

London Fieldwork Round-up 2016

Penny Coombe and Francis Grew

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 (supervisor(s) in parentheses); the type and dates of work; the source of funding; and the site code.

The assistance of the following in submitting reports is gratefully acknowledged: Natasha Powers, Allen Archaeology (AAL); Patrizia Pierazzo, Alan Baxter Ltd (ABL); Kylie McDermott and Lucy Whittingham, AOC Archaeology Group (AOC); Andy Peachey, Archaeological Solutions (AS); Nicola Elphick, Archaeology South-East (ASE); Geoff Potter, Compass Archaeology (CA); John Phillips, Carshalton and District History and Archaeology Society (CADAS); Laura Pooley, Colchester Archaeological Trust (COLC); Jessica Cook, Cotswold Archaeology (COT); Martin Dearne, Enfield Archaeological Society (EAS); Bill Bass, Hendon and District Archaeological Society (HADAS); Georgina Barrett, Headland Archaeology (HA); Caroline Barclay Jones, KDK Archaeology Ltd (KDK); Tom Swannick, L-P Archaeology (LP); Emma Bryant, Purcell (PUR); Vince Gardiner and Karen Thomas (MOLA); Ruth Shaffrey, Oxford Archaeology (South) (OAS); Rob Batchelor, Quaternary Scientific, University of Reading (QUEST); Rob Poulton, Surrey County Archaeological Unit (SCAU); Steve Preston, Thames Valley Archaeological Services (TVAS); Zoe Schofield, Touchstone Archaeology (TCH); Pippa Bradley, Wessex Archaeology (WA).

BARKING AND DAGENHAM

52 Abbey Road, Barking, IG11; TQ 4406 8353; MOLA (Danny Harrison, Tony Mackinder); evaluation, watching brief Aug–Sep 2016; Weston Homes PLC; ARB16
A watching brief for contamination samples was followed by a two-trench evaluation. Truncated natural waterlain clay was seen but no archaeological deposits appear to have survived previous redevelopments of the site.

16–48 Cambridge Road, Barking IG11; TQ 4429 8433; AOC (Andy Tynan); watching brief June 2016; NU Living; CBD16

A watching brief on the former site of a pair of 19th-century villas and two terraces, demolished in 2010, revealed only natural gravelly sand, overlain by made ground and sealed by trampled topsoil and rubble

East Thames Plaza, Dagenham, RM9; TQ 4824 8366; LP (Cornelius Barton, Tom Swannick); watching brief Nov 2015;

Archaeology Collective; ETP15

No archaeological deposits were encountered, only 20th-century building rubble overlying the natural gravel terrace.

Power Station Building, Former Ford Stamping Plant, Kent Avenue, Dagenham, RM9; TQ 4928 8320; PCA (Adam Garwood); standing structure recording Jan 2016; CgMs Consulting; Dagenham Dock Ltd; KEA16

Historic England Level 1–2 building recording was carried out at the site of the redundant power station prior to demolition. Documentary research had determined it was built c. 1930–2 in order to provide power for the machinery and electrical lighting used in the Briggs Motor Bodies and Kelsey-Hayes Wheel Company plants. Both were British subsidiaries of the North American Ford suppliers (based in Detroit) and principal purveyors to the adjacent Ford Motor Company Dagenham works. Ford Britain took over the Kelsey Hayes Wheel Company in 1947 and the British holdings of Briggs Motor Bodies in 1953. Built in tandem with the Ford works, the station was enlarged between 1932 and 1939 and divided into a boiler house and a compressor house, supplying compressed air to power plant and tooling within the main factory complex.

The power house was built to a roughly rectangular floor plan with its principal long elevations facing north and south, the southern elevation rising in height with an additional floor to four storeys, for gravity top-feeding of the coal-fired boilers along the southern side. The northern elevation was dominated by four, tall, symmetrical chimney stacks, which projected skywards from the third floor level and backed onto the elevated, higher fourth floor to their rear. The fourth floor was fenestrated on its south side only and was flanked at its eastern and western ends by either an over-sailing, cantilevered loading stage or a similar but enclosed 'lucam'.

The boiler house was situated within the main four-storey block, and the compressor house within a lower two-storey range at the west end. Whilst access into the building was not possible, glimpses of its interior through door or window openings at ground level revealed an array of heavy concrete posts and a sub-structure of steel stanchions and joists forming the first-floor structure to the boiler house.

Gascoigne Estate East (Zone 1), King Edward's Road, Barking, IG11; TQ 4468 8364; PCA (Ireneo Grosso); evaluation Aug 2016; LB Barking and Dagenham; GEB16
Evaluation trenching reached natural brickearth sealed by a sequence of late 19th–

20th century deposits. Modern reinforced concrete foundations, probably the remains of a now demolished 1970s multilevel car park, truncated the deposits across the western half of the site.

North Street, traffic island in front of 1–29 Webber House, Barking, IG11; TQ 4402 8426; TCH (Zoe Schofield); trial trenching July 2016; Mulalley & Co Ltd; NST16

North Street was once the medieval High Street, and the site lies within an Archaeological Priority Area c. 150m north of the 7th-century Barking Abbey and c. 300m east of the river Roding, the location of a prehistoric settlement and the major Iron Age settlement of Uphall Camp. All trenches reached natural sand and clay below alluvial marshland deposits. The earliest pottery, part of a large tripod base in Low Countries redware, was 15th to 16th century in date, but 19th-century construction had disturbed all pre-19th-century deposits.

Brickwork, basements and cellars represented three phases of development: red brick with lime mortar from detached and semi-detached houses of 1862 (OS map of 1867); stock brick with yellow mortar from later 19th-century development (OS map of 1897); and yellow brick from early 20th-century building around Braintree Terrace (Bennington Avenue) to the north (OS map of 1920).

A notable find was a large deposit of unfired and broken clay pipes, which appear to be of consistent date, c. 1760–1800, and may be kiln waste. The bowls are in two distinct styles, one with a flat spur, the other with a pointed spur, with makers' marks 'VW', 'RK', 'CS', 'IH' and 'BA' or 'V'; 'IH' may relate to a pipe found in Creekmouth, Barking, with the same mark but datable to 1710–1730, while 'VW' could be Valentine Watts of Lambeth, c. 1749.

Barking Police Station, Ripple Road, IG11; TQ 4434 8409; PCA (Adam Garwood, Christina Reade); evaluation, standing structure recording Sep–Oct 2016; Resco Investments Ltd; RPR16

Historic England Level 3 building recording was undertaken prior to partial demolition. Historical research had established that the station and its adjacent stable block were contemporary, purpose-built in 1910 to the designs of John Dixon Butler, a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects and surveyor to the Metropolitan Police Force. The building remained in use as a police station serving the local community until 2014. During this 104-year period, neither the station nor the adjacent stable block were enlarged or altered externally beyond superficial changes. However, the evolving

FIELDWORK ROUND-UP

needs and requirements of the police service had a significant impact upon its internal spatial integrity and, despite the notable survival of fenestration, there had been an extensive loss of fixtures and fittings. Subsequently, a two-trench evaluation reached natural terrace gravels sealed by a sequence of alluvial deposits, which were later used for agricultural purposes. To the west, a possible north–south medieval ditch cut these deposits, along with a further undated ditch on a similar alignment. A large 19th-century pit or ditch truncated the earlier ditches. Modern make-up sealed the archaeological sequence.

Barking Power Station, River Road, Creekmouth IG11; TQ 4643 8185; ASE (Seth Price); standing structure recording Jan 2017; CgMs Consulting; RER16

When the power station was completed in 1925, it was the largest in Europe, paving the way for the 1926 Electricity Supply Act and, eventually, the National Grid, which centralised generation on a national scale. It transformed an area that was formerly wasteland into a thriving industrial landscape of factories, stores, and suburban housing developments; its decommissioning in 1981 reflected rising fuel costs, improvements in technology and increasing environmental concerns. The control room building and the nearby Station B switch house are the last vestiges of the complex. The latter was not part of the present survey, but the former was recorded to Historic England Level 3. It had been constructed in Art Deco style in two phases: a western range of 1925 and an eastern range of c. 1932.

Wellington Drive, Dagenham, Essex, RM10; TQ 5034 8413; MOLA (Tony Baxter); excavation Nov 2016; LB Barking and Dagenham; WNG15

Following work in 2015 (LA 14 Supp. 3 (2016) 96), excavation underneath the previous road revealed further sporadic pits and/or postholes cut into the natural sands and gravels in the east of the site. This suggested some settlement activity during the later prehistoric period, possibly contemporary with several other known sites around the confluence of the Wantz stream and River Beam.

BARNET

Elmbank Avenue, Barnet Road, EN5; TQ 2332 9619; PCA (Ian Cipin); evaluation March 2016; CgMs Consulting; EBK16

Evaluation-trenching revealed natural clay, overlain in places by brickearth, and sealed by 19th-century make-up. A series of 19th-century drainage ditches and planting beds cut these deposits and, with other areas of 19th-century make-up, probably relate to extensive landscaping of the grounds of Elmbank House. Twentieth-century make-up and deposits sealed the archaeological sequence.

Clitterhouse Farm, Claremont Road, Cricklewood, NW2; TQ 2368 8684; HADAS (Bill Bass, Don Cooper); excavation Jul–Aug

2016; HADAS and The Clitterhouse Farm Project; CTH16

Further work on this moated manor site (see LA 14 Supp. 3 (2016) 97) included a resistivity survey and the digging of three trenches outside the northern corner of the main building complex. Two brick wall foundations were excavated, perhaps part of the ‘wheat-barn’ or ‘cow-shed’ shown on a map of 1715. The building was probably erected c. 1600–1700 and demolished c. 1900; above the foundations were clay and demolition rubble. The finds included some 12th–14th-century pottery and mixed 18th–19th-century material. A series of gravel layers, interpreted as make-up for the former farmyard, was also recorded. Undisturbed natural London Clay was reached in some areas; elsewhere it had been truncated by construction of the ‘wheat-barn’.

Grange Jaguar Landrover Garage, Hadley Green, EN5; TQ 2471 9653; KDK (Carina Summerfield-Hill, Tim Lewis); evaluation Apr 2016; Cambria Autos; VCV16

Evaluation-trenching produced only a sequence of made ground deposits, the result of construction on the site. No other archaeological features, deposits or artefacts were seen.

