represent a Roman land surface. Further deep-cut pits, both Roman and late medieval, were discovered, along with a number of stake- and postholes, so far undated. During the subsequent watching brief it was possible to record in further detail some of the deep-cut features that were not bottomed during the excavation. These included the ashlar-lined well thought to date to the 17th-18th century (*loc cit*).

21 Lime Street, EC3; TQ 3306 8098; MOLA (Leslie Dunwoodie); watching brief Mar–Dec 2015; Silver State Holdings Ltd; LMS13

Following excavation in 2014 (*LA* **14** Supp. 2 (2015) 53), various groundworks were monitored. Further sequences of Roman deposits, comprising remains of clay and timber buildings with associated external surfaces, were observed. At the south-western limit of the site, part of an early Roman metalled surface above reworked brickearth was seen in section. To the east, further metalled surfaces and make-ups of the road to the east of the Second Forum were recorded, together with drainage features on its eastern side. Post-Roman features were limited to two brick-lined cesspits, probably 17th-century, one of which was first exposed last year. WC

Crossrail: Liverpool Street Worksite, EC2; TQ 3305 8161; MOLA (Portia Askew, Jessica Bryan, Andy Daykin, Cat Godsiffe, Robert Hartle, Timothy Johnston, Greg Laban, Serena Ranieri, Alison Telfer and Robert Tutt); excavation, watching brief July 2014–Oct 2015; Crossrail; XSM10

Following work in 2013 (*LA* **14** Supp. 1 (2014) 9–10), a fourth phase of fieldwork involved excavation across the central area of the site. This revealed waterlain clay and gravel deposits, representing episodes of flooding from the Walbrook, from pre-Roman times, with occasional episodes of rubbish dumping and consolidation. As before, evidence was found for Roman activity from the 2nd century AD onwards. The Roman road (observed previously in 2012 and 2013) was traced for c. 45m across the site, WNW–ESE. Four phases of roadside ditches were recorded on its southern side, one of the earliest of which contained disarticulated human bones: about 25 skulls and a similar number of post-cranial bones. A human skull fragment was also recovered from truncated remains of one of the northern roadside ditches. It is likely that the majority of the bones originated from the known Roman burial grounds to the north and east. Running parallel with the road was a burial containing a decapitated supine skeleton with the skull placed between its legs. Further south, on a different alignment (NNE–SSW), were up to seven further burials, including another two decapitated skeletons. Whether beheading was the cause of death, or was carried out subsequently, has yet to be ascertained. Around the right wrist of one skeleton was an iron ring. The western end of the road was truncated, but the southern roadside ditch exhibited a break, where north-south ditches and gravel layers may represent a roadside feature, such as a turning point or layby. The Roman sequence was overlain by remains of the Moorfields Marsh, which began forming from the late 3rd century onwards. Early on in its formation, two parallel lines of pits had been dug, apparently to serve as water-filled 'tanks', in connection with a medieval industrial process by the Walbrook. The marsh had continued to form after the pits had gone out of use. At the top of the marsh sequence were a number of horticultural features thought to be associated with the use of the site as a garden belonging to the St Mary Bethlehem Hospital. Cutting the marsh to the west was a large north-south ditch, dug to canalise the Walbrook in the late medieval period. A network of large boundary and drainage ditches was also associated with this phase. Overlying these features was consolidation for the Bedlam burial ground (1568–1739). A further 2,973 burials were recorded (adding to 373 from previous work), including a mass pit containing up to 47 individuals. As previously, worked animal-bone offcuts, including ivory waste, were recovered from burial ground deposits, suggesting that the area was used as a dump both while the burial ground was still in use and afterwards. Walls, drains and cesspits belonging to 17th- and 18th-century properties were also recorded, as well as foundations of Broad Street Station (1865) and the disused mid-late 19th-century brick sewer recorded previously.

Sugar Quay, Lower Thames Street, EC3; TQ 3329 8057; MOLA (David Saxby); watching brief, evaluation May–Nov 2015; Barratt London; SGA12

This large-scale project continued from 2012 (*LA* **13** Supp. 3 (2015) 95) and 2014 *(LA* **14** Supp 2 (2015) 53), with further monitoring of ground-preparatory works. Natural clay, sloping from north to south, was overlain by a number of Roman deposits and timber piles; these were sealed by a deposit containing medieval pottery and by a possible stone wall. Within the eastern part of the site was the south-western corner of a medieval building, with two further medieval chalk-walled buildings further south. Close to the northern limit of the site a large Roman wall was discovered running east-west; some 15m long and at least 2.1m wide, it is believed to be part of the late 3rd-century Riverside Wall. Abutting it was a silty clay deposit which produced numerous sherds of 9th- to 11th-century pottery and a loom weight; truncating it, on a north-south alignment, was the chalk eastern wall of the 14th-century Custom House. To the east of this, and sitting on the foundations of the Roman Riverside Wall, was a medieval post-and-plank revetment, the lower part of which included reused clinker boat timbers. Later features included a 17th-century brick wall, aligned east-west, which was part of a building associated with Wren's Custom House, and a related pile-and-plank structure; backfills connected with the demolition of the latter yielded an early 18th-century clay tobacco pipe and a moulded stone baluster. Within the southern part of the site were a number of iron-shod timber piles, 6m long, which had been used to consolidate the ground beneath the 19th-century river wall. WC

15–16 Minories and 62 Aldgate High Street, EC3; TQ 3369 81135; MOLA (Jeremy Taylor); evaluation Mar–June 2015; Future 54 on behalf of 4C Hotels (2) Ltd; MIN14

Continuing work started in 2014 (*LA* **14** Supp. 2 (2015) 53), a further seven boreholes and six trial-pits were excavated. Apart from a sherd of Roman pottery from a soil deposit in the north-west of the site, possibly a pit or quarry fill, only modern make-up was recorded. WC

56–62 Moorgate, 41–42 London Wall, EC2; TQ 3272 8153; PCA (Bruce Ferguson); watching brief Nov 2015; CgMs Consulting Ltd; MLW15

Geotechnical trial-pitting was monitored in the basements of the present building. A series of archaeological horizons was recorded above natural gravels: in the north-west, natural clay, possibly reworked, overlain by deposits that may have been ground-raising dumps; in the south-east, silty clay overlain by an organic/peaty layer interpreted as evidence for a marshy environment. The sequence continued in the south-east with further dumps and a pit, followed by a foundation cut containing remains of a medieval/early post-medieval wall aligned north-south. Apart from the wall foundation, datable features or artefacts were lacking; but the similarity of the deposits, both in composition and in heights and levels, to those recorded nearby in 1984 (*LA* **5 (2)** (1985) 49, *sv* 43 London Wall; site code LWA84), appears to place the sequence firmly in the Roman period.

Church of St Dunstan-in-the-East, St Dunstan's Hill, EC3; TQ 3316 8071; CA (Geoff Potter); watching brief Mar 2015; City of London Corporation; DIE15

Monitoring was undertaken of shallow excavations for new public paved areas within the church ruins. These exposed the upper level of several brick structures that may relate to the 17th- to 18th-century church, notably a broken vault in the south-west of the nave; there were also fragments of a ledger stone, wall tablet and a statuette. Evidence for the 19th-century church (rebuilt *c.* 1817) was limited to a few brick bases, including one to the north-east, which probably supported a wooden entrance vestibule.

St Paul's Churchyard, EC2; TQ 3206 8120; PCA (Maria Buczak); watching brief Mar 2015; tRIIO; PLD15

The replacement of a gas main was monitored. The work only exposed modern make-up and did not reach natural strata.

15–17 St Swithin's Lane, EC4; TQ 3268 8093; MOLA (Martin Banikov); evaluation Nov–Dec 2015; Whitbread PLC; SWL15

Four trenches were excavated at basement level in the existing late 19th-century buildings. In the south, natural gravels were overlain by redeposited brickearth, which was cut by a pit or ditch. Pottery from this and from a second cut feature, just to the north, gave a date between the 12th and 13th centuries. A north-south wall, to the west of the second feature, was possibly a foundation from an 18th-century building. On the eastern edge of the site the top of the natural was highly disturbed by modern truncation.

Southampton Buildings, Holborn, WC2; TQ 3110 8151; CA (Florence Smith Nicholls); watching brief Oct 2015; City of London Corporation; SHB15

During monitoring of a new dropshaft, natural silty sand was recorded some 4.3m below street level. It was overlain by deposits containing clay pipe and pottery of broadly 17th- to early 18th-century date, probably fills within a large quarry pit. Cut into the upper level of these deposits was a large brick drain, of mid-18th- to mid-19th-century date but including many reused 16th- or 17th-century bricks.

10 Trinity Square, Lower Ground Floor Area (west side), EC3; TQ 3345 8080; MOLA (Jeremy Taylor); excavation, watching brief Aug–Oct 2015; Reignwood Investments UK; TRN08

During repurposing of the Grade II*-Listed Port of London Authority building of 1922, archaeological work continued from last year (*LA* **14** Supp. 2 (2015) 54) with excavation in an area between the inner courtyard and Seething Lane Gardens. Analysis of the dating evidence is still in progress, but is evident that the earliest Roman period was characterised by large numbers of rubbish pits and brickearth quarries, and that the ensuing phase was represented by significant structural and material remains. These included a timber water pipe, substantial robbed-out wall foundations, an apsidal feature with extensive timber piling beneath, fragmentary remains of a tessellated floor, and brickearth walls with painted wall plaster *in situ*. The medieval period was largely defined by a thick deposit of undifferentiated dark soils, built up while the area was left as open land, but there were also several rubbish pits. Later medieval or early post-medieval features included a chalk-lined well and a large rectangular chalk-lined structure with six arched chalk and brick openings near the base; its precise function is unclear, but a form of cesspit with drainage, or a soakaway, seem most plausible. Later deposits had mostly been truncated by the PLA building, but a few large 19th-century walls remained from the East India Company's warehouses.

The City Wall, to the rear of Citizen M Hotel (formerly Tower House), Trinity Square, EC3; TQ 3361 8081; MOLA (Isca Howell); watching brief, standing structure recording Sept 2015; Citizen M; TRH08

Following removal of a brick wall and rubble abutting the City Wall (a Scheduled Ancient Monument), to the rear of the newly constructed Citizen M Hotel, two slots were dug to expose the Wall for recording. The Roman masonry extended for 8.3m north-south and was 2.5m high. Roughly dressed and squared Kentish ragstone blocks were set in hard, coarse, cream-coloured mortar, with courses of tiles, mostly red but with a few that were pale green/yellow. The Wall's base was not reached but, from bottom to top, the recorded superstructure comprised the following courses: 2 stone; 3 tile; 6 stone; 2 tile; 5 stone and the truncated remnants of 2 tile. As observed in 2008 (*LA* **12** Supp. 2 (2009) 76), towards the north, above the central tile course, the wall showed signs of ancient damage and possible rebuilding.

Audit House, 58 Victoria Embankment, EC4; TQ 3142 8086; MOLA (Antony Baxter, Catherine Godsiffe, Richard Hewitt, Malcolm McKenzie, Nina Olofsson, Helen Vernon); watching brief Jan–Apr 2015 Kier Construction; ADH14

Following geoarchaeological investigations in 2014 (*LA* **14** Supp. 2 (2015) 54), contractors' groundworks were monitored in the basement of Audit House. Truncated natural alluvial deposits were observed below modern material in the centre of the site; elsewhere, only modern deposits. No archaeological remains were found, which supports the conclusion reached last year that later historic deposits, such as those associated with the 18th-century river wall, have been heavily truncated if not wholly removed by modern activity.

Roman Wall House, 35–36 Vine Street, 1–2 Crutched Friars, EC3; TQ 3359 8099; MOLA (Serena Ranieri); evaluation Jan–Feb 2015; London and Regional Properties; VIN14

Work continued from last year (*LA* **14** Supp. 2 (2015) 54), with the discovery that a thin section of the core of the Roman City Wall (a Scheduled Ancient Monument) extends further south than previously thought. It is encapsulated within the modern party wall between Emperor House and Roman Wall House.

St Bartholomew's Hospital, The Finance Building and North Block (Eastern Elevation), West Smithfield, EC1; TQ 3191 8159; MOLA (Amy Smith, James Wright); standing structure recording Jul–Aug 2015; Maggie's Centre; SBH15

The eastern elevation of the north block of St Bartholomew's Hospital and the adjoining 1960s Finance Building were surveyed to HE's Level 2, prior to demolition of the latter. The Grade I-Listed north block was designed by James Gibbs between 1730 and 1732. The Finance Building, added as administrative accommodation in the early 1960s, to the designs of Adams, Holden and Pearson, was also Grade I Listed, but only by association. Originally intended as a two-storey brick building with Portland stone dressings, a third storey of timber construction was added soon after it was completed. The eastern elevation of the north range was found to have been altered significantly to connect with the new building: joist-sockets had been cut in it, three door openings made at basement, ground-floor and second-floor level, and there was damage to the quoins and string courses. However, three window openings at ground-floor level, which most likely featured the distinctive Gibbs surround, had probably been removed already, in connection with the construction of an earlier building on the site.

St Bartholomew's Hospital (Phase 3 excavations), RSQ Building, West Smithfield, EC1; TQ 3186 8148; MOLA (Antony Francis); excavation Jan–Aug 2015; Skanska, for Barts and the London NHS Trust; SBQ14

Excavation continued from 2014 (*LA* **14** Supp. 2 (2015) 55), the earliest find being a prehistoric soil layer in the better-preserved northern part of the site. Roman buildings of the 1st century AD were found to be separated from a deep stream, or perhaps a quarry pit, by a bank of brickearth. In the 2nd century much of the site became part of the Roman western cemetery; brickearth quarrying in the 11th century is likely to have removed many of the burials, but several were discovered this year, bringing the total of articulated Roman burials to nineteen, across all phases of the project, in addition to much disarticulated bone.

After the quarrying phase, the site was levelled for building, represented by medieval chalk foundations and chalk-lined cesspits. Deep burnt layers and rubble in the south and west of the site corresponded to the area affected by the Great Fire. Timber structures here, such as a large jointed, plank trough with a slumped lid, had been reduced to charcoal while still retaining a recognisable form. The remains of subsequent buildings with cellars, shown on Ogilby and Morgan's map of 1676, included one with a wooden barrel, probably used for food storage, built into a brick floor, and another with a flagstone floor. Some cesspits continued in service from the medieval period and had been partially rebuilt in brick. An east-west elm-log waterpipe, perhaps in use from the 16th to the early 19th century, was tracked near the centre of the site over a distance of 18.6m. A junction between two of the pipe sections showed how the western end of one tapered to fit into the eastern end of the next, and was bound with an iron strap; this suggests an east-west flow of water. Notable finds included a copper-alloy printing plate with a legend and the arms of Charles I (1625–49), and 51 pieces of lead-alloy printer's type, probably 18th-century.

St Bartholomew's Hospital, Maggie's Centre (North Wing), West Smithfield, EC1; TQ 3191 8159; MOLA (Antony Francis); evaluation Jun–July 2015; Maggie's Centres; BAH15

Evaluation trenches were opened both within the North Wing building and in the courtyard outside. In the basement, a post-medieval cellar was found cutting into a Roman dump that overlay natural sand; partly belonging to a building shown on Ogilby and Morgan's map of 1676, it was of two phases and remained in use until at least the 19th century In a ground floor room of the same building, the natural sand was overlaid by a deep deposit, perhaps the fill of a second cellar, which contained sherds of Surrey/ Hampshire Border Ware datable to 1550–1700; 19th-century brickwork and a wall foundation had been built on top. In the courtyard, a few metres from the church of St Bartholomew-the-Less, a post-medieval coffin was located by auger and left *in situ*.

Baynard's Castle foreshore, White Lion Hill, EC4; TQ 3190 8082; PCA (Amelia Fairman, Fergal O'Donoghue); watching brief Mar–Apr 2015; Capita, for British Telecommunications plc (BT); WTL15

The interior of a cofferdam was inspected after it had been drained of water, and subsequent contractors' excavations were monitored. The underlying river bed, of sandy gravel, was seen to have a slightly concave profile; it was sealed by a fine layer of clay-silt, with lenses of organic material, interpreted as natural debris. At the northern end was a mixed deposit of loose, grey-brown clay-silt containing both modern refuse and historic artefacts from the 16th century onwards. This is regarded as accumulated detritus on the foreshore in front of the river wall.

CROYDON

Purley Fire Station, 128 Brighton Road, Purley, CR8; TQ 3071 6086; MOLA (Azizul Karim, James Wright); standing structure recording Jan 2015; Kier Construction Ltd; BRG15

The fire station was surveyed prior to demolition and rebuilding. It comprised a square building with Appliance Bay, where fire engines were parked, a two-storey linear building along the northern boundary of the site, two single-storey outbuildings and a drill tower. The complex mostly dated from the 1930s, but with some later additions and modifications.

Norwood Grove Park, Covington Way, Croydon, SW16; TQ 3124 7037; AOC (Andy Tynan); watching brief Aug 2015; Mott MacDonald; CGT15

Contractors' groundworks were monitored but revealed no archaeological remains, only modern make-up over natural deposits.

Eurocrown House and Marmi Works, 23 Grafton Road, Croydon CR0; TQ 3150 6605; TVAS (Andy Taylor, Kyle Beaverstock); evaluation Nov–Dec 2015; Urbanwise; GFT15

Evaluation-trenches generally revealed modern made ground and demolition rubble above natural gravels. No finds or features of archaeological interest were observed.

22a Laud Street, Croydon, CR0; TQ 3218 6503; ASE (Dylan Hopkinson); watching brief Oct 2015; Mr Waqar Yusef; LAU15

Contractors' excavations were monitored. They revealed only modern make-up directly overlying truncated natural gravels.

Cane Hill Hospital Farm, Farthing Way, Coulsdon, CR5; TQ 2957 5907; ASE (Seth Price); standing structure recording Sept 2015; Amec Foster Wheeler E&I UK; PGD15

The piggery attached to the former Cane Hill Hospital, which had mostly closed by 1991, was recorded to HE's Level 3. It took the form of a walled compound, with the principal elevation to the north. To either side of the entrance were two single-storey brick buildings used as storage/tack rooms. Within the compound was a long narrow building in the centre, oriented north-south, and remains of pigsties, with feeding passages running parallel, to the east and west. The building is interesting both as an example of a purpose-built Victorian piggery and because of its association with a hospital for the mentally ill. Traditionally, pigsties had been attached to the backs of farmhouses, so that the pigs could be fed on household waste. The development of purpose-built piggeries in the later 19th century embodies the trend towards industrialisation and specialisation in farming practice at that time. This particular building, however, had an additional therapeutic purpose, forming part of a working farm that was operated by hospital patients as part of their care and rehabilitation.

Lion Green Road Car Park, Coulsdon, CR5; TQ 2966 5939; MOLA (Tony Mackinder, Richard Ward); evaluation, excavation Aug, Dec 2015–Jan 2016; CCURV LLP (Croydon Urban Regeneration Vehicle); LGR15

A Saxon cemetery was excavated here in 1912–13, but several archaeological interventions on and around the site a century later failed to produce further evidence for it (*LA* **13** Supp. 2 (2012) 56 and Supp. 3 (2013) 98; site code LGS11; *LA* **13** Supp. 3 (2013) 98; site code LCP12). The present evaluation, however, revealed three adult burials of probable Saxon date cutting into natural chalk in the south-east corner of the site. Subsequent excavation, in the south-west corner, produced two child burials. Both were within shallow graves, and lines of iron nails indicate that they were buried in coffins. Bone survival was poor but grave goods of probable late-Roman date were present in both graves. The burial of a dog was also recorded nearby, but its date and associations are uncertain. The two sets of graves are separated by *c.* 50m of clean chalk. Whether this is because they were unconnected, or because separate areas were reserved for different families – or even for adults and children – has not yet been determined. The chalk was overlain by sandy silt colluvium sealed by modern deposits in some areas.

Harris Invictus Academy (formerly Croydon General Hospital), London Road,Croydon, CR0; TQ 3202 6632; AOC (Andy Tynan); watching brief Oct 2015; Galliford Try; LRC15

Contractors' boreholes and trial-pits were monitored, but no significant archaeological deposits were encountered.

33–35 Lower Coombe Street, Croydon, CR0; TQ 3221 6490; HA (Steve Thomson); watching brief June 2015; Mr A Ogunwale; LCS14

Contractors' groundworks were monitored, but no significant archaeological remains or finds were revealed. Modern make-up generally extended below the depth of the foundation trenches, though natural gravels were exposed in one area.

All Saints Church, Onslow Gardens, Sanderstead, CR2; TQ 3413 6148; MOLA (Stella Bickelmann); watching brief Feb 2015; JSC Cooke on behalf of Austin Winkley; ALL15

Work within the churchyard revealed a grave slab, possibly of 12th-century date, featuring a wheel-headed cross carved in low relief. It had one central boss on the head of the cross and another on the lower end of the shaft. The burial of an adult male, believed to be of similar date, was discovered nearby. A brick-lined grave of 18th- to 19th-century date was also recorded. Natural deposits were not reached.

60 Park Hill Road, Croydon, CR0; TQ 3325 6488; PCA (Wayne Perkins); watching brief May 2014; Turnbull; PHR15

Contractors' groundworks were seen to reach natural brickearth, in places overlain by subsoil of 16th- to 19th-century date, beneath modern topsoil and make-up.

544 Purley Way, Croydon, CR0; TQ 3097 6422; MOLA (Isca Howell, Sam Pfizenmaier, David Sankey, Richard Ward); strip, map and sample Jul–Oct 2015; David Futter Associates Ltd; PUA15

The natural geology was found to comprise a mixture of Head deposits (formed from the underlying strata by glacial action) and eroded chalk. Cutting into these on the eastern edge of the site was a shallow pit that may have been prehistoric, since it contained flint-working waste. Ploughsoil containing 18th-century finds survived above the natural in places and was cut by an undated east-west gully. These remains were sealed by modern demolition material.

Margaret Roper Roman Catholic Primary School, Russell Hill Road, Purley, CR8; TQ 3111 6223; CA (Honza Horak); watching brief Feb 2015; LB Croydon; MRS15

Groundworks for a new modular classroom unit revealed no archaeologically significant features or deposits. Natural chalk was exposed across much of the site, overlain by layers of reworked chalk and silt; in the north-east corner was a natural depression filled by colluvial deposits.

West Croydon Bus and Train Stations, Station Road, London Road, North End, Tamworth Road, CR0; TQ 3218 6616; TVAS South (Sean Wallis); watching brief Mar 2015; LB Croydon; WCN15

Groundworks were monitored but were not particularly deep and so only affected topsoil. No archaeological finds or features were observed.

EALING

Acton Gardens, Phase 4 Site, Hanbury Road, South Acton Estate, W3; TQ 1975 7947; PCA (James Langthorne); evaluation July 2015; Countryside Properties; AGD15

Five evaluation trenches towards the north of the site produced natural sand and silt sealed by modern made ground.

The Oaks Shopping Centre, High Street, Acton, W3; TQ 2011 8019; MOLA (Antony Francis); evaluation July 2015; Acton Regeneration Company Ltd; OSA15

Evaluation-trenching prior to Phase 1 of the shopping-centre redevelopment produced no archaeological deposits or features. In the north-west, modern truncations extended to the natural sands and gravels. Near the northern perimeter a small sherd of residual late Iron Age pottery was found but, otherwise, any relict subsoil had been heavily reworked by agricultural activity.

South Acton Gardens Phase 5, Osborne Road, Acton, W3; TQ 1867 7944; PCA (Amelia Fairman); evaluation Oct 2015; Terence O'Rourke Ltd, for Countryside Properties; ORD15

Natural sandy clay was identified in evaluation trenches in the centre and towards the south-east of the site; but towards the north-east, where there was much greater modern disturbance, just levelling layers and redeposited natural. Only the central trenches produced archaeological features: post-medieval ditches or bedding-trenches representing agricultural activities, followed by numerous, largely square, postholes relating to 19th-century development of the site. Late 19th- to early 20th-century make-up and a rubbish pit completed the sequence.

Southall-Norwood Hospital, 1 Osterley Park Road, Southall, UB2; TQ 1255 7949; ASE (Paulo Clemente); evaluation Feb 2016; CgMs Consulting Ltd; SNW14

Evaluation-trenching revealed a possible ditch and five pits or postholes; where datable, these features were early post-medieval, though residual medieval pottery points to previous settlement nearby. There was no further evidence for use of the site before construction of the hospitals in the 1930s, but it was clear that there had been severe truncation everywhere.

Public footbridge, Eastern end of Southall Station, South Road, Ealing, UB2; TQ 1280 7984; MOLA (Azizul Karim); standing structure survey Dec 2015; Vinci Construction, for Network Rail; XTP15

The footbridge was surveyed prior to partial removal during Crossrail engineering works. Consisting of six spans and two stairs, it had been constructed to the west of an existing footbridge of 1878. Differences in constructional methods indicate that it was built in several phases, mainly between 1895 and 1912, although records show that two sections were not installed until 1966. At the eastern end, a spur comprising two spans and a staircase, had been added in 1912 to give access to the goods platforms and, subsequently, to the Southall Railway Centre.

Stirling Road, Acton, W3; TQ 1987 7928; AOC (Catherine Edwards); evaluation Apr 2015; Downham Properties Ltd; SRL15

Evaluation trenching reached natural strata – Kempton Park Gravel in the south, orange-brown sandy clay (brickearth) in the north – overlaid by make-up that mostly comprised modern demolition rubble. A ditch and pit, both of late post-medieval or recent date, were the only archaeological features recorded.

The Rectory, 26 Tentelow Lane, Norwood Green, Southall, UB2; TQ 1344 7850; TVAS (Dan Bray); evaluation Sept 2015; Blue Sky Design Services Ltd; TNT15

Evaluation work reached natural sandy silt and clay. Archaeological features included a medieval ditch and possible pit, a 19th-century ditch, and possible remains of a 19th-century building.

Southall Gasholder Station, The Straight, Beaconsfield Road, Southall, UB1; TQ 1176 7970; ASE (Hannah Green); standing structure recording May 2015; CgMs Consulting Ltd; SOG15

Five gasholders were recorded prior to demolition. Gasholders 1 and 2 were typical late 19th-century column-guided structures, in varying states of completeness, having been partially dismantled after decommissioning *c.* 1970. Gasholder 3, dating to 1883–4, was a particularly early example of the use of box-lattice standards in the guide-frame; based on designs by George Trewby of the Gas Light and Coke Company, the earliest appearance of this framing method had been just a year before in Battersea. Gasholder 4 was a typical 1960s spiral-guided type, constructed to replace a late 19th-century column-guided holder and utilising the original in-ground tank. Gasholder 5, a dominant local landmark owing to its height and bulk, was one of the last remaining instances in London of a waterless holder of the type developed by MAN of Germany during the First World War. Built in 1929 by R & J Dempster, this was the largest of 32 MAN holders built in Britain and Ireland during the inter-War years. Overall, the Southall site furnished useful examples of some of the main stages in the evolution of gasholder design, besides illustrating the history of an important local industry from its origins as the Brentford Gas Company in the late 1860s to its closure a century later.

111 Uxbridge Road, Ealing, W5; TQ 171 807; QUEST (Dan Young); geoarchaeological survey Aug 2014–June 2015; CgMs Consulting Ltd; UXQ15

Three test pits were monitored. Lynch Hill Gravel deposits and Langley Silt were recorded. No stained (manganese or humic) horizons were noted in the Lynch Hill Gravel, and no significant lithics were found within sieved samples. The Langley Silt comprised stiff reworked London Clay, with low potential for lithic remains. No organic horizons were identified.

ENFIELD

Myddelton Farm, Bull's Cross, Enfield, EN2; TQ 3423 9943; LP (John Duffy); evaluation 2015; Tottenham Hotspur Football Club; MFM15

Evaluation-trenching on land to the rear of Myddleton Farm revealed a north-south ditch, probably a post-medieval field boundary, cutting into natural brickearth. To the east was the only other feature, the 20th-century burial of a pig.

Bury Lodge Depot, Bury Street West, Edmonton, N9; TQ 3341 9440; EAS (Martin Dearne); strip, map and sample Oct 2015; LB Enfield; BUD15

Topsoil stripping, prior to the creation of new wetland 'cells' and a cycle path, revealed several palaeochannels within the natural brickearth. A system of cattle horn core-lined land drains, probably 18th to early 19th century in date, was also recorded, along with features relating to an early 20th-century commercial greenhouse and a recent tree nursery.

25 Church St, Enfield EN2; TQ 3265 9665; PCA (Peter Boyer); watching brief Nov 2015; ABM Constructions (UK) Ltd; HUR15

Natural terrace gravels, sealed by 20th-century made ground, were recorded during builders' excavation of foundation trenches.

Scotch Derrick crane, Columbia Wharf, Wharf Road, Ponders End, EN3; TQ 3640 9557; PCA (Adam Garwood, Guy Thompson); standing structure recording May–June 2015; Togher Construction Ltd; CUM15

Scotch Derrick cranes, a type of crane invented in the 1860s for use in the granite quarries near Aberdeen, combine a jib that can be raised or lowered over a wide range with a mast and mount that can be rotated through 270 degrees. These characteristics make them especially suited to dockside use, but of the numerous examples built for that purpose in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, hardly any survive today. Consequently, this crane was recorded to HE's Level 3 prior to, and during, removal. Surviving documents reveal that permission to erect it had been granted by the River Lea Conservancy Board in November 1941 to Baxter, Fell & Co Ltd, the company sub-leasing Columbia Wharf. During the dismantling, it was found that the builders were Anderson Grice Co Ltd of Carnoustie, one of the leading manufacturers of such cranes. They had used components from various different steelworks, perhaps reflecting the shortage of steel available for non-military purposes during the Second World War. Whereas early Scotch Derricks had been steam- or hydraulically-powered, this was electrically driven, as were most of it contemporaries. Comparison with photographs taken in the late 1950s and early 1960s suggests that the mast may have

been reduced in height or replaced since that time.

Forty Hall, Forty Hill, Forty Hill, Enfield, EN2; TQ 339 989; EAS (Martin Dearne); excavation, watching brief April 2015; Ground Control Ltd/LB Enfield; FXH13

The final phase of Heritage Lottery-Funded landscaping works was monitored at this Grade 1-Listed Carolean manor house, whose grounds include the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Elsyng Palace (see also *LA* **14** Supp. 1 (2014) 13); *LA* **14** Supp. 2 (2015) 56). Discoveries included more of a late 15th- to 16th-century midden associated with the Palace; further evidence for agricultural use of the land to the east of the Palace after its demolition *c.* 1657; an 18th-century path or hardstanding beside the brook bounding the site and backfill deposits, probably late 19th-century, of the reservoir feeding a mid-18th-century cascade on the brook.

Elsyng Palace (site of), Forty Hall, Forty Hill, Enfield, EN2; TQ 3379 9886; EAS (Martin Dearne); excavation July 2015; LB Enfield; FXK15

On the south side of the Tudor and earlier Elsyng Palace, a Scheduled Ancient Monument, several trenches were opened to determine the extent of the building-range first discovered last year (*LA* **14** Supp. 2 (2015) 56). These showed that the range continued for only a short distance to the west, but that its line was then followed by a less substantial brick-built wall, probably representing the southern boundary of the Palace gardens. It was traced for 21m in a westerly direction, and fills of the inner of the two moats that fronted it were sampled. Against the façade of the building-range a second garderobe chute was found to have been added alongside the first. It produced a rare triangular window glass quarry, still set in its lead cames.

Edmonton Upper School, Great Cambridge Road, Enfield, EN1; TQ 3391 9476; LP for HCOLL (Cornelius Barton); evaluation, watching brief Apr, Oct–Nov 2015; Powerleague Fives Ltd; EUS15

Evaluation trenching, in response to plans for six new sports pitches and a pavilion, revealed natural brickearth less than 1m below modern ground level. It was variously overlain by disturbed subsoil or recently dumped deposits, all overlain by topsoil. During a subsequent watching brief, a number of land-drains filled with animal bones and horn cores were discovered. Aligned northeast-southwest, they had been partially truncated by landscaping, probably when the school was built in the 1930s; although they contained no dating material, comparison with bone-filled drains found previously in the Enfield area suggests a late 17th- or 18th-century date. A more recent brick-lined drain was also recorded. Although the site lies just 25m east of Ermine Street, there were no Roman finds.

Truro House, 176 Green Lanes, Enfield N13; TQ 3102 9241; AOC (Les Capon); evaluation Jan 2015; RPS Planning and Development; TRU14

An evaluation was carried out within the grounds of the early/mid-19th-century Truro House, which is Grade II Listed. One trench revealed remains of a late 19th-century building depicted on historic OS maps, overlying made ground. The other four trenches produced only topsoil and subsoil covering a natural slope southwards, along with land drains and other modern intrusions.

Enfield Grammar School, Market Place, Enfield, EN2; TQ 3277 9686; WA (Lisa McCaig, David Britchfield); excavation Mar–Apr 2015; HSSP Architects, for Enfield Grammar School; EFG15

Excavation prior to the construction of new sports facilities revealed a small pit containing Middle to Late Bronze Age pottery. Further similarly dated potsherds, as well as some Roman sherds, were found residually. A small number of 10th- to 12th-century features included parts of what may have been a rectilinear enclosure defined by a shallow ditch, situated a short distance to the north of the medieval settlement of Enfield. The foundations of two small 18th-century brick buildings were discovered at the western end of the site, alongside a rectilinear arrangement of ditches, drains and later hedges. One drain was lined with cattle horn cores, suggesting a 17th- to 18th-century date. The buildings are shown on an estate map of *c.* 1750, amongst a group of six structures of which the principal is Portcullis Lodge. This 18th-century house belonged at one time to Sir Alfred Somerset (1829–1915), occupant of the nearby late 17th- to early 18th-century Enfield Court, which now houses the Lower School. It is likely that the excavated structures represent outbuildings that belonged to two cottages associated with Portcullis Lodge, whilst the ditches and other features are probably the remnants of a mid/late 18th- to mid-19th-century garden, orchard or another horticultural scheme. The 'outbuildings' appear to have gone by the time of the 1868 First Edition OS map, but Portcullis Lodge was not demolished until 1968.