1201 High Road, Whetstone, N20; TQ 2639 9374; MOLA (Adrian Miles); evaluation July 2016; Crest Nicholson Chiltern; HGR16

Natural clay and gravels were recorded to the east and west. Large pits were probably used for quarrying in the 18th and 19th centuries. All other evidence confirms that the site was an open space or agricultural land prior to its 19th- and 20th-century use as a nursery.

The Print Works, 25 Tapster Street, Barnet, EN5; TQ 2458 9658; AS (Zbigniew Pozorski); watching brief May 2016; Tapster Street Properties; TPS16

Modern make-up, to a depth of c. 0.7m, was observed over natural strata of orange to yellow, loose sandy gravel. No archaeological remains were recorded.

Orchard House, 12 Totteridge Village, N20; TQ 2509 9395; PCA (Aidan Turner); watching brief June 2016; CgMs Consulting; TTD16

During ground-reduction works, natural silty clay was seen to be sealed by gravelly sand below a layer of modified subsoil. This was cut by a 17th–19th-century waste pit in the northern portion of the site. The lower section of a Grade II-Listed 17th- or 18th-century U-shaped garden wall that bisects the site was also exposed and recorded in section, along with later deposits built against it.

114–120 West Heath Road, NW3; TQ 2535 8681; MOLA (Kasia Olchowska); evaluation Aug–Sep 2016; Elysian Residences; WAD16

Nine test pits showed that the earliest deposit was horizontally truncated natural clay (Claygate Beds formation). The only archaeological remains were extensive dump layers associated with landscaping

and preparation for the construction of St Cuthbert’s building, a late 19th-century house. Their date was confirmed by a few finds of pottery, glass and clay tobacco-pipe fragments, which pointed chiefly to the 19th century. A handful of 18th-century potsherds had been redeposited within the later levelling deposits, but despite the site’s location within an area exploited especially in the Mesolithic period, no earlier features or artefacts were discovered.

BEXLEY

Parkway Primary School, Alsike Road, Erith, DA18; TQ 4826 7923; AOC, QUEST; geoarchaeological survey June 2016; Neilcott Construction Ltd; AIK16

Geoarchaeological fieldwork and deposit modelling confirmed the presence of a tripartite Holocene sequence of Lower Alluvium, Peat and Upper Alluvium, overlying Late Devensian Shepperton Gravel. The Peat varied between 1.2 and 2.4m in thickness across the site, generally lying at elevations between c. –2 and –4m OD. A lower peat or highly organic horizon was recorded within the Lower Alluvium, resting directly on the Gravel in both boreholes, at between –5.1 and –5.3m OD, and –5.6 and –5.7m OD. The Alluvial deposits were capped by up to 2.2m of made ground.

Crossness Sewage Treatment Works AER Plant, Belvedere Road, Abbey Wood, SE2; TQ 4857 8094; MOLA (Graham Spurr); geoarchaeological evaluation July 2016; Thames Water Utilities Ltd; SWG16

Boreholes and window samples revealed alluvial sediments typical of the area. Representing intertidal creeks of the late prehistoric into the historic period, they had scoured away any earlier deposits and were sealed by modern made ground. Natural deposits were not seen and no archaeological material was recovered.

Bexley High Street Bridge, DA5; TQ 4967 7352; ASE (Sarah Ritchie); watching brief Nov 2015–Feb 2016; Waterman Group; HST15

During refurbishment of Bexley High Street bridge, remains of a red brick bridge built c. 1770 were seen to be encased within the extant bridge of 1872. The early bridge was observed at 12.20m OD, constructed on the natural sands and gravels of the river Cray at c. 10.75m OD.

Land off Broadway, Bexleyheath, DA6; TQ 4960 7518; AAL (Feenagh Johnson); evaluation June 2016; Lidl UK; BYB16

A previous desk-based assessment had identified both prehistoric and Roman finds in the area, and Watling Street is believed to follow the line of Broadway, immediately to the south. Following the excavation of two large pits at the south-east end of the site to remove contaminated materials, five trial trenches were dug. In the west, there was truncation to a depth of c. 0.5m, while at the south-west end, a large dump of stone made this area inaccessible. No deposits or features of archaeological significance were

recorded; above natural strata there were only modern make-up and levelling layers, particularly deep in the eastern part of the site.

Land at Maison Maurice, Butlers Yard, 181–185 Broadway, Bexleyheath, DA6; TQ 4885 7524; ASE (Paulo Clemente); watching brief Feb 2016; CgMs Consulting; BTL16

A three-trench evaluation revealed a sequence of sands and gravels of the Harwich Formation, beneath an intermittently recent subsoil capped by modern made ground. There was disturbance by modern services in some of the trenches.

Alchemy Park, Crabtree Manorway North, Belvedere, DA17; TQ 5000 8010; QUEST (Rob Batchelor); geoarchaeological survey Feb 2016; Turley; ALY16

Evidence from three boreholes was combined with over 100 existing records to provide a detailed deposit model for the site. The results reveal a deep palaeochannel orientated west–east on the southern part of the site, cutting into the river terrace gravels. A sequence of alluvial and peat sediments overlies the gravels, capped by made ground. The peat is likely to date from the late Mesolithic to the Bronze Age.

Land at Electrobases/Wheatshaf site, Maxim Road, Crayford, Bexley, DA1; TQ 5122 7458; WA (Lisa McCaig, David Britchfield); evaluation Jan 2016; Purelake New Homes Ltd; MXM16

Fourteen trial-trenches excavated ahead of residential redevelopment found extensive ground disturbance from prior land use: historic maps show 20th-century landfill of earlier ponds or gravel extraction, as well as buildings, some associated with a 20th-century tannery. Natural geology was only reached in four trenches in the east, where an undated organic silty deposit (that could not be safely accessed) sloped from south to north towards the river Cray. This Holocene organic layer is a low-energy edge-of-channel deposit, and is likely to be related to peat identified directly to the north during another evaluation (see below, site code RNW16). No archaeological remains were identified. Above this, 20th-century make-up was recorded in all trenches.

Land at 9 Montrose Close, Welling, DA16; TQ 4569 7593; WA (Thomas Piggott); watching brief Dec 2016; Mr B Rattan; MSE16

No archaeological finds, features or deposits were recorded during monitoring of ground-reduction and excavation of foundations for new residential properties. Natural clay was reached, overlain by modern made ground and topsoil.

Crayford Aldi (former BT site), 1 Roman Way, Crayford, DA1; TQ 5143 7467; ASE (Kristina Krawiec); evaluation Jan 2016; Harris Partnership, for Aldi Stores Ltd; RNW16

The site presented a welcome opportunity to study the fluvial development of the nearby river Cray, which is poorly

understood. A complex sequence of sediment deposits and hydrological conditions were recorded, along with some evidence for human activity, possibly during drier phases of the site's history. The gravel terrace was overlain by a humified peat deposit, possibly filling a former course of the river, although its exact orientation was unclear. This peat was overlain in turn by a calcareous deposit interleaved with organic horizons, suggesting fluctuating hydrological conditions; this deposit was generally tufa-like, although the upper component was extremely coarse and may be colluvial in origin.

The tufa-like layer was truncated by a curving ditch, from which a piece of animal bone was recovered, and a possible pit. A thin layer of mollusc-rich sediment sealed these features and was overlain by a disturbed alluvium within which just the tips of several upright stakes were recorded, perhaps originally part of a structure. The stakes were shaped to a point, possibly with an iron tool. Scientific, especially radiocarbon, dating is required to establish the date and therefore the significance of these deposits.

Ballast Wharf, 101 West Street, Erith, DA8; TQ 5099 7863; PCA (Matthew Edmonds); evaluation Aug 2016; Haslemere Building Co; BAW16

A sequence of Thames alluvium was encountered in all three evaluation trenches, below dumped deposits capped by layers of modern made ground. Along the south-western side of the site the alluvium overlies natural sandy gravel, whilst towards the centre there was evidence of a palaeochannel cutting these deposits.

BRENT

St Mary's Vicarage, 18 Neasden Lane, Willesden, NW10; TQ 2151 8484; PCA (James Langthorne); evaluation Aug 2016; Higgins Homes PLC; NEA16

Evaluation trenching reached natural clay sealed by a layer of contaminated clay – evidence either for long-term use of the site as a garden or, more particularly, for landscaping of the recent St Mary's Vicarage gardens. A layer of subsoil sealed the natural deposits and was cut by a series of late 19th–20th-century garden features including planter beds, a ceramic land drain and a brick drain with a manhole or drainage structure to the south of it. In addition, a posthole and a portion of a possible backfilled pond were exposed on the north-west side of the site.

BROMLEY

The Depot Site, Church Hill, Orpington, BR6; TQ 4641 6646; WA (Andrew Souter); evaluation Dec 2016; Purelake New Homes Ltd; CUL16

A modern pit, gully, and a wall aligned approximately east–west and flint-faced on its southern side, were recorded in one of three trial-trenches that reached Taplow Gravel geology. The wall aligns with a boundary shown on OS maps of 1897 and

1909, and is considered to be a retaining wall for the gardens of Barn Hawe, an early 19th-century house, Grade II-Listed, to the immediate north of the site. These remains were overlain by modern made ground comprising a dark brown sandy silt layer and layers of sand, tarmac and concrete.

Edgington Way (South Side, West of Sandy Lane), Sidcup, DA14; TQ 4760 7035; MOLA (Jason Stewart); evaluation Nov 2016; K2 Consultancy Ltd; EGT16

Following geoarchaeological augering, which identified the presence of natural brickearth deposits with potential for *in situ* Mesolithic worked flint and debitage, seven trial pits were excavated. These showed that extensive modern quarrying in the north and west of the site had resulted in patchy and sporadic survival of the brickearth with little or no topsoil present above. No archaeological material was observed.

Foxhill Farm, Jackass Lane, Keston, BR2; TQ 4111 6376; SCAU (Rob Poulton); excavation Sep 2016; GLAAS; JCA16

Metal detection in 50 Acre Field produced an iron Saxon shield-boss that was clearly part of a burial. An excavation was organised to record the grave and its contents, and to assess not only its importance but also the potential risk to other possible burials nearby. The excavation revealed an early–mid-6th-century male burial, accompanied by a shield, spear, knife and tweezers.

The discovery nearby of a square-headed brooch fragment and fossil beads confirms that it lies within a larger burial ground, part of a group of Saxon cemeteries in West Kent and Surrey that occupy relatively elevated positions on the dip slope of the North Downs. It is possible that this is the cemetery of people whose settlement lay elsewhere, perhaps at the nearby Roman villa, where an earlier 6th-century Saxon sunken-featured hut has also been excavated. Further geophysical survey and fieldwalking are proposed, in order to understand the cemetery more fully and develop an appropriate management strategy.

All Saints' Roman Catholic School (former), Layhams Road, West Wickham, BR4; TQ 3895 6470; PCA (Ireneo Grosso); evaluation Nov–Dec 2016; Vision Construct; LYS16

Evaluation-trenching revealed natural sand across the site except at the north-eastern corner, where natural gravel was recorded. Directly sealing and cutting into the sand were deposits and boundary or drainage ditches that could not be dated precisely, but certainly pre-dated the construction of Wickham Court manor house, which stood here from the 16th to the 19th centuries. Evidence for the post-medieval manor survived in the form of external cobbled surfaces towards the centre of the site and brick foundations in the south.

Langley Court, South Eden Park Road, Beckenham, BR3; TQ 3776 6799; MOLA (Sam Pfizenmaier, Richard Ward, Cat Gibbs, Virgil Yendell, Graham Spurr); watching

FIELDWORK ROUND-UP

brief Jan–Feb 2016; Roadbridge UK; LGY12 Work continued from 2015 (*LA* 14 Supp. 3 (2016) 97) with monitoring of groundworks. These revealed only relatively recent alluvium overlaid by modern make-up; apart from brickwork associated with a 20th-century bridge, no archaeological remains were observed. Geoarchaeological sampling during excavations at a pond revealed natural sands overlaid by waterlogged back-swamp deposits associated with the nearby river Beck.

CAMDEN

One Bedford Avenue, Bloomsbury, WC1; TQ 2977 8152; ASE (Sarah Ritchie); watching brief Jun–Jul 2015; Waterman Group; BEA15

Contractors' works were monitored during demolition of the 1958 'Time Out' building, which occupied the northernmost two-thirds of the site, and of a late 19th-century yellow stock-brick building that stood in the southern third. The only surviving archaeological remains were an early post-medieval cesspit and part of a ditch, orientated north-west/south-east, which cut into the natural in the south-western part of the site. This was probably part of the fortifications of the Civil War fort, which is known to have existed in this approximate location.

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 (Sam Pfizenmaier); excavation, watching brief Jan–Dec 2016; GVA Second London Wall; STG15

Work continued from 2015 (*LA* 14 Supp. 3 (2016) 98), with variably truncated natural sandy clays and gravels recorded across the site. An east–west ditch or gully of prehistoric or Roman date, and containing a quantity of burnt flint, was recorded cutting the natural in the area east of 22 Denmark Street. Further west, a flat-bottomed ditch dating to the late 11th/early 12th century and measuring 2.5m wide, 1.5m deep and over 40m long was recorded running north–south down the middle of the site towards Centre Point. This, along with a parallel gully to the east, had probably been dug for drainage and been backfilled in the medieval period. Medieval quarry pits were recorded to the rear of 26 Denmark Street, while nearby a substantial north–south chalk and stone wall may be a remnant of the 12th-century leper hospital documented at St Giles.

Associated charcoal-rich layers, hearths, pits and postholes suggested occupation of the area, while further north a massive north-east/south-west ditch measuring 6–7m wide and 3m deep cut through the centre of the site. Retained along its south-west edge by a chalk and stone wall, this ditch formed the northern boundary of the Precinct of St Giles from at least the late 1200s. The structure was evidently neglected, and a section in the north-east of the site had been repaired or rebuilt in brick between c. 1500 and 1600; the ditch was backfilled before 1650. Finds

from the backfill included musket and pistol balls, large glazed Tudor plates, stirrups and leather objects. A number of high-status Tudor structures were recorded, including a superb stone well and a possible small brick gatehouse constructed after 1450 and decorated with glazed Flemish floor tiles (later robbed out). The structures were probably associated with a north–south brick range constructed 1500–1550 on deep chalk piles that utilised the earlier medieval foundations. This building had at least three turrets, the north-easternmost of which was internally rendered and decorated with evidence of wood panelling. Its size, location and the quality of its construction suggest that this is the historically documented Master's House, which came into the possession of the Dudley family in 1539 and was later partially occupied by Duchess Dudley until her death in 1669. Immediately to the east, a metalled and cobbled surface delineated the building's front yard. Further building foundations of broadly contemporary date and lying to the north-east had partially subsided into the backfilled medieval ditch.

A variety of 17th–19th-century brick structures survived across the site including wells, cess and rubbish pits, along with fence alignments and garden walls of now-demolished buildings fronting St Giles High Street and Andrew Borde Street. The remains of a large brick furnace survived within the backfilled cellar of an early 18th-century building, which was retained on site after being underpinned and lifted by crane. In the gardens of the Grade II-Listed houses at 26 and 27 Denmark Street, two wells were excavated which contained a large quantity of mid-18th–19th-century pottery and finds. The site was truncated by late post-medieval and modern features, including a deep Bazalgette sewer running east to west in Denmark Place and extensive 19th-century basements and foundations.

Greenwood Place, Kentish Town, NW5; TQ 2881 8538; MOLA (Rachel English); evaluation Dec 2016–Jan 2017; Kier; GWD16

Geoarchaeological boreholes and two evaluation trenches revealed only truncated natural London Clay beneath undated make-up. No archaeological remains were observed. A tributary of the river Fleet had been postulated to run north–south across the site but no evidence for this was found.

Hampstead and Highgate Ponds, Hampstead Heath, Hampstead, NW5; TQ 2738 8651; MOLA (William Clarke); excavation, watching brief Nov 2015–Sep 2016; City of London; HAH14

Following work in 2014 (*LA* 14 Supp. 2 (2015) 49), nine areas were investigated during engineering and landscape works to reduce the risk of local flooding. At the Model Boating Pond several 19th-century conifer timber revetments and an oak tank were recorded. Nineteenth-century clay dams associated with some of the ponds were also investigated, while other deposits

appeared to be of 20th-century origin.

Highgate Cemetery, Highgate, N6; TQ 2853 8698; PCA (James Langthorne); evaluation Mar 2016; Ramboll UK Ltd, for Commonwealth War Graves Commission; HGG16

A test trench to the rear of the 1920s war memorial, just inside the West Cemetery's main entrance, was dug prior to installation of a French drain. This drain will prevent further damage to the monument, caused by damp penetration. The curvilinear foundation-cut of the memorial's screen wall was seen cutting natural clay, along with three disused planter beds. There were no grave cuts within the boundaries of the trench.

Kings Cross Central: Cooling Pod, north-west of Canal Reach, N1; TQ 2992 8386; MOLA (Richard Ward); watching brief Jan 2016; Kings Cross Central General Partner; KGU16

Natural London Clay was recorded across the site; in the south-east, where it had not been truncated, it was overlain by a thin alluvial deposit containing mid-17th-century pottery, which is interpreted as part of the flood plain of the river Fleet, which ran to the south of the site. The natural was cut by the foundations of the 19th-century Engine Cleaning and Repair sheds associated with the Great Northern Railway terminal at King's Cross. Brick-lined inspection pits in the southern end of the Repair Shed had been backfilled and new flooring laid which matches a change in track layout and building usage shown on mid-20th-century OS maps. After the railway buildings went out of use in the later 20th century, they were demolished and the area covered with a thick layer of modern made ground.

Kings Cross Central: former Western Goods Yard, Coal Drops Yard (main works), N1; TQ 3005 8354; MOLA (Kasia Olchowska, Richard Ward, Michael Curnow); watching brief Sept 2015–May 2016; Kings Cross Central General Partner Ltd; KGA11

Work continued from 2015 (*LA* 14 Supp. 3 (2016) 99). Weathered natural London Clay was recorded at the base of the sequence. Across much of the site this was horizontally truncated by 19th-century activity, although in places, particularly the Western Coal Drops, it was overlain by undated alluvial layers associated with the nearby river Fleet.

In general, the survival of archaeology pre-dating the 1850s Coal Drops was limited, although four ditches containing late 18th/19th-century pottery and tobacco pipe were observed cutting the natural clay. These may have been boundary ditches, irrigation or drainage ditches or, alternatively, clay quarries. A layer of redeposited clay overlay the alluvium and formed a levelled platform for the construction of the Coal Drops. Fragments of two red brick structures, identified on the 1871 OS map as part of 'Provender Stores' (a building for storing equipment and supplies associated with the railway), were recorded cutting this deposit.

Kings Cross Central: Plots R1 and R6, Handyside Street, N1; TQ 3015 8380, TQ 3015 8373; MOLA (Vesna Bandelj); watching brief February, Nov–Dec 2016; Argent LLP; XKA16 and KGR15

In both areas, a watching brief was undertaken on ground reduction for the piling mat – in Plot R6 continuing previous work here (KGR15, *LA 14* Supp. 3 (2016) 98). Natural London Clay was sealed by a series of alluvial deposits probably associated with the nearby river Fleet. These were raised and levelled with make-up during the 19th century in preparation for laying railway lines for the nearby Goods Yard. These deposits were cut by brick foundations possibly from small ancillary structures such as signal bases and control boxes and, in some areas, overlaid by cobbled surfaces. In Area R1 the remains of railway tracks and sleepers were also observed above the made ground.

Kings Cross Central: Plot S1, Handyside Street/Canal Reach, N1; TQ 3000 8380; MOLA (Rob Tutt); watching brief Oct 2016; Kings Cross Central General Partner Ltd; XKB16

Seven geotechnical test pits were monitored. Most revealed natural London Clay beneath undated dark alluvial clay, which may represent a marsh or similar wetland environment. These deposits were sealed by make-up dumps forming the present ground surface. Two test pits contained concrete slabs of unknown purpose, perhaps relating to structures which once stood within the former Goods Yard.

Kings Cross Central: Plot S2, Handyside Street, N1; TQ 3005 8378; MOLA (Mike Curnow, Richard Ward, Antonietta Lerz); watching brief May 2015–July 2016; Kings Cross General Partner Ltd; KGZ16

Natural London Clay was observed beneath up to 2m of made ground associated with the development of the Goods Yard by the Great Northern Railway in the second half of the 19th century. Any earlier archaeological remains would have been removed when the clay was stripped. In the south-east corner of the site a section of brick-lined railway cutting had survived, consisting of the eastern track of a double-track way into the lower level wagon entrance of the Western Goods Shed. This structure, which is shown on historic maps of the area, was built in 1897 to accommodate the larger volume of outgoing traffic in the later 19th century. The Goods Shed was abandoned in the 1980s, the rails removed and the cutting backfilled with soil and rubble.