Pymmes Park, Edmonton, N18; TQ 336 928; EAS (Martin Dearne); watching brief Mar–May 2015; LB Enfield; PYM15

The work of contractors creating a series of new wetland 'cells' was monitored. In most areas no archaeological features or deposits were revealed, the topsoil directly overlying natural brickearth or outcrops of Boyn Hill Gravel. On the western margin of the site, however, a probable late 18th- to early 19th-century brick-edged drive, a later park feature, and three very large, partly demolished, public air-raid shelters from the Second World War were recorded in detail.

GREENWICH

Telegraph Works, Blackwall Lane, Greenwich, SE10; TQ 3931 7870; MOLA (Graham Spurr); geoarchaeological evaluation Nov 2015; Weston Homes plc; BCW15

Geoarchaeological augering, which was undertaken across the site to explore the full sequence of sediments, to a depth unobtainable through trenching, reached natural floodplain gravels overlain by sands, peats, and historic alluvium. The undulating nature of the Early Holocene surface indicates the former existence of a braid-plain channel, sweeping down from the north across the site, and turning eastwards hard up against the Thames terrace bank. The channel would have been a significant feature in the area, one possibly targeted for food and water by early Mesolithic people. Sands deposited over the gravels probably indicate a slackening of the river flow as the climate warmed at the end of the last Ice Age. The most archaeologically significant sediments in the overlying deposits were the peats. These represent a marsh that would have developed across the floodplain, particularly during prehistory, as a result of environmental change caused by rising sea levels. The peat was overlain by silty clays that would have accumulated as over-bank flood deposits from the late prehistoric period onwards, as water levels rose in the Thames. Modern make-up completed the sequence.

Alcatel-Lucent Telegraph Works, Blackwall Lane, Greenwich, SE10; TQ 3940 7870; QUEST (Dan Young); geoarchaeological survey Sept–Dec 2015; CgMs Consulting Ltd; BLW15

Borehole samples, deposit modelling and laboratory assessment revealed that the site occupies a deep palaeochannel crossing Greenwich Peninsula from west to east. The basal late Devensian Shepperton Gravel is overlain by thick Holocene alluvium, including Neolithic-aged peat. Assessment of the pollen and plant macrofossils suggests an initially damp and open wetland environment with mixed deciduous woodland growing on the dryland. Later, sedge fen, reed swamp and salt-marsh occupied the wetland whilst, on the dryland, the woodland was replaced by a variety of herbs including cereals. The woodland decline was most likely caused by clearance for settlement and agriculture, from the Bronze Age onwards.

Callis Yard, Bunton Street, Woolwich, SE18; TQ 4344 7916; TVAS (David Platt); evaluation Sept 2015; Callis Yard LLP; BUN15

Evaluation work identified four wells and several other features, all 19th-century or modern, cutting into natural sand. In some areas a buried soil horizon and lack of truncation suggested that archaeological features might survive, but none was observed; however, some 18th-century and later pottery was recovered from make-up deposits.

Enderby Wharf, Christchurch Way, SE10; TQ 3925 7873; PCA (Alistair Douglas, Alexis Haslam, Richard Humphrey, Guy Seddon); strip, map and sample Sept 2014–Feb 2015; CgMs Consulting Ltd; END13

The site, one of a number of historic Thames wharves on the Greenwich peninsula, was the location of a gunpowder magazine from 1694 until 1771, when it was completely demolished.

Following last year's evaluation (*LA* **14** Supp. 2 (2015) 57), further work exposed layers of peat and alluvium, probably of prehistoric date, which in the north-east and east were sealed by undated, redeposited silty clay layers. Whereas the evaluation had encountered elements of the outer and inner walls of the magazine in the north of the site, this year's investigation exposed part of a brick structure within the inner part of the magazine; though its function is unclear, it is likely to have formed an integral part of the 17th-century building. Further to the north, the foundations of more brick walls were uncovered, whilst towards the south were a brick culvert and a dispersed group of timber posts. These features post-date the magazine, but a more precise chronology or function could not be established.

Greenwich Creekside East, Copperas Street, SE10; TQ 3778 7763; QUEST (Rob Batchelor); geoarchaeological survey Aug–Sept 2015; RPS Planning and Development; RAS15

A borehole survey and deposit model revealed a sequence of late Devensian Shepperton Gravel overlain by largely inorganic Holocene alluvium and made ground. Topographical analysis of the Shepperton Gravel showed the presence of a depression, possibly a palaeochannel, running southeast-northwest, approximately parallel with the present line of the Deptford Creek.

Kent Wharf, Creekside, Deptford, SE8; TQ 3760 7745; QUEST (Rob Batchelor); geoarchaeological evaluation Oct 2015–Jan 2016; CgMs Consulting Ltd; KWF15

A programme of borehole survey and deposit modelling was carried out on the floodplain of Deptford Creek. The results revealed a sequence of late Devensian Shepperton Gravel, overlain by early-middle Holocene sandy alluvium. Towards the south of the site, the sandy alluvium was truncated by either a palaeochannel or a tree-throw hollow. This depression was infilled with late Mesolithic to late Bronze Age radiocarbon-dated wood peat. Finer alluvium covered both the peat and the sandy alluvial deposits, and was capped by made ground.

Greenwich Peninsula Central East (Plots N0205, N0206, N0207), Cutter Lane, SE10; TQ 3943 7998; QUEST (Dan Young); geoarchaeological evaluation May–Sept 2015; RPS Planning and Development; CTT15

Borehole samples, deposit modelling and laboratory assessment revealed a sequence of late Devensian Shepperton Gravel overlain by thick Holocene alluvium and peat, on the eastern side of Greenwich Peninsula between the O2 and the Emirates Cable Car. At least three short episodes of peat formation occurred, which were radiocarbon-dated to the late Mesolithic, early Neolithic and Bronze Age.

Second World War Air Raid Shelter, Eltham Church of England Primary School, Eltham, SE9; TQ 4298 7454; WA (Bob Davis, Vi Pieterson); standing structure recording Dec 2015; Kier Construction; ARS15

A Second World War air-raid shelter, situated beneath the playground of Eltham Primary School, was recorded to HE's Level 2 in advance of infilling with concrete as a result of a recent structural assessment. Typical of early wartime Government-pattern public air-raid shelters built in 1939–40, it was constructed with pre-cast concrete sectional frames and panels. There were three main stepped entrances fronting onto Archery Road, and seven emergency ladder exits. The irregular layout comprises several narrow connected passages, which would originally have been fitted with wooden benching. The lack of evidence for bunk beds suggests that the shelter was never intended for long-term use. Little survived in the way of graffiti or original fixtures, except for light conduits and evidence for telephones.

Greenwich Market, King William Walk, Nelson Road, Greenwich Church Street, College Approach, SE10; TQ 3834 7772; MOLA (Mike Curnow, Myrto Kritikou, Tony Baxter, Rachel English, Stella Bickelmann); watching brief Mar–Dec 2015; Greenwich Hospital; GMT14

The project continued from 2014 (*LA* **14** Supp. 2 (2015) 58) with the monitoring of various groundworks. Contractors' trenches within Greenwich Market revealed brick walls that may have been part of substructures relating to Joseph Kay's market building of the 1830s; their exact nature is uncertain, because the shallow depth of the excavations meant that the walls were not fully exposed. Services trenches in the courtyard on the south side of Durnford Street reached natural brickearth, which was seen to have been truncated by a narrow north-south feature, perhaps a ditch, containing probably medieval pottery. This was sealed by a ground-raising deposit containing a sherd of 16th-century pottery, which was cut by pits containing domestic waste and 17th- and 18th-century pottery. These were followed by two 18th-century consolidation/levelling layers upon which the earliest buildings on the site had been constructed. Two walls were discovered on a northwest-southeast alignment, with a possible double cellar – part of which was interpreted as a coal cellar – built from red bricks of 18th-century type. This structure was demolished to make way for Kay's redevelopment of Greenwich in the 1830s. Walls and a flagstone floor from later 19th-century buildings, which survived until the early 20th century, were also recorded. At the eastern end of Durnford Street, the fill of an 18th- or 19th-century pit was cut by an east-west wall similarly constructed to those of Kay's market and so perhaps contemporary with it; it can be correlated with walls of several now-demolished buildings, which fronted onto this section of Durnford Street until the early 20th century and are shown on a Goad fire insurance map of that period.

University of Greenwich, Dreadnought Building, King William's Walk, SE10; TQ 3836 7773; PCA (Aidan Turner, Phil Frickers); watching brief Apr 2014–Dec 2015; CgMs Consulting Ltd, for Willmott Dixon Construction Ltd; KWA15

Various trial pits, geotechnical investigations and groundworks were monitored during the conversion of the 18th-century Dreadnought Building into a new student hub. The building itself is Grade II Listed and lies within the grounds of the Tudor Greenwich Palace, a Scheduled Ancient Monument. Natural sands and gravels were recorded across most of the site, overlain, in the south, by clayey sand representing either a weathered aeolian sub-soil or an isolated outlying Head deposit; these strata were sealed by 18th- and 19th-century make-up layers. Remnants of post-medieval masonry structures in the west of the site included 17th-century brick walls, some of which still retained the original plaster, and a tile, brick and stone surface of the same period. Elsewhere, particularly within the basement, it was possible to record the foundations of the present building, which include brick barrel-vaulted arches, brick walls and buttresses. Also in the basement various floors were observed. Where they had not been relaid in modern materials, most surfaces were formed of squared sandstone slabs, but at one point remnants of a brick floor were recorded below modern concrete. Evidence of early 19th-century renovation and alteration included some culverts and brick drains, as well as the partial blocking of basement windows and insertion of light-wells.

Greenwich Peninsula UKPN proposed substation, Old School Close, SE10; TQ 3944 7924; MOLA (Jason Stewart); geoarchaeological evaluation July 2015; UK Power Networks; OSG15

The site lies in a gravelly depression, with higher ground to the north and south, which may represent part of a channel within the Thames floodplain. Although no evidence for human activity was recorded, the rich resources often found in the pools and redundant channels at the edge of the floodplain would have made this a prime location for exploitation from the Mesolithic onwards. Late Pleistocene Shepperton sandy gravels, at the base of the sequence, were overlain by bands of sandy silt and silty sands that suggest a silting-up of the channel as the climate warmed and river flow slackened at the Pleistocene/Holocene interface. Peats recorded above these deposits, along with pollen evidence, indicate a transition to a marshland environment, with the higher and dryer ground nearby covered by deciduous forest. Human exploitation of wetland resources along the lower reaches of the Thames

would have continued in the Neolithic and Bronze Age, although no remains from these periods were observed. Rising sea levels in later prehistoric and historic times would have caused a shift in environment from freshwater marshland to brackish mudflats, as shown here by the alluvium that was recorded above the peat. Through weathering, the accumulation of sediment from flooding, the expansion of grassland and, later, through the construction of river walls and drainage channels, the area may have become usable as summer pasture. Post-medieval and modern make-up, put down to stabilise the ground, sealed these earlier deposits.

Royal Arsenal Riverside, Thames Path, Woolwich, SE18; TQ 435 793; OAS (David Score); excavation Nov 2014–June 2015; Berkeley Homes (East Thames Ltd); WRL14, WLH15

Excavation covered an area of over 4,500m square. A rectangular enclosure, probably of the early Iron Age, produced black shell-tempered ware and burnt daub or possible kiln furniture, as well as a single early Bronze Age sherd of Beaker Ware. Also probably of prehistoric date were several clusters of pits, mainly in the southern portion of the site. The early Iron Age enclosure covered an area where features of later Iron Age to Roman date were excavated by the Kent Archaeological Rescue Unit in the mid-1980s. Elsewhere on the site, definite Roman-period features were noticeably absent, probably, at least in part, because of later truncation; however, large amounts of Roman and late Iron Age pottery were retrieved, as well as crucible fragments, as yet undated. In one area a total of 76 inhumation burials, aligned west-east, were excavated; radiocarbon dating on two individuals places them in the late 7th or early 8th century. These burials appear to have survived because they were protected under a later riverfront road (Rodney Street); surrounding truncation means that the original extent of the cemetery cannot be determined, though it is likely to have continued for some distance to the west.

Evidence for the later medieval period was entirely absent, and the next remains chronologically were 17th- to 18th-century brick cellars, probably from buildings facing the Thames. Other structural remains, including backyard cesspits or soakaways, often brick-lined, and brick-built culverts, correspond well with map evidence from the 1800s, which shows Hardens Lane to the east and a series of streets running along the western side of the site. Of particular note were two probable clay pipe kilns within a cellar on Hardens Lane, and a bread oven adjoining a series of connected cellars on the east side of Meeting House Lane. In many areas the establishment of the Woolwich Equitable Gas Company's works (1837–1887) had caused extensive truncation: two gasometer bases were located over the ends of Hardens Lane and Meeting House Lane, and a large retort house, with associated floors, coal cellars and wharf, occupied the north eastern part of the site on the river frontage.

Woolwich Grand Theatre, 38 Wellington Street, Greenwich, SE18; TQ 4346 7878; PCA (Adam Garwood); standing structure recording May 2015; Turnbull Group; WGTH15

A detailed photographic record was created prior to demolition. The building was completed in 1955, to the designs of C J Foster, as a purpose-built cinema to replace the former Woolwich Hippodrome; closed in 1982 and then reopened as a nightclub, it was most recently used as an arts centre by a local community group.

HACKNEY

78 Cazenove Road, Stoke Newington, N16; TQ 3398 8690; MOLA (Tony Baxter); watching brief Aug 2015; Fastgrand; CZV15

The excavation of foundations for an extension were monitored. No archaeological remains were recorded, only natural brickearth overlaid by subsoil and then topsoil.

145 City Road, EC1; TQ 3270 8269; MOLA (Ken Pitt, Richard Hewett); evaluation Jan 2015; Rocket Investments Ltd; CRD14

Following a watching brief in 2014 (LA **14** Supp. 2 (2015) 58), test pitting revealed a natural feature, possibly a pond or channel, cutting into the natural sands and gravels in the south of the site. In the north-east, two small pits, which contained pottery of the period 1580–1700, and 18th-century soil horizons were found; to the south-west, a possible 18th-century quarry pit. These features were followed by brick basements and structures associated with the urban development of the area from the late 18th century onwards.

One Crown Place, EC2; TQ 3299 8190; MOLA (Michael Curnow); evaluation July–Sept 2015; Alloy MTD (Jersey) Ltd; CNP15

Trial pitting reached natural brickearth, which had been heavily truncated by post-medieval features in the north of the site. However, a sequence of three intercutting ditches may represent successive attempts to drain Moorfields in the 16th and 17th centuries. Evidence of post-medieval levelling, domestic dumping and pitting, and the presence of demolition material, probably of 17th-century date, indicate that the site was then developed for housing like much of the surrounding area during this period. No building remains were observed, and so the trial pits may have been dug within the gardens of these properties. A 19th-century brick-lined cesspit produced a finds assemblage characteristic of middle-class living.

18 Hewett Street, 7 Plough Yard, 1–7a Plough Yard (The Stage), Shoreditch, EC2; TQ 3331 8217; MOLA (Amy Smith, Azizul Karim, Greg Laban, Heather Knight); standing structure recording, evaluation May–July 2015, Oct 2015–Jan 2016; Plough Yard Developments Ltd; CUR11

Three late 19th-century brick-built industrial buildings were recorded to HE's Level 3 prior to demolition. No. 18 Hewett Street was a showroom-warehouse building, of a type once common in Shoreditch and particularly associated with the furniture trade. Of three-storeys, it was designed by J W Brooker after 1877 but extensively rebuilt at the rear after Second World War bomb damage; the loading bay on the principal façade featured a timber hoist at third-storey level. The four-storey warehouse at 7 Plough Yard had a central loophole bay with a crane on the principal elevation; the operating machinery survived on the second floor. Both at 7 Plough Yard and 1–7a Plough Yard (a factory building) the original cast iron columns survived intact, supporting large timber bressummers. All three buildings had been modernised and converted, whether into offices or apartments. At the same time, archaeological evaluation-trenching continued from 2011 (*LA* **13** Supp. 2 (2012) 61) and 2013 (*LA* **14** Supp. 2 (2015) 58). This produced limited evidence of Roman activity at the interface between natural gravel and the overlying alluvium on the east side of the site, but there was nothing to suggest that the Roman cemetery, known to exist to the south-east, extended this far.

Stream channels running north-south in the east are likely to be associated with the Walbrook, and it was evident that both this and the land further west remained open ground into the 18th century, with extensive areas of marshland; a north-south ditch, containing 17th- to 18th-century finds, was also recorded here. On the west side of the site an 18th-century wall was discovered, possibly part of one of the properties that fronted onto Short Street and are shown on 18th-century maps. Dumped layers of the same period were also recorded, overlaid by a series of late 18th- and 19th-century structures including a brick-lined soakaway. The eastern and northern parts of the site similarly appear to have been first developed in the 18th century, as seen by foundations of structures fronting onto Hewett Street and Plough Yard; however, there was a further phase of building in the 19th century, with finds of cobbled surfaces and foundations from a mixture of warehouses and domestic dwellings correlating well with cartographic evidence for the period.

Holywell Lane, Shoreditch, E1; TQ 3343 8232; PCA (Alistair Douglas); excavation Apr–July 2015; Mills Whipp Projects, for Lirastar; HLY12

Following evaluation in 2012 (*LA* **13** Supp. 3 (2013) 1), a large area was opened in the east of the site. Hackney Terrace Gravels, sloping gently from north to south towards the Thames, were cut, to the west, by a palaeochannel and, in the north by a north-south Roman ditch. Both features were first observed in 2012. A sequence of Roman redeposited alluvial layers followed, overlain by post-Roman agricultural soil. Substantial remains survived of Holywell Priory, founded between 1152 and 1158; dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St John the Baptist, it housed canonesses of the Augustinian order. As originally constructed in the mid-12th

century, the priory church had a single aisle; but it was reconfigured, *c.* 1170–90, to have a narrower nave with aisles to both north and south. Surviving remains of the western end of the rebuilt church included some of the south wall; a portico-cum-entrance at the western end of that wall and part of the northern wall, represented by an east-west foundation. The arcades between nave and aisles survived in the south as partly upstanding columns; but in the north only as foundations for two column bases. In the nave, part of the original 12th-century floor of Westminster tiles remained in good condition, with borders, lozenge patterning and roundels composed of four conjoining tiles still in place. To the north of the church, some of the west range of the cloister was recorded, including parts of the alley and garth. Forty-five individuals were exhumed: sixteen from graves to the south of the church, the remainder from within the south aisle; as a consequence of this, the floor level there was raised on at least three occasions. The burials included adults and juveniles, both male and female; a priest was identified by a mortuary chalice within his grave. In the south of the site were remains of the gatehouse, which opened onto Holywell Lane and was the principal entrance to the priory. The external face was originally near-flush with the precinct wall that abutted it, but internally it extended for some distance northwards; remains of the carriageway leading to the church entrance also survived here as a compacted gravel surface. In later medieval times the gatehouse was rebuilt with a bastion projecting beyond the precinct wall. The wall itself – which took the form of a sleeper wall beneath the carriageway through the gatehouse – was recorded running east-west. An earlier boundary ditch was also discovered. Built against the wall's external face was a rectangular water cistern or well, quite possibly an amenity provided as a gift from the priory to the people of Shoreditch. After Dissolution in 1539, the property was divided between a number of individuals, many of them noblemen. The church was demolished in phases but, as the Agas map shows, this had been completed by 1562. A large Tudor house was then erected within the footprint of the church, incorporating the south wall and the portico-cum-entrance; the two columns from the south-aisle arcade were built into an internal wall. The original brick floor was exposed, along with a large fireplace; the base was originally constructed with glazed tiles, but this was later superseded by a surface of brick and tile laid herringbone-wise. The fireplace faced west, suggesting that the house comprised at least two ranges at right angles to each other; a second, north-facing, fireplace was located in what was once the north aisle of the church, but its phasing is as yet uncertain. By the 18th century, remains of both medieval church and Tudor house appeared to have been incorporated into the backyards of properties: excavated features of this period included domestic rubbish pits, wells, cesspits and small ancillary buildings. The gatehouse apparently remained standing until at least the 18th century, albeit modified. Rooms with cellars were added to the rear; the internal wall between two adjoining medieval rooms was removed to create a single space; brick floors were laid over earlier ground surfaces; and a large well was sunk next to the western wall. Levelling layers, 19th century in date, sealed all these remains and were, in turn, overlaid and cut by the foundations of the 1860s railway viaduct.

51–57 Kingsland High Street, Dalston, E8; TQ 3349 8498; MOLA (Sam Pfizenmaier); evaluation July 2015; Taylor Wimpey (Central London); KNL15

Evaluation-trenching found that in the south natural gravels, occasionally capped by brickearth, were truncated by a possible quarry pit of the 16th century and by a refuse pit of 1740–1800, which contained pig remains. In the north, cutting the subsoil, were a variety of brick structures, including rubbish pits, a soakaway, drains, and two shallow wall fragments; the earlier structures, built with reused, unfrogged red bricks of the type in use throughout the 18th century, were probably associated with the gardens of tenement buildings fronting onto Kingsland High Street or Boleyn Road. Relatively high-status finds from the rubbish pits included the leg bone of a swan and a delftware bowl purchased from a perfume shop on Skinner Street. Two later 19th-century circular cesspits and walls were also revealed, while in the north-west of the site, demolition rubble and evidence of burning probably represented Second World War bomb damage.

Geffrye Museum, 136 Kingsland Road, E2; TQ 3351 8318; PCA (Leonardo Penades Clavijo); watching brief Oct 2015; Mills Whipp Projects; KLN15

During monitoring of trial pits in the basement, the foundations and construction-trench backfills of this early 18th-century Grade I-Listed building were recorded above a layer of made ground. In a further pit, outside the building against the north garden wall, only late 20th-century garden soil was recorded. Natural strata were not reached.

337–357 Kingsland Road, E8; TQ 3345 8410; MOLA (Sam Pfizenmaier); evaluation Mar 2015; NTA Planning; KLD15

Evaluation-trenching reached natural sand, which had been truncated by a series of quarry pits backfilled with waste from local 18th-century brick-making. Brick structures, broadly 18th-19th century in date, cut into these pits and may have been domestic or industrial in origin. The majority of features, however, dated to the 19th century and included two phases of building on the Kingsland Road frontage, four rubbish pits and a very large circular brick cesspit within the back garden of a terraced house; the backfill, datable to 1830–60, contained a wide range of domestic rubbish, from toothbrushes to a children's tea set, and possibly represents a single house clearance. In the west and south of the site there was evidence for later 19th-century building expansion within the gardens that fronted onto Kingsland Road.

Woodberry Wetlands, Lordship Road, Hackney, N16; TQ 3264 8740; AOC (Les Capon); standing structure recording Mar 2015; The Wildlife Trust Partnership; LDP15

Two 19th-century structures, both built to assist in water management, were recorded: the Gas House, next to Lordship Road, and the Ivy Sluice Gate House, spanning the New River. The Sluice was built for diverting water, whereas the Gas House was used first to store coal, then as a kitchen and most recently as a chlorination plant. The structure encasing the sluice gate appears to be the earlier building, with the Gas House part dating to 1830, part to *c.* 1880. These are generally plain buildings, and the Gas House had no fittings. However, the sluice mechanism is intact, and a good example of gear technology.

2–4 Lower Clapton Road, 32 St John's Church Road, E5; TQ 3511 8525; ASE (Sarah Ritchie); evaluation Nov 2015; CgMs Consulting Ltd; LCL15

Evaluation trenches exposed later post-medieval/modern make-up and red brick walls over a sterile subsoil. A geoarchaeological test pit reached the surface of Hackney Gravels; however, since the Langley Silt Member was not identified, the site was assessed to have no Palaeolithic potential.

Hackney Town Hall, Mare Street, Hackney, E8; TQ 3487 8469; AS (Gareth Barlow); watching brief May 2015; Ridge and Partners LLP, for LB Hackney; HKT15

Contractors' groundworks exposed the lower courses of walls that formed part of a terrace of houses, which appear on Rocque's map of 1746 and was demolished in 1934. A flight of steps indicated external access to cellars that were once present.

139–143 Mare Street, Hackney, E8; TQ 3483 8402; PCA (Fergal O'Donoghue); watching brief July–Nov 2015; Mulalley and Company Ltd; MRE13

Following an evaluation in 2013 (*LA* **14** Supp. 1 (2014) 16), building-work was monitored across a site partially occupied by the graveyard of a former Baptist chapel. Only modern make-up was encountered, and natural strata were not reached.

398 Mare Street, Hackney, E8; TQ 3499 8513; MOLA (Tony Baxter); evaluation Aug–Sept 2015; Clockwork Pharmacy; MAE15

Evaluation-trenching found that natural gravel was overlain by a subsoil which produced finds dating between 1480 and 1700, probably indicating the rural and agricultural nature of the area prior to later 18th- to early 19th-century development. A circular brick-lined well in the north seems to correspond to a water pump seen on the 1870s OS map, while a brick building, with barrel-vaulted cellar, in the south was probably a smithy shown on late 19th-century maps. A sequence of made ground,

with rudimentary surfaces, to the north of this building produced charcoal/clinker deposits and finds that suggest it was a contemporary yard. A second building, at the western end of the smithy, also appears on 19th-century maps; make-up deposits associated with it produced general waste, including ceramics and glass with a mid-19th-century date. A later phase of the smithy was also recorded, comprising an internal floor of reused, yellow Dutch-type brick. At the same level, and to the north of this, was a piecemeal external yard surface containing modern machine-moulded bricks; built over the walls of the second building, it signifies the demolition of that building and the use of the yard into the last century.

1 Mentmore Terrace, E8; TQ 3482 8421; PCA (Bruce Ferguson); evaluation Nov 2015; Mentmore Gransden Ltd; MMR15

Evaluation-trenching revealed natural clays and gravels to the west, cut by remains of a mid-19th-century cellar and overlain by modern made ground.

New Regents College, Nile Street, Hackney, N1; TQ 3257 8291; MOLA (Rachel English); evaluation Oct 2015; McLaren Construction Ltd; NIL15

An evaluation trench in the south-eastern corner of the site reached natural brickearth overlying Hackney gravels, the latter with a gentle slope southwards. Although the site lies only *c.* 20m south of one of the projected routes of London's Civil War defences, no evidence for these was found; the earliest archaeological feature was a levelling deposit, dated by its pottery assemblage to 1740–1780. Evidence for early 19th-century urban development survived in the form of wall footings, interpreted as for garden walls, and contemporary drainage works; but the northern part of the trench had been truncated by modern services.

55 Pitfield Street, N1; TQ 3301 8285; ASE (Steve White); watching brief Oct 2015; MDA Consulting; PIT12

Following an evaluation in 2012 (*LA* **13** Supp. 3 (2013) 102), ground-reduction works were seen to reach natural Hackney Gravels and to expose a small area of brick floor, possibly the base of a post-medieval cesspit. Various modern walls were also observed.

Principal Place, EC2; TQ 3335 8209; MOLA (Andy Daykin); excavation, watching brief Jan–Dec 2015; LB Hackney; PPL11

Work continued from 2014 (*LA* **14** Supp. 2 (2015) 60), but on a reduced scale, on this very large development site that extends for some 150m from west to east (Curtain Road to Shoreditch High Street) and 100m from south to north (Worship Street to Plough Yard). Towards the southern end, the earliest remains were undated alluvial deposits within a broad, shallow depression interpreted as a tributary of the Walbrook running through the centre of the site on a north-south alignment. A large ditch with an associated revetment, including a wattle fence, on its eastern side was presumably part of a system for managing the upper reaches of the Walbrook and probably dates to the medieval or early post-medieval period; it appears to have been backfilled between 1580 and 1650. Other 16th- to 17th-century features included cesspits and brick wells; of somewhat later date were remains of buildings and back gardens from 17th- to 18th-century properties along Worship Street (formerly Hog Lane) and from 18th-century properties along Hearn Street. Further remains were also found of the Worship Street Gasworks (1813–1871; see further *loc cit*), including brick tanks for gas-processing near the centre of the site, additional evidence for two large buildings fronting onto Curtain Road, and more of a very deep metal well, with a brick base, towards the south-eastern corner. In the northern part of the site, various groundworks were observed around the perimeter and near the railway tunnel which extends under Shoreditch High Street. The earliest identified deposits were further remains of Roman ditches and alluvial deposits along the projected course of the Walbrook tributary adjacent to Plough Yard; the overlying deposits appeared to date from the late 15th to 17th century onwards. Demolition of the railway viaduct, originally built to serve Broad Street station, and of vaults immediately west of the present tracks into Liverpool Street, were also monitored.

East Wick Primary School, Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park, E20; TQ 3722 8482; MOLA (Graham Spurr); geoarchaeological evaluation June 2015; Babcock International Ltd, for Mouchel Babcock Educational Services Ltd; EWP15

A borehole survey showed that the site lies within the wider floodplain of the Lea. A thin band of largely truncated and eroded, mid-Neolithic peat underlies thick historic-period alluvial deposits, which in turn are buried beneath deep modern make-up. Modelling of the early Holocene or Mesolithic topography at around Ordnance Datum revealed an undulating gravel surface typical of floodplain environments, probably comprising redundant channel networks and/or natural hollows.

42 Well Street, Hackney, E9; TQ 3506 8413; LP (Cornelius Barton, Tom Swannick); strip, map and sample Oct 2015; Heritage Collective; WLL15

Machine-excavation reached natural brickearth, and some 19th-century garden features – a brick drain, in particular – were recorded. Most of the site had been severely disturbed by modern development.

HAMMERSMITH AND FULHAM

Westfield London, Ariel Way, White City, W12; TQ 2350 8046; MOLA (Catherine Godsiffe); evaluation May 2015; Westfield Europe Ltd; WSF14

Following work in 2014 (*LA* **14** Supp. 2 (2015) 60), further evaluation revealed sterile, unworked black-stained brickearth overlying natural brickearth. Above this was a mixed dump containing 19th-century ceramic bottles, one of which was inscribed 'Ray & Son Westminster, 1816' and probably contained ginger beer. WC

Riverside Stand, Fulham Football Club (Craven Cottage), Stevenage Road, SW6; TQ 2367 7656; ASE (Michael Shapland); standing structure recording Dec 2015; WSP Group; CRV15

Craven Cottage lies on the bank of the river Thames, and has been in continuous use by Fulham Football Club since 1894. The Riverside Stand, which was recorded ahead of major redevelopment, was originally no more than an earthen bank bounding the western side of the pitch. It was terraced in concrete in 1905, to the design of the leading football-stadium architect, Archibald Leitch, before assuming its present form in 1972. A number of corporate boxes, together with the Directors' Box, are located towards the rear of the seated area; restaurants, corporate facilities and other hospitality spaces are arranged over two levels beneath the seating bank. Leitch's concrete terracing, and presumably the earlier earthen bank on which it rests, partially survive beneath the modern structure. To the rear lies a riverside terrace. In the mid-19th century, the adjacent stretch of the Thames' river wall took the form of an earthen bank fronted with timber sleepers; the concrete batter, together with the granite-built Craven Steps, were probably constructed at the same time as the football ground. Damaged by bombing during the Second World War, the northern end of the river wall was replaced in 1946; the remainder was reinforced and heightened in 1948, in which form it survives to the present.

84–90B Fulham High Street, SW6; TQ 2437 7605; PCA (Matt Edmonds); excavation, watching brief Sept 2015–Apr 2016; Modebest Builders Ltd, for Meyer Bergman; FHS15

Initial monitoring of groundworks was followed by open area excavation. London Clay was overlain by sands and gravel terraces, followed by heavier sandy gravel and other sediments deposited by the Thames. Cutting through these natural deposits were various rivulets and channels filled with sterile alluvial clays and surrounded by flood deposits, signifying a wetland environment in prehistoric and early historic times. The absence of evidence for human activity suggests that the area was too marginal to be exploited. On the western side of the site, a sequence of late medieval or early post-medieval alluvial deposits was recorded, together with quarry pits and later rubbish pits cutting through them. Along the site's eastern boundary the Fulham Stream was located, with, at its northern end, a later channel that was perhaps a means of diverting the water to feed directly into Fulham Palace Moat and facilitate reclamation further south. From early post-medieval times onwards, previously marshy ground was steadily reclaimed and Fulham High Street was established over the eastern half of the stream and on much the same alignment. Timber revetments and other

structures, of several phases, lined the channel to strengthen the banks and control the flow of water. In one place a causeway was formed by two rows of driven timber posts spanning the stream, with planks nailed to both faces and the space between the rows filled with earth and clay; this would have served both as a crossing point and as a means of reducing the risk of flooding downstream. An early property fronting onto the High Street was represented by a long stretch of brick and stone wall, possibly 17th century in date, at the northern limit of excavation; but elsewhere, though fragments of cellars were recorded, very little of the brick-built houses on the High Street had escaped 20th-century truncation. At some point in the early to mid-19th century the stream was completely infilled, with the water channelled into brick-lined culverts that also served as sewers for properties along the High Street. The land behind the frontage was then developed, with market gardens, in particular, established on the fertile soil. This pattern of land-use remained until 1909, when the High Street was widened, the buildings along it were demolished, and a new Territorial Army barracks was built.

Fulham Reach, Hammersmith, W6; TQ 2327 7795; MOLA (Helen Vernon); watching brief Jan–Feb 2015; St George Ltd; WIN11

Continuation of the watching brief begun in 2014 (*LA* **14** Supp. 2 (2015) 61) at Block F1 and G, Fulham Reach, confirmed that modern works had removed any archaeological deposits down to the natural gravels.

77–89 Glenthorne Road, London, W6; TQ 2281 7872; PCA, ASE (James Langthorne, Stephen White, Sarah Ritchie); evaluation, excavation, watching brief Apr, May, Sept 2015; CgMs Consulting Ltd, for Thurleigh Homes Developments Ltd; GLE15

Evaluation-trenching (by PCA) revealed natural sand and gravel beneath a layer of dirty brickearth. In the south a series of Late Iron Age features, including two gullies, a ditch and a possible large posthole or pit, cut into the brickearth and denote prehistoric agriculture or land division. In the same area, two north-south wall foundations and a stepped footing remained from the late 19th- to mid-20th-century fireplace factory that occupied the site before the present office building. Subsequent excavation (by ASE) also revealed inter-cutting Iron Age features, including a gully and ditches; two of these were continuations of features seen in the evaluation. A post-medieval ditch and pit were also recorded. A watching brief (by ASE), during demolition of the building on the site, completed the project by proving that no archaeological remains survived beneath the concrete slab. There was *c.* 1m of modern make-up over the natural sand and gravel.