29 New End, Hampstead, NW3; TQ 2649 8601; PCA (Matthew Edmonds); evaluation Feb 2016; New End LLP; NDW16

Evaluation-trenching reached natural sand sealed by subsoil, which was cut on the east by a possible quarry pit and on the west by the foundation trench for a mid-18th-century brick foundation aligned east–west. On top of this sat a 19th-century wall, a portion of which was also uncovered to the west. This is thought to correspond to the boundary

wall shown on the 1866 OS map (first edition), dividing the site into quarters. Nineteenth-century build-up and landscaping deposits completed the sequence.

East Terrace, Library and Under Treasurer's House, The Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn, Newman's Row, WC2; TQ 3092 8141; MOLA (David Sankey); watching brief Sep–Dec 2016; The Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn; NWM16

A watching brief was undertaken on works to the East Terrace, the underpinning of the Great Hall Tower, the removal of foundations from the now-demolished Under Treasurer's House, and the excavation of an extended basement in the same area. A brickearth quarry, probably relating to one of a number of building phases within Lincoln's Inn, was recorded in the area east of the Old Hall. A group of mid-16th-century Border Ware jugs and candlesticks were recovered from the backfill. The quarry had cut through an earlier brick well of possible 15th-century date, which may be contemporary with the construction of the Old Hall.

Parker House, Parker Street, Camden, WC2; TQ 3048 8131; ASE (Ian Hogg); evaluation, watching brief Apr 2016; CgMs Consulting; PRR16

Two archaeological evaluation-pits were dug within courtyards and, subsequently, a watching brief was maintained on the excavation of 16 geotechnical trial-pits. A 17th-century, or earlier, pit or ditch terminus was found cutting into natural brickearth; it was sealed beneath a c. 2m-thick layer of earlier post-medieval make-up; 18th-century cellars were also recorded. Little truncation had occurred to the archaeological strata other than by a Victorian culvert or sewer running through the middle of the site, parallel to Parker Street. Natural brickearth was not reached within any of the geotechnical pits, only post-medieval make-up beneath the modern concrete floor slab.

CITY OF LONDON

E.ON Heating Scheme, Corner of Aldersgate Street/Beech Street to Bartholomew Close, EC1; TQ 3211 8182 to 3197 8165; MOLA (Nina Olofsson, Antony Francis); watching brief Apr–Sep 2106; P J Carey Ltd; ABQ15

Utilities trenches continued to be monitored in the roadway between these points (*LA 14* Supp. 3 (2016) 99–100). At the Bartholomew Close end, a yellow stock-brick wall foundation was found, roughly in line with William Harvey House, along with a working sewer; the latter, probably dating originally to the 19th century but with 20th-century rebuilding of the upper part of the manhole, will be retained. The Newbury Street trenches contained brick walls and culverts, whilst the trench on Long Lane produced a brick wall running north-west/south-east; lying directly beneath modern make-up, all these probably date to the 19th century.

UK Power Networks route, Angel Court to Houndsditch, City of London, EC2;

TQ 3278 8136 to TQ 3334 8145; MOLA (Will Clarke); watching brief Sep 2015–Jul 2016; UK Power Networks; ANO16

A cable route was monitored running in a south-westerly direction from Houndsditch; through Outwich Street, Wormwood Street, Old Broad Street and Throgmorton Street; then north through Angel Court, before terminating at the junction with Cophall Avenue. In each of the thirteen interventions modern backfill was recorded, to a maximum depth of 1.05m below ground level, immediately under the slab sealing the service pipes and cables. No archaeological deposits were encountered, and the natural ground level was not seen.

Bank Station Capacity Upgrade, Arthur Street Works, EC4; TQ 3283 8078; MOLA (Tim Johnston, Andy Daykin); excavation Feb–Jul 2016; London Underground Ltd; ART15

The excavation was undertaken in two separate trenches following a watching brief on several smaller interventions in 2015 (*LA 14* Supp. 3 (2016) 100). Natural sand and gravels were cut by pits of Roman date and redeposited natural material, representing gravel quarrying and general landscaping of the terraces north of the Thames.

These were cut in turn by substantial Roman masonry in the form of three separate walls of ragstone, flint, *opus signinum* and tile-coursing. The westernmost stood over 2m high and showed clear signs of rebuilding and alterations over time. The masonry likely represents one bay or cell of a high-status domestic building set back from the Roman foreshore and port. Associated with it were remains of timber steps, multiple floor surfaces and deposits of painted wall plaster, probably from demolished interior walls. At least two kiln or oven structures were discovered within the footprint of the building and to the west, possibly in a separate structure or additional bay or cell. A number of coins, glass and *styli* were recovered from domestic occupation deposits and surfaces, as well as from overlying dumps, indicating occupation of the site throughout the Roman period.

Two large chalk wall foundations, possibly medieval, cut the entire Roman sequence; these were truncated in turn by further large walls, probably 19th-century date, and by a 19th-century brick sewer. A brick cesspit or soak-away, possibly dating between the 18th and 19th centuries, was also seen cutting the Roman features in the western trench. These later features are likely to relate to residential properties fronting onto the former Miles Lane.

St Bart's Hospital, Maggie's Centre (North Wing), West Smithfield, London, EC1; TQ 3191 8159; MOLA (Antony Francis); excavation, watching brief Jul–Oct 2016; Maggie's Centres; BAH15

Work continued from 2015 (*LA 14* Supp. 3 (2016) 104–5), with an open-area trench located immediately to the north-east of the Grade I-listed Gibbs Building. A Roman ditch in the south curved from west to north-

east, with an 'ankle-breaker' slot visible in its base. Lying within the Roman western cemetery, six skeletons were located in the east of the site. A seventh grave contained no bones, only boot hobnails, a jet bracelet or anklet and a complete pot; other graves produced hobnails, a coin and iron objects. There was no dominant orientation to the graves. The chalk foundations of three possible medieval buildings survived in the western half of the site, a modern cellar having removed all similar remains elsewhere; a hearth of tiles laid on edge may have been the remnant of an earlier medieval building here. One of the medieval cellars to the north had been reused and deepened in the late 15th–mid-16th century, and a chequerboard-type tiled floor inserted. Other buildings of the c. 17th century also made partial use of earlier foundations and structural elements.

St Bartholomew's Hospital (Pathology Centre), West Smithfield, EC1A;

TQ 3185 8156; MOLA (Antony Francis); watching brief Feb–Mar 2016; Nuffield Health; SBM16

Ten geotechnical pits and four boreholes were monitored. Although a modern basement had removed almost everything above the natural gravel, some structures and features survived. A fragment of chalk foundation in the north part of the site may have been medieval. Otherwise the archaeological remains were concentrated in the south of the site and consisted of post-medieval foundations – the earliest dating to the 17th–18th centuries – and other features, including a rubbish or cesspit and a 19th-century culvert. No horizontal stratigraphy was seen.

100 Bishopsgate, EC3; TQ 3324 8137; MOLA (Antonietta Lerz, Antony Mackinder); excavation, watching brief Jan–Aug 2016; Bishopsgate Multiplex Europe; BJG10

Following extensive work from 2010–2015 (*LA 14* Supp. 3 (2016) 100), a watching brief on a basement area encountered only truncated natural sands. Excavation elsewhere revealed variable survival of the brickearth, which had mostly been removed by Roman quarries and rubbish pits. This pattern of activity continued into the early medieval period with dense concentrations of pits indicating that this site, at the periphery of the city, remained largely open and undeveloped.

Later rubbish pits and cesspits, dating from the 13th–16th centuries, appear to lie within the outer gardens of the Priory of St Helen, Bishopsgate (founded by 1215), which extended across the site. A large stone-lined cesspit outside the precinct may be associated with the Earl of Oxford's Inn (built before 1348) or with one of the neighbouring properties fronting onto the street now known as Camomile Street.

2–6 Cannon Street, EC4M; TQ 3214 8101; MOLA (David Sankey); watching brief Jun–Aug 2016; Pembroke Real Estate; CSE16
Contractors' works exposed only natural terrace gravel over weathered London Clay.

No evidence was seen of the probable Roman wall that was found on a neighbouring site in 1955 (GM168, Old Change House, 4–6 Cannon Street).

111 Cannon Street, EC4N; TQ 3267 8091; MOLA (Paul Thrane); excavation, watching brief Dec 2016–Jan 2017; Applegarth Properties Ltd; NON16

Besides observation of contractors' clearance works, a trench was excavated in the basement level and two geoarchaeological auger holes were bored. In the north-east of the trench a shallow cut, aligned east–west and truncating natural gravels, contained a large block of decayed oak timber in its western half – perhaps originally an off-cut used as a foundation pad or as a footing for temporary works. Remains of another probable timber pile were encountered in the south-east corner of the site. These features are most likely 20th-century, associated with construction of the present building.

Dixon House, 72–75 Fenchurch Street, EC3P; TQ 3345 8104; MOLA (Michael Curnow, Jeremy Taylor, Richard Ward); watching brief Sep 2015, Feb–Apr 2016; Savills PLC; FEC14

Following work in 2014 (*LA 14* Supp. 2 (2015) 51), various contractors' groundworks were monitored. Natural gravels, overlying London Clay, were observed beneath modern made ground.

Mitre Square Development Scheme, Duke's Place, EC3A; TQ 3347 8118; CA (Heidi Archer); evaluation, watching brief Jul–Oct 2016; City of London; DUS16

Evaluation-work was conducted on the site of a proposed tree-pit within the Scheduled Area on Duke's Place; subsequently, a watching brief was maintained on the installation of a new pedestrian crossing on Duke's Place and of a drainage drop-shaft within Creechurch Place. The drop-shaft reached natural brickearth cut by four pits which yielded Roman ceramic building material and 1st to 4th-century pottery; a disused brick ventilation shaft produced only residual medieval ceramic building material, probably having removed all else of that period.

Remains of the eastern wall of the Great Synagogue, constructed c. 1690 and destroyed in September 1941 during the Blitz, were located at 1 Creechurch Place. A tree-pit in Duke's Place revealed the exterior basement wall of an 18th-century building; walls recorded in an adjacent pit are believed to be contemporary, all having been demolished in the 20th century.

20 Farringdon Street, EC4A; TQ 3165 8132; MOLA (Martin Banikov Andy Daykin, Rob Tutt); geoarchaeological survey, watching brief Sep–Nov 2016; FGD15

Following evaluation in 2015 (*LA 14* Supp. 3 (2016) 102), excavations for a sump pit and basement extensions along the southern perimeter of the site were monitored, along with piling operations in the west and three geoarchaeological auger holes within the

footprint of three piles. Waterlogged silty clays, truncated by concrete beams and old basements, were seen across the site, probably reflecting the eastern bank of the former Fleet river.