212 New Kings Road, Fulham, SW6; TQ 2446 7605; MOLA (Ian Blair); watching brief Apr–May 2015; Simca LLP; NKO15

The digging of foundation trenches was monitored, for a new building that will link the former western kilnhouse of the Fulham Pottery – a large three-storey structure of 1864–5 (now much modified) – with an early 20th-century building on the New Kings Road. The earliest sequence was recorded in section along the south side of the site. Substantial external levelling deposits, the sloping surfaces of which suggest consolidation spreads over an underlying pit, were capped by further substantial levelling or dumped layers; the only feature was a pit at the eastern end of the site. Relatively little datable material was recovered from these deposits but there were some 18th-century London Stoneware sherds, including wasters or misfirings, presumably from the Pottery. The latest structure to be defined in plan was the north-eastern corner of the National Charity School. Historic maps show that it occupied the land between the kilnhouse and the road from the 1820s to the end of the 19th century. A large quantity of late 19th- to early 20th-century Fulham stoneware was found dumped within the remains of this building; but whether the site was formally taken over by the Pottery once the school had closed, or was simply used as a convenient dumping ground for waste, is a matter requiring further research.

Ravenscourt Park, Paddenwick Road, W6; TQ 2240 7914; ASE (Steve White, Diccon Hart); evaluation Sept 2015; The Friends of Ravenscourt Park; RAV15

The work formed part of the Heritage Lottery-funded *Discovering the Hidden History of Ravenscourt Park* project. The Park has its origins in Palingswick Manor, a small moated site dating from the 14th century; after several rebuildings, the final house, which became a public library at the end of the 19th century, was destroyed by bombing during the Second World War. The present evaluation followed a geophysical survey by GSB Prospection Ltd in 2014, directed by Jimmy Adcock, which had located the main building platform and, more tentatively, the southern and eastern sides of the moat. No evidence for medieval activity was identified in any of the trenches, but brick walls of the final house were recorded, apparently part of a 19th-century extension to the original 18th-century structure. These were sealed beneath a layer of demolition rubble representing clearance and levelling after destruction during the War; the evidence suggests, however, that the basement of the house may survive relatively intact. To the east, on the putative line of the medieval and later moat, potential infill deposits were excavated; also some brick structures, including a culvert and possibly parts of a revetment, relating to late phases of the management of the moat. The site was sealed by demolition material, probably mostly from 19th-century landscaping of the area, once the moat had been infilled.

Palace Wharf, Rainville Road, Fulham, W6; TQ 2344 7742; MOLA (Jess Bryan, Stella Bickelmann); evaluation, excavation Jan–Mar 2015; Chase Ltd; PAL15

Excavation, during demolition and conversion of the 20th-century buildings on the site, reached river terrace gravels sealed by contaminated, fine-grained, mineral-rich material that was probably deposited during episodes of Thames flooding from medieval times onwards. Above this was a series of 17th- to 18th-century dumps, no doubt laid down for consolidation or land-reclamation purposes, followed by 18th-century midden-type deposits; these presumably relate to the occupation, and eventually the demolition, of nearby properties that formed part of the once-separate hamlet of Crabtree. The latest remains of archaeological interest were those of a substantial warehouse associated with a malt house depicted on 19th-century maps; two kilns and a possible growing floor, as well as a number of smaller rooms of uncertain function, were recorded.

William Morris Sixth Form, St Dunstan's Road, Hammersmith, W6; TQ 2374 7820; AOC (Tony Walsh); standing structure recording 2015; 3BM Education Partners; WMC15

Two school buildings were recorded to HE's Levels 1/2 prior to conversion into new facilities for William Morris Sixth Form. The smaller building, the Schoolhouse, is also the earlier, appearing on the 1896 OS map in tandem with a large secondary school to the north, which now constitutes the main block of William Morris Sixth Form. Internally, the Schoolhouse seemed to retain much of its original room layout. The other recorded building is slightly later, first appearing on the OS map of 1916, and was evidently added to serve as a primary school on land at the southern end of the secondary school grounds. Its double-pile design featured three classrooms in the taller, northern range and a hall in the southern; there were separate entrances for boys and girls from St Dunstan's Road. After the Second World War the building was converted into a clinic, the St Dunstan's School Treatment Centre. This involved major changes to the internal layout, with the classrooms subdivided into smaller treatment spaces and a reception area created in the former hall. The playground to the south was progressively infilled with ramps and railings to facilitate access, and a substantial modular building was erected in the centre. Externally, both recorded buildings present a similar general appearance, with yellow-brick walls, red-brick dressings at the corners, and red-brick door and window-surrounds. This echoes the style of the associated secondary school, bringing an architectural unity to this group of buildings. Internally, neither of the recorded buildings contains much evidence for the original decorative schemes, though a plain waist-height dado rail seems to have been a common original motif throughout and, in the school, very slight traces of earlier colours were visible above the suspended ceilings.

BBC TV Centre, Wood Lane, White City, W12; TQ 2320 8048; PCA (James Langthorne); evaluation July–Aug 2015; AECOM; BBC14

Further to work last year (*LA* **14** Supp. 2 (2015) 61), evaluation-trenching reached natural clay and brickearth cut by modern services and sealed by late 19th- to 20th-century made ground.

HARINGEY

Former Magistrates Court, Police Station and Telfer House, Bishops Road, Church Road, Archway Road, Highgate, N6; TQ 2827 8824; ASE (Hannah Green); standing structure recording Feb 2015; CgMs Consulting Ltd; BIS15

These three buildings were recorded to HE's Levels 2 and 3 prior to demolition. Highgate Police Station and the Magistrates Court were built in the 1950s to replace buildings of the same function that had been destroyed by Second World War bombing. Telfer House, on the site of a former vicarage to All Saint's church, which lies immediately to the west, dated to the 1960s; most recently it housed the Haringey Probation Service. All three buildings had been extensively altered internally since their construction, so as to accommodate modern offices.

St Luke's Hospital (former), Woodside Avenue, Muswell Hill, N10; TQ 2835 8925; HA (Simon Mayes); standing structure recording, evaluation Feb 2015; Hill Partnership; SLK15

A programme of building recording was undertaken in advance of redevelopment, which involved the demolition of all structures on the site except the Grade II-Listed Administration Building and two locally-listed buildings, known as Norton Lees and Roseneath; these three are to be refurbished. Pre-1964 buildings were recorded to HE Level 3, with descriptive records, annotated scaled plans, photographs and historical analysis based on evidence from the fabric; post-1964 buildings were subject to HE's Level 2 record only, with a focus on photographic recording.

The hospital, for the treatment of patients with mental disorders, was founded by the St Luke's Charity as a successor to its Old Street asylum, development taking place between 1928 and 1930. In the southern half of the site, this involved the conversion of three existing Victorian properties and the construction of the Administration Building, to a neo-Georgian design in red brick with stone dressings by T A Pole; the elevations of two of the converted buildings (Norton Lees and Roseneath) survive, and original features were found to have been retained in some of the ground floor rooms. In the northern part of the site, new ward blocks and ancillary structures were constructed. These survived, broadly in their original format, to the time of recording. Changes tended to be seen in minor modernisation of fixtures and fittings, and in circulation-routes both around the newer parts of the hospital and within the older converted properties. Facilities were also added: a children's ward in 1964, followed by a gym and houses for more independent-living in 1992. Subsequently, thirteen evenly-spread trial trenches were dug across the site revealing ditches which may have been associated with earlier post-medieval agricultural activity; garden features pertaining to the late 19th-century houses; and concrete foundations of the 20th-century hospital buildings. No earlier remains were uncovered.

HARROW

Sports Pavilion, Former Kodak Leisure Centre, Harrow View West, HA2; TQ 1442 8985; WA (Bob Davis); standing structure recording Sept 2015; Persimmon Homes North London; HVW15

The sports pavilion, which had been built in the 1930s to serve Kodak factory staff, was recorded to HE's Level 1. A replacement for an earlier structure, it was U-shaped in plan, with the central range facing west towards the sports ground and two wings that extended a considerable distance eastwards on either side of a rear courtyard. Later, the courtyard was mostly infilled with a substantial brick ancillary building. The pavilion was an entirely timber-framed building and sat on a brick plinth; the exterior cladding consisted of horizontal weatherboarding with an insulating layer of builder's paper. Verandahs ran along the external faces of both wings and the central range. The main roofs were gabled and slated, the verandah roofs mono-pitched and slated. Internally, the large spaces were lit with generous window openings and dormer windows. The original interiors had largely been removed during a recent conversion for use as a leisure centre, but the softwood roof 'A' frames and timber window frames survived.

Oakhurst, Royston Grove, Pinner, HA5; TQ 1307 9189; TVAS (Andy Taylor, James McNicoll-Norbury); watching brief July 2015; Mr and Mrs J Whipp; RGR15

Building-works reached natural clay, but nothing of archaeological interest was observed.

HAVERING

Former Angel Way Retail Park, Angel Way, Romford, RM1; TQ 5104 8895; AS (Zbigniew Pozorski); evaluation June 2015; Regency Homes Ltd; AWA15

Trial-trenching produced a single ditch, dated to the 19th century by building material and tobacco pipes. In the centre of the site a thin layer of peat was recorded, overlying natural gravel and sealed by alluvial deposits at a depth of *c.* 1.6m.

Harold Wood Hospital, Gubbins Lane, Romford, RM3; TQ 5470 9060; PCA (Amelia Fairman); strip, map and sample Sept 2015; CgMs Consulting Ltd, for Countryside Properties Ltd; GUB12

Work resumed in the south-east corner of the site (see *LA* **13** Supp. 3 (2013) 104). Survival was better to the west, where the natural London Clay was sealed by alluvium overlaid by subsoil. Here was found a continuation of the late 2nd- to 1st-millennium BC ditch, on a northeast-southwest alignment, that was first recorded in 2012; also some 18th- or 19th-century features, including seven postholes, a rubbish pit, and a linear feature aligned northwest-southeast that contained large fragments of slag. The eastern part of the site had been heavily truncated during construction of the hospital, and the only surviving feature was a small 19th- or 20th-century brick and concrete drain.

Gazebo/bath-house, Langtons Gardens, Billet Lane, Hornchurch, RM11; TQ 5382 8748; PCA (Adam Garwood, Peter Boyer, Rosie Banens); standing structure recording, excavation, watching brief Oct 2015–Feb 2016; LB Havering; LTG15

Recording to HE's Level 3, along with excavation and a watching brief, were parts of a programme of restoration of the Grade II-Listed gazebo-cum-bath-house. Dating from the late 18th or early 19th century, it was probably an element in Humphrey Repton's landscaping of the garden of Langtons House, a Georgian mansion of *c.* 1760. There are two rooms: a gazebo with large windows in its three-bay canted façade, looking west towards the lake; behind it, a chamber enclosing a rectangular bath that measures 8ft (2.4m) by 5ft (1.5m), and has a depth of 4ft 4in (1.3m) deep, the standard depth for an 18th-century bath. A sondage between the bath and the walls of the room showed that it has been dug through 17th- to 18th-century make-up rather than directly into subsoil. The sides of the bath are lined with Portland stone, and its floor tiled with three types of marble or limestone: Carrara (white), Frosterley (black/white) and Nero Marquina (black). There is a plug-hole at the southern end of the floor, and two U-shaped notches in the top of one side, presumably for lead inlet and over-flow pipes. The marble tiles in the centre of the floor have been replaced with brick and ceramic tiles.

Dismantling for conservation treatment revealed that the Portland stone slabs are tongued and grooved, held together with metal ties to form a finely-jointed interlocking lining. The rest of the room is floored in Carrara marble, and there is no evidence for fenestration in any of the walls. Consequently, it can be assumed that, as in other contemporary bath-houses, the roof originally featured a glazed lantern; the present roof, along with the partition wall between this chamber and the gazebo, are late 20th-century replacements.

Convent of the Sacred Heart of Mary, 64 St Mary's Lane, Upminster, RM14; TQ 5561 8661; ASE (Ian Hogg); evaluation, watching brief Dec 2015; Seesaw Studios; SHM15

During an evaluation and subsequent watching brief, London Clay was recorded in the east and west of the site, Head deposits elsewhere. These natural strata were cut by two possible hedge lines and a late post-medieval boundary ditch. Two isolated postholes were also observed, one likely to be of pre-medieval date. Topsoil and modern

make-up overlay these features. The north-west of the site had been severely truncated by previous building-work.

Spencer Works, Spencer Road, Rainham, RM13; TQ 5094 8293; PCA (Fergal O'Donoghue); evaluation Sept 2015; Peter North and Partners, for Eurotraders Global Ltd; SNC15

Evaluation trenching exposed natural terrace gravels and brickearth, cut, in the south, by a Late Bronze Age or Iron Age pit and by two contemporary ard marks; these features were sealed by undated subsoil. Ploughsoil, apparently worked from the early 19th century if not earlier, overlay the subsoil or, elsewhere on the site, natural strata. Modern make-up, followed by remains of the demolished Spencer Works factory, completed the sequence.

HILLINGDON

Langley Farm, Breakspear Road North, Harefield, UB9; TQ 0578 8996; KDK (Calli Rouse); historic building appraisal Dec 2015; George Webb

Two barns, one of which is a late 16th- to early 17th-century Grade II-Listed building, were surveyed to HE's Levels 1–2. Along with Langley Farm farmhouse, they represent part of a typical post-medieval Middlesex farm complex. The farm belonged to the Breakspear Estate until the latter part of the 19th century, and was once used for dairying. The Listed barn, of 3 bays with a tiled roof, had undergone substantial but sensitive reconstruction during the early 1980s. With the nearby Park Lodge Farm Centre, it may have been used at one time for educational purposes, to demonstrate the contrast between modern and historical farming.

Church Gardens, Church Hill, Harefield, UB9; TQ 0543 8948; KDK (Jessica Bertrand); watching brief Nov 2015; P McHugh; CGA15

Although the site lies within the South Harefield Archaeological Priority Area, so designated on account of previous prehistoric and medieval finds, no archaeological features were observed during the watching brief. This was most probably because the natural was not reached throughout most of the excavated area.

The White House, Church Hill, Harefield, UB9; TQ 0510 8986; KDK (Karin Kaye); historic building appraisal July 2015; Mr & Mrs Jordan

The White House was surveyed to HE's Levels 2–3. The building, which is Grade II-Listed, dates from the 16th century and functioned as a public house, known as the White Horse, from the late 17th century until very recently. It is one of the oldest surviving buildings in Harefield and retains a number of historical features, including the bar in the main range. Although the focus of settlement in Harefield shifted in the post-medieval period, with greater development taking place around the crossroads, the White House now stands within a largely modern, urbanised environment as a result of considerable 20th-century building along Church Hill.

Teal House, Cowley Business Park, Uxbridge, UB8; TQ 0514 8261; AOC (Paula Kehoe); evaluation Dec 2015; Henry Boot Developments Ltd; CPK15

Evaluation-trenching revealed only modern make-up to a depth of 2m and a high water table, possibly as a result of the nearby canal and river. No archaeological or palaeoenvironmental deposits were encountered.

Proposed Premier Inn, Terminal 4, Heathrow Airport, TW6; TQ 0849 7458; COT (Joe Whelan); watching brief, excavation June 2015; HEA15

No features or deposits of archaeological interest were observed.

133b High Street, Uxbridge, UB8; TQ 0547 8430; AOC (Tony Walsh); standing structure recording Feb 2015; Mr Dede Dinc; HSU14

A Grade II-Listed brick wall of *c.* 1700 was recorded behind the buildings on the High Street frontage. Also recorded was a later timber building that had been erected against it and has since been demolished. Contractors' groundworks, in preparation for redevelopment of the site, were also monitored. These exposed the lower part of the wall, comprising 13 courses of brick to a depth of 0.76m, and, perpendicular to it, a short length of foundation that perhaps supported an internal division within the timber lean-to; alternatively, it may have been part of an earlier shed, or even part of a boundary wall in the garden of 133 High Street.

Harefield Hospital, Hill End Road, UB9; TQ 0528 9089; MOLA (Helen Vernon); evaluation 42156; Harefield Hospital; HHO15

Evaluation-trenching reached natural orange brickearth. Features included a ditch containing building-material only broadly datable to the post-medieval period, two undated gullies and several tree-throws; it is uncertain whether these pertain to landscaping of Harefield Park, or to earlier agricultural use of the site.

Carpenter's Building, former RAF Uxbridge, Hillingdon Road, Uxbridge, UX10; TQ 0653 8390; WA (Grace Flood); standing structure recording June 2015; Persimmon Homes North London; RAU15

The roof of the former Carpenters' Building, which was due to be converted for residential use, was recorded to HE's Level 1. Once a service building of the Grade II-Listed Hillingdon House, it is approximately L-shaped, with a gable end and a projecting bay constructed of brick, and a timber roof clad in plain tiles; the projecting bay is clad in timber. The ground floor and roof space are divided into offices in the southern half of the building, a workshop in the centre, and a plant and store room at the north end. All the roof spaces are common rafter, A-frame types. The north and central roof structures are visible from ground level but the southern roof space is obscured by the office ceilings.

88–94 Long Lane and Dormy House, Court Road, Ickenham, UB10; TQ 0771 8540; MOLA (Robert Cowie); evaluation Apr–June 2015; Signature Senior Lifestyle Ltd; LLU15

Evaluation trenches revealed the surface of London Clay, largely intact and cut by a few shallow features, including postholes, stakeholes and possible plough-marks. A posthole or small pit produced a single Roman potsherd; the other features were undated.

Temporary Car Park Site, Sealand Road, Heathrow Airport, TW6; TQ 0701 7440; AAL (Alan Telford); evaluation June 2015; Arora Management Services Ltd; SER15

Despite past finds of medieval structures *c.* 300m to the north, and of medieval field boundaries, enclosures and trackways over the wider area, evaluation-trenching produced just a single undated pit or ditch terminus; a modern pit; and a buried soil, significantly truncated in some places. The site had evidently been agricultural land until the late 20th century.

1–3 Uxbridge Road, Hayes, UB4; TQ 1165 8036; QUEST (Dan Young); geoarchaeological evaluation May–June 2015; CgMs Consulting Ltd; UBH15

Eight test pits were monitored. Lynch Hill Gravel or Holocene deposits associated with the Yeading Brook were identified overlying London Clay bedrock. One small worked flake was identified in 450 litres of sieved samples. No organic/soil horizons were identified in the Yeading Brook alluvium.

Waterloo Wharf, Waterloo Road, Uxbridge, UB8; TQ 0497 8376; ARCA/COT (Nick Watson); evaluation Oct 2015; WAW15

Natural gravels of the Late Devensian Colney Street Gravel Member were recorded in a series of trenches and boreholes. Overlying them in some places was a black organic mud stratum, possibly of Late Glacial to Early Holocene date, which is likely to represent a backswamp environment broadly coeval with similar deposits at Three Ways Wharf and Riverside Way. Elsewhere, beside the Grand Union Canal, the natural gravels were overlaid by fine-grained, alluvial silt or clay floodplain deposits of unknown date.

HOUNSLOW

Alexandra House, Albany Road, Brentford, TW8; TQ 1786 7753; AOC (Ewan Chipping); watching brief Feb–Mar 2015; LB Hounslow; AXD14

A watching brief was maintained on contractors' groundworks. These reached superficial deposits of London Clay Formation overlaid with recent make-up, but no archaeological remains were identified apart from a late 19th- to early 20th-century rubbish pit.

Bath Road Car Park, Bath Road, Hounslow, TW3; TQ 1349 7568; MOLA (Tim Braybrooke); evaluation Aug 2015; LB Hounslow; BCA15

Evaluation-trenching located, above natural gravels, remains of the late 19th-century terrace of houses that once fronted onto Bath Road and was demolished in the late 1960s to early 1970s. The rearmost rooms of No. 25 or 27 were recorded; also, behind the houses, the bases of two small outbuildings, some garden or horticultural pits and trenches, a brick soak-away, and a large quarry pit, all dated to the late 19th or 20th century.

9–21 Bell Road, TW3; TQ 1359 7550; ASE (Ian Hogg); evaluation Nov 2015; CgMs Consulting Ltd; BRH15

Evaluation-trenching reached natural subsoil, here Taplow Gravel Formation, beneath a layer of buried topsoil. The only feature was an east-west boundary ditch, probably post-medieval, which was sealed by the buried topsoil.

Kingsley Academy, Cecil Road, Hounslow, TW3; TQ 1411 7595; TVAS (James McNicoll-Norbury); evaluation Aug 2015; CgMs Consulting Ltd; CCL15

Evaluation work reached natural gravels, but recent disturbance and truncation meant that neither archaeological deposits nor artefacts were observed within the footprint of the proposed development.

408–430 Chiswick High Road, W4; TQ 2044 7857; PCA (James Langthorne); evaluation May 2015; Lend Lease Construction Ltd; CWK15

Evaluation-trenching reached natural sand and gravels sealed by brickearth, which was in turn overlaid by redeposited brickearth. Late 19th- to mid-20th-century structural remains included brick wall foundations, a soakaway and a concrete floor, all beneath modern make-up.

500 Chiswick High Road, W4; TQ 2019 7857; PCA (James Langthorne); evaluation June–July 2015; CgMs Consulting Ltd; CSW15

Evaluation-trenching reached natural clay, sand and gravels beneath modern made ground. A late 19th- or 20th-century garden feature cut the natural in the east of the site.

1 Harlequin Avenue, Brentford, TW8; TQ 1611 7790; MOLA (Antony Francis); watching brief Aug 2015; Sky; GNY12

A contractors' trench was monitored on the western perimeter of this large site, which extends from Harlequin Avenue in the east to Macfarlane Lane in the west (*cf LA* **13** Supp. 3 (2013) 106). The site had been largely truncated by modern intrusions, but the trench yielded a sherd of Roman pottery and probable daub from a thick deposit of reworked subsoil. WC

Kew Bridge West, High Street, Brentford, TW8; TQ 1866 7803; PCA (James Langthorne); evaluation Mar–Apr 2015; CgMs Consulting Ltd; KBE15

Evaluation-trenching reached natural sand and gravel beneath a layer of redeposited clay, interpreted as the base of a 19th-century filtering bed. This was cut by a wall foundation and brick floor of similar date. All these features are believed to be part of the Grand Junction Water Works.

Hounslow Civic Centre, Lampton Road, TW3; TQ 1354 7626; MOLA (Tim Braybrooke); evaluation Sept 2015; LB Hounslow; LMX15

Evaluation-trenching took place in the grounds around the Civic Centre. In the car park to the south of Clovelly Road natural brickearth was reached, in places overlying river terrace deposits. Two undated north-south ditches were recorded close together, along with a smaller ditch containing 16th-century pottery, some garden features, and fragments of walls built with late 18th- or 19th-century bricks; also a more substantial brick-built garden or courtyard wall, oriented north-south. At least some of these features and structures were probably associated with Lampton House, which appears on the 1865 OS map just a short distance away. Also found were the backfilled remains of a timber and metal-lined slit trench, which served as an air raid shelter in either the First or Second World War. On the north side of Clovelly Road, just north of the Register Office (formerly known as Clovelly House), another ditch was discovered; probably also a garden feature, it contained 19th-century pottery.

396–418 London Road, Isleworth, TW7; TQ 1581 7654; MOLA (Robert Cowie); evaluation Sept–Oct 2015; London Square; LOI15

The London Road (A315) is on the projected line of the London–Silchester Roman road. However, no evidence for this or for associated Roman features was found, probably because the evaluation trenches were more than 10m back from the road, and previous development had truncated earlier land surfaces near the frontage. Here the truncated surface of terrace gravel, interbedded with clay, was cut only by late post-medieval structures. The earliest were possibly a drain and two walls made of 18th- or 19th-century bricks; other walls, floors and a soakaway were associated with the Lanadron Soap Works, established in 1862, where Pears' soap was made. Further north, evaluation trenches revealed natural brickearth overlaid in places by undated and post-medieval soil horizons.

567–583 London Road, Isleworth, TW7; TQ 1512 7633; ASE (Sarah Ritchie); evaluation 2015; CgMs Consulting Ltd; LRI15

Evaluation-trenching was carried out on a site shown on the 1880s OS map as being within a large landscaped garden, known as Queen Adelaide's Elm, to the west of Hope House. The gardens survived until the 1920s, when they were split into plots for industrial workshops. Natural deposits were found to slope down by *c.* 2.5m from north to south, and some silted-up water features, which are thought to be components of the garden, were recorded below modern make-up.

19 Market Place, Brentford, TW8; TQ 1751 7744; AOC (Andy Tynan); evaluation Sept 2015; Redmond Ivie Architects; MAP15

Four archaeological test pits were dug in advance of proposed redevelopment of the cellar. The earliest layer was a natural gravel, which was overlain by make-up deposits. In one pit a brick-built drain was recorded.

Isleworth House, Richmond Road, Isleworth, TW7; TQ 1659 7551; PCA (Amelia Fairman, Chris Jarrett, Richard Krason); watching brief May–July 2015; CgMs Consulting Ltd, for St James Group Ltd; ISL14

Following last year's excavation (*LA* **14** Supp. 2 (2015) 65), various building-works were monitored. Most of the interventions exposed natural Kempton Park River Terrace Gravels beneath modern topsoil and make-up. The southern part of the site produced further evidence for the 18th- to 19th-century Isleworth Pottery factory, in the form of an east-west wall foundation and remains of internal brick walls; it is possible that the southernmost limit of the building was reached. To the east was found further evidence of a yard surface and associated drain.

10 Staines Road, Hounslow, TW3; TQ 1357 7554; TVAS (Susan Porter); evaluation Feb 2015; Mr A Bola; STS15

Evaluation work in those areas of the site that did not contain a basement reached natural Langley Silt ('brickearth'), but neither deposits nor artefacts of archaeological significance were observed.

Nishkam West London Free School, White Lodge Club, Syon Lane, Wyke Green, TW7; TQ 1558 7757; ASE (Suzanne Westall, Seth Price); evaluation, standing structure recording Sept, Nov 2015; CgMs Consulting Ltd; NHK15

The site was assessed by means of 22 trenches measuring up to 30m in length. These produced a few struck flints, along with several sherds of prehistoric pottery, but most of the finds appeared not to derive from archaeological features. In all, just two post-medieval ditches and three possible prehistoric features were recorded. At the same time, two small groups of sports club buildings were recorded along the site's north-western boundary: one in the north, accessed via Syon Lane, the other in the south, adjacent to Wood Lane. The former seems to have originated in the late 1930s as a social club for the Pyrene Company Ltd on the Great West Road. By 1945 the adjacent field was evidently in use as a sports ground. Later the building was renamed 'IBM Clubhouse'; then 'White Lodge Clubhouse'. The second, smaller group of buildings, known most recently as the 'Conquest Club', developed somewhat later than the first.

ISLINGTON

Islington Square, 5 Almeida Street, 129 Upper Street, N1; TQ 3164 8395; PCA (Ireneo Grosso, Ian Cipin); excavation, evaluation Jan–Oct 2015; Sager House (Almeida) Ltd; ALE14

Following evaluation in 2014 (*LA* **14** Supp. 2 (2015) 65), an open area excavation was undertaken, supplemented by further

evaluation. Natural sandy gravel was found to be sealed by an undated, compacted gravel surface, from which a residual flint flake was recovered. Subsequent features included an early medieval quarry pit; a ditch, broadly 11th- to 13th-century, aligned northeast-southwest; and two parallel 13th- to mid-14th-century ditches, aligned east-west and so perpendicular to Upper Street. Sealing these features was a layer of 14th- to 15th-century horticultural soil. Cutting into the soil were the chalk and mortar foundations of a late medieval building fronting onto Upper Street. Evidence of an associated backyard, and of changes to the internal arrangements, was recorded. By the 17th century, the building had been partly demolished and its site covered by a tiled surface; by the 18th century, the ground level had been raised and a new building constructed in brick. The 19th century saw extensive redevelopment of the site, with entirely new buildings including The Mitre public house; these were represented by various mid- to late 19th-century brick foundations, along with a number of cesspits that produced a rich range of domestic rubbish.

1–7 Aylesbury Street, Clerkenwell, EC1; TQ 3168 8223; MOLA (Sadie Watson); watching brief Jan–June 2015; Meritcape Ltd; AYL15

Contractors' groundworks were monitored on a site where trenching in 1990, part of a wider archaeological evaluation that included 8–15 Aylesbury Street and 159–173 St John Street, had revealed 18th- and 19th-century cellars and a stone floor (*LA* **6** (11) (1991) 304; site code ASS90). Natural gravels were observed beneath a silty horticultural soil that probably dates to the Tudor period, when the site lay within the gardens of the priory of the Order of the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem (founded 1144). Cutting into this, in the southern part of the site, was a red brick wall aligned north-south, probably part of the cellars of a 19th-century public house known to have stood nearby. To the west, above the garden soil, a surface of York stone slabs is interpreted as a continuation of the floor found in 1990, while in the north-west, a brick-vaulted duct with disused drains and pipes may have served terraced buildings shown on OS maps of 1871–1916. Modern disturbance had removed any other remains of 18th-century or earlier date.

1–5 Benjamin Street, Farringdon, EC1; TQ 3162 8188; ASE (Sarah Ritchie); watching brief June 2015; CgMs Consulting Ltd; BJN15

Geotechnical test pits revealed a post-medieval deposit and a wall of unfrogged red bricks. Natural deposits were not seen.

Charterhouse Square Pavilion, Smithfield, EC1; TQ 3200 8190; MOLA (Sam Pfizenmaier); watching brief Sept 2015; CHQ15

A geotechnical trial pit in the south-eastern corner of Charterhouse Square exposed a deposit containing pottery of 1240–1350, perhaps the backfill of a quarry pit similar to one found in the 1990s at 2–5 Carthusian Street immediately to the east (site code CIN91). This was overlaid by make-up rich in demolition material, which produced a Nuremberg jetton of 1586–1635 and a fragment of 15th- to 16th-century glazed floor tile, possibly from a nearby monastic building. Topsoil and deposits relating to a modern pathway sealed these remains. Natural strata were not reached.

White Collar Factory, 100 City Road, EC1; TQ 3273 8241; MOLA (Rachel English); watching brief Mar–Oct 2015; Jackson Coles LLP, for Derwent London; CTI14

Continuing from 2014 (*LA* **14** Supp. 2 (2015) 65–6), the monitoring of ground-reduction works revealed that modern foundations had extensively truncated the natural sands and gravels, brickearth and London Clay. No archaeological features were observed.

City Forum development, 250 City Road, EC1V; TQ 3222 8279; MOLA (Tony Mackinder, Rachel English, Emily Wright, Vesna Bandelj); evaluation, excavation, watching brief Apr–Jul, Jul–Sep 2015; CgMs Consulting; CFO14

Following work in 2014 (*LA* **14** Supp. 2 (2015) 65), which located the canal basin indicated on 19th-century OS maps, two further evaluation trenches were excavated and two mitigation areas were investigated. Truncated natural sand and gravel was observed at the base of the sequence, cut by a series of quarry pits, one of which contained evidence of brick-making, and by ditches. These are poorly dated, although one appears to be 16th or early 17th century in date. The ditch forming part of the English Civil War defences of London (1642–3) was expected to cross the southern part of the site, but none of the features could be positively identified as that. This phase was sealed by 18th-century ground-raising dumps, including a possible garden soil layer, which would suggest horticulture use at one time. These deposits were cut by brick walls and features relating to the early 19th-century City Road Basin, adjacent warehouses and brick culverts, some of which had been cut into an earlier ditch. Modern levelling deposits and concrete sealed the archaeological remains.

Old Sessions House, 22 Clerkenwell Green, Islington, EC1R; TQ 3150 8210; TVAS (Tim Dawson); evaluation Sept 2015-May 2016; Satila Holding AB (London); CKG15

Test pitting revealed thick make-up deposits, in places to the depth of the proposed redevelopment; of no great antiquity, they produced 19th-century and later pottery and building material. Natural strata appeared to have been reached at some points, and a small collection of Roman and medieval pottery was recovered, all from 19th-century layers.

St Mary Magdalene church, Holloway Road, Holloway, N7; TQ 3131 8491; MOLA (David Saxby, Vicki Ewens); watching brief Mar–Apr 2015; St Mary Magdalene Academy; SMH13

Further to work in 2013 (*LA* **14** Supp. 1 (2014) 23), nineteen pile-pits reached natural clay beneath a layer of redeposited clay with brick fragments and 19th-century pottery. A single 19th-century burial was recorded near the northern edge of the site, and later re-interred within the churchyard. Additional trenching by contractors at the south-west end of the site exposed natural brickearth overlain by mottled brickearth and modern make-up. Here was found a structure with brick walls flanking three steps that led down to a concrete surface, perhaps part of a building shown on the 1914 OS map. Ten burials in wooden coffins were also recorded. One had a coffin plate dated 1848, and two of the individuals displayed signs of autopsy.

148 Old Street, EC1V; TQ 3253 8239; MOLA (Sadie Watson); watching brief Apr–June 2015; Jackson Coles Construction Consultants; ODS15

Contractors' works reached natural gravels beneath brickearth truncated by the present 1970s building, Royal Mail House. No archaeological remains were observed.

The Farmiloe Building, 28–36 St John Street, Clerkenwell, EC1; TQ 3184 8191; MOLA (Tony Mackinder); evaluation Jan 2015; George Farmiloe & Sons Ltd; STF13

Work continued from 2013 (*LA* **14** Supp. 1 (2014) 23–4) during refurbishment of this Grade II-Listed building, with four evaluation trenches revealing natural gravel overlain by late 13th- to 14th-century dumps. Medieval pits and a possible hearth were recorded. A masonry wall and chalk-lined cesspit were also probably medieval. Post-medieval activity was characterised by brick drains, a brick culvert and a brick cellar. Some of these features may be associated with the Windmill Inn depicted on Rocque's map of 1746. The latest feature was a 19th-century courtyard with granite setts.

8–9 Tilney Court, EC1; TQ 3245 8236; PCA (Marta Perez); watching brief Aug 2015; Yumeng Chan; TIL15

Three test pits only produced natural gravels overlaid by made ground.

65–70 White Lion Street, N1; TQ 3119 8326; PCA (Peter Boyer); evaluation June 2015; 65–69 White Lion Street Ltd; WIT15

In a small area in the north of the site, remnants of an 18th- to 19th-century agricultural soil were recorded above natural sand and gravels; elsewhere, evaluation trenches exposed only early to mid-19th-century dumps and make-up over the natural strata. In the south were remains of two early to mid-19th-century basements, along with a series of brick walls and pits that are interpreted as belonging to mid- to late 19th-century outside privies.

KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA

Victoria and Albert Museum: Boiler House Yard, Exhibition Road, South Kensington, SW7; TQ 2690 7914; MOLA (Michael Curnow); watching brief Jan–May 2015; Victoria and Albert Museum; VAB14

Construction works reached London Clay, gradually sloping down towards the northern end of the site and overlain by Kempton Park

gravels, which were seen to have been heavily truncated by previous building-work. There was no sign of the Interstadial deposits that were an important geological discovery during the building of the Ismaili Centre, immediately to the south, on the opposite side of Cromwell Road, in 1980. This may have been due to the extent of modern truncation.

Newcombe House, Kensington Church Street, Notting Hill, W11; TQ 2531 8037; TVAS (Kyle Beaverstock); evaluation Oct 2015; Notting Hill Gate KCS Ltd; KNO15

No deposits or finds of archaeological significance were observed during evaluation trenching. Natural strata were not reached owing to the depth of modern make-up.

145 Kensington Church Street, Notting Hill, W8; TQ 2534 8030; AOC (Andy Tynan); watching brief Dec 2014–May 2015; RPS Group; KEC14

Various groundworks were monitored, but they exposed only natural gravels, interrupted by a post-medieval well in the south-west corner of this square 0.268 ha site.

Kensington Palace, Orangery Yard, Kensington Gardens, W8; TQ 2586 8019; PCA (Shane Maher); evaluation Aug 2015–Feb 2016; Historic Royal Palaces; KEN27

Evaluation work resumed in the area immediately behind (to the north of) the Orangery, with the digging of various trenches and test pits (cf *LA* **14** Supp. 1 (2014) 24). London Clay was mostly sealed by brickearth, which in the north was overlain by redeposited brickearth that produced Iron Age potsherds. Cutting into natural strata were three possible flower beds beneath a sequence of horticultural deposits; although not precisely datable, this phase of activity certainly pre-dates the Orangery (built in 1704), and so may be evidence for an earlier formal garden attached to Nottingham House (as the Palace was known in the 17th century, before its acquisition by King William III and Queen Mary). The stepped brick footings of the north wall of the Orangery were exposed towards its western end, together with its construction trench, while beneath the blind arch that can be seen in the northern façade, a large void was found; with an internal diameter of *c.* 1m, a depth of over 4m, and water at the bottom, it possibly represents the remains of an earlier well. Other 18th-century features included part of a brick wall, a compacted gravel foundation pad and a brick culvert, all probably remains of structures and services in the yard behind the building. Towards the northern end of the area investigated, evidence of four possible flower beds, remains of a shallow red-brick border and various landscaping deposits contribute to knowledge of the garden layout in the 18th and 19th centuries.

Kensington Palace, South Front Lawn Lighting, Kensington Gardens, W8; TQ 2592 7996; PCA (David Taylor); watching brief Mar 2015; Historic Royal Palaces; KEN26

During the digging of a cable trench, natural sands were seen to be cut by 18th-century garden walls and sealed by 19th- to 20th-century terracing or make-up layers.

Odeon Kensington, 263 Kensington High Street, W8; TQ 2511 7925; MOLA (Greg Laban, James Wright); standing structure recording Oct 2015; Minerva (Abingdons) Ltd; KSN15

A survey conforming to HE's Levels 3–4 was undertaken prior to demolition. The Odeon cinema was constructed in 1926 as *The Kensington* and renamed *The Majestic* in 1940. It was designed by Julian Randolph Leathart and W F Grainger, the first of four cinemas commissioned from those architects by Joseph Mears's small west London cinema chain. The site lies within the Edwardes Square/Scarsdale and Abingdon Conservation Area. Original details were recorded, including the main staircases and areas of moulded decoration, and it is expected that further original material will come to light during the demolition process. Internally, much of the final arrangement probably dated from a major refurbishment *c.* 1965, when the single original auditorium was sub-divided into smaller screens, but there had also been alterations and redecoration subsequently; the main lobby, for instance, was refurbished *c.* 1998. WC

Earls Court Redevelopment Site, West Cromwell Road, Warwick Road, Lillie Road, North End Road, Earls Court Exhibition Centres, SW5; TQ 2502 7811; MOLA (Jason Stewart); watching brief Aug–Oct 2015; Earls Court Partnership Ltd; EAR14

Following building-recording and geoarchaeological monitoring in 2014 (*LA* **14** Supp. 2 (2015) 67), further monitoring of test pits, along with limited excavations, revealed deposits possibly associated with an ancient course of the Counters Creek watercourse in the west and south-west of the site. Elsewhere only modern made ground was encountered.

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES

Woodcroft, Coombe End, Kingston-upon-Thames, KT2; TQ 2076 7019; AS (Zbigniew Pozorski); watching brief July 2015; Avicam Homes Ltd; CEK15

Contractors' groundworks revealed that the site had been heavily truncated by modern construction, and no archaeological features or artefacts were recorded. Natural sand and gravel were encountered at a depth of *c.* 0.5m.

Coombe Green, Coombe Hill Road, Coombe, KT2; TQ 2123 7033; PCA (James Langthorne); evaluation June 2015; CgMs Consulting Ltd; CGN15

Evaluation-trenching reached natural sand and gravel, sealed by modern subsoil and topsoil.

Greywood, Coombe Hill Road, Coombe, KT2; TQ 2140 7044; PCA (James Langthorne); evaluation May 2015; Visu Verum; CME15

Evaluation-trenching reached natural silty clay, sealed by modern garden soil and topsoil.

Red Roofs, Coombe Hill Road, Coombe, KT2; TQ 2112 7020; ASE (Stephen White); watching brief Apr 2015; CgMs Consulting Ltd; COO15

Contractors' groundworks were monitored, but no archaeological features, deposits or artefacts were found. There was evidence for widespread truncation, with modern make-up directly overlying the natural subsoil.

Whyte Chase, Golf Club Drive, Kingston-upon-Thames, KT2; TQ 2089 7022; LP (Tom Swannick); watching brief Nov 2015; Coombe Hill Development Ltd; WYT15

Humic topsoils relating to a 20th-century garden directly overlay natural terrace gravel, the top of which was *c.* 0.8m below ground level. No archaeological features were seen.

Kingston Gas Holders (former), Kingsgate Road, Seven Kings Way, Sury Basin, Kingston-upon-Thames, KT2; TQ 1818 6982; MOLA (Ken Pitt, Robert Cowie); evaluation, excavation Feb–Mar, Oct 2015; Berkeley Homes (West London) Limited; KGN14

Following demolition of the gas holders recorded last year (*LA* **14** Supp. 2 (2015) 67), several areas of this large redevelopment site were evaluated. A sequence of natural Pleistocene gravels was overlain by brickearth and, at one point, by two successive soil horizons. Several ditches, pits and a posthole probably relate to rural agricultural activity prior to industrial development of the site. But whereas investigations to the west in 2001 revealed Roman remains (*LA* **10** Supp. 1 (2002) 18; site codes SCN01, SKD01), here the construction of the gasworks had removed any potential material of that date. The few datable finds were all post-medieval.

Kingsgate Business Centre, 12–50 Kingsgate Road, Kingston-upon-Thames, KT2; TQ 1815 6969; ASE; evaluation July 2015; RPS Consulting; KID15

Evaluation-trenching produced remains of a later post-medieval brick building but little else of archaeological interest; there were varying levels of truncation across the site.

Domus 1, Renfrew Road, Kingston-upon-Thames, KT2; TQ 1992 7036; LP (Cornelius Barton); watching brief Feb–Apr 2015; Heritage Collective; RFW15

Contractors' works were monitored, but natural gravels were seen to be overlain directly by topsoil, with no intervening subsoil. Any remains of archaeological interest had been destroyed by 20th-century development of the site.

Kingston Gala Bingo Hall (former), 22–30 Richmond Road, Kingston-upon-Thames, KT2; TQ 1831 6964; ASE (Hannah Green); standing structure recording July 2015; CgMs Consulting Ltd; RRK15

The building, which is Grade II Listed, was recorded during refurbishment. Opened in 1931 as a 'super cinema', to replace an

earlier, smaller, silent cinema in the same location, it was designed in Art Deco style by Robert Cromie, a leading cinema architect. Towards the end of the 20th century it was converted into a bingo hall and thus altered internally; recently, it has been largely redundant, apart from the original tearoom which has been in use as a dance studio.

Kingston Gala Bingo Hall (former), as above; TQ 1831 6964; PCA (Stacey Amanda Harris); watching brief May 2015; CgMs Consulting Ltd, for CNM Estates; RKI15

Also during refurbishment of the former Bingo Hall, three test pits were monitored. Natural terrace gravels were recorded beneath brickearth, which was covered in some places by brickearth redeposited in preparation for the present building. Remains of the orchestra pit, an original feature of the cinema, were exposed directly above the gravels, indicating the extent of truncation at this point.

Memorial Gardens, Union Street, Kingston-upon-Thames, KT1; TQ 1800 6929; MOLA (Robert Cowie); evaluation Aug 2015; British Land Company plc; MEG15

Test pits on the site of an overflow parish burial ground (1826–1850s) revealed modern garden soil, make-up dumps and the remains of an early 19th-century brick tomb.

Quinta, Warren Park, Coombe, KT2; TQ 2057 7064; ASE (Susan Chandler); evaluation Apr 2015; CgMs Consulting Ltd; WPK15

Machine-excavated evaluation trenches produced no archaeological remains. Natural Black Park Gravels were overlain by a subsoil horizon and imported topsoil.

LAMBETH

6 Hercules Road, Lambeth, SE1; TQ 3104 7938; AOC (Andy Tynan); watching brief Oct 2014, Feb 2015; GC Project Management; HCS14

Groundworks were monitored and the natural geology seen to be characterised by superficial deposits of Kempton Park Gravel. These were overlaid by make-up for the present building, which is undergoing refurbishment, but no archaeological remains were identified.

Northern Line Extension, Kennington Green, Shaft and Headhouse, Kennington Green, SE11; TQ 3120 7801; MOLA (Helen Vernon, Sam Pfizenmaier); evaluation Apr–July 2015; Ferrovial Laing O'Rourke JV; KEG15

Two evaluation trenches revealed no archaeological remains, only natural sand and gravel beneath post-medieval or modern make-up.

Northern Line Extension, Kennington Park, Shaft and Headhouse, Kennington Park Road, SE11; TQ 3156 7791; MOLA (Azizul Karim, Amy Smith, Michael Curnow); evaluation, standing structure recording Apr–May 2015; Ferrovial Laing O'Rourke JV; KRK15

Kennington Park Lodge was surveyed prior to demolition and replacement by a shaft and head house for the Northern Line extension. It had been built by the London County Council in 1935–1938 as accommodation for the keeper of Kennington Park, and served this function until the 1990s. Of two storeys, the Lodge was brick-built and had a hipped tile roof with a small ridge and a pair of tall brick chimney stacks rising from the north and south ends. The front had three bays and a central arched window, facing east towards Kennington Park Place. The rear looked out onto a small garden and the Park beyond. Subsequently, evaluation work was undertaken in the north-east corner of the Park, west of the Lodge. Natural gravels were overlain by natural brickearth, which had been truncated by a large feature, over 10m wide, possibly a post-medieval brickearth quarry or reservoir. Remains of a wooden lining or revetment were recorded. The feature had probably been backfilled at the time of the creation of Kennington Park in 1854. No earlier remains were observed.

Garden Museum (St Mary-at-Lambeth), Lambeth Palace Road, SE1; TQ 3060 7900; MOLA (Cat Gibbs); evaluation Oct 2015; Garden Museum; SGM13

Following work in 2013 (*LA* **14** Supp. 1 (2014) 25), two trial-pits were dug in the yard to the north of the church and three in the garden to the south and east. Nineteenth-century cemetery soil containing disarticulated human bone was observed in every pit, with the greatest concentration, together with coffin furniture and fragments of lead coffin, in the north-east corner of the garden. The two pits in the north yard showed that the soil had been disturbed by 19th- and 20th-century building works, while layers in the pit to the east of the church reflected 1980s re-landscaping of the churchyard. The final pit, near the south-east corner of the church, produced several brick vaults and burial ledgers, including one to Mary Jones (d.1814) and her husband Martin (d.1827). No *in-situ* burials were found and natural strata were not reached.

Garden Museum (St Mary-at-Lambeth), Lambeth Palace Road, SE1; TQ 3060 7900; ASE (Michael Shapland); standing structure recording Dec 2015; Gardiner & Theobald LLP; SGM15

Following trial-pitting in 2013 (*LA* **14** Supp. 1 (2014) 25), the deconsecrated church of St Mary-at-Lambeth, which is Grade II* Listed and currently houses the Garden Museum, was surveyed as part of a Heritage Lottery-funded development scheme. This includes an extension to the east and the consequent relocation of a number of historic funerary monuments, general refurbishment of the interior, and rebuilding of the existing graveyard wall. The church lies on a site of long-standing importance, at a crossing-place of the River Thames since at least the Roman period. Initially part of an Anglo-Saxon manorial residence, the predecessor of Lambeth Palace, it was re-founded in 1056 and passed into the ownership of the Archbishops of Canterbury in 1197. Substantially rebuilt in stone between 1374 and 1377, and extensively restored in the late 17th century, the tower is the only part of the medieval church to remain; the present structure was almost wholly rebuilt during a 'restoration' by the architect Philip Charles Hardwick in 1850–51. Dwindling congregations led to its closure in 1972, and conversion soon after into a museum.

216A Lambeth Road, Lambeth, SE1; TQ 3075 7906; MOLA (Azizul Karim, Lara Band, Jessica Bryan, Richard Hewett); standing structure recording, watching brief Feb, May–Sep 2015; Ronald MacDonald House Charities; LMB15

Redevelopment, immediately east of Lambeth Palace, involved demolishing Brian Creamer House, a 1990s students' residence, and the Garden Cottage, an inter-Wars building of some architectural interest. Consequently, the Garden Cottage, a large two-storey house in the Arts and Crafts style, was recorded in detail. It was T-shaped in plan with a cross-gable tiled roof above north-south and east-west ranges. The north-south range had a steep catslide roof running down to ground-floor level on the west side. The flared eaves were supported on triangular corbels, a signature feature of Arts and Crafts design. Although some original features including wooden-framed sash windows were present, modern front and back doors and some double-glazed windows had been inserted into the property. Internally some original picture rails, skirting boards, built-in cupboards and door handles had survived, but other elements, especially the fireplaces, had been altered or replaced. On the basis of the fittings, the house was judged to have been constructed in the earlier part of the inter-Wars period. During demolition, a graffito reading 'June 1929, T P Hawkins, Addlestone' was revealed in the attic on plasterwork adhering to the eastern chimney. Inscribed when the plaster was wet, it could relate either to the original construction or to later work.

Subsequently, a watching brief was undertaken during contractors' clearance of the site. This revealed a brickearth layer containing flint artefacts, possibly of Bronze Age date, overlying the natural sand. Cutting into the brickearth were a ditch that was probably medieval, if not earlier, and a medieval pit. Overlying it were a subsoil layer and features that may belong to the time when the site lay within the gardens of nearby Lambeth Palace. These included possible remnants of ponds and channels shown on 19th-century estate maps, and brick footings that may have belonged to a gate lodge visible on a map of 1875.

Northern Line Extension, Nine Elms Station, Pascal Street, Wandsworth Road, SW8; TQ 2999 7733; MOLA (James Wright, Amy Smith); standing structure recording Mar, Aug 2015; Ferrovial Laing O'Rourke JV; NES15

A two-storey, brick-built industrial building at 10 Pascal Street was recorded. Probably

constructed between 1861 and 1870 as stores for the Nine Elms Locomotive Works, it was extended between 1870 and 1895 by the addition of a southern range, which was extensively rebuilt after the Second World War. The building was purchased by the Banham Group in 1982 and, after alteration and renovation, was used as an office and showroom for security products.

Nine Elms Delivery Office, Pensbury Place, Wandsworth Road, SW8; TQ 2940 7638; MOLA (Jason Stewart, David Sankey); watching brief, evaluation Mar, July–Dec 2015; Royal Mail; PEP15

A programme of borehole-monitoring and auger-sampling was carried out. This showed that the site lies on the boundary between Kempton Park terrace gravels and the Thames floodplain, with alluvial deposits sealed by post-medieval and modern make-up. Subsequent evaluation-trenching produced similar general information, with local details: in the north-east corner of the site, a late Pleistocene or Early Holocene deposit of reworked pebbly sandy clay was cut by a large 19th-century feature, possibly a pond or quarry, containing dark grey alluvial deposits; and, on the eastern side of Pensbury Street, clay-with-gravel floodplain deposits were sealed by alluvial mud contaminated with coal tar and ash, and containing a residual 17th-century clay tobacco pipe.

St Agnes Place (Phase 2), Kennington Park Extension, Kennington, SE11; TQ 3147 7752; WA (Lisa McCaig, David Britchfield); evaluation Nov–Dec 2015; London Quadrant Group; SGN15

Evaluation-work established that, owing to extensive disturbance, no archaeological horizons survive within the area being redeveloped.

St Luke's Avenue, Tremadoc Road, SW4; TQ 2980 7531; AOC (Michal Kempski); watching brief May 2014, Jan 201;5 Mott MacDonald; STL14

Sewerage works were monitored but revealed only natural clay and a possible buried soil, beneath road make-up and intrusions caused by modern services.

Garden Bridge Soil Investigation, South Bank, The Queen's Walk, SE1; TQ 3115 8053; PCA (David Taylor); survey, watching brief May 2015; Fugro Seacore Ltd; QWA15

Archaeological features and structures identified by Arup during a walk-over survey in 2013 were mapped by Total Station, so that boreholes and legs of a jack-up platform could be positioned without causing damage. The present survey also brought to light a few remains of moorings, jetties and boats that had not been noted before. All appeared to be 19th or 20th century in date. During subsequent monitoring of the boreholes, a general sequence of river silts was recorded above sands and gravels, which in turn sealed London Clay.

30–60 South Lambeth Road, SW8; TQ 3038 7775; MOLA (Tony Mackinder); excavation Apr–May 2015; Downing Property Services; SOA15

Excavation of a site first investigated in 1989 (*LA* **6** (1990) 191; code 30SLR89) revealed natural sandy gravel overlain by natural brickearth, beneath a sandy silt horizon cut by features suggesting early 19th-century horticulture or gardening. Also cutting into this horizon were the brick walls of a later 19th-century dwelling, with an industrial building to the north. Both buildings appear on the 1875 OS map and survived into the 1960s – possibly to 1975 – with modern bricks indicating mid-20th-century alterations. Three 19th-century brick soakaways were also recorded, one of which produced a bone toothbrush. Residual clay tobacco pipes, dated 1680–1710, point to earlier activity on the site, but no remains of that period were observed.

Keybridge House, 80 South Lambeth Road, Lambeth, SW8; TQ 3028 7758; ASE (Katya Harrow); standing structure recording Apr 2015; CgMs Consulting Ltd; SLH15

Keybridge House was recorded prior to demolition. Originally purpose-built for the Post Office in 1977 as an international telex exchange, it was designed by G W Mills & Associates, and by 1984 had become the world's largest digital international exchange. By the time of its decommissioning in 2013, however, it was serving principally as a telephone exchange of a type no longer suited to modern requirements.

Keybridge House, as above; TQ 3029 7757; PCA (Christina Reade); watching brief Feb–Mar 2015; CgMs Consulting Ltd; SLB15

Engineers' boreholes and window samples were monitored. They revealed only make-up over natural Kempton Park Gravel and London Clay.

604–610 Streatham High Road, SW16; TQ 3046 7013; ASE (Sarah Ritchie); evaluation Dec 2015; CgMs Consulting Ltd; SHR15

Evaluation-trenching produced no archaeological remains or finds, only sterile subsoil overlain by garden soil or modern topsoil. The natural clay and gravel Head deposits sloped down slightly from north to south.

Waterloo Approaches, Upper Marsh, SE1; TQ 3089 7949; PCA (David Taylor); watching brief Nov–Dec 2015; AECOM; WPP15

Engineering work exposed a thick concrete floor or basement slab, sealing natural gravel. The overlying make-up probably represented demolition and levelling after bomb damage during World War II. The only archaeological feature appeared to be the bottom of a post-medieval pit, recorded towards the east of the site.

LEWISHAM

The Wharves, Evelyn Street, Grove Street, Deptford, SE8; TQ 3650 7833; PCA (Adam Garwood); standing structure recording July 2015; CgMs Consulting Ltd, for Lendlease; EVS15

A multi-period complex of industrial buildings and warehouses was recorded to HE's Level 1, prior to demolition. Development began here with the establishment of the Grand Surrey Canal, authorised by Act of Parliament in 1801. Until 1974, when it was closed and backfilled, this crossed the site *en route* from Mitcham to the Surrey Commercial Docks. Its main purpose was to transport timber (primarily softwood for the construction industry). During the 19th century the site was developed with timber yards, a barge-building works, a gasometer beside the canal, and terraced houses along the surrounding roads. By the early 20th century it had been roughly divided into five wharves: Crown, Victoria, Bridge, Park and New Baltic. Owing to widespread destruction during the Second World War, most of the standing structures dated to the second half of the 20th century, but one large late 19th- to mid-20th-century factory building did survive. It appears on the 1951 OS map as Victoria Works (Engineering) but was found to have been altered over the years, with subdivision into smaller business units and re-roofing. Abutting the south-east end of this building were remains of a partially demolished mid-19th-century Methodist Chapel; its south wall and adjoining rooms survived, along with a memorial plaque of 1859 attached to the southern elevation. The only other 19th-century features were a short length of brick walling (part of a boundary wall that was otherwise modern) in the east of the site, and, in the west, close to the Evelyn Street frontage, a mooring bollard; this is likely to have been re-sited, since its present location is some distance from the canal.

Convoys Wharf, Prince Street, Deptford, SE8; TQ 3707 7795; MOLA (Kasia Olchowska); excavation Jan–Feb 2015; Hutchison Whampoa Ltd; CVF10

Following a watching brief on geotechnical works in 2014 (*LA* **14** Supp. 2 (2015) 68), a strip, map and sample exercise was carried out in the south-east of the site, where a new road is being constructed. Natural gravels were overlain by levelling deposits and cut by walls, brick plinths, concrete pads and timber piles. Most of these dated to the 18th and 19th centuries, and were probably parts of the smithy and associated buildings of the Royal Naval Dockyard, which occupied the site from the 16th to the 19th century. Further south, six brick-lined sawpits, which appear to be shown on a Dockyard map of 1753, were recorded; they overlay brick remains that are believed to relate to an earlier 17th- to 18th-century saw-house.

MERTON

223 Central Road, Morden, SM4; TQ 2586 6777; PCA (John Joyce); watching brief May–June 2015; CJ Enviro Design Atelier Ltd; CEN15

Ground-reduction works were seen to reach natural London Clay beneath undated subsoil and modern topsoil.

118–120 Christchurch Road, SW19; TQ 2680 6982; MOLA (Richard Hewett, Graham Spurr); evaluation Apr–May 2015; West Register Property; CHD15

Evaluation trenching and geotechnical surveys indicated that a sequence of alluvial deposits, representing the floodplain development of the nearby river Wandle from the early Holocene until the later post-medieval period, is likely to survive intact across most of the site. River channel deposits were recorded to the west, a high area of gravel near the centre and a backwater area to the east. These lowest deposits were sealed by Holocene peat and by silt/clay introduced by flooding from late prehistoric times onwards. Towards the top of the sequence were late post-medieval soils of a type typical of water meadows. No archaeological features were identified but the surviving alluvial deposits are likely to contain a wide range of palaeoenvironmental evidence suitable for reconstruction of past landscapes.

Manor House, 120 Kingston Road, SW19; TQ 2530 6998; MOLA (David Saxby, Azizul Karim, Greg Laban, David Sorapure); watching brief, evaluation, standing structure survey Sep–Nov 2015; Marcus Beale Architects Ltd; KST15

The Grade II-Listed Manor House was surveyed in advance of refurbishment and found to be, in origin, a timber-framed building of late 16th- to early 17th-century date. The present brick façade replaced some of the timber elements when the house was modified during the 19th century. Internally, refurbishment exposed a painted plaster mural with floral motifs in late Tudor style, which is thought to be contemporary with the house as originally constructed. Externally, evaluation trenching and monitoring brought to light the 17th-century brick wall of an outbuilding, probably a kitchen, attached to the eastern wall of the Manor House. The robbed-out wall of a 19th-century stable block, a wall from a storage building, and a brick soakaway were also recorded. In some areas, however, the natural sand and gravel were directly overlain by disturbed modern rubble cut by service trenches.

Cavendish House, 105–109 High Street, Colliers Wood, SW19; TQ 2682 7041; LP (Cornelius Barton); evaluation July 2015; Rocco Homes; CWH15

Evaluation-trenching reached natural alluvial clay, but no archaeological remains were found. There was very little truncation, and so the lack of remains here does not necessarily reflect on the potential of the wider area.

Merton Priory Chapter House, Watermill Way, beneath Merantun Way, SW19; TQ 2654 6991; MOLA (David Saxby); evaluation Jul–Aug 2014; Merton Priory Trust; MPI14

The priory was excavated during the 1970s and 1980s (P Miller, D Saxby, *The Augustinian priory of St Mary Merton, Surrey*, MoLAS Monograph 34, 2007), and the foundations of the chapter house preserved in a chamber beneath the modern road. An evaluation was carried out to establish the nature, extent and survival of the medieval walls, and to inform decisions about a new layout for displaying the remains. Three trenches were opened to the south of the Chapter House and five test pits within it. The bulk protective sand laid during conservation work in 1989 was also removed. These works confirmed the existence of part of the cloister wall, the foundations of the east range and the slype (a passageway between the church and the chapter house). The sand removal also revealed the original east end of the chapter house and three buttresses located along the north wall.

3 Wilberforce Way, Wimbledon, SW19; TQ 23725 70788; MOLA (Claudia Tommasino); watching brief Dec 2015; Mr and Mrs Patullo; WBW15

Building-work was monitored but revealed only natural sandy gravel below disturbed ground. No archaeological remains were observed.

NEWHAM

The Shoot, City of London Cemetery, Aldersbrook Road, Manor Park, E12; TQ 4233 8648; CA (Geoff Potter); evaluation Jul–Aug 2015; City of London Corporation; SHT15

Evaluation trenches and test pits were dug in the grounds of the 18th-century Aldersbrook Manor, south of the main house in an area that once contained water features and a terraced garden. On the southern edge of the site was an area of later 19th-century 'public graves' associated with the present cemetery. No major remains were revealed, although parts of the landscaped garden were recorded, including the lower section of a substantial brick-built terrace wall and a broad gravel path below it; a brick drain is also likely to relate to the 18th-century manor. In the area of 19th-century burials there were probable grave cuts and fills, but no human remains visible at the limit of excavation.

74 Albert Road, North Woolwich, E16; TQ 4252 8001; CA (James Aaronson); evaluation May 2015; A S Construction; ARO15

A 2.5m-deep evaluation trench on the site of the former Royal Albert Public House produced no significant features. Modern made ground overlay natural alluvial clay associated with the former channel of Ham Creek, which continued beyond the limit of excavation.

Brede Close, Darwell Close, East Ham, E6; TQ 4315 8298, TQ 4313 8303; PCA (Ireneo Grosso); evaluation Jan 2015; Creation X; BDE15

Evaluation-trenching produced only late 20th-century features and deposits, above natural brickearth and terrace gravels.

Caxton Works, Moss Buildings, Goswell Bakeries (former), Caxton Street North, Canning Town, E16; TQ 3976 8104; PCA (James Langthorne); watching brief Feb–Mar 2015; CgMs Consulting Ltd; CXT15

Enabling works were seen to expose natural alluvium, sealed by peat, followed by alluvial clay.

Canning Town Area 3, Phase 2a and 2b, Edwin Street, Canning Town, E16; TQ 4018 8172; PCA (Maria Buczak, Richard Krason); watching brief Jan 2015–Jan 2016; Countryside Properties plc; EDN15

Various road-building and ground-reduction works were monitored intermittently. Natural sand and gravels, sealed by alluvial clay followed by brickearth, were recorded across most of the site, except in the north; there the brickearth was absent. A series of undated features were recorded cutting into the natural: to the north, a north-south drainage ditch and pit; to the east, two ditches aligned northeast-southwest. Redeposited alluvium and modern make-up sealed these features.

68–70 High Street, Stratford, E15; TQ 3808 8333; ASE (Kristina Krawiec); geoarchaeological survey July 2015; Mulalley and Company Ltd; HIH15

Geoarchaeological survey was restricted in the southern and eastern parts of the site by an unexpectedly thick concrete slab, and by a high level of contamination with hydrocarbons where the boreholes penetrated the backfill of the Pudding Mill Back River. However, cores taken from the northern and western parts of the site produced a complex of organic, mollusc-rich silts, deepening to the south-west. These may be floodplain or channel-edge deposits that can be correlated with those found on the Olympic Park sites, and dated to the Iron Age to Saxon periods.

Former Co-op site, High Street North, East Ham, E6; TQ 4252 8360; PCA (Deborah Koussiounelos); evaluation, watching brief Sept 2015; Ramboll Environ, for Helical Retail Limited; HSN15

Natural gravel sealed by brickearth was recorded during evaluation trenching and monitoring of geotechnical trial-pits on the site of the former London Co-operative Society department store (demolished in the 1990s). The principal masonry remains, however, all in the north of the site, pertained to the church of St John the Baptist, which had been built as a chapel-of-ease in 1866 and demolished in 1925. These included an east-west ragstone and hassock foundation for the north wall of the nave; an east-west brick wall, atop a stone foundation, from the south wall of the choir; and a squared stone base, with associated brick wall foundation, from the east side of the south transept. The bedding for an internal floor surface was also recorded. Towards the south of the site was a late Victorian brick wall aligned northeast-southwest, most likely a remnant of buildings fronting onto Barking Road that are recorded on OS maps from 1896 onwards.

Zone 4, Chobham Farm North, Leyton Road, Newham, E15; TQ 3856 8507; PCA (Rebecca Haslam); watching brief May 2015;

CgMs Consulting Ltd, for Telford Homes; LET15

Geotechnical test pits were monitored as they reached natural terrace gravel sealed by brickearth. Wall foundations, probably associated with the 19th-century Stratford Locomotive Works, were recorded across the site except in the eastern corner, where a layer possibly of re-worked brickearth overlay natural strata.

Royal Wharf, North Woolwich Road, Silvertown, E16; TQ 4085 7990; PCA (Guy Seddon); evaluation Jan 2015; CgMs Consulting Ltd; RLW15

Evaluation trenches revealed a layer of early 20th-century cinder, probably evidence of the 1917 Silvertown explosion. It sealed natural alluvium, which in turn overlay Shepperton Gravels.

Plashet School, Plashet Grove, East Ham, E6; TQ 4215 8429; PCA (Jennifer Wilson, Phil Frickers); evaluation, watching brief Dec 2015; Neilcott Construction; PSG15

Evaluation trenching, followed by monitoring of ground-reduction works, reached London Clay sealed by natural sand, overlaid by brickearth. A series of brick wall foundations, with associated drains and a manhole, were recorded, evidently remains of 19th-century buildings demolished prior to construction of the present school (opened in 1932 as the East Ham Grammar School for Girls). In the north of the site was a concrete feature similar in form and construction to a Second World War air-raid shelter; the presence of asbestos prevented further investigation.

New Vic Sixth Form College, Prince Regent Lane, Plaistow, E13; TQ 4098 8230; WA (Andrew Souter, David Britchfield); watching brief Sept–Oct 2015; Shepheard Epstein Hunter (Architecture Planning Landscape); PRT15

Contractors' groundworks were monitored, but the site was found to have been extensively disturbed by earlier foundations and service trenches. Made-ground overlay subsoil and two layers of natural gravel in the northern and eastern regions; directly over truncated geological strata elsewhere. Work near the southern border of the site revealed a bricked-up service area and a disused coal chute associated with the original school building (1920s–1940s), but no other features or finds were encountered.

Royal Albert Docks, Royal Albert Way, E16; TQ 4251 8080; MOLA (Claudia Tommasino); watching brief Dec 2015; ABP (London) Investment Ltd; RAB15

Contractors' works revealed only modern make-up, including bricks and wooden stakes probably associated with the dock's construction.

Jubilee Line Temporary Fit Out Shed (TFOS), Stratford Market Depot, E15; TQ 3901 8337; AOC (Andy Tynan); watching brief Nov–Dec 2015; London Underground Limited; JUB15

Ground-reduction did not reach natural strata, only make-up for old services and roads. No archaeological remains were observed.

Strand East, Sugar House Lane, Stratford, E15; TQ 38169 83083; ASE (Sarah Ritchie); watching brief Sept 2015; CgMs Consulting Ltd; SUG14

Building-work exposed the remains of industrial buildings of the period *c.* 1867–93, cutting into naturally-deposited alluvium sealed by contaminated made ground.

West Ham Police Station (former), 64–66 West Ham Lane, Stratford, E15; TQ 3920 8399; TVAS (Sean Wallis; David Platt); standing structure recording, evaluation Apr, June 2015; Mr A Singh; WHA15

The former West Ham Police Station was recorded to HE's Level 2 prior to demolition. Designed in 1893 by John Dixon Butler, later to become Surveyor to the Metropolitan Police, it was built in *c.* 1895 to replace an earlier station located to the south. A three-storey building of red brick, with Portland Stone details, it had four bays, each surmounted by an ornamental gable. After decommissioning in the 1980s, the building had been reconfigured into separate flats and this resulted in significant changes in layout. Nevertheless, many of the internal walls were original and some original features survived, including the main staircase, a few doors and some of the picture rails. Subsequent evaluation-trenching on the site reached alluvial clay overlying gravel, and revealed several deposits of 19th-century or later date. No deposits or features of archaeological interest were observed, and no finds recovered.