78–87 Fenchurch Street, EC3; TQ 3348 8017; MOLA (Lesley Dunwoodie); excavation, watching brief Jan–Apr 2016; Marick Real Estate; FES15

Following work in 2015 (*LA 14* Supp. 3 (2016) 102), excavations were carried out on the western side of the site. To the north, natural brickearth deposits were cut by a substantial east–west Roman ditch and, to the south, by several large quarry pits of similar date. The pits were backfilled and sealed by make-up layers when the area was built up during the early Roman period. A series of stakeholes, probably marking a property boundary, were among the earliest remains observed.

Multiple phases of brickearth and timber buildings were recorded with brickearth floors and sills, occupation layers, possible yard surfaces and a gravel path. In a yard area, burnt daub and charcoal suggested industrial processing. Two small and one large clay and tile ovens were found, the larger possibly commercial rather than domestic. A burnt deposit close by contained a reused tile fragment bearing an Imperial stamp. Three deep Roman wells were recorded, one of which contained two coins, another a quantity of pottery. Stakeholes or postholes from later Roman buildings were also observed, with the uppermost Roman deposits showing extensive evidence of burning. These deposits were sealed by post-Roman dark earth and medieval dumping cut by deep intercutting pits, which contained medieval finds including a complete jug.

A chalk-lined medieval cesspit, chalk walls and a chalk-lined well were also recorded. The medieval deposits were cut by brick features of 17th/18th-century date, including floor surfaces and cesspits. Nineteenth-century remains comprised brick walls and a deep circular-domed brick sump with associated brick culvert; these features were sealed by the 19th/20th-century buildings, now-demolished.

In the centre of the site, natural brickearth was overlaid by Roman levelling deposits. Two possible votive deposits were discovered, one an inverted *mortarium* covering a metal object, the other an intact pottery oil lamp, coin and animal bones, which may have been placed prior to construction of a clay and timber building. This structure had four rooms, some with hearths or fireplaces, an outside pathway and a possible portico or veranda on the east side. Medieval deposits and pitting were recorded above these remains. Finally, in the southern part of the site, natural brickearth was overlaid by Roman dumps cut by a series of pits and wells, one of which contained an intact flagon. No evidence was found for the Roman ditch previously recorded here (NHA86; *LA 5* (10) (1987) 272–3).

Post-Roman and medieval dumps were cut by medieval pits and a late post-medieval well. Following the excavation, a watching brief was undertaken on the western side of the site and in the south, but only natural deposits were encountered.

St Alphage Gardens, EC2; TQ 3244 8161; MOLA (Tony Baxter); watching brief Oct–Nov 2016; City of London Corporation; ALP17

Geotechnical pits in the lower level of the western part of St Alphage Gardens were monitored. Structural elements were found at all levels of the planter tiers, most likely the remnants of 19th-century basements in this area; a surface encountered under the pavement and in the lower tier may be earlier, however. No *in situ* inhumations were encountered but a garden soil deposit in the lower planter tier produced some fragments of re-deposited and disarticulated human remains.

St Alphage Gardens, Salters' Hall, 4 Fore Street, EC2; TQ 3244 8162; PCA (Rosemary Banens); watching brief Nov–Dec 2016; The Salters' Company; FOE16

Landscaping work was monitored at this Scheduled Ancient Monument (No. 1018886). To the north, an undated levelling layer, possibly the result of earlier landscaping, was recorded below modern topsoil, along with a gravel path separated by metal garden edging; to the south, a modern levelling layer was exposed but not excavated. Natural strata were not reached.

London Wall Place scheme (drainage works), Fore Street, EC2; TQ 3255 8163; CA (Florence Smith Nicholls); watching brief Oct 2016; City of London; FST16

Natural gravel and sand, sealed by natural orange clay, was observed at the base of a drop-shaft; a possible medieval brickearth quarry, cutting into the clay, produced a residual piece of Roman Purbeck Marble cornice moulding. The upper layers of the drop shaft were characterised by disturbed Roman dumps, medieval dumps and make-up cut by an 18th/19th-century sewer or culvert.

Bracken House, Friday Street, EC4; TQ 3219 8095; PUR (Katharine Barber); standing structure recording Mar–May 2016; Obayashi Corporation; FRY16

A detailed photographic record was made, both internally and externally, prior to renovation. Bracken House was the first post-War building to be Listed (Grade II*), and is of architectural interest as a late example of modern Classicism. Designed by Sir Albert Richardson, it opened in 1959 as the headquarters of the *Financial Times*. Besides original features, modifications to the building by Michael Hopkins & Partners in the early 1990s, which included the addition of an impressive central atrium, were also recorded.

Bank Station Capacity Upgrade, King William Street, EC4; TQ 3279 8091; MOLA (Andy Daykin, Alison Telfer); evaluation Dec 2016; London Underground Ltd; KWL16

Natural terrace gravels were seen immediately below the modern basement slab, during monitoring of two geotechnical boreholes and the excavation of a test pit.

King William Street Station (former), Bank Station Capacity Upgrade, junction of King William Street, Arthur Street and Monument Street, EC4; TQ 3287 8076; ABL (Patrizia Pierazzo); standing building recording Sept 2016; Dragados; no site code

The disused King William Street Station was surveyed and photographed: those areas that will be destroyed by excavation of a construction shaft to Historic England Level 3, the remainder to Level 1. The station opened in 1890 as the northbound terminus of the City and South London Railway, the world's first electric underground railway, but it closed in 1900 when the line was extended northwards to Bank and beyond. At street level, the station building was demolished in 1933 and an office building (Regis House) built in its place. At the start of the Second World War, the station was used as an air raid shelter.

40, 48, 49 Leadenhall Street, 19–22 Billiter Street, 108–114 Fenchurch Street, 6–13 Fenchurch Buildings, EC3; TQ 3333 8107; MOLA (Robert Hartle); evaluation May 2016; TH Real Estate; LLT16

In an evaluation preceding redevelopment, natural terrace gravel was found in auger holes in the east, north and west of the site. Modern basements had removed any archaeology layers in the north and south, but remains did survive to the east. Roman remains included 1st-century gullies and 2nd-century dumps and pits, along with stakeholes possibly indicating the corner of a building. To the south of the latter was the deliberate burial of three headless pigs – either votive or a foundation deposit associated with the building.

Truncating the Roman deposits were pits containing Saxo-Norman pottery; a later partially robbed-out foundation of mortared chalk blocks, possibly a cellar or cesspit; the corner of a brick-built 16th- or 17th-century structure; and late 19th/early 20th-century basement walls and a floor belonging to the building that preceded the extant 9–13 Fenchurch Buildings (built in 1925–6).

Traffic islands, north of Cock Hill/Catherine Wheel Alley intersection, 109–117, 123 Middlesex Street, E1; TQ 3340 8160; CA (Heidi Archer) watching brief Jul–Aug 2016; City of London; CWA16

The digging of two drop-shafts was monitored. Both reached natural brickearth, which was cut by possible Roman quarry-pits. A series of walls probably represented two phases of construction – one, late 17th/early 18th-century to late 18th; the other, late 18th to 19th century – charting the progression of the frontage along the street formerly known as Windsor Street (now part of Middlesex Street). Roman and 17th- to 19th-century finds were also recovered.

15–16 Minorities, 62 Aldgate High Street, EC3; TQ 3369 8113; MOLA (Jeremy Taylor);

watching brief Jan–Nov 2016; Future 54, for 4C Hotels (2) Ltd; MIN14

The site lies within the eastern Roman cemetery of *Londinium* and on the fringes of the medieval city. Despite high potential for Roman burials and, in the southern part of the site, for medieval or later graves associated with the convent of Holy Trinity, the watching brief confirmed the conclusions of the previous evaluation (*LA 14 Supp. 2* (2015) 53 and *LA 14 Supp. 3* (2016) 103) that few such remains survived, owing to extensive truncation during construction of the current buildings. The only evidence for Roman activity was a single soil deposit, previously identified during the evaluation and interpreted as quarry fill.

There was no evidence of medieval activity, but a single soil deposit was provisionally interpreted as early post-medieval quarry fill. Later features included 18th/19th-century walls and foundations, mostly reflecting the growth of industrial warehousing in the area – from 1770 for the East India Company, and from 1851 for the London and Blackwall Railway. Concrete foundations and brick and iron piers along the eastern site boundary were all parts of the 19th-century railway infrastructure.

100 Minorities, EC3; TQ 3367 8081; LP (Chiz Harward); excavation June 2014–Dec 2016; Grange Hotels; MNO12

Following evaluation in 2012 (*LA 13 Supp. 3* (2013) 95), an open area of 1500m was excavated immediately east of the Roman and medieval City Wall. No evidence for the Roman defensive ditches was found, probably owing to truncation by medieval and post-medieval recuts, but Roman building material, including dressed ragstone blocks, doubtless from the Wall or bastions, was found in the base of the post-medieval ditch.

The earliest surviving ditch probably dated to the early 16th century. Over 25m wide, it was excavated across a 15m-wide transect. Following silting, its eastern bank was revetted, part of a rivetted clinker-built boat hull being used at one point. To the south, a more substantial revetment was built in new oak, with planks up to 6m long, probably in the early 16th century. Consistent differences in form, revetment and management of the northern and southern parts of the excavated ditches may reflect the boundary of the Liberties of the Tower of London. From the 16th century onwards the ditch became progressively narrower, with periodic renewals by recutting; in the early–mid-17th century, huge quantities of clinker, along with screened household waste and ashes, were dumped into it for land-reclamation, until finally it became a sewer.

Numerous elderberry seeds, from both silts and fills throughout its life, presumably came from a local processing site. East of this ditch, but west of Minorities, were many sand and gravel quarries, mostly medieval, though some possibly Roman. Together, the small pits and the larger, wholesale 'strip quarries'

FIELDWORK ROUND-UP

had removed all earlier deposits. By the 14th century the area had been consolidated with dirty gravels capped by a hard gravel surface. Later medieval ground surfaces had largely been truncated except in the north of the site. Here soil accumulated, with bedding trenches, metallated surfaces and drainage gullies indicating use from the 14th century. By Tudor times thick deposits of silt were being spread over the open land, reflecting the frequent and documented cleansing of the ditch; this raised the ground level by over a metre, with the accumulated soil being cut in turn by pits and gullies.