REDBRIDGE

Peachy House, 39 Ilford Hill, Ilford, IG1; TQ 4330 8630; AS (Zbigniew Pozorski); evaluation Dec 2015; Swan Housing Association; ILL15

Trial-trenching produced only modern pits and foundations, cut into make-up that overlay natural clay at a depth of *c.* 0.5m.

Valentines House, 51–69 Ilford Hill, Ilford, IG1; TQ 4348 8639; PCA (Fergal O'Donoghue, Paw Jorgensen); evaluation Mar 2015; Mills Whipp Projects; ILH15

Five archaeological test pits, supplemented by the monitoring of ten geotechnical test pits, showed that natural gravels were sealed by modern make-up across most of the site, except in the eastern corner, where two successive alluvial deposits sealed the gravels. The lower yielded no finds and could not be dated, but the upper was datable to the 17th–19th centuries.

1 Riches Road, Ilford, IG1; TQ 4414 8655; CA (James Aaronson); evaluation Jan 2015; Elmpine Developments; RCS15

Evaluation trenches and deeper sondages were dug into the natural brickearth, here commencing no more than 0.75m below present ground level, to test for the presence of prehistoric megafaunal remains. There were no significant finds, however, as any historic land surfaces had been stripped prior to later 19th-century development.

Granite Stone, Heronry Pond (north side of), Wanstead Park, Wanstead, E11; TQ 4136 8731; MOLA, WEAG (Christina Holloway); evaluation Jan 2015; The Friends of Wanstead Parklands/City of London; WNP15

A test pit was dug to expose the lower part of a large stone, formerly used as an OS benchmark (13.21m OD), in the bank of the Heronry Pond. Some have conjectured this to be the ancient Egyptian *pyramidion* (the capstone of an obelisk or tomb monument), which in 1792 was recorded by the antiquarian Georg Zoëga in the gardens of Wanstead House, but which disappeared after the house's contents were sold in 1822. The stone's base, *c.* 0.7m wide, was located 0.3m below ground level. Its southern face was obscured by concrete forming the pond edge, which had been cast around it, but the northern face was partially exposed and cleaned. This revealed no hieroglyphs or other markings to identify the stone as the lost *pyramidion*. Specialist analysis is still pending, but preliminary examination suggests that the stone is not native to the UK.

RICHMOND-UPON-THAMES

Teddington Studios, Broom Road, Teddington, TW11; TQ 1678 7133; MOLA (David Sorapure, Virgil Yendell); geoarchaeological evaluation, standing structure recording Oct, Dec 2015; Pinenorth Properties; OOM15

Teddington Studios, which comprised three main studios together with offices, workshops, a canteen and a multi-storey car park – all of 20th-century construction – were surveyed prior to demolition. The only part of the complex that will be retained in the new development is Weir Cottage, a late 19th- to early 20th-century Arts and Crafts-style building in the south-west corner of the site. The Studios had their origins in the early 20th century, when the owner of Weir House, Henry Chinnery, put the grounds and some of the buildings at the disposal of early film-makers; the main period of expansion, however, which included the building of most of the facilities that were surveyed, came between 1931 and 1936, when the Warner Brothers Company took over the site. Film-production ended in 1951, but ABC Television purchased the site in 1958 and programmes continued to be made there until recently. After demolition, information from boreholes was combined with British Geological Survey data to create a geological model of the area. Three landscape types or zones were outlined: the higher terrace, the low-lying Thames floodplain, and a deeper floodplain that may represent the course of a palaeochannel previously recorded to the south-east at the Lensbury Club (*LA* **9** Supp. 3 (2001) 85; site code LYC00). The present site spans the floodplain zones, but widespread modern truncation had curtailed its archaeological potential. It was evident from one of the boreholes, where a sedimentary sequence was sufficiently well preserved for analysis of

its fossil content, that most deposits relate to the post-medieval period, though some prehistoric material may survive above the gravels at the base of the sequence. It can be surmised that sometimes the site would have been marshy, with slow weedy backwaters; at other times, an active floodplain. Flooding is likely to have been frequent in the narrow alluvial corridor, constrained only by gravel terrace banks, until the construction of a weir and lock in the 19th century.

Pheasantry Yard, Bushy Park, Richmond-upon-Thames, TW11; TQ 1565 6988; AOC (Matt Parker Wooding); watching brief Mar, Aug 2015; Rider Levett Bucknall; PHY15

Contractors' works were monitored in this Grade I-Registered Park and Garden. The natural drift geology was characterised as river terrace gravels. These were overlain by modern demolition rubble. No archaeological remains were identified.

Apartment 12, Room GF170, Hampton Court Palace, KT7; TQ 1583 6809; OAS (Chris Pickard); watching brief July 2014; Historic Royal Palaces; HCP125

A watching brief was carried out during works to repair subsidence in the timber floor of Room GF170, which forms part of the Queen's Apartments in the east range of Fountain Court. The construction of this range by Wren in the period 1690–2, for William and Mary, resulted in the palace encroaching over the backfilled moat; the original Tudor façade, which featured several bay windows, survives beneath the present-day floors and walls of the room, but the extent and depth of the moat itself could not established owing to the limitations of the remedial work. Original sub-floor elements dating to Wren's time included floor pads and a fireplace base; a drainage system that runs across the room on a northwest-southeast alignment is also broadly contemporary. In the late 18th to 19th century three sleeper walls were built on the late 17th-century floor pads; in the mid-19th century Wren's drainage system was replaced, which resulted in the rebuilding of the sleeper walls. The current timber floor rests on sleeper beams both from the late 18th- to 19th-century phase and from the subsequent rebuilding.

Barge Walk Railings, Hampton Court Palace, KT7; TQ 1583 6809; OAS (Chris Pickard); watching brief, evaluation July 2014; Historic Royal Palaces; HCP111

Evaluation-trenching, coupled with monitoring of remedial works, was undertaken around the Barge Walk Railings and the Tijou Panels at the river end of the Privy Garden. A notable discovery was a well-built brick retaining wall and foundation, 1.3m deep, beneath the current stone plinth of the Panels. This was probably the original base of the screen designed by the master blacksmith, Jean Tijou, which was installed in 1701/2 in roughly the same position as it occupies today, but in a different configuration. The grassed embankment to the south probably dates to the same period; it served to hide the retaining wall and so was part of a larger project in the Triangle Garden to create the western end of the elevated walkway known as Pavillion Terrace. The Barge Walk Railings had certainly been installed by the early to mid-19th century, possibly as early as the late 18th; it is evident that the design of these railings is very similar to that of the plain fence panels that now separate the Tijou Panels, and so it is possible that the installation of a simple fence, in the position now occupied by the Panels, was part of the same scheme. The stone plinths for the Barge Walk Railings underwent maintenance in the early 20th century, and it was probably at this time that the Tijou panels were inserted into a pre-existing plain fence and the current configuration of Screen achieved.

The Georgian House, Tennis Court Lane, Hampton Court Palace, KT8; TQ 1574 6855; OAS (Robin Bashford); evaluation, watching brief June 2014; Historic Royal Palaces; HCP122

The Georgian House originated as an early 18th-century expansion of the Palace kitchens, and was formerly known as the German Kitchen or the Prince of Wales's Side Kitchen. Two evaluation trenches at its south-western corner revealed a number of voids beneath the foundations, together with evidence for subsidence of the footings themselves. The subsequent programme of underpinning was subject to an archaeological watching brief. The investigations revealed a series of 13th- to 16th-century deposits interpreted as fills of a large feature cut deep into the natural geological strata. It is possible that this was an early moat belonging to the medieval (pre-Wolsey) house, and so considerably to the south of the 16th-century moat, which enclosed the Privy Orchard, and subsequently the Melon Ground, to the north of the Tudor Palace buildings. The soft fills probably explain why the foundations at the south-western corner of The Georgian House were supported by 96 timber piles. Dendrochronology gives a *terminus post quem* for these in the latter part of the 15th century, and so it seems likely that they were salvaged from demolished buildings of Cardinal Wolsey's or Henry VIII's time – possibly the Royal lodgings, which were demolished prior to the large-scale rebuilding commissioned by William and Mary at the end of the 17th century. The remaining deposits appeared to relate to landscaping and installation of services after the construction of The Georgian House.

Great Hall Turret, Hampton Court Palace, KT8; TQ 1572 6848; OAS (Robin Bashford); watching brief July 2015; Historic Royal Palaces; HCP135

Contractors' works at the north-east corner of Base Court exposed a north-south wall finely built of bonded red brick. This is probably the revetment wall of the moat surrounding the late medieval (pre-Wolsey) property, which occupied a much smaller footprint; the wall has been found during previous works in this area (site code HCP62). Overlying it, abutting its batter, was an east-west wall that is likely to be a foundation from Wolsey's initial version of Base Court, perhaps the outer (north-facing) wall; abutting it was the upstanding wall of the Buttery, built for Henry VIII *c.* 1530, along with the remnant of a dark red-brick floor surface which could be contemporary with that building. Repairs to the north-west tower of the Great Hall during the 18th or 19th centuries were visible in the form of a vertical timber beneath it; at some point in the 19th or 20th century, a two-storey brick and cement mortar wall had been added to provide further support.

Stud Gate and Stud House Garden, Hampton Court Palace, KT8; TQ 168 689 – TQ 174 686; OAS (Robin Bashford); watching brief Mar 2015; Historic Royal Palaces; HCP123, HCP 127

Contractors' works were monitored as they revealed a remnant of a possible earlier driveway from Stud Gate to the Stud; also an east-west wall within the walled garden of Stud House, which is likely to have been part of the re-configuration of the Stud and grounds by Nash in the early 19th century.

Trophy Gate Security Kiosk service trench, Hampton Court Palace, KT8; TQ 1546 6857; OAS (Ben Ford, James Harriss, Cynthia Poole); evaluation, watching brief Apr 2014; Historic Royal Palaces; HCP119

Test pits, between the Trophy Gate Security Kiosk and the Barge Walk wall, located walls and demolition layers beneath the make-up for the existing lawn, no more than 0.5m below present ground level. Contractors' trenches around the Trophy Gate were also monitored, but the only archaeological finds were a wall abutting the north-western gable of the Barracks, and the tops of walls from the former Outer Court Offices. The latter formed a long range of buildings known to have occupied the area south of the Kiosk; it was aligned northeast-southwest and dated from Henry VIII's time. Originally it comprised a scalding house, bakehouse and woodyard, but it was adapted over the years, eventually providing grace-and-favour apartments for Hampton Court School. The range was demolished in two phases, the first in the mid- to late 19th century, the second dated precisely to 1878.

Twickenham Station, London Road, Twickenham, TW1; TQ 1613 7370; PCA (Aidan Turner, Fergal O'Donoghue); evaluation Jan–Feb 2015; Solum Regeneration; TWC15

Evaluation trenching revealed Kempton Park gravels, sealed by alluvium in the east and by re-worked subsoil elsewhere. Overlying these were 19th- to 20th-century make-up deposits associated with various phases of railway station development.

St Mary Magdalene church, Paradise Road, Richmond-upon-Thames, TW9; TQ 1793 7482; MOLA (Robert Cowie); watching brief Apr 2015; Richmond Team Ministry; MGH15

Geotechnical test pits within this Grade II*-Listed building revealed a number of early

foundations. The south wall of the church, ostensibly of around 1750 (when the current south aisle was built), was seen to incorporate a stepped brick foundation of Tudor date – an incomplete brick from the footing was cautiously dated to the first half of the 16th century. The west wall of the north aisle also contained red brick probably of Tudor date, as well as rough-hewn chalk/clunch. Below floor level a small truncated stub of this wall projected eastwards, and so could be a remnant of the original north wall of the nave. Below ground level the present north wall of the church probably dates back to the original construction of the north aisle *c.* 1699, but the superstructure is of the mid-18th century. An east-west foundation of flint and mortar with some brick, found next to a column base in the arcade between the nave and the south aisle, may be remains of the south wall of the nave before the construction of the aisle.

St Peter's church, Petersham, TW10; TQ 1814 7332; ASE (Sarah Ritchie); evaluation Apr 2015; Heritage Collective LLP; PTC15

Eight hand-excavated test pits in the burial ground of St Peter's church produced brick-built vaults and individual inhumations in coffins. They were sealed by up to 1.1m of homogeneous cemetery soil. The burials, *in situ,* appeared to be late 18th to 19th century in date, but the former presence of earlier burials is implied by several late 17th- to early 18th-century coffin grips recovered from the cemetery soil.

Pope's Grotto, Radnor House, Twickenham, TW1; TQ 1605 7276; TVAS (Tim Dawson); watching brief July 2015; Pope's Grotto Preservation Trust; PGO15

'Pope's Grotto', the only remaining part of a villa built in the 1720s for the poet Alexander Pope, originally comprised a richly-decorated chamber in the cellars beneath the main house and a tunnel that connected it with gardens on the other side of a lane. Contractors' test pits were seen to expose a brick surface, which probably represents the original floor of the grotto, and a carefully-laid deposit of brick and tile; this appeared to form the backfill of a water channel which is known from documentary sources as having once run through the tunnel.

Waterside Business Park (former), Railshead Road, Twickenham, TW7; TQ 1663 7536; AOC (Les Capon); evaluation May 2015; Mizen Design Build Ltd; RLR15

Evaluation-trenching on the south bank of the river Crane, close to its confluence with the Thames, produced no archaeological finds or features to indicate habitation along the river in the prehistoric, Roman or medieval periods. However, the former route of the Crane was identified through the discovery of a possible embankment, a tree trunk, and twigs within river silt. One trench revealed a possible buried soil horizon at +3.65m OD, some 1.3m beneath the current ground surface.

Ancaster House, Richmond Hill, Richmond-upon-Thames, TW10; TQ 1849 7377; AOC (Paula Kehoe); evaluation Oct 2015; CgMs Consulting Ltd; AAR15

Five evaluation trenches were dug in the grounds of Ancaster House, which dates from the late 18th century and is Grade II Listed. These produced several brick foundations, which are thought more likely to be remains of simple garden landscaping walls than of the celebrated pinery (hothouse), in which pineapples and other exotic plants were grown. No structures pre-dating Ancaster House were discovered; a sherd of tin-glazed earthenware, of a type most common in the mid- to late 18th century, may be contemporary with its occupation.

351 Richmond Road, Twickenham, TW1; TQ 1740 7430; PCA (Wayne Perkins); evaluation Feb 2015; Ferriss Ventures Ltd; RCM15

Evaluation trenching in the open yard behind the property revealed natural sand sealed by brickearth. A 19th- to 20th-century pipe trench, orientated northwest-southeast, cut into the natural and appeared to replace an earlier, parallel trench that still contained a section of cast-iron pipe.

Kew Pagoda, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, TW9; TQ 1847 7607; PCA (Alexis Haslam); evaluation Aug 2015; Historic Royal Palaces; KEWP14

Work continued from last year (*LA* **14** Supp. 2 (2015) 72), as part of an extensive restoration programme. Built in 1762, to the designs of Sir William Chambers, the Pagoda is Grade I Listed. A trench inside, at the base of the stairwell, revealed a mortar spread most probably associated with the original construction, together with the brick plinth base for the staircase. Make-up, 18th to 19th century in date, sealed and abutted these deposits and features. A second trench, positioned outside the Pagoda between the canopy and the northern wall, reached natural sands and gravels overlain by two consecutive deposits that pre-dated the building and are interpreted as historic soil horizons; the lower contained 16th- to 18th-century finds, but only the upper was truncated by the Pagoda's construction trench. Investigation around one of the columns (C1) showed it to be supported on a brick plinth, of which six courses were exposed, capped by a stone block. Modern make-up and flagstones completed the sequence.

The King's Observatory, Old Deer Park, Twickenham Road, Richmond-upon-Thames, TW9; TQ 1714 7576; MOLA (Robert Cowie); evaluation, excavation, watching brief Dec 2011, Apr–June 2013, Apr–May 2015; Mr Robbie Brothers; KOB11

Following an evaluation in July 2011 (*LA* **13** Supp. 2 (2012) 71), further work reached natural deposits comprising terrace gravel capped by alluvial clay. Prehistoric activity was indicated by a few struck flints recovered from the top of the clay or as residual finds. Remains associated with the Carthusian priory of Shene Charterhouse (1414–1539), a Scheduled Ancient Monument, included the partly-robbed brick foundations of the north cloister walk, and the north and east walls of an adjacent monastic cell. Robber trenches marked the positions of the east and west walls of the cell's garden. A brick latrine in the north-west corner of the garden had clearly been excavated before (evident from 20th-century objects in its fill), and was undoubtedly the 'underground chamber' recorded by Dr Tapp in 1927. Another brick latrine, belonging to a neighbouring cell, lay about 13m to the east. Other robber trenches marked the northern boundary of the priory and the eastern boundary of cell gardens on the east side of the great cloister.

Finds probably derived from the priory included fragments of Reigate stone, Caen stone, plain glazed Low Countries floor tile, window glass and lead cames. There were also numerous rubble-filled planting pits and bedding trenches associated with the gardens of West Sheen, a hamlet that grew up next to the site after the Dissolution. These were swept away when the King's Observatory was built in 1768–69 for George III to observe a transit of Venus. A test pit showed that the basement floor of the observatory was founded on vaulted foundations apparently made of reused Tudor brick – probably salvaged from the buildings of West Sheen, or possibly remains of the priory. The latest features included successive boundary ditches of a garden created in 1854, 19th- to 20th-century drains and soakaways, and various service trenches associated with huts and underground laboratories from the time when the site was used for meteorological and scientific purposes.

Watermill House (Longford River), 213 Uxbridge Road, Hampton, TW12; TQ 1344 7166; AOC (Les Capon); evaluation Jan–Mar 2015; The Royal Parks; WMH15

A non-intrusive survey, supplemented by evaluation-trenching, was carried out on the site of a pair of mid-19th-century filter beds at the edge of the Longford River, an artificial watercourse built to supply Hampton Court Palace and Bushy Park. The beds have been redundant for decades and survive in moderate condition. Rectangular with sloping brick sides, they are edged with stone slabs, many of which have either been removed or strewn around the site. It seems likely that much of the original filtration apparatus, which used various media to purify the water, remains *in situ*.

The Bungalow Annex, Willoughby Road, Twickenham, TW1; TQ 1750 7456; MOLA (Virgil Yendell); watching brief May 2015; Mr G & Mr R Healey; WIB15

Boreholes revealed natural London Clay beneath natural sands and gravels, overlain by Victorian to modern make-up. No archaeological features were observed.

SOUTHWARK

Avondale Square, SE1; TQ 3409 7812; MOLA (Sadie Watson); watching brief Mar 2015; City of London; AVS15

Construction of the now-demolished Community Centre (1962–67) had removed all archaeological remains and reduced the site to the natural sand, except in the north-west corner, where a patch of redeposited alluvium survived.

Empire Warehouse, 1 Bear Gardens, 1–2 Rose Alley, SE1; TQ 3225 8047; AOC (Les Capon); excavation Jan 2015; Macro Investments Ltd and RPS Ltd; EMH12

Following the main work in 2012 (*LA* **14** Supp. 1 (2014) 29), two further pile-locations were excavated. These revealed part of a ditch, which may be evidence for a property boundary running north-south. Dating to the early 16th century, the upper fill contained animal bones connected with bear-baiting, in even greater quantities than previously excavated on the site.

127–143 Borough High Street, Southwark, SE1; TQ 3261 8002; PCA (Douglas Killock); excavation Mar–Sept 2015; King's College London Ltd; BOH13

Following previous evaluation (*LA* **14** Supp. 1 (2014) 30; Supp. 2 (2015) 76), an open area was excavated. The site lies just to the east of the main Roman road running up to the Thames crossing, on the southern of the two islands which formed the principal elements of the Roman settlement. The marshy estuarine character of the area was evident from the silty alluvial deposits that formed the early Roman land surface, directly sealing natural sand and gravel. A revetted channel ran through the south-east corner of the site. Its full width is unknown, since only the western bank – which had been strengthened with a post-and-plank revetment with landfill behind – was within the limits of the excavation. Precise dating is yet to be established, but these early reclamation works certainly pre-dated the first buildings on the site, and the channel is unlikely to have been infilled before the late 1st or very early 2nd century. Few Roman structures survived because of later intrusions, but where there were islands of stratigraphy, it was evident that the site had been intensely occupied, particularly in the 1st and 2nd centuries. Fragmentary clay and timber buildings were recorded, some with remnants of painted wall plaster *in situ* on the faces of the brickearth sills. Leading to some buildings were narrow gravel paths, constructed in shallow trenches, and in some areas well-defined external yard surfaces of sand and gravel were preserved. The late Roman period was represented only by deeply-cut features, particularly timber-lined wells, but it was clear that occupation continued nonetheless. Large numbers of 3rd- and 4th-century coins, retrieved by metal detector from the 'dark earth' horizon that sealed the earlier features, points to the existence of a substantial late Roman population. Significant medieval remains also survived, particularly in the southern part of the site, where it was clear from the dimensions of the excavated walls and the quality of the stonework that a town house of some status once stood there. Evidence for buildings of slighter construction extended across the entire eastern area of the excavation, mainly in the form of narrow chalk and stone foundations, probably to support superstructures predominantly of timber. Open areas, with dense clusters of medieval pits containing domestic waste, were also widespread, particularly towards the central portion of the site.

A notable topographical feature was a narrow alleyway, originally surfaced with gravel, and latterly known as Nags Head Yard, which ran eastwards from Borough High Street; it spanned the entire site and continued to the west beyond the limits of excavation. Previously assumed to be medieval in origin, like many of the alleys flanking the High Street, this was either a later development or initially extended only a short distance from the main road; so much is evident from the discovery of medieval buildings beneath it in the east of the present site. The latest road surface was cobbled and probably in use throughout the 18th and 19th centuries. Modern intrusions had removed much of the evidence to the north of the alleyway, particularly along the frontage, but the area to the south was found to have been intensively occupied, often with cellars and walls retained from medieval buildings. Further east, where the buildings had been smaller and less substantial, there was less retention and more demolition, though some wall alignments persisted. Overall, therefore, both sides of the alleyway became lined with narrow strip buildings; the foundations mostly comprised a mixture of stone, chalk and brick, though there were also some brick-built basements. Somewhat surprisingly, some of the latter appear to have had relatively short lives, since backfilling and remodelling were already taking place in the 17th century. Others, however – or elements of them – were retained or modified, continuing in use into the 19th century.

Maya House, 134–138 Borough High Street, Southwark, SE1; TQ 3248 7990; PCA (Maria Buczak); watching brief Sept–Oct 2015; CgMs Consulting Ltd; AYA15

During contractors' works to the rear of the building, Roman agricultural or horticultural soils were observed beneath a medieval or early post-medieval dump layer. Construction of the present building had caused widespread truncation, but a series of 17th- to 19th-century brick structures was recorded, including a probable cesspit and a wall foundation.

Brandon House, 170–194 Borough High Street, SE1; TQ 3241 7982; PCA (Richard Humphrey); excavation Jan–Dec 2015; CgMs Consulting Ltd, for Crest Nicholson; BBO10

Following evaluation in 2010 (*LA* 13 Supp. 1 (2011) 29), excavation took place just to the north-west of the junction between Watling Street and Stane Street, at the foot of the road leading to the Thames crossing. The site lies on a gravel terrace, which dips downwards towards the former Borough Channel in the north-east. In the south-west, prehistoric pits, postholes, ditches and a dog burial were found, cutting into the natural gravels. Early attempts at water management, possibly of Iron Age to early Roman date, were also recorded here in the form of revetments and ground-raising dumps. An intact Roman foot measuring-rod was a notable find from dumps behind a revetment. Remnants of 1st- to 4th-century clay and timber structures, including postholes, floor surfaces and beam slots with painted wall plaster *in situ*, were uncovered towards the south-east of the site. A possible external kiln or furnace with concreted sides was also recorded here, and may indicate small-scale local industry. Additional Roman remains, to the south of the early revetment, included drainage ditches, part of a timber box drain, a number of possible wells, and a barrel-lined well.

These features and deposits were sealed by dark earth, followed by a sequence of 11th- to 14th-century make-up layers and domestic pits. Next came substantial evidence for the century between the 1460s and the 1560s, when this was the main residence of the Brandon family (*v LA* 14 (6) (2015) 160–1). A series of medieval chalk foundations, recorded at various locations across the site – in a few instances with remnants of associated floors – are interpreted as elements of the original, 15th-century Brandon House previously known only from documents. Of the subsequent palace (also known as Suffolk Place), built between 1518 and 1522, much of the ground-plan was uncovered. Where earlier chalk foundations were not reused, new trench-built brick foundations, with masonry arches, were mostly employed. An initial assessment of the evidence that was recovered, suggests that the palace was rectangular, possibly with an inner courtyard and an extension at the northern end of the eastern range. A garderobe was recorded to the south-west; a possible servants' passageway, with timber flooring, in the north; foundations for two turrets in the western elevation of the northern extension; and a number of brick floors, both within the palace interior and within the putative courtyard. The floors had been laid upon bedding sand, clay sometimes having been used to seal off the underlying medieval masonry and create a level surface. Many elaborate terracottas, which decorated the façade of the palace, were recovered, particularly in the north of the site (*loc cit*). Second World-War bombing and subsequent construction work had destroyed most subsequent deposits, except in the north-west. Here, multi-phase red-brick structures, including a number of 17th-century walls, possibly related to plots fronting onto Borough High Street. There was also evidence for small-scale industry, in the form of circular brick hearths or ovens, clay-lined

pits and tanks. No precise chronology has been established as yet for these post-medieval features.

Camberwell Green, Southwark, SE5; TQ 3256 7684; MOLA (Ian Blair); watching brief Dec 2015; Southwark Council; CAW15

The entrance to a Second World War air-raid shelter was uncovered during landscaping works in the park, having formerly been sealed by a series of concrete lintels laid across the structure at ground level. It consisted of an 11m-long sloping passageway, aligned northwest-southeast, with a narrow dog-leg to the east, which originally led to the shelter doorway, now blocked by steel sheeting. The original metal handrails survived on both sides of the passageway but had been removed further north, when the superstructure of the shelter was dismantled at the end of the War. A memorial in the park commemorates 13 people, including members of a wedding party, who were killed on 18 September 1940 when a bomb hit the shelter in the area north-east of the rediscovered entranceway.

240, 252 Camberwell Road, Southwark, SE5; TQ 3239 7704; PCA (Adam Garwood); standing structure recording June 2015; CgMs Consulting Ltd, for CPC Project Services LLP; CBS15

A complex of light industrial buildings in the yard behind the Camberwell Road frontage, extending from the former Regal cinema (now 'The Lighthouse') in the south to Blucher Road in the north, was recorded to HE's Levels 1–2. The yard is of interest because it was developed from the late 19th century to the 1970s by the well-regarded building contractor Trollope and Colls Ltd, principally as a joinery shop; originally exponents of traditional building crafts, but soon early adopters of modern civil engineering techniques in reinforced concrete, the firm had especially strong links with the City of London, through work on banks in the inter-Wars period and for reconstruction after the Blitz. The association of the firm (then Messrs Colls & Son) with Camberwell Road goes back to the 1850s, but except possibly at the south end of the site – where walls and a mezzanine floor may have been incorporated into later buildings – nothing of that period survived to be recorded; maps show, however, that by 1916 there was a timber yard in the north and a stone yard in the south. By now merged with George Trollope and Sons, the firm expanded considerably after the First World War. Most of the buildings recorded were constructed between 1920 and 1936, and included purpose-built joinery facilities, such as saw-mills and timber stages. The latest building to be recorded was a large red-brick manufacturing and office building that was put up in the 1960s on the Camberwell Road frontage.

St Mary's Park – Cycle Superhighway Diversion, Churchyard Row, Elephant and Castle, SE11; TQ 3182 7883; PCA (Phil Frickers); watching brief Jan 2015; MACE; SMP15

Groundworks exposed a possible cemetery soil, beneath 19th-century levelling layers and modern topsoil, in the former churchyard of St Mary's, Newington, now a public park. In the north-west a cobbled surface indicated an earlier arrangement of the cemetery gate, and in the east a 19th-century brick foundation on a northwest-southeast alignment was recorded. Natural strata were not reached.

70a County Street, SE1; TQ 3259 7901; MOLA (Adrian Miles); watching brief Aug 2015; Gillian Mayle; CTY15

Ground-reduction works did not reach the level of archaeological deposits. Only agricultural soil and modern make-up were observed.

Rich Industrial Estate, Crimscott Street, Bermondsey, SE1; TQ 3347 7907; ASE (Ian Hogg); watching brief June 2015; Waterman CPM Ltd; CMT15

Geotechnical works by contractors were monitored, but only modern make-up and a modern wall foundation were observed. Natural deposits were not reached, but borehole logs indicate that between 1.5m and 2.6m of make-up overlies the natural gravels.

41 Crimscott Street, Bermondsey, SE1; TQ 3344 7905; PCA (Shane Maher, Matthew Edmonds); watching brief Feb–Mar 2015; Quinn London; CRM15

Geotechnical test pits were monitored, and natural sands and gravels recorded beneath post-medieval subsoil. In the north-west and south-west corners of the site were remains of two mid-19th-century or later walls from an outbuilding demolished in the late 20th century.

3 Decima Studios, 17–19 Decima Street, SE1; TQ 3309 7937; MOLA (Paul Thrale, Martin Banikov); watching brief Oct–Nov 2015; Richards & Warren; DEC15

Contractors' excavations reached natural sands and gravels which, on the eastern side of the site, were truncated by a possible water-channel filled with sand and fine silt. In the central area they were cut by a ditch aligned northwest-southeast, which contained silty/clayey sand and Roman building-material of the period AD 50–160. Both features appeared to have silted up gradually. Overlying them was a soil layer which produced residual Roman finds, including a counterfeit silver-plated denarius of Severus Alexander (AD 222–228), but which was probably mostly post-medieval in formation. To the east were 19th-century brick walls and drains; to the west, two timber-lined tanks that contained quicklime and so probably were used for tanning leather. Both tanks had been backfilled with demolition material, and one contained a Codd soft-drink bottle datable to 1870–1900. Similar tanks were recorded directly to the south at 20–30 Wilds Rents (*LA* **12** Supp. 2 (2009) 73; site code WRX08; *LA* **13** Supp. 2 (2012) 77; site code WDR11). All are probably 19th-century.

Crown and Greyhound Public House, 73 Dulwich Village, SE21; TQ 3317 7400; MOLA (Sadie Watson, Vesna Bandelj, Emöke Soproni); watching brief Jun, Nov–Dec 2015; EPR Architects Ltd and Dulwich Estate; DUL13

Continuing from 2014 (*LA* **14** Supp. 2 (2015) 76), ground-reduction and underpinning works were monitored as they impinged upon the non-Listed outbuildings behind the Grade II public house. Layers of natural silt and clay were observed, sometimes overlaid by deposits of disturbed natural clay. These contained 19th-century pottery and so probably relate to construction of the public house.

Arches at London Bridge Station, SE1; TQ 3298 8008; AB&A, PCA (David Bowles); standing structure recording 2012–2015; Network Rail Infrastructure (Thameslink Programme); LBB15

Recording to HE's Level 2 was undertaken prior to demolition of part of the 19th-century viaduct that supported the station. Extensive photographic recording, observation of the structure's fabric and archival research were integrated into pre-existing metric and laser surveys to allow the fullest understanding of the viaduct's development. Few stations are as complex as London Bridge, with at least ten major phases of construction during the 19th century. The maze of arches at several levels expanded from the original London & Greenwich Railway viaduct of the 1830s, with successive phases of construction accreting outwards and upwards to Tooley Street in the north and St Thomas Street in the south. The station's footprint had reached its maximum extent by 1893, with the expansion of the 'through station' towards Tooley Street by the South Eastern Railway Company. The complexity of the structure was a reflection of the competing, and occasionally cooperating, railway companies that occupied the site. London Bridge Station began as the terminus of the London & Greenwich Railway, but it was subsequently used by four separate enterprises, each with its own structures, track, rolling stock and station buildings. A separate survey, to HE's Level 4, of the train-shed roof was also undertaken.

175–179 Long Lane, SE1; TQ 3301 7955; MOLA (Adrian Miles, Vesna Bandelj, Emöke Soproni); evaluation, watching brief Sept, Dec 2015; Peveril Securities Long Lane Ltd; LLX15

Evaluation-trenching within the warehouse on the east side of the site revealed a heavily truncated drainage channel aligned north-south. It contained pottery ranging from Roman to medieval, and was sealed by deposits relating to the standing building. A channel was also discovered by trenching in the yard outside, this time containing 15th- to 16th-century pottery in its upper fill and Roman sherds, probably residual, lower down. It was cut by six 19th-century wood-lined tanning pits, which are shown on OS maps until 1872 but not thereafter. A yellow

stock-brick wall uncovered nearby is likely to be contemporary. Following demolition of the warehouse, contractors' ground-preparatory works were monitored, especially in the north-eastern, central and south-western parts of the site. These revealed the fills of three or four ditches. Aligned northwest-southeast, they contained medieval and post-medieval pottery as well as clay tobacco pipes and fragments of Roman tegulae, probably redeposited. A cesspit and several other brick structures were also recorded. WC

Phoenix Primary School, Marlborough Grove, Southwark, SE1; TQ 3420 7813; AOC (Jill Hummerstone); watching brief Apr 2015; Mace; PNX15

The upper levels of Kempton Park Gravel were recorded in two contractors' boreholes. They showed a fall of *c.* 1m from north to south, and it is possible that the site lies near the edge of Bermondsey Lake. Above the Gravel were layers of silty soil and, in one case, a layer of brickearth. The contractors' test pits were also monitored but, apart from modern wall-footings associated with the extant school buildings, they produced only make-up over a layer of sand that was probably natural.