Brick buildings were constructed along the Minories frontage from the 17th century onwards. Their once-open courtyards and gardens were gradually taken over by brick cellars and paths, drains, wells and other structures. Cesspits, soakaways and pits associated with these buildings were found to contain excellent clearance groups of domestic objects, including clay pipes, glass bottles, other glassware and ceramics. A series of circular brick drains suggests that an early sewer ran along Minories in the 17th or early 18th century.

In 1765 the area was cleared for Sir Benjamin Hammet's Crescent Estate development. Designed by George Dance the Younger, this stretched from America Square to the Circus, from the City wall to Minories. The existing buildings were largely demolished, and new brick terraces built in phases. Integral to them were sophisticated integrated waste-water disposal systems, with brick drains, silt traps, sewers and soakaways all built into the foundations; these also contained excellent clearance groups of artefacts and environmental material. Partially destroyed during the Blitz, the Hammet development was cleared for the construction of the School of Navigation in the 1960s.

21 Moorfields, EC2; TQ 3264 8168; MOLA (Serena Ranieri); watching brief Aug 2016–Jan 2017; Land Securities; MOO16

Monitoring of contractors' groundworks indicated that construction of the existing modern building had truncated all archaeological and geological deposits.

Noble Street, EC2; TQ 3223 8151; MOLA (Rachel English); watching brief Feb 2016; City of London, Department of the Built Environment; NLE16

The modern retaining wall beneath the Noble Street viewing walkway, adjacent to the remains of the City Wall, was seen to be constructed from an assortment of building-materials mainly of 18th- to 20th-century date. No archaeological features were observed.

St Paul's Cathedral Crypt, EC4; TQ 3201 8118; PCA (Neil Hawkins); watching brief Mar 2016; John Schofield, Cathedral Archaeologist, for the Dean and Chapter of St Paul's Cathedral; PCC16

Groundworks associated with improvement to lavatory facilities were monitored. The area had previously been excavated in 1994, and only modern made ground containing

human bones reburied during that earlier investigation was encountered. Natural strata were not reached.

Sugar Quay, Lower Thames Street, EC3; TQ 3329 8057; MOLA (Sadie Watson); excavation, watching brief Jan–Aug 2016; Barratt London; SGA12

Following work in 2012 (*LA 13* Supp. 3 (2015) 95), 2014 (*LA 14* Supp. 2 (2015) 53) and 2015 (*LA 14* Supp. 3 (2016) 103), the final phase of excavations revealed large areas of the Roman, medieval and post-medieval waterfronts; also geoarchaeological evidence for a watercourse or channel running south to the Thames along the western side of the site, probably one of the many small streams that drained the eastern hill of *Londinium*.

The earliest structure was an unusual front-braced Roman timber revetment, sitting directly on natural clay on the bank and presumably 1st-century AD in date. Later 1st-century Roman timber structures were more substantial, running along the foreshore for approximately 20m and comprising base-plates, upright piles and planks. These were replaced in the third quarter of the 2nd century by a major structure constructed in caisson style, with oak timbers laid in regular courses to create a series of boxes. There were no vertical piles to denote structures on top of this quay and no definite evidence of a plank surface over the boxes; consequently, the precise function of the structure is not yet fully understood. It seems likely, however, that originally there was some form of plank decking to serve as a landing stage for boats. Many of the oak timbers were stamped – probably prior to use since they were not stamped on a single edge or plane – and most likely relate to timber supply and management, rather than to carpentry. Some of the circular stamps may bear names, but further study is required.

The timber box quay was replaced in the mid-late 3rd century by the Roman river wall; a significant length was exposed and will be preserved *in situ* below the new building. The river wall was a purely defensive structure, blocking off much of the Roman port from the town. It appeared here to be monumental, with large blocks of Hassock and ragstone, as well as a small group of degraded limestone blocks and remnants of monumental architecture. The reused blocks may have come from a large Antonine public building on the hill behind the site.

Parts of the wall core were truncated by late Saxon pits. Medieval activity commenced with the construction of a late 12th-century bulwark revetment. Wool Wharf was situated here for the export of wool and when, in 1275, that commodity became subject to a customs charge, the revenue was collected from a building on the site. The Wool Wharf buildings were extended and developed, and in the 14th century a series of timber revetments and quays were added; the chalk foundations of the Custom House building were excavated,

along with well-preserved base-plates, anchor piles and uprights from the revetments. The site continued to be used as the Custom House throughout the medieval period and into the Tudor, where more additions, repairs and replacements were made to the timber revetments.

The Custom House was destroyed during the Great Fire of 1666 and its replacement designed by Wren; the buried Roman river wall was partially reused by cutting a notch in its front face, replacing some blocks with Portland Stone and perhaps using it as a crane base or foundation. The 18th-century river wall was observed running along the southern edge of the site.

St Martin Orgar Church, Martin Lane, EC4; TQ 3281 8082; MOLA (Cat Gibbs); evaluation Apr 2016; GVA Second London Wall; SOR16

Four test pits were excavated on the site of the former church – a medieval foundation partially destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666, later rebuilt as a French Protestant church, and finally demolished in the mid-19th century. One pit, on the western side of the site, exposed a chalk wall foundation of medieval or early post-medieval date, which may relate to the original church. This was sealed by disturbed soil containing a few fragments of disarticulated bone. A second test pit in the central area revealed a late 18th–19th-century brick wall with a coal chute, which may relate to the rebuilt French church. This was sealed by demolition rubble and made ground. The other two pits contained only make-up reflecting previous landscaping works. No *in-situ* burials were encountered.

60–70 St Mary Axe, London, EC3; TQ 3336 8135; MOLA (Serena Ranieri, Myrto Kritikou, Tim Johnston, Mike Curnow); evaluation, watching brief Jan–Feb and Sep–Dec 2015 (Cat Gibbs, Leslie Dunwoodie) watching brief, excavation, Sep 2015–May, Nov 2016; Foggo Associates; SMY 12

Following work in 2012–13 (*LA 13* Supp. 3 (2013) 97 and *LA 14* Supp. 1 (2014) 11), further evaluation, targeted excavation and watching briefs were undertaken. Monitoring in the area of the Roman Wall and the later Roman Bastion 9 (a Scheduled Ancient Monument) included the recording of natural gravel and brickearth below a sequence of Roman deposits; the latter were not directly associated with the Roman monument, as the basement slab of the standing building was at a level well below that anticipated for the base of the Roman wall and bastion.

Excavation in the south-east of the site revealed the remains of a deeply cut feature, perhaps part of a large quarry pit or ditch. The substantial amount of rubble within the backfills almost certainly derives from nearby Bastion 9 and must relate to its dismantling, probably in the post-medieval period. Enabling trenches on the north-western and north-eastern corners of the site revealed natural sandy gravels, truncated by a large cut feature, possibly the Roman ditch. The fills of this ditch were horizontally

truncated by 17th–18th-century buildings, which had in turn been demolished and replaced by Victorian brick structures. An enabling trench to the south-west of the Scheduled area revealed natural brickearth and terraced gravels truncated by remains of the walls of Victorian lightwells. All work within the basement of the standing building revealed that the slab cut into natural gravel layers, producing no archaeological deposits or features.

St Mary-At-Hill Churchyard, St Mary's Hill, EC3R; TQ 3308 8077; CA (James Aaronson); evaluation Jan 2016; City of London; MHL16 All four trial-pits revealed a dark brown-grey silt layer consistent with post-medieval graveyard fills, containing ceramic building-material fragments. Disarticulated human remains were recovered, but were not *in situ*, and so were most likely disturbed during a previous clearance of the burial ground in the 1850–60s. A single rectangular brick structure of unknown function was recorded in one of the pits, and was probably contemporary with the graveyard phase of the churchyard. It had been repaired in the past but was badly degraded, having subsided by almost 0.5m.

An earlier phase of the existing churchyard wall was exposed in three of the pits. It was constructed of red brick and supported by a series of relieving arches, each spanning approximately 1.8m. Artefactual evidence included ceramic building material, pottery, bone, glass and clay pipe. The material dates from the Roman to the post-medieval period and was primarily recovered from the main silty graveyard fill. This suggests that the churchyard largely consists of disturbed post-medieval make-up, perhaps partially imported from elsewhere to create the raised level that can be seen today.

St Sepulchre Without Newgate, Holborn Viaduct, EC1; TQ 3179 8143; MOLA (Andy Daykin); watching brief Feb 2016; City of London; SSN16

Relocation of a bench and grave slab within the churchyard of St Sepulchre, adjacent to Giltspur Street, revealed an inscription along the side of the slab reading THE FAMILY GRAVE OF THOMAS CARPENTER OF THIS PARISH. The slab was observed to be covering a narrow brick chamber, which was later consolidated. Work was suspended at this point.

15–17 St Swithin's Lane, EC4; TQ 3268 8094; MOLA (Martin Banikov, David Saxby); watching brief Aug–Nov 2016; Whitbread PLC; SWL15

Following an evaluation in 2015 (*LA 14 Supp. 3* (2016) 104), contractor's groundworks were monitored in the basement. Truncated deposits were identified within the western footprint of the site, and contained Roman pottery sherds and fragments of possible Roman roof tiles. To the north of these deposits, and above them, was a thick chalk cellar floor associated with a fragment of possible medieval wall, orientated north–south. This

may once have been part of the church of St Swithin, which occupied the site from the medieval period until it was bombed during the Second World War and eventually demolished in 1962.

Above the wall was a thick make-up layer extending all the way to the current basement concrete slab. To the north-east of these features, and within the footprint of the proposed pile caps, a dump layer or pit, heavily truncated on all sides by the foundations of the current 19th-century building, and containing animal bone, early post-medieval pottery sherds and glass, was excavated. Above this a brick wall, made of seemingly 18th-century bricks and mortar, extended up to the base of the formation deposits of the concrete basement slab. The central southern part of the site produced only modern demolition rubble overlying the gravels at formation level.

Tower Hill Gardens Railings, Tower Hill, EC3; TQ 3361 8073 – TQ 3367 8077; CA (Heidi Archer); watching brief Nov 2016; City of London; THG16

Twenty-eight trial-pits were monitored and recorded. The stratigraphy comprised fairly loose soil, containing 13th–20th-century ceramic building material and a single sherd of Alice Holt/Farnham greyware, with topsoil above. The sequence is interpreted as modern backfill associated with post-War clearance of bomb-damaged buildings.