6–16 Melior Street, Southwark, SE1; TQ 3302 7991; MOLA (Robert Cowie); evaluation May 2015; Crest Nicholson; MOR14

Evaluation continued from 2014 (*LA* **14** Supp. 2 (2015) 77), but revealed only natural Kempton Park terrace gravels beneath alluvial clay truncated by a modern basement.

ASDA supermarket, 464–504 Old Kent Road, SE1; TQ 3415 7784; MOLA (Robert Cowie); evaluation June 2015; ASDA Stores; OKQ15

Evaluation revealed a north-south ditch, probably of prehistoric date, cutting into natural river terrace Kempton Park Gravels. This feature was sealed by an undated silty clay subsoil layer. A pit, brick-lined manhole and other features, all probably 19th-century, were also recorded.

Marshall House, 6 Pages Walk, Bermondsey, SE1; TQ 3332 7915; ASE (Stephen White); evaluation Aug 2015; CgMs Consulting Ltd; PGW15

Evaluation work reached natural deposits but found that in most places the site had been heavily truncated in recent times. However, some remains of 19th-century houses, and of probable tannery buildings, were observed.

37–39 Peckham Road, Southwark, SE5; TQ 3338 7678; MOLA (Sadie Watson); watching brief May–June 2015; Hollybrook Homes; PMR15

Groundworks reached truncated natural gravels, but no archaeological remains were observed.

Southwark Cathedral Churchyard, Southwark Cathedral, SE1; TQ 3270 8030; MOLA (Sam Pfizenmaier); watching brief 42156; A&RME Architects; SCA15

The digging of pipe trenches in Humphrey's Yard exposed no archaeological remains, owing to disturbance by modern services, although a sherd of Roman pottery was recovered. Conversely, groundworks in the South Churchyard revealed brick walls that may represent part of a row of terraced houses shown on Horwood's map of 1799. These buildings were demolished either during redevelopment of the eastern choir and transept by George Gwilt in 1818–30 or by the construction of the nearby railway viaduct in 1852.

34–36 Southwark Street, SE1; TQ 3244 8016; MOLA (Richard Hewett); watching brief Mar 2015; Hoc Studio Architects; SWK15

The digging of test pits was monitored in the basement of the present building. They reached natural sand cut by two heavily truncated Roman pits.

61 Southwark Street, SE1; TQ 3219 8015; AOC (Tony Walsh); watching brief, evaluation Mar 2015; RPS Group; SWS15

Monitoring of geotechnical boreholes and subsequent deposit modelling demonstrated that the site lies on the southern margin of the Bankside Channel. A machine-dug evaluation trench produced a sequence consisting of grey sand beneath brown alluvial clay, beneath a layer of dark silt that may represent the early post-medieval ground level. No evidence was found for a continuation of the Roman cemetery excavated nearby at America Street. At the western end of the trench was a substantial foundation *c.* 2.2m high, of brick on a sandstone footing, which probably represents the outer wall of the Hop Warehouse depicted on late 19th-century OS maps.

Project Light C1, Surrey Quays Road, Rotherhithe, SE16; TQ 3564 7948; MOLA (Richard Hewett); watching brief Feb, May–June 2015; Project Light Development Ltd; SRQ15

Contractors' works were monitored over a large site that once formed part of the Surrey Commercial Docks. The most important discovery, in an excellent state of preservation, was the canal that originally linked Main Dock with Albion Pond. Dating from the 1860s, it was built mainly in engineering brick, with granite coping stones. The edge of Albion Pond itself was possibly located in the form of a deep cut into the underlying silt, but no lining or other structures were found; either these had been removed during later rebuilding, or the Pond was simply demarcated by an earthen embankment. At the end of the 19th century, as part of a major reorganisation of the Surrey Docks, the canal was converted into a dry dock by adding wooden lock gates at the northern end, and closing off the southern with a semi-circular concrete wall. The entire structure is to be preserved in the forthcoming redevelopment of the site. Other discoveries included footings possibly from a bridge spanning the much wider canal that was dug in the late 19th century to link the former Main Dock (now Albion Dock) with the new Canada Dock (on the site of the former Albion Pond and to the south).

217 Tabard Street, Elephant & Castle, SE1; TQ 3290 7917; PCA (Bruce Ferguson, Stacey Amanda Harris); watching brief Dec 2015-Feb 2016; H. Turnbull & Co Ltd; TRD13

Work continued from 2014 (*LA* **14** Supp. 2 (2015), 78) with the monitoring of piling and other groundworks. Natural deposits of gravelly silt were only recorded towards the south of the site, below a sequence of 16th- to 19th-century make-up layers. Along the south-west boundary a series of 18th-century brick walls, running either parallel or perpendicular to Tabard Street, are interpreted as remains of terraced houses shown on the Horwood's map of 1792–99.

3 Tanner Street, Bermondsey, SE1; TQ 3328 7971; CA (Agnieszka Trambowicz, Heidi Archer); watching brief Aug 2015; Mr S Sharma; TSR15

The digging of three foundation trenches to the rear of the property was monitored, but only 19th-century and later remains were revealed. Several brick structures probably formed part of a network of drains. In all trenches a similar sequence of make-up layers was observed above sterile dark grey-brown clay.

146 Tanner Street, Southwark, SE1; TQ 3377 7968; CA (James Aaronson); evaluation Mar 2015; Mark and David Hatcher; TST15

An evaluation trench in the standing building reached natural sand overlain by up to 1.1m of clean silty alluvium, the top of which had been disturbed and produced some 17th-century pottery. Above this were *c.* 1.4m of mostly mid- to late 19th-century make-up and associated brickwork. At the top of the sequence were three yellow stock-brick wall bases.

Tower Bridge, Bridgemaster's House, Tower Bridge Road, SE1; TQ 3359 8010; MOLA (Michael Curnow); watching brief Aug 2015; Wilmott Dixon; TBD14

Following work in 2014 (*LA* **14** Supp. 2 (2015) 78–9), various ground-preparatory works were monitored in the yard between Tower Bridge and the Victorian workshops located to the west. Natural deposits were not seen, only a thick layer of 19th-century make-up beneath remains of the Victorian cobbled road surface.

42 Tower Bridge Road, SE1; TQ 3314 7911; MOLA (Adrian Miles, Vesna Bandelj, Ian Blair); watching brief Jun–Nov 2015; DSDHA; TBZ15

The digging by contractors of pipe-trenches and test-pits was monitored within a partly-demolished mid-20th-century building. Natural clay was observed beneath alluvial silt, indicating that the site was in a formerly low-lying area to the south-west of the gravel island known as the 'Bermondsey Eyot'. The alluvium was partly covered by late 17th- to 18th-century dumps, which had probably been laid down as consolidation prior to the first buildings being erected on the site. No structural remains were found but two 18th-

century rubbish pits were exposed. One of them produced a redeposited prehistoric struck flint as well as post-medieval domestic refuse. These remains were sealed by 18th- or 19th-century dumps containing domestic and industrial waste, including glass and metal slag. One such deposit was evidently waste from one of the Southwark pothouses. It comprised sherds of plain creamware, tin-glazed ware and London-area red wares, along with a U-shaped saggar used for stacking tin-glazed vessels in the kiln. The latest features and deposits related to the present house, such as the beddings for suspended wooden floors and a brick drain originally of late 19th- to 20th-century build.

1, 3–5, 7–19 Valentine Place, 21, 27–31 Webber Street, SE1; TQ 3156 7975; PCA (Kari Bower, Aidan Turner); standing structure recording, evaluation Feb–May 2015; CgMs Consulting Ltd, for Crest Nicholson; VAL14

Work continued from 2014 (*LA* 14 Supp. 2 (2015) 79) with the recording to HE Levels 1–2 of a group of buildings prior to demolition; though not listed, the site lies within a conservation area. No. 1 Valentine Place had already been demolished, but its south walls were still standing and featured two date plaques of 1886. Documentary research and recording established that Nos. 3 and 5 had been built in the late 1950s/early 1960s, and in the early 20th century respectively; the joinery workshop of Gaskell and Chambers, makers of fittings for public houses, was here at one time. The building at Nos. 17–19 Valentine Place/No. 21 Webber Street had been built, or extensively rebuilt *c.* 1907–1910, to replace some former terraced houses and a flour mill; since it replicated some of the footprint of its predecessors, perhaps some elements were retained, or it was built piecemeal. At all events, the front elevation, constructed in Edwardian neo-classical style, in yellow London stock brick with faience (golden terracotta) dressings, was entirely new; it provided a united front to the premises of the Maltina Bakeries, which operated here until 1948. Subsequent evaluation-trenching in the south and west of the site exposed natural gravels and some small mid-17th- to 18th-century quarry pits; these were overlaid by agricultural or garden soil. The next features were five mid-18th-century brick-lined wells, probably situated in the backyards of properties visible on maps of the 1790s; they had apparently been abandoned and backfilled by the late 19th century.

237 Walworth Road, Southwark, SE17; TQ 3232 7836; AOC (Paula Kehoe); evaluation Sept–Oct 2015; Walworth Road Ltd and RPS Group; WWS15

Six trenches were dug to test for surviving remains of a 19th-century iron foundry and tannery. Evidence of 19th-century occupation comprised pottery and clay tobacco pipes, and brick walls whose position matches that of stables shown on a map of 1875. The foundry was represented only indirectly by finds of iron slag, possibly from the production of cast iron, but comparison with historic maps showed that a modern concrete foundation follows the same alignment as the southern wall of the foundry and may cover remains of it. No evidence for medieval or earlier occupation was found.

Dockhead Fire Station, Wolseley Street, Bermondsey, SE1; TQ 3402 7975; MOLA (James Wright, Adrian Miles); excavation, standing structure recording Dec 2014, Apr–May, Jun–July 2015; Kier Construction; WOS15

The fire station, notable for featuring in the long running TV series *London's Burning*, was surveyed prior to demolition. Comprising a main building on Wolseley Street, an open yard to the north with a drill tower, and storage units, it was built in 1927–28 to a design by George Topham Forrest, a leading civic architect. A small extension had been added, possibly during the Second World War, and the drill tower had been replaced in 1981, but otherwise it was largely as originally constructed, albeit with some internal refurbishment.

Consequently, although not listed LA12 Supp. (2002) 73–4, it was of architectural interest as one of the few surviving examples of an inter-Wars fire station. Following demolition and prior to construction of a new station, two areas were investigated archaeologically. Evaluation in 2008 (*LA* 12 Supp. 2 (2009) 73–4; site code DFS08)) had produced artefacts and possibly features of Bronze Age date, but no further remains of that period were discovered. In one area, natural alluvium was cut by the remains of a 17th-century industrial building which had been altered at its northern end around the end of the century. Inside was a small H-shaped brick structure of uncertain purpose. Besides associated surfaces, a timber-lined pit of 1630–80 and a horn-core-lined cesspit of 1700–40 were excavated; a large dump of tin-glazed pottery wasters and kiln furniture, datable to 1640–70, probably originated from the nearby Rotherhithe Pothouse.

In the other area, on the eastern side of the site, the alluvial deposits were cut by a timber-revetted channel aligned north-south, whose upper backfill contained material of the 1680s. This showed the need for constant water management in so low-lying an area close to the Thames. A similar channel appears to the north on Rocque's map of 1746. Later features included a structure with internal cobbled surface, possibly part of a building fronting onto Jacob Street that is shown on Horwood's map of 1813, and two cesspits backfilled in the mid-19th century.

2 Woods Road, Peckham, SE15; TQ 3464 7669; PCA (Deborah Koussiounelos); evaluation Jan 2015; CgMs Consulting Ltd, for Kitewood Developments; WSR15

Evaluation-trenching reached natural gravel. This was cut by a 19th-century drain on a northeast-southwest alignment towards the north of the study area, and sealed by modern made ground.

SUTTON

Beddington Park, near Church Road, SM6; TQ 2950 6543; CADHAS (John Phillips); excavation July 2015; Carshalton & District History & Archaeology Society; BDD15

Two trenches were opened on the site of an outbuilding shown on 19th-century maps close to the river Wandle, to the north-west of a former country house now known as Carew Manor. One exposed the lower part of the foundations of the north wall and of an inwardly-projecting stub wall, probably from a large timber-framed aisled barn; the other produced the north-west corner of the same building. The combined archaeological and documentary evidence suggests a barn about 69m long by 11m wide. The very limited dating evidence is consistent with it having been erected or moved to the site between 1707 and 1727, when the landscape around the house was remodelled. This is uncertain, however. The foundation rested directly on natural river gravel.

Carshalton College, Denmark Road, Sutton, SM5; TQ 2787 6514; AOC (Tony Walsh); evaluation Nov 2015; CgMs Consulting Ltd; CNC15

Machine-dug trenches characterised the natural drift geology as Hackney Gravel, overlying solid geology from the Lambeth Group. One trench produced a wall foundation, probably late 19th-century, which included reused 18th- or early 19th-century bricks.

New Hackbridge Primary School, London Road, Mitcham, CR4; TQ 2847 6669; AOC (Les Capon); excavation 42156; LB Sutton; HPS15

Excavation revealed a series of ditches, pits and postholes that are believed to be prehistoric; also a curving ditch near the southern edge of the site, which may indicate a round enclosure. It is possible that at least some of these features were contemporary with the Bronze Age settlement previously excavated on land to the immediate south. Also found were some ditches of later date on the western side of the site. These probably relate to medieval farming of the area.

42 West Street, Carshalton, SM5; TQ 2770 6468; ASE (Ian Hogg); evaluation Mar 2015; CgMs Consulting Ltd; WSE15

Machine-dug evaluation trenches reached natural Hackney Gravels. Above, in the east of the site, was an intact subsoil horizon but, in the centre and west, merely post-medieval or garden soil and modern overburden. Also in the east, a curvilinear gully containing fragments of worked flint and undiagnostic prehistoric pottery was recorded. Conversely, a ditch in the central area was most likely post-medieval and, in view of its alignment, perpendicular to West Street, probably a property boundary.

TOWER HAMLETS

Poplar Business Park, Aspen Way, Poplar, E14; TQ 3811 8066; PCA (Aidan Turner); evaluation Mar–Apr 2015; CgMs Consulting Ltd, for Telford Homes plc; ASP15

Evaluation-trenching revealed natural alluvial clays and silts beneath late 18th- to 19th-century land-reclamation and consolidation dumps. These were overlaid by a humic deposit, probably buried topsoil, followed by late 19th-century make-up associated with development of the site as a railway coal depot.

Heron Quays West, 1 and 10 Bank Street, Canary Wharf, Isle of Dogs, E14; TQ 3724 8013; PCA (Ian Cipin, Ireneo Grosso, Matthew Edmonds); watching brief Apr 2014–Sept 2015; CgMs Consulting Ltd, for South Quay Properties Ltd; HQW14

Following last year's photographic survey (*LA* **14** Supp. 2 (2015) 80), various ground-preparatory works were monitored on the northern side of the South Dock of the former West India Docks. The dock opened in 1805 as the City Canal, having been built by the Corporation of London as a short-cut across the Isle of Dogs; it became part of the West India Docks in 1829, at which time it was renamed. Natural sands and gravels sealed by alluvium were recorded below 19th-century make-up relating to construction of the dock. The remains of some of the dock wall, along with its construction trench were recorded; also evidence for various repairs and concrete infills within the main structure of the wall. In the east, a 19th-century brick soakaway was probably part of the dock's drainage system; whilst in the west, a line of six timber posts, driven into the alluvium and aligned north-south, are interpreted as either timber piles for a now-demolished dockside structure at ground level, or as marker posts associated with the original construction of the dock.

Former Gasworks, Bow Common Lane, E3; TQ 3715 8207; ASE (Christopher Curtis); standing structure recording Oct 2015; Montagu Evans LLP; BWC15

Two gasholders, a series of ancillary buildings and an office building were recorded to HE's Level 2. Much of the site is currently used as a goods yard. The gasholders, built in 1943 and 1945, are two examples of the typical mid-20th-century water-sealed gasholder, which was based on a British spiral-guided design patented in 1887 by Gadd & Mason of Manchester. They replaced two older column-guided gasholders. The office building was designed in 1930 by Sir Walter Tapper (1861–1935) as part of the modernisation of the gasworks. Although typical of early 20th-century office buildings in that it makes use of a historic style, it is notable for having been designed in a Classical style by an architect better known for his involvement in the Gothic Revival and for ecclesiastical commissions.

Spitalfields Hotel, 86 Brick Lane, E1; TQ 3392 8180; MOLA (Catherine Godsiffe, Richard Hewett); watching brief Feb 2015; EC Harris LLP; BRC14

Following work in 2014 (*LA* **14** Supp. 2 (2015) 81), limited investigation of underpinning trenches at the western end of the southern basement wall revealed intercutting pits, dated by clay tobacco pipes to the late 17th century, beneath the wall. These, together with dumping or levelling deposits, may be associated with post-1600 house-building in the area.

Peabody Estate, Brodlove Lane, Glamis Place, Shadwell, E1; TQ 3552 8085; ASE (Steve White); watching brief July 2015; CgMs Consulting Ltd; PES15

Groundworks' contractors were monitored as they machine-excavated four test pits to locate remains of Second World War air-raid shelters. Some modern foundations were discovered, *c.* 0.35m below ground level in the main courtyard, which could be parts of such shelters. No other archaeological features were observed, though the work did reach natural deposits.

London Fruit and Wool Exchange, The Gun Public House, Barclays Bank, Whites Row Car Park, 60 Brushfield Street, 54 Brushfield Street, 99–101 Commercial Street, Spitalfields, E1; TQ 3362 8173; MOLA (David Sorapure, Paul Thrale, Adrian Miles, Catherine Gibbs); standing structure recording, evaluation, watching brief Mar–July, Mar–Apr, Nov–Dec 2015; Exemplar Properties (Brushfield) LLP; BRU15

Three buildings were surveyed to HE's Level 3 during the first stage of redeveloping the entire block on the south side of Brushfield Street, opposite Spitalfields Market. The London Fruit Exchange, built in 1929 by the Corporation of London to the designs of Sidney Perks, the City Architect and Surveyor, was architecturally remarkable. By way of a great arch above the entrance, its neoclassical façade contains a visual reference to Hawksmoor's Christ Church Spitalfields, to which it stands at right angles; it is to be retained in the new development. Internally the décor was of extremely high quality – for instance, with parquet flooring throughout – though the auction theatres, which were in the centre of the building, surrounded by warehouses, display rooms and offices, had a functional, modernist feel, their ceilings exhibiting large, reinforced concrete trusses. During the Blitz the basement gave shelter to thousands, and a Wartime observation post on the roof is a rare survival from that period. The building accommodated the London Wool Exchange in the 1950s; a fourth floor was added in the 1960s; and after closing in 1991, it was adapted for various commercial and leisure uses. The other buildings surveyed were a Barclays Bank building (by E C P Monson, built between 1929 and 1931) and The Gun Public House (by A E Sewell, architect and surveyor to the Truman, Hanbury, Buxton & Co Brewery, built *c.* 1929); both (relatively unchanged externally) continued the broad theme of the Fruit Exchange, presenting ground-floor façades of Portland stone with predominantly red-brick elevations above. The building surveys were followed by evaluation-trenching and a watching brief. Truncated natural brickearth, but no historic land surfaces, were recorded; since the overlying levelling deposits contained finds ranging from Roman to post-medieval, the area may have been used simply for quarrying until it was developed in the 17th century. In the south-west of the site, however, 17 Roman burials were excavated, eight of which had ceramic vessels in association; two north-south ditches were also recorded, possibly marking the eastern boundary of the Roman cemetery recorded at Spitalfields Market to the north. The medieval period was represented by a single posthole, but evidence for 17th-century and later development was substantial: cesspits, rubbish pits and horn core-lined pits, along with basements and foundations of properties fronting onto Dover Street and White's Row, were excavated in the southern half of the site. WC

Allen Gardens, Buxton Street, Shoreditch, E1; TQ 3411 8209; MOLA (David Sankey, Leo Sucharyna Thomas); evaluation, excavation Oct–Nov 2015; MOLA and LB Tower Hamlets; BXO15

A training excavation, part of the MOLA traineeship programme, uncovered remains of a brickearth quarry in the south-east corner of the park. Cut into the natural brickearth and terrace gravels, it had been backfilled in the 18th century, levelling the area ahead of the construction of Spicer Street National School in 1812. Soon demolished, no traces of the school remained. However, remains of its replacement, All Saints National School of 1840, were exposed, recorded and left *in situ*: in the east, wall foundations with stepped footings on concrete bases, and, at the western limit of the trench, four stepped brick plinths to support the floor of the school hall. Packed around these foundations were demolition layers and other deposits. Capping the sequence was a small number of layers associated with the establishment of the area as a public park or, in the east, as temporary paddocks for Spitalfields City Farm.

Shadwell Fire Station, 290 Cable Street, E1; TQ 3500 8090; MOLA (David Sorapure); standing structure recording Dec 2014–May 2015; The London Fire & Emergency Planning Authority; CBE15

The fire station was recorded to HE's Level 2, prior to demolition and rebuilding. Constructed in 1937, it typifies a London-wide upgrading of fire-fighting capability that would soon be embodied in the Fire Brigades Act 1938, which made it compulsory for local authorities to provide adequate fire services. The building was designed by the London County Council's architects' office, possibly by E P Wheeler, who was Architect to the LCC at that time, and played a prominent role during the Blitz. The main block comprised three appliance bays, with an observation tower on one side

and an office range on the other; on the top floor was a suite of rooms purpose-built for the Borough Commander and his staff, with a separate entrance and staircase from the street. Shadwell was later adapted to provide training facilities for fire crews. A rescue training facility was installed in the basement of the main block; a building with lecture rooms was added adjacent to it, and in the rear yard a modern five-storey training tower was erected.

160–166 Chrisp Street, Poplar, E14; TQ 3781 8156; ASE (Steve White); evaluation Oct 2015; CgMs Consulting Ltd; CSP15

Evaluation-trenching reached natural deposits, overlain by a subsoil horizon and modern make-up. Five geoarchaeological test pits did not encounter Kempton Park Gravels or Langley Silt Brickearth, and so the site was assessed to have no Palaeolithic potential.

Central Foundation School for Girls, College Terrace, Bow, E3; TQ 3650 8282; HCOLL (Jody O'Reilly, Karl Hulka); standing structure recording Feb, Apr 2015; Jaspar Management Ltd; CSB15

The school, which was constructed in 1909 for the Stepney and Bow Educational Foundation to house the Coopers' Company Boys' School, was recorded to HE's Level 3 prior to conversion into residential apartments. Designed by T Phillips Figgis and A E Munby, it is Grade II Listed. The buildings are classical and ornate in style with giant-order pilasters dividing the façades. There are two principal elevations, one overlooking the public entrance to the school on College Terrace, the second overlooking the yard and pupils' entrance through an arcaded screen on Morgan Road. The school is constructed of red brick with Portland-stone detailing and Westmorland green slate roofs. Because the building occupied the site of the former Stepney Grammar School, the construction programme was so organised that the old school could continue to function while the new buildings were erected around it. The older buildings were then removed, leaving a central yard. One earlier block was retained, however: the science block, which had been constructed in 1895, was incorporated into the new western range and continued to provide facilities for the science department. It became clear during recording that most buildings retained their original form and appearance, in particular, the main classroom block, which featured a double-height barrel-vaulted hall with gallery. Comparatively minor alterations had been made in the 1930s to the science block, and to the gymnasium and changing facilities in the eastern wing. When the Central Foundation Girls' School acquired the building in the final quarter of the 20th century, the kitchen was relocated into a larger space on the ground floor of the eastern wing.

38 Douro Street, Bow, E3; TQ 3718 8338; ASE (Sarah Ritchie); evaluation Dec 2015; CgMs Consulting Ltd; DOU15

Evaluation trenches revealed post-medieval soil horizons, 18th-century cut features and 19th-century masonry. These overlay, in the north, a sterile subsoil and, in the south, natural sand and gravel.

Ensign Court, 28 Ensign Street, 17 Dock Street, East Smithfield, E1; TQ 3421 8071; MOLA (Ken Pitt); watching brief July 2015; London and Quadrant Housing Trust; EGN15

Geotechnical works were monitored in the car park to the rear of the development site. Natural sands and gravels were seen across the area, and the earliest archaeological feature appeared to be a large quarry pit; it produced no dating evidence but was sealed by post-medieval levelling layers. Also recorded was a brick drain that may have been part of the 17th- to 18th-century drainage or culvert system excavated in 2005 at 15 Dock Street, just to the west (*LA* **11** Supp. 2 (2006), 48; site code DOK05). WC

13–15 Folgate Street, Spitalfields, E1; TQ 3348 8200; MOLA (David Saxby, Paul Thrale); evaluation, watching brief, excavation Mar–Apr, Aug–Oct 2015; Raag Liverpool Street Hotel Ltd; FOL14

Further evaluation-trenching, coupled with a watching brief on groundworks, followed work in 2014 (*LA* **14** Supp. 2 (2015) 81). Natural gravel had been heavily truncated everywhere by modern disturbance. There was no evidence *in situ* of the Roman cemetery along Ermine Street, but several disarticulated human bones were found. These had probably been redeposited after disturbance by other burials, whether Roman or medieval, in the Spitalfields area. Believed to lie within gardens and orchards at the northern end of the precinct of the priory of St Mary Spital, the site produced, in the south, probable garden soils containing 13th- and 14th-century potsherds; the overlying deposits, which contained 17th- and early 18th-century finds, doubtless represent post-Dissolution levelling.

A significant discovery from that period was a possible pottery kiln, *c.* 4m square and constructed in at least two phases; there was little associated kiln furniture but ceramic trivets point to tin-glazed ware production during the 17th century. A north-south brick wall, with a fragment of brick floor in association, represented remains of a basement, probably 17th- to early 18th-century in date; it had been truncated in the south both by an 18th- or 19th-century brick-built basement and by recent construction.

45 Folgate Street, E1; TQ 3359 8195; PCA (Amelia Fairman); watching brief June 2015; CgMs Consulting Ltd, for Folgate Street, London Real Estate Sarl; FOS15

Trial pits and boreholes were monitored in the car park and basement of the extant building. London Clay was sealed by natural gravels beneath sandy clay capped by modern make-up.

Middlesex Street Hotel, 38 Goulston Street, E1; TQ 3370 8135; MOLA (Antony Francis); evaluation Oct–Nov 2015; Cromlech Property Company Ltd; GTN15

Evaluation-trenching, prior to redevelopment, produced various dumps consisting mainly of household waste, nightsoil and building rubble dating from the 17th century onwards. Exceptional finds, including an extremely rare porcelain cup with a parallel in Jamestown, Virginia, and building material from high-status medieval, Tudor and later buildings, had probably been brought in from outside the site.

Hertsmere House, 2 Hertsmere Road, West India Dock Road, Canary Wharf, E14; TQ 3718 8054; MOLA (Virgil Yendell); geoarchaeological evaluation Feb 2015; Ampersand Homes; HTR15

Boreholes revealed a sequence of riverine sediments (early Holocene); ephemeral soil formation on mid-channel or marginal sand bars (early prehistoric, up to Neolithic); and marginal alluvial mudflats (Roman to medieval). The associated environmental conditions would be such as to make human occupation unlikely for most of the Holocene.

15–17 Leman Street, E1; TQ 3396 8127; MOLA (David Sankey, Richard Hewett); watching brief Jan–Mar 2015; Cube Cost Consultants Ltd; LMA14

Contractors' groundworks continued from last year (*LA* **14** Supp. 2 (2015) 82), revealing more of the large 17th-century brick field that was seen during evaluation on this site in 2009 (*LA* **12** Supp. 3 (2010) 111; site code LEZ09) and observed near Hooper Street in 2003 (*LA* **10** Supp. 3 (2004) 84; site code GMF03). It is characterised by quarry pits that cut into natural terrace gravels, sands and brickearth; are backfilled by soil tailings (unwanted overburden); and then are sealed by a working surface of gravel topped by nightsoil dating to the late 17th century.

Leven Road Gasholder Station, Leven Road, Poplar, E14; TQ 3867 8147; ASE (Hannah Green); standing structure recording Oct 2015; Montagu Evans LLP; LVG15

The three gasholders, all of the water-sealed type, were recorded to HE's Level 2. Gasholder No. 1, dating to 1876–78, was the first to be built by the Commercial Gas Light and Coke Company at their newly-acquired Poplar site, and was designed by the Company's engineers, Robert and Harry Jones. It is one of the earliest examples of the use of wrought-iron lattice guide-standards, and a particularly early example of the use of lattice box-section middle girders. It features, in addition, an early example of an entirely concrete tank, built without puddled clay. Gasholder No. 2 was constructed in 1974 to replace the second unit to be built on the site, a column-guided holder of 1882. This is of the spiral-guided type characteristic of the late 20th century, a developed version of a design patented by Gadd & Mason of Manchester as early as 1887. As such, it epitomises a trend that occurred from the 1950s onwards whereby a new unit was constructed to replace one of lower capacity, but utilising the original below-ground tank.

Gasholder No. 3, the largest and last of the Commercial Company's holders on the site, was built in 1928 to the designs of Samuel Cutler & Sons. A column-guided structure, typical of the early 20th century, its Type 37 lattice guide-frame and above-ground steel tank illustrate the significant advances that had been made in gasholder design since the 1870s.

Leven Wharf, Poplar, E14; TQ 3850 8155; QUEST (Rob Batchelor); geoarchaeological evaluation Sept–Oct 2015; RPS Planning and Development; LWF15

A borehole survey and deposit model revealed a sequence of late Devensian Lea Valley Gravel (equivalent to Shepperton Gravel) overlain by Holocene alluvium and made ground. A thin unit of peat was recorded in one borehole.

3–6 Millharbour, 6, 7 & 8 South Square, E14; TQ 3576 7974; PCA (Wayne Perkins); evaluation Dec 2015; CgMs Consulting Ltd, for Millharbour LLP; MHB15

An evaluation trench reached natural gravels sealed by alluvium. To the east the latter was cut by a recent pit and three north-south timber posts of broadly post-medieval date. Compacted demolition material completed the sequence.

New Union Wharf, New Union Close, Isle of Dogs, E14; TQ 3842 7949; PCA (Wayne Perkins); evaluation May 2015; Hill Partnerships; NUW13

Work continued from 2014 (*LA* **14** Supp. 2 (2015) 82) with an evaluation-trench in the position of a post-medieval slipway shown on 19th- and 20th-century maps. Natural alluvial clay was found below modern made ground and, in the north-east and south-west of the investigated area, three possible 19th-century timber piles were recorded; these may either represent an old river frontage or be part of a larger grid of piles used to consolidate the land. No evidence of the slipway was found, probably because it had been entirely destroyed during construction of the current 1980s housing block.

Land bounded by Park Place, Westferry Road, Heron Quays Road, E14; TQ 3716 8024; PCA (Matt Edmonds); watching brief Aug 2015; CgMs Consulting Ltd, for South Quay Properties Ltd; PPQ15

Two trial holes were monitored at the western end of Middle Dock, formerly the Export Dock of the West India Docks. Natural strata were not reached but several 19th-century brick bases were recorded beneath 20th-century make-up. These are interpreted as buttresses or other structures that were part of the overall strengthening of the dock wall on the landward side.

Overland Day Nursery, 60 Parnell Road, Bow, E3; TQ 3702 8348; AOC (Ewan Chipping); watching brief Mar, Apr 2015; LB Tower Hamlets; PNL15

Contractors' groundworks were seen to encounter only modern make-up over natural strata of London Clay Formation. No archaeological remains were observed.

Bow Fire Station (former), 64 Parnell Road, Bow, E3; TQ 3700 8352; PCA (Amelia Fairman); evaluation, watching brief June–July 2015; Education Funding Agency; PLB15

Evaluation trenching was combined with monitoring of geotechnical investigations behind the former fire station. London Clay was sealed by River Terrace Gravels; in the north these were overlain by natural sand and in the south by brickearth beneath a possible Roman soil horizon. A number of 17th- to 19th-century deposits and features were recorded, including pits in the centre of the site and remnants of brick walls from the mid-19th-century terraced houses that occupied the northern part until 1970.

Thomson Reuters Docklands Technical Centre, 1 Paul Julius Close, Blackwall, Poplar, E14; TQ 3861 8062; PCA (Ian Cipin); watching brief Apr 2014; CgMs Consulting Ltd, for Thomson Reuters; PLJ14

Monitoring of ground-reduction works continued from 2014 (*LA* **14** Supp. 2 (2015) 82). Further remains of the east and west concrete and granite walls of a late 19th-century graving dock were observed, cutting into 19th-century made ground. Natural strata were not reached.

Philpot St, Whitechapel, London, E1; TQ 3478 8149; AOC (Catherine Edwards); evaluation June–July 2015; Cross Property Investment; PHI15

The site lies within a former burial ground, which was used jointly by St Andrew's, Church of Scotland (founded in 1822–25), and the Congregationalist Wycliffe Chapel (1831). Both burial grounds were closed *c.* 1854. A five-trench evaluation revealed a total of seven burials, along with at least five grave shafts where burials were not encountered. The burials appear to be in rough rows, all aligned east-west, at a depth of *c.* 2.3m below present ground level. A brick vault was also recorded. Finds from the grave-fills were of late 18th- to early 19th-century date, and so consistent with the known date of the cemetery.

Whitechapel Central, Stepney Way, Whitechapel, E1; TQ 3495 8173; ASE (Stephen White); evaluation 2015; Waterman Group; STY15

Six evaluation trenches were opened on a site believed to be that of the Elizabethan Red Lion Theatre, which was built in 1567 by John Brayne a 'citizen and freeman of the Grocers company' and brother-in-law to James Burbage who later built the Theatre in Shoreditch. Although the recorded remains ranged in date from the late 16th century to modern times, none could be ascribed with certainty to the theatre. The most notable features were a series of large postholes on a roughly north-south orientation in the south-west of the site. Broadly datable to the late 16th to late 18th centuries, they may represent a substantial post-built building. In the south-east of the site was a ditch on a similar alignment, which produced late 18th- to early 19th-century finds. The remaining features were later 19th-century quarries and modern masonry foundations, which had truncated earlier deposits to some degree. All six trenches reached the natural brickearth.

Mildmay Regeneration Project, 12 Tabernacle Gardens, Bethnal Green, E2; TQ 3356 8271; MOLA (Adrian Miles); watching brief Aug 2015; Genesis Housing Group; TNA15

Following the discovery of human remains during demolition and groundworks, a watching brief was carried out in a small area of the site to see if undisturbed burials survived. Most of the area had been disturbed by concrete pier bases but, at one point within the former Providence Baptist Chapel burial ground (established in 1836), three truncated graves were excavated. Dug into the natural brickearth, they contained five burials in coffins: three adults (probably female) and two sub-adults.

Bell Tower and adjacent Inner Curtain Wall, Tower of London, Tower Hill, EC3; TQ 3351 8051; PCA (Kevin Hayward); standing structure recording Jan–Sept 2015; Historic Royal Palaces; TOL149

The Bell Tower and the adjacent section of the Inner Curtain Wall to the east, towards the Bloody Tower, were recorded to HE's Level 4 during conservation works. A petrographic survey was undertaken at the same time. Both Tower and Wall, which date from *c.* 1190–1200, were found to have been constructed mainly from Kentish ragstone and Reigate stone originally, with some Taynton stone, Sussex marble and Caen stone; both had an ashlar base with rubble walling above. Tudor or Stuart brickwork survives from 16th- to 17th-century alterations, and in the 19th century there were considerable changes, some perhaps concerned with converting the Tower into a kitchen. By the end of the century, both structures had acquired brick parapets and a roughcast or pebbledash render over their rubble walling; the paired medieval windows in the upper part of the Tower and one of the arrow loops had been replaced with rectangular windows; the quoins had either been rebuilt or added; the stone ashlar – both the dressings of the arrow loops and at the base of the walls – had been replaced; and, within the Tower's upper chamber, a partition wall had been inserted to create a lobby, the ceiling had been raised and the head of the fireplace had been heightened to take a range. Two small windows were inserted *c.* 1900, and a porch added soon afterwards. By 1924 the roughcast or pebbledash render had been stripped from both Tower and Wall, in the latter case along with the Virginia Creeper that covered it. The brick parapet of the Tower was rebuilt externally in Kentish ragstone at much the same time.

Byward Tower, Tower of London, Tower Hill, EC3; TQ 3349 8051; PCA (Shane Maher); watching brief July 2015; Historic Royal Palaces; TOL150

The excavation of a small pipe-replacement trench under the passageway of the Byward

Postern revealed early 14th-century masonry from the original postern gate. An ashlar block of Kentish ragstone was recorded beneath the base of the arched Caen stone inner door jamb, along with a section of medieval brickwork abutting it; the masonry was sealed by modern overburden capped by Yorkstone paving slabs. Natural strata were not reached.

The Queen's House and Bell Tower, Tower of London, Tower Hill, EC3; TQ 3352 8052; MOLA (James Wright); standing structure recording Dec 2014–July 2015; Historic Royal Palaces; TOL148

Roofs and façades of the Queen's House and Bell Tower were recorded during a major programme of restoration. The Bell Tower, of the 1190s, is part of the inner curtain wall of the Tower, and is where John Fisher and Thomas More were imprisoned in 1535. Its main roof is a conical structure clad in lead and surrounded by a wide spiral gutter behind a brick parapet; the roof of the stair turret is flat, and also clad in lead. Both these roofs are likely to be part of a 17th- to 18th-century remodelling. Of greatest significance is the late 17th-century timber-framed bellcote, in a Baroque style, which overhangs the south-west parapet. It houses the bell that chimes the curfew for the opening and closing of the Tower gates. The Queen's House, residence of the Lieutenant of the Tower, is an L-shaped timber-framed structure, brick-clad on the ground floor, comprising south and west ranges. The north façade retains its original carved bargeboards on the gables, surrounding late-medieval moulded windows. Dendrochronology demonstrated that tree-felling for the four principal gabled roofs of the south range occurred during the winter and spring of 1538–39, which is consistent with documentary records showing that work was underway by 1540. The roof of the Council Chamber in the south range, which was used for Privy Council meetings, was altered in the early 17th century, when the second floor was inserted, but much of the original structure remains; it was altered back to a gable in 1962. The first-floor kitchen would originally have been a single space; later, part of the northern end was enclosed to become a chamber at second-floor level, leaving the southern end open to an L-shaped roof.

The west range is structurally later than the south, although dendrochronology proved that its timber was sourced at the same time; documentary evidence suggests that it was completed soon afterwards. The four principal bays of the west range have four storeys. A fifth bay was added at the northern end in the late 17th century, together with Classical pediments over sash windows at first-floor level on Bays 1–3 along the eastern façade. Notable discoveries were apotropaic symbols to ward off evil, carved and burned into the timbers of the roofs of both ranges, and a possible 'spiritual midden' – butchered animal bones, clay pipe, broken tools and scraps of leather – in a void in the attic, adjacent to the kitchen chimney.

Ravens' cages, Inmost Ward, Tower of London, Tower Hill, EC3; TQ 3362 8059; PCA (Guy Seddon, Aidan Turner); watching brief Jan–July 2015; Historic Royal Palaces; TOL144

Construction of a new set of cages for the Tower's ravens was monitored in the area immediately inside the 13th-century western wall of the Inmost Ward. This formed the bailey of William I's castle and remained the core of the Royal Palace throughout the Middle Ages. In the early 17th century this particular area was occupied by an ordnance store, which in 1846 was converted to become the Main Guard; a new building, completed in 1900, replaced it but had to be demolished in 1943 after bomb damage. The digging of foundation trenches and a drainage channel for the new cages did not reach natural strata but did expose some archaeological features, mostly in the south: in the easternmost trench, a medieval chalk and mortar surface associated with the 13th-century western wall of the Inmost Ward, and possibly part of the Great Kitchen and Salsary; elsewhere, remnants of walls and floor surfaces pertaining to the Main Guard building of 1900. Otherwise, only 20th-century demolition material was found.

South-west entrance causeway, Tower of London, Tower Hill, EC3; TQ 3347 8052; PCA (Shane Maher); evaluation Dec 2014–Mar 2015; Historic Royal Palaces; TOL147

The digging of three test pits was monitored and an excavation undertaken during resurfacing of the south-western entrance causeway. Natural strata were not reached, but features were exposed that pertain to the original construction of the causeway between 1275 and 1285. These included the side walls and the original road foundations. Medieval brickwork on the inner face of the south wall was seen to be comparable to that in the contemporary Beauchamp Tower. At the eastern end of the causeway, the pit for the drawbridge of the Byward Tower was located in front of the outer portcullis; it had a colourful lining of yellow Caen stone, as the main material, alternating with bands of grey Purbeck marble (of which just one was exposed). Towards the western end of the causeway, to both north and south, were small sections of wall that contained reused brick and stone. Interpreted as possible repairs to the earlier masonry structures, both were truncated by the construction trench for the central arch, which is known to date from a remodelling of the causeway in 1780: also at that time, the south-western corner of the causeway was widened by *c.* 1.6m and the side walls refashioned. The construction trenches for these works were exposed, along with various make-up deposits which showed that Portland stone was the principal material used in this phase. Bedding deposits and kerbs associated with the late 19th- to 20th-century roadway and footpath were also recorded, both across the causeway and under the Byward Tower.

Dock walls and Canal & River Trust building, Wood Wharf, Trafalgar Way, West India Dock, E14; TQ 3803 8009; ASE (Seth Price); standing structure recording May 2015; Montagu Evans LLP; WUW15

Dock walls and other structures were recorded during the Wood Wharf development, a large-scale project at the eastern end of the former West India Docks. The site extends for over 200m from the north side of the South Dock in the south, to the south side of Blackwall Basin in the north; and for some 500m from the Middle Cut and eastern side of the Export (now Middle) Dock in the west, to Preston's Road in the east. Occupying the centre of this area was Junction Dock, constructed in 1853–55 to connect Blackwall Basin, which was one of the first parts of the Docks to be built (1802), with South Dock, which had been acquired in 1829 (*v supra* Heron Quays West). Elements of this were surveyed, together with elements of the first graving dock, which was constructed south-east of Blackwall Basin In 1876–78. Later features that were recorded included quay surfaces on the south side of the Basin (1890s) and the eastern wall of the Middle Cut. This was dug between 1926 and 1929 to link the Export and South Docks and thereby facilitate the movement of much larger ships; construction of a new quay to the south-west of Blackwell Basin, on land newly acquired by infilling the lock that formerly linked it with the Export Dock, was part of the same redevelopment scheme. The latest features to be recorded, all post-dating the Second World War, included granite-concrete replacements for the original granite coping on the south side of the Export Dock, and the rebuilding of the graving dock. One dockyard building was also surveyed prior to demolition: a dockmaster's cabin of 1927–29, now owned by the Canal and River Trust, adjacent to the South Dock east entrance lock.

Wood Wharf, Trafalgar Way, Isle of Dogs, E14; TQ 3811 8010; PCA (Amelia Fairman, Ireneo Grosso); evaluation, excavation, watching brief July 2015–Jan 2016; CgMs Consulting Ltd; TRA15

Open-area excavation in the west of the site, coupled with monitoring of ground reduction in the south, showed that natural Terrace Gravel was overlaid by sand and clay layers; cutting into the upper portion of these was a possible palaeochannel. Next in the sequence came sterile alluvium, followed by a thick intermittent series of peat and alluvial layers, which are interpreted as evidence for a marshland environment, perhaps lasting from the Bronze Age into the post-medieval period. These early deposits were sealed by 19th-century ground-raising and consolidation dumps, above which some brick and granite structures associated with the mid-19th-century Junction Dock (*v supra*), and with the canal connecting it to Blackwall Basin, were recorded.

1–3 Turnberry Quay, 1–5 Lanark Square, Isle of Dogs, E14; TQ 3783 7929; ASE

(Kristina Krawiec); geoarchaeological survey Nov 2015; CgMs Consulting Ltd; TUQ15

A borehole produced a sequence comprising peat followed by alluvial layers of silt and gravel. There is good potential for the survival of palaeoenvironmental remains.

Watt's Grove, Poplar, E3; TQ 3753 8193; PCA (Marta Pérez, Adam Garwood); geoarchaeological evaluation, standing structure recording Apr 2015; Mulalley & Co Ltd; WGR15

Test pits reached natural gravels, which were sealed by 19th- to early 20th-century make-up, except in the east of the site, where they were sealed by alluvial clay. A small industrial office building was recorded to HE's Level 3 prior to demolition. The name of the original occupant, 'THE SANITAS COMPANY LIMITED', was still visible on the stone entablature above the first-floor windows, and the construction date, '1914', was preserved on a date plaque built into the tympanum of the ground-floor Serlian window (a type of window with a large arched central section and two narrower and shorter, square-headed sections to either side). Designed in an eclectic style with simplified neo-Georgian and classical motifs, the building remained relatively unaltered, both externally and in internal layout. Of two storeys, it featured better-quality red bricks on the visible northern and western elevations, while the roofs, which were shallow pitched so as not to be visible, were covered with imported Welsh slate; the single-storey ranges projecting to the rear had smaller, flat and hipped roofs. Room decoration was restrained, and the windows in the main rooms, where original, were standard 'off the peg' horned sashes; softwood was used for joinery throughout. Later alterations included the renewing or blocking of fireplaces; the reworking of the rear single-storey ranges to create a series of small utility rooms; and the addition of a small extension, which was used as a store with external access only.

2–4 Whitechapel Road, E1; TQ 3419 8149; MOLA (Jessica Bryan); evaluation, watching brief Sept 2015; Britel Fund Trustees Ltd; WHJ15

Evaluation-trenching, coupled with monitoring of geotechnical pits, was undertaken within Cityside House and in the adjoining courtyard. Interventions outside the building revealed a sequence of garden soil below late 19th-century brick walls topped by recent make-up; but interventions inside it encountered massive foundations, with archaeological deposits surviving only as islands. Natural gravel was heavily truncated and seen only in core samples.

35 Woodstock Terrace, Poplar, E14; TQ 3779 8080; AOC (Andy Tynan); watching brief Feb–Mar 2015; Mr S Kanth; WOT15

The digging of new drainage trenches was monitored. Natural deposits of Kempton Park Gravel were overlaid by make-up associated with old services and the previous building on the site, while a cobbled floor in the courtyard area related to its use as stables. Otherwise, no archaeological remains were identified.

WALTHAM FOREST

Blackhorse Lane, E17; TQ 3580 8960; MOLA (Rachel English); evaluation Aug 2015; MacDonald Egan, Taylor Wimpey; BKL14

Following initial work in 2014 (*LA* **14** Supp. 2 (2015) 84), more extensive evaluation-trenching everywhere reached natural gravels, which in some places were sealed by natural brickearth. Although the site lies on the eastern slope of the Lea valley, along the interface between the Pleistocene terraces and the Holocene alluvial floodplain, it produced no evidence for prehistoric settlement nor any palaeoenvironmental remains. However, the evaluation did prove that the whole site lies on the Taplow Gravel Formation not, as previously thought, on London Clay in the north-west. The earliest archaeological features were site-wide 19th-century dumps and various foundations relating to the industrial development of Blackhorse Lane in the early 20th century.

Thorpe Coombe Hospital, Forest Road, E17; TQ 3812 8984; ASE (Steve White); watching brief Aug 2015; CgMs Consulting Ltd; TCL15

The digging of two soakaway pits and other works were monitored, but they revealed no archaeological deposits or features. London Clay was observed at one point, *c.* 1m below present ground-level.

Leytonstone Fire Station, 466 High Road, Leytonstone, E11; TQ 3933 8655; MOLA (Sam Pfizenmaier); evaluation Feb 2015; Kier Construction Ltd for London Fire Brigade; HLE14

Following demolition of the fire station recorded last year (*LA* **14** Supp. 2 (2015) 84), evaluation-trenching in advance of rebuilding located an undated ditch or quarry pit, filled with dense waterlain clay, in the north of the site. A rudimentary fence or lining was recorded along its eastern edge, along with two parallel linear features that just possibly may be the remains of a fish trap. To the south-west was a tree-throw or rubbish pit containing 16th- to 18th-century finds.

80 Ruckholt Road, Leyton, E10; TQ 3795 8616; ASE (Sarah Ritchie); evaluation May 2015; CgMs Consulting Ltd; RUC15

Evaluation trenching showed that natural sands and gravels of the Taplow River Gravel Terrace Formation sloped by nearly 1m from west to east; above them a sandy-silt subsoil was observed in some places. The only archaeological remains were the masonry walls, of various phases, of the Ruckholt Road Board School, which opened on the site in 1892; after substantial modifications, it was eventually rebuilt as the Ruckholt Manor Secondary School in 1956.

Jenny Hammond Primary School, Worsley Road, Leyton, E11; TQ 3934 8588; MOLA (Robert Cowie, Malcolm McKenzie); evaluation May, Sept 2015; Willmott Dixon Construction; JHP15

In the north of the site evaluation-trenching revealed Hackney Terrace Gravel covered by undated subsoil, which was overlaid in turn by topsoil containing 18th- to 19th-century potsherds. This was cut by modern rubble-filled features and by the partially-demolished remains of an underground communal air-raid shelter, comprising a stairway with flanking walls of reinforced concrete, leading down to an entrance of pre-cast concrete slabs. The shelter was probably built in the Spring of 1940 and used during the Blitz. Further south a concrete slab, presumably related to a building, or perhaps to an external surface, had been truncated by a late Victorian brick and concrete foundation. This is likely to be associated with the girls' and infants' school that appears on the OS map of 1895.

WANDSWORTH

Battersea Park East, Lockington Road, Battersea, SW8; TQ 2882 7697; PCA (Richard Humphrey); evaluation Mar–Apr 2015; CgMs Consulting Ltd, for Taylor Wimpey Central London; BAP15

Evaluation trenching showed that the natural geology varied from clay and sandy clay in the north and west of the site; through sand and gravel in the centre; to clay and gravel in the east and south-east. This variation is probably to be explained both by differences in the Thames terrace deposits and by truncation of the upper levels in recent times. Overlying these natural strata, towards the north-west and centre of the site, was soil associated with market-gardening from the 16th to 19th centuries; and, to the east, 19th-century make-up, followed by remains of basements, foundation walls and of a brick floor from the Victorian terraced houses that stood here until the 1960s.

Northern Line Extension, Battersea Station, Battersea Park Road, SW8; TQ 2904 7726; MOLA (Stella Bickelmann, Tony Baxter, Tim Johnston); watching brief Mar 2015; Tube Lines Ltd; NBA15

Contractors' trenches reached natural gravels that had been extensively truncated by the concrete base of the Southwark & Vauxhall Water Works reservoir shown on the 1897 OS map. The sides were recognised in the far north-western corner of the site and along the south-western perimeter. These sloped at a 45-degree angle and rested on a concrete bed insulated with puddling clay. In the north-east of the site thick bands of alluvium survived but were undated, their lower parts being inaccessible because of water ingress.

82–84 Battersea Rise, Battersea, SW11; TQ 2735 7514; PCA (Christina Reade); watching brief Feb 2015; Dunward Properties Limited; BTT15

Ground-reduction works were seen to reach natural brickearth sealed by alluvial deposits; these were overlaid in turn by 16th- to 19th-century make-up cut by a brick drain.

69–71 Bondway, Vauxhall, SW8; TQ 3030 7780; ASE (Tom Rugg); watching brief, geophysical survey Oct 2015; CgMs Consulting Ltd; BND15

The excavation of geotechnical pits was monitored, but there were no archaeological finds, other than remains of 19th-century structures. Pits outside the standing building reached natural deposits, those inside only modern make-up.

Springfield Ice House, Burntwood School, Burntwood Lane, SW17; TQ 2672 7247; CA (Agnieszka Trambowicz); standing structure recording Sept 2015; Burntwood School; ICE15

The Grade II-Listed ice house, probably of 18th-century date, was recorded prior to restoration. Backfill inside the building was removed to expose part of the brick floor and lower wall, establishing a maximum internal diameter of 3.01m and height, to the apex of the dome, of 4.28m. Also investigated, outside the main structure, were elements of the originally-covered entrance passageway: foundations, surviving side walls and location of the outer door.

The former Milton Hall, 21 Cabul Road, Battersea, SW11; TQ 2733 7615; HCOLL (Karl Hulka); standing structure recording Aug 2015; Cabul Road Developments LLP; MIH15

A photographic record was made to HE's Level 2 of Milton Hall, an un-Listed former Baptist chapel, prior to demolition. The chapel was built in 1885, the surrounding area having remained largely undeveloped agricultural land through the first half of the 19th century. It stood on the northern side of Cabul Road with its principal entrance to the south, and comprised two principal elements: a three-storey front range and a main hall of double-storey height to the rear. It was constructed of London Stock brick with red brick and Coade stone or moulded cement dressings. During the early 20th century the congregation joined with that of the nearby Congregational church at the junction of Battersea Bridge Road and Bridge Lane, and the religious function of the building appears to have declined. Spared from bomb damage during the Second World War, it was used as storage space until 1984, when it was refurbished as a film studio. Many of the original chapel fixtures and fittings were removed at that time, and the front elevation was remodelled. Milton Hall was of some architectural and historic interest, both as an embodiment of the late 19th-century fashion of designing Non-Conformist places of worship in a stripped-back Queen Anne style, and as a physical reminder of the importance of Non-Conformism at that time.

Eaton House, The Manor School, Clapham Common Northside, SW4; TQ 2854 7525; RHS (Dan Miller, David Gilbert); watching brief Sept–Oct 2015; Baxall Construction; CPC15

A watching brief on ground-reduction works for a replacement school building followed a desk-based assessment that had highlighted the potential of remains relating to a glasshouse, once part of the Byrom House estate. Despite heavy disturbance of the site by demolition and construction in recent times, part of the foundations of the glasshouse were recorded, along with internal features relating to the heating system and several features believed to be planting-pits. The work reached natural strata, but no other archaeological remains were observed.

3–9 East Hill, Wandsworth, SW18; TQ 26528 74944; PCA (James Langthorne); watching brief Jan–Mar 2015; Nicholas King Homes plc; EAH15

Contractors' groundworks were seen to reach natural sand and gravel sealed by modern make-up.

Wandsworth Framework, 946–948 Garratt Lane, Tooting, SW17; TQ 27307 71604; AOC (Andy Tynan); watching brief May 2014–Mar 2015; Mott MacDonald; GRT14

Contractors' groundworks were monitored but produced no archaeological remains, only a sequence of made ground and buried soils.

Deaf Children's Care Centre, Hebdon Lodge, Springfield University Hospital, 61 Glenburnie Road, Tooting, SW17; TQ 2728 7226; PCA (Adam Garwood); standing structure recording Dec 2015; CgMs Consulting Ltd, for Bellway Homes Ltd; SGH15

Hebdon Lodge, most recently a specialist unit in the grounds of Springfield Hospital for children with hearing disabilities, was surveyed to HE's Level 1 prior to demolition. It had been created from a pair of detached villas, probably built in the 1930s, which originally served as on-site accommodation for hospital doctors. Constructed in an Arts and Crafts style, in sympathy with the Neo-Tudor architecture of the main hospital (a Grade II-Listed building of 1840), each was of two storeys with red-brick elevations, gabled pediments and large chimney stacks with diaperwork. There were recessed brick tympanums above some first-floor windows, while the roofs were steeply pitched with plain red-clay tiles. The windows were either traditional casements or larger mullioned casements with small glazed lights. The conversion to a clinic involved extension, internal sub-division and the construction of a linking building, but some original fixtures and fittings, including fireplace surrounds and doors, still survived.

12–14 Lombard Road, SW11; TQ 2666 7638; MOLA (Graham Spurr); geoarchaeological evaluation 42186; Barratt London; LRW15

The evaluation revealed truncated Pleistocene sediments of brickearth and/or gravel, overlain by modern made ground. No archaeological remains were observed.

Embassy Gardens Phase 2, 1–12 Ponton Road, 51 Nine Elms Lane, SW8; TQ 2991 7753; MOLA (Daniel Harrison, Virgil Yendell); evaluation, watching brief Sep–Nov 2015; Acumen Portfolio Solutions Ltd; PNE15

During evaluation of this extensive site, the most complete sequence was excavated in the westernmost trench: natural gravels were overlain by alluvial deposits, followed by a horticultural soil horizon, probably of 18th-century date, and finally by 19th-century make-up. Cutting into these deposits were 19th- to 20th-century drains and brick structures. The final part of this sequence was replicated in other evaluation trenches and in the watching brief.

Geoarchaeological sampling produced up to *c.* 2.5m of Holocene alluvial deposits. Although there were comparatively few sample locations, they were evenly spread. The sequence predominantly comprised thin, weathered, late Roman or later alluvium overlying the edge of the Nine Elms Eyot. However, a small area of deeper, thicker, more organic clays at the northern and north-eastern edges of the site may represent prehistoric protected river margins with sluggish flow, occasionally pooling water and alder growth. During late prehistoric times the proliferation of sedges and minerogenic sedimentation indicates increasing seasonal wetness and mudflat formation as river levels rose. Subsequently, in the Roman and medieval periods, transgressive alluvial sedimentation infilled the deeper north-east, and spread thinly across the remaining raised areas of the site. The work thus produced useful additions to the developing picture that is emerging from sites in the Nine Elms area about the Battersea Channel, particularly the eastern arm as it flowed around the Nine Elms Eyot towards its confluence with the Thames (*cf LA* **14** Supp.2 (2015) 85; site code PRD12).

40–42 Ponton Road, Nine Elms, SW8; TQ 2970 7740; QUEST (Dan Young); geoarchaeological survey Feb 2015; CgMs Consulting Ltd; PON15

Borehole-monitoring and a program of deposit modelling in this part of the Battersea Channel Project area revealed that the site largely lies on an island of mid-late Devensian Kempton Park Gravel, which slopes down towards the south-west, in the direction of the channel subsequently discovered at 46 Ponton Road (PNT15; see below). The Gravel is overlain by inorganic alluvium with an uneven surface suggesting variable levels of truncation.

46 Ponton Road, Nine Elms, SW8; TQ 2960 7730; QUEST (Dan Young); geoarchaeological survey Aug–Sept 2015; CgMs Consulting Ltd; PNT15

Further borehole surveys and deposit modelling, to the south-west of the previous area (PON15; see above), revealed a low, late Devensian Shepperton Gravel surface towards the centre and north-western parts of the site. This is considered to be part of, or a subsidiary of, the Battersea Channel, lying adjacent to the mid-late Devensian Kempton Park Gravel island recorded at PON15. The Gravel is overlain by inorganic alluvium, with an uneven surface suggesting variable levels of truncation.

Mulberry House, 3 Putney Park Avenue, SW15; TQ 2227 7536; ASE (Sarah Ritchie); evaluation Oct 2015; Deline Construction Ltd; PPA15

Evaluation-trenching showed that the natural Head deposits of sands and gravels slope down slightly from north to south; they are overlaid by grey silt subsoil, followed by post-medieval/modern garden soil. No archaeological remains were observed.

Tooting Common, Tooting, SW16; TQ 2920 7220; MOLA Northampton (John Walford); geophysical survey Mar 2015; Wandsworth Borough Council; TCM15

A magnetometer survey was carried out in two areas as part of the Tooting Common Heritage Project: one to the west of Tooting Bec Lido, the other to the north of Bedford Hill. In the first area there was evidence for an infilled ditch or drain, which may preserve the line of a former watercourse shown on historic maps. Another set of anomalies may represent Nissen huts or other temporary structures associated with a nearby Second World War anti-aircraft battery. In the second area, the survey detected an anomaly that was tentatively identified as a post-medieval brick clamp. A resistivity survey in the same area was archaeologically uninformative.

28 Tooting High Street, SW17; TQ 2746 7157; MOLA (Tim Braybrooke); evaluation Oct 2015; Antic London; THS15

Evaluation trenching did not reach natural strata, only deposits of make-up containing 19th-century finds. To the north-west these were succeeded by a beam slot and floor, which was covered with slag and cinders, and so may have been within a workshop. Cutting into it was a large pit, which was sealed by make-up for late 19th-century stables followed by bedding layers beneath modern surfaces.

CITY OF WESTMINSTER

Black Rod's Garden and New Palace Yard, Palace of Westminster, Abingdon Street, SW1; TQ 3018 7961; MOLA (Heather Knight, Tim Johnston); watching brief June 2015–Jan 2016; Purcell UK; PLW14

The digging of a cable trench was monitored as it passed just to the south of the Grade I-Listed late 19th-century entrance gates to New Palace Yard at the northern end of the Palace of Westminster. Work last year took place in Black Rod's Garden, at the southern end of the complex (*LA* **14** Supp. 2 (2015) 86). In New Palace Yard, a trench adjacent to the inner face of the perimeter wall, and south of the entrance turnstiles, exposed two sides of a 19th-century brick soakaway constructed from a mixture of yellow stock bricks and reused, unfrogged, 18th-century ones. A second trench, outside the perimeter wall, revealed post-medieval make-up or levelling cut by a red-brick wall foundation aligned northeast-southwest. This also featured reused bricks and may be associated with the remains of 18th-century houses that were identified on the north side of New Palace Yard during excavations in 1994 (*LA* **7 (13)** (1995) 353; site code NPE94); the wall was sealed by brick rubble backfill, possibly from 19th-century demolition of those buildings. A third trench, located south of the first, uncovered only modern made ground and services.

Bow Street Magistrates Court and Police Station (former), Bow Street, Covent Garden, WC2; TQ 3042 8108; CA (James Aaronson); excavation May–Aug 2015; Bow Street Hotel Ltd; BWM15

A programme of watching brief and open area excavation was conducted in the courtyard of the former Court and Police Station, ahead of redevelopment of the site as a hotel. The earliest features were six graves dug into the natural brickearth. Two contained relatively well-preserved and richly furnished skeletons, with coloured glass-bead necklaces, brooches and other grave goods that suggest female burials, while another two contained partial remains in a poor state of preservation. These graves should probably be considered part of the Covent Garden Saxon cemetery, of which around 30 burials, both inhumations and cremations, are known to date; it seems to have been in use until shortly before the Lundenwic settlement began to develop here. The present graves were buried below a palaeosoil that sloped north to south, reflecting the natural topography. There followed a phase of ground consolidation and digging of quarry pits. As sources of raw materials – brickearth for daub, and gravels for yard or road surfaces – these pits are interpreted as preparatory for the eastwards expansion of Lundenwic in the mid-7th century. Next came the establishment of a north-south road, no less than 6m wide, with a drainage ditch and berm along its western edge, and a series of at least two buildings beyond. The road and buildings were rebuilt on at least two occasions after fires, but on similar alignments and in a similar form, suggesting continuity of use and function. Evidence of ironworking (smithing hearths), of bone-working (large quantities of antler waste and needles), and of weaving (large numbers of loom weights) indicate that the buildings were workshops as well as dwellings. Both they and the road were abandoned sometime in the late 9th century and the area resurfaced as a gravel yard; a large well was dug through the previous layers, significantly damaging the Middle Saxon buildings. Overlying the yard was dark earth of 10th-century and later date. The upper Saxon layers had been severely truncated, in the northern part of the site by 18th-century basements and cesspits, and, in the eastern and southern parts by later 19th-century basements; those to the north had also been truncated by a Victorian sewer.

12–13 Bruton Street, W1J; TQ 2887 8068; MOLA (Catherine Godsiffe, Graham Spurr); evaluation May 2015; O&H (Bruton Street) Ltd; BUT15

Evaluation work revealed only natural brickearth – with, at one point, natural terrace gravels beneath – truncated by the present building. No archaeological remains were observed.

Marble Arch Tower, 55 Bryanston Street, W1; TQ 2776 8104; ASE (Sarah Ritchie); watching brief Aug–Oct 2015; Waterman Infrastructure & Environment Ltd; BRT15

Enabling works were monitored beneath the pavements of Bryanston Street and Edgware Road, immediately outside Marble Arch Tower. The only surviving archaeological remains were two red-brick arches oriented east-west, a red-brick floor and a wall, all probably 19th-century or later. Natural deposits of sand and gravel were observed at only one point, in the south.

Buckingham Palace, SW1; TQ 2903 7965; OAS (Gary Evans and Vix Hughes); watching brief Jan, Aug 2015; The Royal Household; BPA7

A watching brief was carried out on path-refurbishing works. Modern landscaping deposits and drainage were recorded but no archaeological deposits were seen.

2 Carlton House Terrace, St James's, SW1; TQ 2980 8028; PCA (Aidan Turner); watching brief July 2015 ;Mills Whipp Projects; CAH15

Geotechnical test pits, which were monitored within the basement, exposed natural brickearth beneath make-up.

Chelsea Barracks, Chelsea Bridge Road, SW1; TQ 2834 7827; MOLA (Michael Curnow, Serena Ranieri); watching brief May–Nov 2014, Jan–May 2015; Project Blue Development Ltd; CBV08

Two phases of contractors' works were monitored: the digging of a perimeter trench in preparation for a secant-pile wall, and bulk excavation of the western half of the site. In most places, natural brickearth deposits were recorded above gravel terracing. The principal geographical feature was the river Westbourne, which originally ran around the northern and eastern sides of the site, depositing alluvial clays over the gravels. The earliest features observed were timber revetments that apparently represented an attempt to control the flow of the stream. By the late 18th century, in the northern part of the site at least, brick and timber embankments had created an open sewer, to which tanks seem to have been attached to regulate the water-flow into adjacent farmland. From the late 17th century onwards, the south-eastern corner of the site lay within the estate of the Earl of Ranelagh. Associated features may include a 17th- to 18th-century cesspit containing two intact 'onion' bottles, and a series of brick walls which correspond to structures shown on 18th- to 19th-century maps. To the north-east of these walls was a gravel surface, possibly the area shown as 'Wilderness Row' on historic maps. Major changes took place around 1850–58 with the diversion of the Westbourne on a northwest-southeast course through the middle of the site, where it was contained within a covered brick sewer. Shortly afterwards, any existing structures were levelled and the whole site sealed with a thick layer of make-up, in preparation for the construction of the original Chelsea Barracks in 1860–62. Cutting into this make-up and sometimes truncating earlier features, including the covered sewer, were remains

of the barracks buildings. In some places, these were preserved to basement level, with traces of green paint on the walls and painted borders around the Yorkstone floors. WC

5–9 Cork Street, 12–14 New Bond Street, W1; TQ 2904 8068; MOLA (Nina Olofsson, Sam Pfizenmaier, Jeremy Taylor); evaluation, watching brief Mar, May–Aug, Dec 2015–Jan 2016; Hanover Cube LLP; COK15

Archaeological evaluation, comprising 19 test pits, revealed an 18th- to 19th-century brick-lined cesspit and two rubbish pits, probably contemporary, cutting into natural gravels. Contractors' groundworks similarly exposed only natural brickearth and/or gravels overlaid, at one point, by a soil layer with a late 18th- to early 20th-century date range. These findings are broadly consistent with the evidence of Rocque's map of 1746, which shows growing urban encroachment onto the site at that time. The cesspit cannot be tied to a specific property.

Unit 6 and 6a, Covent Garden Market, Covent Garden Piazza, WC2; TQ 3036 8093; MOLA (Adrian Miles); watching brief Mar–Apr 2015; Capital & Counties CGP; COV14

Work continued from 2014 (*LA* **14** Supp. 2 (2015) 86) with the observation of truncated natural gravels or brickearth directly beneath the modern floor slabs and associated make-up. The top of the natural sloped down southwards, reflecting the expected descent towards the Thames. These deposits were cut by nine pits containing domestic refuse including, in one case, a potsherd datable to AD 730–850. The pits are therefore assumed to be Middle Saxon, associated with the Lundenwic settlement.

15 Dacre Street, SW1; TQ 2971 7944; MOLA (Ian Blair); watching brief Nov 2015; Whitbread PLC; DRE15

Contractors' trenching for new drains generally exposed only surfaces and deposits relating to construction of the present building. However, a north-south brick foundation, which differed from the existing basement walls, was probably part of a previous early 20th-century building on the site. No other archaeological remains were observed and natural strata were not reached.

10 Dover Street, Mayfair, W1S; TQ 2906 8044; PCA (Aidan Turner); watching brief July 2015; CgMs Consulting Ltd; DOZ15

Engineering test pits were monitored in the basement, and seen to reach natural Terrace Gravel sealed by alluvial deposits. In the north-east corner 19th-century brick wall footings were recorded, but elsewhere the original brick foundations had been modified recently with the insertion of concrete underpins; in addition, large sections of the party walls with the adjoining house (No 9) had been removed. The concrete basement floor appeared to be a late 20th-century replacement.