Queensbridge House, Upper Thames Street, Huggin Hill Lane, Little Trinity Lane, EC4; TQ 3228 8085; MOLA (Emoke Soproni); excavation, watching brief Apr–Aug 2016; Pinboard Partnership Ltd; QNH11

The site is adjacent to four Scheduled Ancient Monuments of national importance: Huggin Hill Roman baths, Smith's Wharf, Queenhithe Dock, and Painters' and Stainers' Hall. The investigation confirmed that some parts of the Roman bathhouse, originally investigated in 1964 and 1969 by Peter Marsden for the Guildhall Museum, had survived the construction of Fur Trade House outside the basement area and on the Huggin Hill street frontage. Previously recorded structural remains included walls of a heated chamber (Room 32) adjacent to the *caldarium*, and the western wall of Room 28, which in the original report is described as an unheated chamber. Surfaces and deposits associated with the lower layers of the bathhouse construction were also seen.

The south of the site was located within the scheduled area of Smith's Wharf, and in the vicinity of the Saxon and later dock and wharves at Queenhithe, which survives today as an inlet. Here possible foreshore or dumped deposits contained finds, predominantly pottery, from the second half of the 16th century; they were cut by a timber post or pile, possibly a rough-cut shipyard timber, and covered by a deposit of oyster shells. A series of dumps was then topped by a compact mortar or chalk surface that contained pottery probably dating to the 17th century. Further dumps and levelling layers sealed the sequence.

24–30 West Smithfield, Hosier Lane, Cock Lane, 1 Giltspur Street, EC1; TQ 3178 8154; MOLA (Cat Gibbs, Tim Johnston); evaluation Mar–Dec 2016; Whitbread Group PLC; SMI16

The evaluation consisted of nine interventions, some within, some outside the existing building. One of those within the building revealed a deposit containing a sherd of Roman Black Burnished Ware, while one in the loading bay produced the foundation of a wall, probably part of the terraced buildings fronting on to Cock Lane that can be seen on 19th-century maps. All the other pits produced only modern make-up, which was characterised by brick rubble presumably from demolished 18th-century and later buildings that once stood on the site.

CROYDON

Heathfield Academy (future site of), Aberdeen Road, Croydon, CR0; TQ 3250 6465; ASE (Steve White); evaluation June 2016; CgMs Consulting; ABN16

Evaluation-trenching reached natural strata of Hackney Gravels, overlain by subsoil and modern made ground, across the entire site. A probable early post-medieval or later feature may have been agricultural in nature.

Beddington Sewage Treatment Works, Beddington Lane, Croydon CR0; TQ 2970 6610; OAS (Peter Vellet); watching brief Dec 2015; Beddington Sewage works; BDL15

No archaeological remains were observed. A deposit of made ground dating to the early 20th-century construction of the sewage works was exposed. Where natural gravel was observed, heavy scarring of its surface most likely resulted from plough damage and/or previous groundworks.

St Philip's church, Beech Road, Norbury, SW16; TQ 3049 6896; TVAS (David Platt); evaluation Aug 2016; The Diocese of Southwark; NSP16

A buried soil, directly above natural London Clay, was overlaid by modern made ground. No finds or features of archaeological interest were encountered.

281–289 Brighton Road, Croydon, CR2; TQ 3255 6323; ASE (Paulo Clemente); evaluation Dec 2016; CgMs Consulting; BIT16

Modern made ground directly overlay natural strata of Hackney Gravels.

Carpark of Croydon Minster (church of St John the Baptist), Church Street, CR0; TQ 3195 6547; MOLA (Richard Hewett); watching brief Sept 2016; Skanska; CJO16

Excavation of a cable trench was monitored within the churchyard of the church of St John the Baptist, a 19th-century building which replaced a medieval church destroyed by fire. The works revealed cemetery soil containing disarticulated human bone and a number of coffin fittings beneath the modern ground surface. The tops of two damaged brick vaults or tombs of 17th- to 19th-century date were also observed. The disarticulated bones disturbed during the

FIELDWORK ROUND-UP

excavation were collected for reburial. Removal of old lamp posts on the western perimeter of the churchyard, and excavation of another cable trench in the roadway north-west of the church, revealed only modern material.

Fair Field redevelopment, College Road, CR0; TQ 3270 6547; PCA (Tanya Jones); watching brief Nov–Dec 2016; Mott MacDonald, for LB Croydon; CLL16

Geotechnical investigations were monitored over a wide area around the Fairfield Halls. As many of the pits were sited at the edge of buildings, and work ceased once the base of foundations and construction cuts had been exposed, natural strata were generally not reached. The exceptions to this were in four locations to the south and south-west, where natural gravels were exposed below a sequence of make-up deposits possibly dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods.

24 Fairfield Road, Croydon, CR0; TQ 3316 6540; ASE (Gary Webster); strip, map and sample Feb 2016; Silverleaf Developments; FRD15

Natural strata of London Clay formation were sealed by overburden, which was thicker in the south-east. The archaeological horizon was intact, with surviving subsoil recorded throughout the site, although there was some disturbance by bioturbation. Near the road to the south, the topsoil contained demolition rubble. There was no evidence of the nearby deer park.

Kent Gate Way, Addington, Croydon, CR0 (Thames Water Leak ID 73352); TQ 3781 6447; AOC (James Billson); watching brief Sep–Oct 2016; Morrison Utility Services; KTG16

The site lies 800m to the east of a Scheduled Roman roadside settlement at Wickham Court Farm (National Heritage List reference 1001974). Unscheduled remains, including a Romano-British farmstead and Neolithic and Bronze Age flint scatters, have also been recorded. However, despite the site's proximity to these areas, no archaeological remains came to light.

178 Pampisford Road, South Croydon, CR2; TQ 3189 6283; AOC (Rebecca Watts); watching brief Feb 2016; Onsite Property & Land Developments Ltd; PFO15

Natural chalk was reached 0.3m below ground level during ground reduction. No archaeological remains were identified.

Harris Academy, land opposite 550A Purley Way, Croydon, CR0; TQ 3117 6428; ASE (Garrett Sheenan); evaluation May 2016; Wilmott Dixon; PWA16

Five machine-excavated trenches revealed a superficial geology of sandy clay overlain by root-disturbed sandy clay subsoil and topsoil across most of the site. There was make-up associated with the demolition of Waddon Infants School, and with the construction of housing, at the northern and south-western ends of the site respectively. Some residual flint and probable medieval pottery was recovered, but no archaeological

cut features or deposits were seen.

121 Riddlesdown Road, Purley, CR8; TQ 3239 6070; SCAU (Matt Saywood); watching brief Aug 2016; MCH Carpentry & Joinery Ltd; RDS16

Despite the location of the site north of Riddlesdown Park, within an Archaeological Priority Area containing a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) known as "Newe Ditch" and a Saxon cemetery, no features or finds were seen above the natural chalk.

EALING

South Acton Estate, Corner of Bollo Lane and Enfield Road, W3; TQ 1959 7953; PCA (James Langthorne); evaluation Feb 2016; Countryside Properties; BLO16

Natural clay overlain by natural gravel was sealed by garden soil. Truncating these deposits were foundation cuts or service trenches, probably modern, sealed by modern made ground.

South Acton Estate phase 6.1, Bollo Bridge Road, W3; TQ 2003 7955; PCA (Stacey Amanda Harris); evaluation Oct–Nov 2016; Countryside Properties; BOB16

A four-trench evaluation reached natural brickearth cut by a series of post-medieval features, including postholes, pits and a ditch. These features could be associated with agricultural activity prior to redevelopment in the mid-19th-century, evidence for which was seen towards the north end of the site, where the remnants of an east–west brick wall cut into a levelling layer sealing the earlier features. Modern make-up completed the sequence.

The Park Club, East Acton Lane, W3; TQ 2118 8054; ASE (Steve White); evaluation Aug 2016; CgMs Consulting; PCL16

Evaluation-trenching reached natural deposits of London Clay, but a large programme of earth movement during previous landscaping of the area had rendered the site largely sterile.

Southall Manor House, The Green, Ealing, UB2; TQ 1248 7940; MOLA (N Olofsson, D Saxby); evaluation, watching brief Aug–Nov 2016; LB Ealing; MNH16

The earliest deposit recorded was make-up in the south-east corner of the site, containing pottery dated to between 1580 and 1700. This was overlaid by a brick surface and a brick structure, both believed to be Victorian and probably representing remains of an outbuilding to the east of the Manor House. A 19th-century brick drain and brick soakaway were also recorded.

White Hart Public House (former), 49 High Street, Southall, UB1; TQ 1300 8039; CA (James Aaronson); evaluation Oct 2016; Mackenzie Homes; WHP16

Four evaluation trenches were dug within the footprints of the 19th- and 20th-century public houses that once occupied the site. In the north, a deep homogeneous dump of brown-grey silty clay within an undefined cut was interpreted as a quarry pit or similar large open feature. In the centre, a brick

drain was recorded, along with the northern and southern walls of the north range stable block shown on 19th-century OS maps; fragmentary remains of contemporary floor surfaces were also observed. In the south-east, the eastern end of the basement of the 19th-century White Hart, and 19th-century external and internal wall footings were found. Two clay pipe fragments with anti-slavery motifs (c.1810–50) were in association. A truncated wall footing and well were perhaps remains of an earlier, pre-19th-century, structure. Everywhere, the 19th-century buildings had been reduced to truncated footings by demolition and redevelopment in the 1930s, remnants of which included, in the centre and south-east of the site, footings from the 1934 rebuilding of the White Hart.

Pitzhanger Manor House and Gallery, Walpole Park, Mattock Lane, Ealing, W5; TQ 1758 8046; MOLA (R Hewett); watching brief Feb–Aug 2016; LB Ealing; PZH10

Pitzhanger Manor House is Grade I Listed: a house has stood on the site since at least the late 17th century, with an ornamental garden designed by John Haverfield. A watching brief continued from previous years (*LA 13* Supp. 1 (2011) 11 and *LA 14* Supp. 2 (2015) 56) and a mostly post-medieval sequence was recorded over the underlying natural silt and gravel. One Palaeolithic butt-ended scraper was retrieved, however, from the interface between the brickearth and gravel in the Rose Garden, to the south of the house. An undated ditch in the same area is likely to be the earliest feature, and a short 17th- or 18th-century red brick footing of indeterminate purpose was also identified. Work within the footprint of the house revealed part of the late 18th/early 19th-century footings of corbelled brickwork. The base of the wall incorporated reverse arches that mirrored exposed arches visible in the wall above, and contained central 'bull's eyes', some open, some filled. These may have been designed as conduits for drainage or pipework. Nearby there was an early 19th-century circular brick-lined cesspit. To the north of the house was an early 19th-century water tank set against a wall footing, which may represent the tank and greenhouse depicted on an 1833 drainage plan of the Manor House. An adjacent footing could not be attributed to either the water tank or the greenhouse, and a later garden wall was not in evidence on the 1833 plan.