11–12 Floral Street, Covent Garden, WC2; TQ 3026 8094; ASE (Sarah Ritchie); evaluation, watching brief Feb 2015; Capital & Counties CGP; FLO15

Five archaeological test pits, combined with observation of six geotechnical pits, showed that the site had largely been truncated down to the natural brickearth, which here overlies sand and gravels. At one point, however, a late 18th- to 19th-century red-brick wall, and a deep pit, were recorded.

Kings Court, 19A, 22–25 Floral Street, 34 Rose Street, 27–28 and 31–32 King Street, Covent Garden, WC2E; TQ 3019 8086; MOLA (Heather Knight, Adrian Miles); watching brief, excavation Feb 2015; Capital & Counties Properties plc; FLR14

Work continued from 2014 (*LA* **14** Supp. 2 (2015) 86–7), with excavation in the central courtyard and monitoring of contractors' operations. No archaeological features were observed, only natural gravels truncated by the existing buildings.

1, 3–5 Great Scotland Yard, SW1; TQ 3013 8027; MOLA (Virgil Yendell); geoarchaeological evaluation May 2015; Galliard Construction; GST12

Following work in 2014 (*LA* **14** Supp. 2 (2015) 88–9), geoarchaeological sampling found natural Trafalgar Square sands and silts up to 7m thick at the base of the sequence, although these may have been reworked by a watercourse during the early Mesolithic. Above this, in the north-west of the site, was an organic deposit representing the fill of another ditch or watercourse, dated by radiocarbon to the Saxon period. This was overlain by sandy clay deposits of medieval and post-medieval date, which are interpreted as dumping or make-up prior to building-development from the 17th century onwards. Because the Trafalgar Square deposits had been reworked, and the Mesolithic and Saxon palaeoenvironmental remains were poorly preserved, the site was judged to have little geoarchaeological potential.

Macdonald House, 1–3 Grosvenor Square, W1; TQ 2851 8080; MOLA (Robert Cowie); evaluation Nov 2015; Lodha Developers 1GSQ Limited; GVQ15

Cutting into natural river terrace gravels were a series of features almost certainly post-dating the construction of Grosvenor Square in 1725. These included two pits and some brick structures (one of them probably a drain), as well as concrete and brick foundations of probable Victorian date. The natural deposits were also truncated by the basement and foundations of the existing 20th-century building.

London School of Economics, Houghton Street, Aldwych, WC2; TQ 30806 81128; PCA (Amelia Fairman); evaluation Oct–Nov 2015; London School of Economics; HGT15

Three trial pits and eight trenches were excavated down to natural brickearth and gravel, producing features primarily from the Middle Saxon and post-medieval periods. Except in the north-east corner, Saxon activity, mostly dating between AD 720 and 850, was recorded widely across the site. To the north were a possible pit and a ditch aligned northwest-southeast, but the greatest concentration of Saxon features lay towards the centre and east. Here the natural was sealed by a sequence of dump layers, cutting into which was a group of postholes aligned northeast-southwest and a pit; these were overlaid, in turn, by further dumps, followed by a second ditch, on the same northeast-southwest alignment, and by two pits, one of which truncated the ditch. The next clear occupation phase was 16th- to 17th-century, comprising dumped debris, refuse pits and basement walls; a property boundary, perhaps timber-lined, was identified in the north-east of the site and relates to a former terrace along Clements Lane. During the 18th and 19th centuries development gradually began to encroach upon formerly undeveloped areas. This included construction of houses in the west, and also of properties lying to the south and north of Clements Inn Passage, which bisected the northern part of the site; remains of the 19th-century St Clement Danes Grammar School were also observed within several trenches. Late 19th-century demolition and levelling layers associated with construction of the extant university buildings completed the sequence.

Odeon Cinema, 40 Leicester Square, WC2; TQ 2983 8062; MOLA (Vesna Bandelj); watching brief Nov 2015; JLL; LTR14

The watching brief continued from 2014 (*LA* **14** Supp. 2 (2015) 87), but works within the basement of the recently-demolished building revealed only truncated natural sand and gravels. No archaeological features were observed.

Marlborough Road, St James's, SW1; TQ 2938 8009; PCA (Aidan Turner); watching brief June–July 2015; Skanska Construction UK Ltd; MLB15

The digging of a power-supply trench from Marlborough House to Pall Mall did not reach natural strata but, particularly beneath the street in front of The Queen's Chapel, exposed remains of St James' Palace prior to the 19th-century fire. In line with the south wall of the Chapel, a possible foundation was observed; this may have been part of the base of one of the columns in the arcade that is known to have surrounded the Chapel from the 17th century onwards. Also to the west of the Chapel, a 17th-century wall was recorded running northeast-southwest; it may have been part of a garden or courtyard wall within the palace precinct. Further north, beneath the road surface in Pall Mall, a vaulted conduit was exposed; probably a drain, it is believed to be late 18th century in date, if not earlier. All these features were sealed by demolition material probably derived from the portion of St James's Palace that was demolished when Marlborough Road was built in the 1850s.

35 Marylebone High Street, W1; TQ 2834 8184; PCA (Ian Cipin); watching brief Sept–Oct 2015; Walter Lilly; MAH15

Contractors' groundworks were monitored within the basement of the demolished

building, but they revealed only natural sands and gravels beneath 20th-century make-up.

Mercers' Block C, Mercer Street, Langley Street, Long Acre, Shelton Street, Covent Garden, WC2; TQ 3016 8101; MOLA (Adrian Miles); evaluation, watching brief, excavation Aug–Sept 2014, Jan–Sept 2015; The Mercers' Company; MBL14

An evaluation trench at the rear of 8 Mercer Street reached natural gravels beneath a layer of dirty brickearth that probably represents an agricultural horizon. This was cut by a large pit containing 17th-century domestic debris. The overlying dumps produced refuse from the second half of that century and, in the southern part of the trench, were cut by a pair of brick-lined cesspits; subsequently excavated in full, these contained material of 1680–1740 and 1730–1760 respectively, the latter with an upper fill of demolition debris. In a second trench, in the basement of 10–16 Mercer Street, natural gravels were cut by a large quarry pit with 16th-century backfill. This was sealed by a series of 17th- to 19th-century make-up layers beneath two floors, one of brick (subsequently replaced or repaired with stone slabs), the other tiled; both relate to the 19th-century buildings that once stood here. During a subsequent watching brief, modern concrete was seen to lie directly on natural gravels over most of the site. However, parts of deep pits did survive on the edge of the area; one, containing 17th- to early 18th-century pottery, was brick-lined, while along the Mercer Street frontage there was evidence for extensive medieval quarrying.

6–7 Old Palace Yard, Abingdon Street, SW1; TQ 3016 7940; WA (Tom Davies, Mark Williams); standing structure recording Sept 2014; Purcell UK; OYA15

This Grade II*-Listed property was recorded to HE's Level 3 in advance of renovation and alteration. It was built in 1753–4 for the Clerk of the Parliaments (the chief clerk of the House of Lords), in response to a petition by the incumbent, Ashley Cowper, concerning the deleterious condition of the building occupied by the Clerks since 1621. The design is usually attributed to John Vardy. However, if a drawing by Isaac Ware, Clerk Secretary of the Board of Works, is to be associated with this building, then it could point to him, rather than Vardy, as having been the architect. As originally planned, the space available for both offices and accommodation was supplemented by some adjoining buildings, which have since been pulled down. Faced in Portland stone, Palladian in style, and externally resembling a pair of halls-together townhouses, the property has a number of high-status function rooms across the ground and first floors, some with ornate detailing. Several phases of alteration are evident, the best understood, and perhaps most extensive, being attributed to John Soane in 1793. Besides creating a distinctive apse room and making some changes to the layout, his work included features such as sculpted lion's-head corbels, a Medusa-head boss, doors to the first-floor anteroom and wall-panelling. Soane may also have contributed to the decorative schemes on the ground and first floors. The most extensive change was the addition of a third storey at some point during the 19th century. This necessitated remodelling of the second floor and lowering of the ceilings. The earlier decorative scheme on the second floor was stripped out, and both upper floors were furnished in a utilitarian manner appropriate to their use as 20th-century offices and accommodation. The building then had various occupants: from 1917, a section of the Colonial Office and a department administering British prisoners of war; in the 1940s, the Parliamentary Counsel and some other departments appertaining to the Ministry of Works; and, following restoration in 1958–1960, Members of Parliament and their secretaries. The most recent restoration was in 1993 on the occasion of its return to the House of Lords, which has since used it for Peers' accommodation.

29–31 Oldbury Place, Marylebone, W1; TQ 2828 8191; MOLA (Malcolm McKenzie); evaluation Mar 2015; Boultbee LDN (Marylebone) Ltd; ODB14

Evaluation-trenching within the building surveyed last year (*LA* **14** Supp. 2 (2015) 88), prior to the insertion of a basement, reached natural brickearth above a layer believed to be the top of the river terrace gravels. Above the brickearth, dumps containing 18th-century pottery probably represent clearance and make-up for the construction of the original mews buildings in Oldbury Place and of the adjacent terraced houses in Nottingham Street to the south. In the later 18th to 19th century, the ground was raised to the north of those buildings, possibly to create small gardens that were eventually sealed by an external tiled surface. A brick surface at the western end of the site showed signs of burning and may be associated with a smithy shown here on the 1895 OS map.

St John's Wood Barracks, Ordnance Hill and 2–6 Queen's Terrace, NW8; TQ 2676 8351; MOLA (David Sorapure, Amy Smith, Greg Laban, Rachel English, Kasia Olchowska); standing structure recording, excavation May–Jun, Jul–Aug 2015; St John's Wood Square Ltd; JWB15

This complex of over 20 buildings, covering an area of 22,000 sq m, was surveyed prior to redevelopment of the site. The barracks originated in the early 19th century, accommodating the Cavalry Riding Establishment from 1823 to 1832. After a period of use by infantry battalions, in 1880 they became the headquarters of a battery of the Royal Horse Artillery; known latterly as 'The King's Troop', and performing mainly ceremonial duties, this unit remained there until 2012. By far the earliest surviving building was the Grade II-Listed Riding School of 1824–25, built by the Royal Engineers in neo-classical style. Next came the Officers' Mess of 1921, constructed in neo-Georgian style during a reorganisation and expansion of the barracks after the First World War.

All other 19th- and earlier 20th-century buildings had been demolished when the complex was rebuilt between 1969 and 1972, to the design of Elie Mayorcas, Guest and Partners. Entirely new stables and barrack-blocks were erected. Also surveyed were properties on the east side of Queen's Terrace, which forms the western boundary of the development site. The neo-Georgian terrace in the north-eastern corner, including the Knights of St John public house, had been built by the mid-19th century, whereas the Jubilee Buildings, at the southern end, were only completed in 1935. Subsequently, two excavation trenches were opened, one across the parade ground and the other within the Riding School. Both revealed only natural London Clay beneath modern overburden probably relating to the 1969–72 rebuilding. However, bricks from the Sneyd Colliery and Brickworks Ltd, established in 1844, and fragments of moulded stonework were evidently debris from earlier buildings. WC

73–89 Oxford Street, Soho, W1; TQ 2960 8131; MOLA (Sadie Watson); watching brief Mar 2015; Great Portland Estates; OXF14

Following evaluation in 2014 (*LA* **14** Supp. 2 (2015) 88), contractors' works were monitored along the Dean Street frontage on the western side of the site. In most places truncated natural sandy gravels lay directly beneath modern material. Towards the south of the site, however, 16th- to 18th-century garden soil was cut by a brick-lined cesspit containing a complete early 18th-century mineral water bottle from Pyrmont or Pouhon-in-Spa, Belgium. It would originally have been encased in a wicker basket similar to those of modern Chianti bottles.

6 Palace Court, 154 Bayswater Road, W2; TQ 2564 8058; ASE (Ian Hogg, Seth Price); evaluation, standing structure recording June 2015; Gleeds Management Services; BAY15

The former Westland Hotel, which comprised two adjacent properties at 6 Palace Court and 154 Bayswater Road (originally, 8 Palace Court), were recorded to HE's Level 3. The buildings are at the easternmost limit of the architecturally-important Palace Court quarter, a development of *c.* 1890 in which individual houses were designed by fashionable architects for wealthy occupants, particularly those with artistic interests. Generally, the buildings are embodiments of the Queen Anne Revival and Aesthetic styles. The re-purposing of such properties as flats or hotels was common in the early 20th century; they became increasingly costly and inefficient to operate as individual residences, and their owners often moved to the suburbs. Whereas most of Palace Court was built in red brick, 154 Bayswater Road was faced in yellow terracotta, and was known as The Yellow House. It was found to have been largely gutted but did retain a number of original features, the most notable being the

windows and fireplace in the former boudoir; the house is to be entirely demolished. Within 6 Palace Court, the façade of which is to be retained in a new development, there were a far greater number of original, well-designed and preserved features, including several interesting fireplaces, architraves, windows, and oak staircases. At the same time, two small evaluation trenches were dug on a narrow strip of land in the south of the site, the only part to have escaped truncation by the standing buildings. A reworked subsoil, possibly pertaining to an early 19th-century garden, was found overlying natural sandy gravel. No archaeological features or finds were recorded.

Park Crescent West, Regents Park, W1; TQ 2864 8200; MOLA (Jeremy Taylor, Daniel Harrison); evaluation, watching brief Jan, Aug–Sep 2015; RISE, for PCW Planning and Development Ltd; PCE15

Evaluation- trenching to the rear of this Grade 1-Listed Nash terrace, in an area used as a car park, partially exposed a late 18th-century ice house in near-perfect condition. The domed chamber was of brick, lined with concrete or cement, and had a stone-lined opening at the crown. This could have served either for ventilation or for placing items inside. It was not possible to enter the ice house, but study of the interior through the opening revealed a doorway to the east and intact brickwork to the south; the chamber had been largely backfilled with rubble. The entrance passage on the east was also partially exposed, including its roof of Yorkstone slabs and a brick wall, part-rendered. Two holes that had been cut through the roof during the 1960s redevelopment allowed a glimpse of the interior. Remains of a timber door frame were visible and, at the eastern limit of the passage, a void extending northwards, either a dog-leg continuation of it or a side room.

Subsequent works by contractors, around the ice house and against the southern boundary wall of the site, were carefully monitored. These showed that the building had been set deep into the subsoil, here comprising natural sands and gravels overlaid by weathered brickearth. The construction pit had been backfilled with London Clay, probably for waterproofing. It was confirmed that access was only from the east, since no other passages or stairs were located. Two other features were discovered, however: a subterranean vault extending north-west from the passage and a wall surmounting the roof of the ice house itself. All other archaeological remains had been destroyed during redevelopment in the 1960s, except at the western end of the boundary wall, where a 19th-century mews wall was recorded. WC

1 & 3 Queen Anne's Gate, 9, 11 & 12–15 Dartmouth Street, 12 & 14 Carteret Street, Westminster, SW1; TQ 29737 79583; PCA (Shane Maher); watching brief Mar–Dec 2015; CgMs Consulting Ltd, for Gardiner & Theobald LLP; QUA15

During monitoring of contractors' groundworks and geotechnical investigations, natural alluvial sands were seen to slope gently from west to east. In the west of the site was a prehistoric linear feature; to the east, a group of prehistoric postholes appearing to form a regular pattern; all these features were sealed by prehistoric redeposited sands. The next features were medieval, mainly concentrated around a channel aligned northeast-southwest in the east of the site. The channel cut into an earlier medieval pit and ditch, and appeared to have been backfilled towards the end of the medieval period; two further pits, along with layers of alluvium and peat, were recorded nearby. Evidence of rapid post-medieval development was apparent everywhere. The earliest phase, of the 16th to 18th centuries, was represented by linear cuts, rubbish pits and deposits associated with horticultural activity in the middle of the site, and by a large number of quarry pits in the north. Subsequent remains of properties fronting onto Carteret Street and Dartmouth Street during the 18th and 19th centuries were recorded to the west and east of the site respectively. Two phases of construction were evident in brick structures that included walls, floors, drains, soakaways and a cesspit.

18 Queen Anne's Gate, SW1; TQ 2971 7962; MOLA (Greg Laban, Vesna Bandelj); standing structure recording, watching brief Aug–Oct 2015; Webster Hart; QAE15

A survey was made of this Grade I-Listed house of 1775–78, focusing on the vaults beneath the road in front, which were originally used for coal-storage. These were found to be in good condition, retaining much of their character despite the addition of brick partition walls, probably during the 19th century. Subsequent underpinning works within the vaults revealed natural sands overlain by a possible remnant of subsoil, along with 18th-century brick foundations that probably relate to earlier buildings on the site. Since at one time this was marshland, these earlier structures appear to have failed because of inadequate support for the foundations. The vaults of the present building were subsequently built directly on top of them. Remains of an 18th-century brick culvert belonging to the present house were also recorded. It had later been rebuilt and incorporated into the Victorian sewerage and drainage system leading under the street. These drainage works had disturbed a soil deposit containing redeposited medieval material, as well as 18th-century pottery and other finds. The present vault floor sealed the archaeological remains.

35–50 Rathbone Place, W1; TQ 2954 8143; MOLA (Jessica Bryan, Greg Laban, Sam Pfizenmaier, Daniel Harrison); strip, map and sample Jan–Mar 2015; Great Portland Estates; RAT13

Work continued from 2014 (*LA* **14** Supp. 2 (2015) 88), with the discovery of a large feature cutting into the natural gravel and brickearth, and running north-south along the western edge of the site. It was at least 15m wide and 71m long, and was filled with dark silty clay that contained organic remains including coriander and juniper seeds. It may represent part of London's Civil War defences, which are projected to run through this area but, alternatively, it could be related to quarrying or to the 17th-century waterworks that were located to the north of the site. Further research will determine its purpose. The ditch fill was cut by late 18th-century brick walls that correspond to buildings shown on historic maps. Thirteen brick-lined cesspits contemporary with the walls were also recorded. Besides containing late 19th-century pottery, glass, building material and clay tobacco pipe, the backfills featured exceptional organic preservation. In addition to beetle remains, animal bone and shell, plant material including mace, cardamom, tomato, and possibly apricot, gooseberry and peppers was found. The pits also produced a number of unusual items, among them false teeth, toothbrushes, a lead bird coffin and a plaster of Paris cast of a human skull. The archaeological remains were overlain by make-up and rubble from 18th-to 19th-century buildings destroyed during the Second World War.

2–3 Robert Street, WC2; TQ 3037 8054; MOLA (Helen Vernon); evaluation Mar 2015; PRR Estates Ltd; RBT15

Evaluation-trenching and augering in the vaulted basement of these Grade II*-Listed buildings, part of the Adam brothers' Adelphi development of 1768–74, mostly revealed natural alluvial clay beneath redeposited natural sand and undated make-up. In the south-east corner, however, was a badly-truncated 18th-century brick and concrete wall, probably a remnant of an earlier building on the site.

Princes House, St James's, Piccadilly, W1; TQ 2934 8047; MOLA (Tim Johnston); watching brief Aug 2015; Gardiner & Theobald LLP; PXY15

Princes House partly overlaps the former burial ground of nearby St James's church. The digging of a new ventilation shaft was monitored in the south-east of the site. Three burials, *in situ*, were encountered in the southern half of the trench, while the northern half produced large areas of disturbed and disarticulated human remains, as well as the remains of a backfilled brick vault. The vault contained a disturbed lead coffin and a charnel pit for previously-interred human remains that had been disturbed during grave-digging. The brickwork of the vault appeared to be 18th century in date, with the lead coffins and human remains likely to be broadly contemporary with it.

Dora House Regeneration Scheme, St John's Wood Road, Lodge Road, St John's Wood, NW8; TQ 2710 8270; OVA (Richard Hughes); watching brief July 2015; SJW15

Various engineers' trial works were monitored. Outside the deep basement of Dora House (built 1967–68), make-up

formations ranging in depth from 1.4m to 2.4m were observed below grassed gardens and hard standing; these can be associated with the construction of Dora House itself, and with an earlier, substantial, late 19th- to early 20th-century industrial shed, which had been terraced into the site exposing weathered brown London Clay. These two phases of modern development had evidently removed any earlier remains that might relate to the original landscape, to Lord's Cricket Ground (located here from *c.* 1811–13), or to Regency villas and gardens.

Arundel Great Court, 176–182 Strand, 1–10 Surrey Street, WC2; TQ 3094 8086; MOLA (Anthony Mackinder, Timothy Johnston); excavation Oct 2015–Mar 2016; Waterway PCP Properties Ltd; ARC12

Excavation continued from 2014 (*LA* **14** Supp. 2 (2015) 89), with the identification of several small piles cutting into the alluvial deposits that overlay natural London Clay. They may represent an attempt to stabilise the riverbank during the Saxon period. Above them were foreshore deposits and a series of east-west timber revetments dating from the 12th to the 13th or 14th centuries. These were eventually replaced by an ashlar stone river wall on the same alignment, probably associated with the Tudor Arundel House. This was replaced in turn by the late 17th-century river wall, of which two further sections were found. Partially exposed in 2008 and 2013 (*loc cit*), it included fragments of architectural stone from Arundel House, which had been demolished by this time. Walls of later buildings included one of chalk and stone, aligned east-west; it also incorporated reused fragments. An extensive system of brick drains and a culvert post-dating Arundel House were also recorded. All later archaeological remains had been removed by the now-demolished 1970s building that stood on the site.

4 Stratford Place, W1C; TQ 2854 8117; MOLA (Adrian Miles); watching brief Oct 2015; 4 Stratford Place Ltd; SFP15

Truncated natural gravels were recorded beneath the existing basement slab. No archaeological features were observed.

The Ebury Bridge Centre, Sutherland Street, Pimlico, SW1; TQ 2869 7834; QUEST (Dan Young); geoarchaeological survey Feb–Mar 2015; CgMs Consulting Ltd; SST15

A borehole survey and deposit model revealed a sequence of late Devensian Shepperton Gravel overlain by Holocene alluvium of sand and silty clay, with peat recorded sporadically towards the north of the site. The Gravel was lowest towards the centre and south-west of the site, and there were indications of a depression, possibly a channel, running north-south.

The Ebury Bridge Centre, Sutherland Street, Pimlico, SW1; TQ 2871 7834; AOC (Les Capon); evaluation Sept 2015; CgMs Consulting Ltd; SRS15

Following geoarchaeological assessment (*v supra*), test pits were dug on land formerly occupied by the Ebury Bridge Centre, originally a school built in 1895. The underlying marshland/peat forms a gradual slope from +2.5m OD on the northern side of the site to +3.1m OD in the south-west, and is directly overlaid by 2m of 19th-century make-up. This suggests that the site lay outside any built-up area until that date. Despite being some 400m from the present-day north bank of the Thames, this would have been low ground prone to flooding at high tide, especially where there was no riverside embankment. Agriculture and horticulture were no doubt the main activities practiced on the rich, fertile soils well into post-medieval times. The marshy peat deposits yielded no archaeological remains, which is consistent with previous investigations that have indicated they have little archaeological potential.

Curtis Green Building, Metropolitan Police Service Headquarters, Victoria Embankment, SW1; TQ 3028 7987; MOLA (Tony Mackinder); watching brief Feb–Apr 2015; BAM Ltd; VRE14

Monitoring of contractors' groundworks continued from 2014 (*LA* **14** Supp. 2 (2015) 89). On the west side of the site were 18th- to 19th-century deposits, probably introduced as make-up behind the north-south river wall that is indicated on Horwood's map of 1799. Further east the deposits were mid- to late 19th-century, and so can probably be associated with construction of the Victoria Embankment in 1864–70. There were also some 20th-century deposits likely to relate to construction of the present building in the late 1930s. An important find was a rare fragment of medieval decorated terracotta that probably comes from the nearby Tudor Palace of Westminster.

New Education Centre, Victoria Tower Gardens, SW1; TQ 3026 7931; WA (Richard Payne, David Norcott, Jo Condliffe, Mark Williams); geoarchaeological evaluation, watching brief Nov–Dec 2015; The Parliamentary Estates Directorate; VTW14

Geoarchaeological assessment was carried out on land in Victoria Tower Gardens, directly south of the Palace of Westminster, between Abingdon Street (to the west) and the Thames (to the east). The site lies on what was Thorney Island, a gravel eyot formed by the river Tyburn at its confluence with the Thames; sloping gently to the south, it follows the underlying natural topography of the ancient Tyburn channel. Previous deposit modelling had predicted a substantial alluvial sequence overlying fluvial sands and gravels, with a strong probability of organic preservation and of surviving prehistoric landscape remains. The surface of the sands and gravels had been mapped at between -1 and -2m OD, some 5 to 6m below present ground level. Three 8m-deep boreholes were therefore drilled to retrieve continuous samples of sediment, through the alluvial sequence, down into the top of the gravels. These showed the gravels to lie at greater depths than expected (-3.0 to -3.3m OD). The overlying alluvial silts and clays were seen to be between 2.5 and 3.5m thick, and in one location a post-medieval 'garden soil' was recorded. Everywhere a 4 to 5.5m-deep layer of modern make-up was observed. Notable finds include a fragment of burnt hazelnut shell from an alluvial deposit, and an intact beaver tooth from coarse silts just above the gravel. Modelling of the results in combination with other data shows a good correlation with previous models, apart from the fact that the top of the fluvial sands and gravels – representing, in effect, the natural topography of Thorney Island by the early Holocene – is now known to have lain up to 2m lower than predicted. Further work will help to date some of the sediments and elucidate the precise nature of the aquatic environment. During a subsequent watching brief, a modern brick wall was recorded sitting atop the remains of an earlier structure, probably the Thames river wall depicted on 18th-century maps. The latter survives *in situ*. WC

Westminster Abbey: St Margaret's Church, SW1; TQ 3010 7953; PCA (Leonardo Penades Clavijo); watching brief Nov–Dec 2015; The Dean and Chapter of Westminster Abbey; MCH15

Drainage works were monitored immediately outside the south-eastern corner of the church. A number of features were recorded, including a stone wall foundation, possibly associated with rebuilding in the 18th century; also, foundation trenches for brick walls and a buttress that related to the expansion of the church in the 19th century, along with evidence for the consequent demolition of adjacent buildings and shops. Natural strata were not reached.

Westminster Abbey: Song School Relocation Project, 2 The Cloister, SW1; TQ 3002 7943; PCA (Paw Jorgensen); excavation, watching brief Nov 2014–Feb 2016; The Dean and Chapter of Westminster Abbey; WSA14

Following last year's work in the Receiver General's garden (*LA* **14** Supp. 2 (2015) 90), an excavation and watching brief were conducted in the two conjoining properties immediately to the west. Accessed from the South Cloister walk, these were created, post-Dissolution, out of the western end of the monastic Frater; the party wall that separates them marks the original western end of that building. Most of the work focused on the more easterly property, No. 2 The Cloister, which until recently was the Receiver General's house. Natural sands and gravels were sealed by 10th- to 11th-century dumps laid down in preparation for building the monastery. Two ditches and a pit were seen to have been dug into these layers before construction started. Successive floor levels within the Frater – make-up dumps, rammed-earth surfaces and a gravelled surface – were recorded spanning the 12th to the 14th centuries. A chalk-rubble footing of this period ran parallel to the south wall of the Frater, and is interpreted as the base of a staircase leading to the *Cawagium*, a dining room where meat – which was banned from

the monastic diet by the Benedictine Rule – could be consumed in private; such a room is known from historical sources to have been located in this position, above the ground-floor Buttery.

The demolition of most of the Frater – leaving merely its north, west and the western third of its south walls – was represented by dumps, demolition rubble and robber cuts. Overlying these were the construction trenches and footings for the new domestic buildings that largely survive in some form today. Seventeenth-century floor or yard surfaces were excavated, along with a single pit; also several 18th- to 19th-century mortar surfaces and demolition/construction layers associated with the creation of what is now No. 2 The Cloister. The wall that was originally the south wall of the Frater was seen to have been refaced at some stage, and to have been underpinned in the second half of the 20th century. The party wall with No. 1 The Cloister appeared to be largely 14th century in date, with later repairs; no 11th-century masonry from the end wall of the Frater was observed.

Westminster Abbey: Triforium Project, Poet's Corner Yard, SW1; TQ 3010 7946; PCA (Paw Jorgensen); excavation July–Dec 2015; The Dean and Chapter of Westminster Abbey; PSY12

Following evaluation in 2012 (*LA* 13 Supp. 3 (2013) 126), excavation took place in the small yard bounded by the Chapter House to the south, the South Transept to the west, and the Chevet, with its ambulatory and radiating apsidal chapels, to the north. An entirely new tower, with lift and stairs, is to be built here, enabling members of the public to access a museum and gallery within the Triforium, and it provided a rare opportunity for deep excavation in a key area adjacent to the Abbey walls. Information was obtained concerning three main periods of development.

(a) *Early monastic*. Natural gravels were sealed by sand overlaid by 10th- to 11th-century reclamation deposits relating to the construction of either St Dunstan's or Edward the Confessor's monastery. A north-south robber trench was evidence for a substantial stone building, possibly associated with the monastery, which appeared to have been demolished before this became the monastic burial ground. Nineteen burials were excavated at this level, eighteen of them datable to the 11th to early 13th centuries. Four individuals had been interred in stone or chalk-lined cists; one in a Barnack stone coffin, stylistically 10th to early 12th century in date (though incorporated into a 19th-century brick light-well); the remainder either without coffins or in simple wooden coffins. Many graves had been truncated by later burials or construction.

(b) *Henry III's rebuilding*. The Lady Chapel, built between 1220 and 1245 at the eastern end of the early church, was Henry's first work at Westminster. Evidence for it was uncovered in the form of a north-south chalk block wall, possibly the footing for a flying buttress. When in 1246 the king initiated the demolition and reconstruction of The Confessor's church, work began at the eastern end and progressed westwards; the structures around the present excavation area were therefore among the earliest to be built. Many of the stones used in the footings of the Chevet and South Transept were seen to have been reclaimed, presumably from the earlier church. Some bore residual mortar, and there were moulded fragments, including sections of columns, along with fully squared blocks appropriate for use in exposed masonry rather than in foundations. As discovered during the evaluation, the footings of both Chevet and Transept comprised a series of stone-lined 'basins', which had been filled with lime concrete to form a solid raft. In both cases, the overlying masonry courses were stepped down, those beneath the Chevet much more steeply than beneath the Transept; the former were mainly of Caen stone, the latter of Reigate. Disturbance of the former burial ground was evident in the occasional incorporation of charnel into the construction trenches. Sealing the backfilled trenches and most of the adjoining area was a thick layer of Reigate stone dust and chippings, suggesting that this had been a masons' yard; postholes may have been remains of scaffolding or of temporary workshops. Several burials appeared to post-date Henry III's rebuilding, the most notable being a group of three lead coffins, one of which was an anthropoid type, perhaps 15th- or early 16th-century in date; a cable-moulded cross extended along the full length of the lid, with florets at the head and foot, and within the interstices of the cross. These coffins were probably once situated within a small chapel. No structural evidence for this survived, but above the northernmost coffin, and on the same alignment, were three Reigate stone blocks, possibly from the base of a tomb monument of the type regularly found in chapels; they overlay the gravel bedding for a mortar floor that continued southwards.

(c) *Henry VII's Lady Chapel and later developments*. In 1502 both the existing Lady Chapel and, presumably, the aforementioned chapel were demolished to make room for a new, larger Lady Chapel, the footings of which were partially uncovered; the Reigate-stone raft incorporated, at its western end, part of an earlier chalk footing, possibly for a flying buttress (*v supra*). Subsequently, a row of shops was built along the south wall of the new chapel. To judge by the remains uncovered, they could have been either fully brick-built or timber-framed on brick foundations; cartographic evidence suggests that had been demolished by the 1740s. Buildings appeared in the area between the South Transept and the chapel of SS Edmund and Thomas Martyr (the southernmost of the apses radiating from the ambulatory of the Chevet) during the 17th century; the heavily-truncated brickwork of at least one was recorded here. To the east of the Chapter House were found the brick footings of No. 3 Poets' Corner, built in the 18th century and demolished towards the end of the 19th. Also discovered here were trenches connected with George Gilbert Scott's restoration of the Chapter House, which included refacing, insertion of new brick light-wells and drains, and rebuilding of the north-eastern flying buttress.

71–77 Wigmore Street, Marylebone, W1; TQ 2842 8128; MOLA (Portia Askew, Sam Pfizenmaier, Myrto Kritikou, Martin Banikov); evaluation, watching brief Feb, Mar, Oct 2015; SCP Estate Ltd; WIG15

Evaluation-trenching and geoarchaeological sampling revealed natural gravels overlain by a series of undated alluvial and clay deposits. These probably formed during periods of flooding associated with the river Tyburn, which flows *c.* 50m to the east (now in a culvert). The river deposits were sealed by a series of dumps, one of which was dated to before 1780 by finds that included an early transfer-printed punch bowl. This material probably represents rubbish dumped in open fields west of Wigmore Row (modern Wigmore Street). The dumps were cut by a brick cellar, walls and a floor remnant, probably associated with the extension of Wigmore Street in the late 18th century. An enigmatic curving wall foundation in the basement of the early to mid-19th-century public house at 71–73 Wigmore Street may represent an early 19th-century addition to the 18th-century building which formerly occupied the site. Across the rest of the area occasional 19th-century walls and footings cut into the earlier dumps and make-up. During the subsequent watching brief, further dumped deposits with brick and stone fragments were recorded, similarly indicating successive phases of building during the 19th century.

St Paul's church, 32a Wilton Place, SW1; TQ 2808 7966; MOLA (Leslie Dunwoodie); watching brief Apr 2015; Paul Vick Architects, for St Paul's Knightsbridge; SIP15

The digging of geotechnical trial-pits in the south-western portion of the church forecourt was monitored. Before the church was built in 1840–43, the site had been occupied by the stables of a cavalry regiment, followed by the barracks and parade ground of the Coldstream Guards. The latter are shown on Horwood's map of 1799. However, apart from some brick footings near the southern boundary wall, probably relating to the barracks, little of archaeological interest survived. Gardening and modern services had caused extensive disturbance. Natural strata were not reached.