The Rectory, 26 Tentelow Lane, Norwood Green, Southall, UB2; TQ 1344 7850; TVAS (Jo Pine); excavation Oct 2016; Blue Sky Design Services Ltd; TNT15

A second phase of evaluation and excavation confirmed the presence on the site of medieval and post-medieval features. Re-investigation of the medieval gully and undated pits encountered last year (*LA 14* Supp. 3 (2016) 106) was supplemented by the discovery of a large 17th- to 19th-century ditch and smaller 11th/12th-century ditches. The natural geology was sandy silt with

gravel, corresponding to the third terrace.

Southall Gas Works, The Straight, Southall, UB2; TQ 1173 7979; ASE (Steve White); evaluation Sep–Oct 2016; CgMs Consulting; TSH16

A 20-trench evaluation revealed natural gravels, with natural silty clay brickearth, and just two archaeological features: a mid-19th-century cesspit and an undated posthole. Six geoarchaeological test-pits showed that the Langley Silt Complex sealed the fluvial sequence, and that because the site lies in a marginal gravel terrace zone, there is an increased likelihood of land surfaces surviving.

St Bernard's Hospital, North House and Gatehouse, Uxbridge Road, Southall, UB1; TQ 1460 8003; OAS (Deirdre Forde); standing structure recording Mar–Aug 2016; RPS; UBR16

St Bernard's Hospital is a site of considerable historical interest as it retains a number of ranges from Hanwell Asylum, the country's first purpose-built lunatic asylum.

Constructed between 1828 and 1831, it formed a model for other asylums of the late Georgian and early Victorian periods, and was ground-breaking in its advanced and relatively humane treatment of the mentally ill. North House, which is Grade II Listed, was built in 1857, probably to house the superintendent for the female side of the hospital. It is formal in character and structural symmetry, in a restrained style typical of institutional architecture of the period. Relatively well-preserved, many of its original fixtures and fittings survive, and the internal spatial arrangement is largely unaltered. As staff accommodation, it was relatively higher-status and more domestic in nature than the main hospital buildings.

The main entrance was on the south side; a lower-status tradesman's, or night entrance, on the west; and the principal rooms on the east. The eastern rooms on the first floor are likely to have been the principal bedrooms, while the smaller western rooms may have been offices or other bedrooms. The south-east room on the ground floor is the largest and, as it is immediately inside the entrance, was probably the main reception room. The presence of a dumb waiter in the north-east principal room on the ground floor suggests that this was the dining room, with the room in the basement below being the kitchen. The north-central utility room was probably the scullery, as it shared a relationship with the kitchen through the now-blocked doorway in its east wall; it retains its original shelving, for crockery or linens. The remaining basement rooms were probably servants' quarters or for storage.

The Gatehouse was part of the original scheme for the asylum and, taking the form of a triumphal arch on the same axis as the chapel, made a grand architectural statement on the Uxbridge Road frontage. It is of gault brick and stone construction, comprising a central archway with flanking single-storey ranges and two-storey pavilions at either

end. An engraving and plan from c. 1837–8 indicate the overall form of the original building, while a plan from 1843 shows that at this date parts were used as an engine house, magistrate's stable, counting house and porter's house. In the mid-19th century, a brick extension was added at the south-eastern corner to accommodate one of the medical officers; this range survives today.

Documentary evidence shows that by 1879 the building housed two gate porters, and the conversion for that purpose no doubt entailed substantial internal alterations. In the last quarter of the 19th century, the west pavilion was extended northwards with a new range, which is no longer extant. Between 1896 and 1956 other extensions were added to both the east and west sides of the Gatehouse. Most of these have been demolished, apart from a block at the south-east corner; OS maps suggest it was constructed sometime between 1932 and 1956, but this can be narrowed down to the pre-War period on the grounds of architectural style.

Twentieth-century refits now dominate the internal character of the Gatehouse. In the west pavilion, features such as the staircase, fireplace, picture rails, door architraves and ceiling coving are strongly suggestive of the 1920s. At that time, this part of the building, which in 1843 was the magistrate's stable, had become a three-bedroom, two-reception room residence with a kitchen in the western part of the adjacent link range (originally, the porter's house); the rest of that range, which survives less well, may have formed another residence with its kitchen at the east end.

In the later 20th century, the Gatehouse was converted and used as a drug treatment centre and by the Community Alcohol Team. This required the near-complete overhaul of the eastern block and the replacement of most of the windows with sashes with distinctive horns.

Evershed Sports Ground, Ealing Fields School, Wyke Gardens, W7; TQ 1612 7885; AOC (Charles Enright); watching brief June 2016; LB Ealing; ESG16

Despite the location within the Osterley Park Archaeological Priority Area and previous Palaeolithic and Saxon finds in the vicinity, no archaeological remains or deposits were observed on this occasion. An overburden of made ground indicated previous truncation, and in a number of trenches the concrete foundations of a modern garage had apparently removed any archaeological deposits. Natural pale yellow-brown gritty sand was typically observed c. 0.7m below ground level.

ENFIELD

Broomfield House Park, Aldermans Hill, Palmers Green, N13; TQ 3035 9271; EAS (Martin Dearne); watching brief Mar 2016; LB Enfield; BRF16

Monitoring of tree-planting pits, during restoration of the early 18th-century double-tree avenue associated with this Grade II*-Listed house and early water gardens, found

only topsoil over natural brickearth.

Alma Estate Regeneration (Phase 1a), Alma Road, Enfield, EN3; TQ 3604 9563; WA (Mark Denyer); evaluation Dec 2016; Countryside Properties (UK) Ltd; ALA16

Brickearth geology was reached in six of eight trenches, and was impacted by the remains of late 19th-century terraced housing to the west of the site. Overlying 19th/20th-century made ground comprised layers of building rubble, sand and silt. No structural remains or burials associated with a known late 19th-century Methodist chapel that fronted Alma Road were found.

Secondary Tuition Centre (Orchardside), Bullsmoor Lane, Enfield, EN1;

TQ 3445 9944; MOLA (Steven Turner, Daniel Harrison); watching brief Mar–Aug 2016; LB Enfield; BML16

A watching brief was maintained on groundworks for the construction of a new school building and associated landscaping. The removal of the concrete slab exposed natural brickearth (Enfield Silt Formation) overlying natural gravel. No archaeological features or deposits survived, presumably owing to landscaping for the previous garden nursery.

The Maze Pub, 7 Chase Side, Southgate, N14; TQ 2961 9428; PCA (James Langthorne); evaluation Nov 2016; BPD Architects Ltd; MAZ16

Two test pits revealed natural clay sealed by 20th-century made ground.

Trent Park Cemetery Extension, Cockfosters Road, Enfield, EN4; TQ 2830 9640; COT (Jake Streatfeild-James); evaluation Feb 2016; CEE16

No features or deposits of archaeological interest were observed.

Elsyng Palace, Forty Hall, Forty Hill, Enfield, EN2; TQ 3379 9887; EAS (Martin Dearne); excavation July 2016; LB Enfield; FXL16

Immediately north of the southern facade wall of the Tudor and earlier palace, which was examined in 2014 and 2015 (*LA 14 Supp. 2* (2015) 56; *LA 15 Supp. 3* (2016) 107), at least three rooms of a Tudor range, probably largely timber-built, were identified; they were separated by dwarf brick or tile walls. One room had a rammed pebble floor *in situ*, while a second had the mortar bedding for a floor of plain glazed tiles, many fragments of which were amongst overlying demolition rubble. The pebbled floor was interrupted by a stairwell defined by dwarf brick or tile walls. Demolition rubble included moulded brick, *in-situ* smashed flagons and a range of ironwork including a roasting spit, a pick or hammer head and a scythe blade.

Lea Park Distribution Centre, Enfield, EN3; TQ 3673 9625; QUEST (Dan Young); geoarchaeological survey Feb 2016; CgMs Consulting; LEP16

Deposit modelling demonstrated a sequence of River Terrace Gravels (the Lea Valley Gravel), overlain by Holocene alluvial floodplain deposits and made ground. No peat or organic horizons were recorded

FIELDWORK ROUND-UP

within the Holocene alluvium, which was predominantly silty and sandy in its lower part and clay-rich in its upper part.

53 Leighton Road, Bush Hill Park, Enfield, EN1; TQ 3405 9551; EAS (Martin Dearne); excavation, watching brief Apr–Jun 2016; David Popeck; LEU16

At the south end of the site, a continuation of the ditch first located to the south in 1978–9 (LA 3 (10) (1979) 262) was examined. This is the likely mid–late 2nd-century western boundary ditch of the Roman settlement on Ermine Street. The work also exposed part of a path flanking the ditch, the lip of which had been reinforced. The area had subsequently been used for dumping of rubbish, including iron-working residues, until abandonment in the late 2nd–early 3rd century. Further north, a possible cultivation subsoil had developed over denuded natural, probably mainly in the 2nd century. Part of a late 2nd-century polychrome glass cup was a notable find. Later post-Roman deposits represented episodes of hill-wash deposition and produced little or no evidence for human activity except for a possible medieval or later ditch.

Lockfield Avenue, Enfield, EN3; TQ 3663 9773; LP (Cornelius Barton, Matthew Law); evaluation, geoarchaeological evaluation June 2016; Chancerygate (Red Lion No.2) Ltd; LKF16

No archaeological remains were discovered.

Navigation Park, Morson Road, Ponders Green, Enfield, EN3; TQ 3626 9527; OAS (Andrew Simmonds); evaluation, excavation May 2015; SEGRO; NVK15

A mid-Bronze Age settlement was discovered, situated between two ditches that may have formed part of a pre-existing arrangement of field boundaries, and set within a square fenced enclosure. One possible roundhouse was identified, as well as a second, smaller possible building, and numerous pits and postholes.

Ponders End Distribution Centre, East Duck Lees Lane, Ponders End, EN3; TQ 3651 9600; PCA (Neil Hawkins); evaluation Jun–Jul 2016; CgMs Consulting; EDL16

Two stepped trenches confirmed the depositional sequence identified in a geoarchaeological assessment: Late Devensian Lea Valley Gravels sealed by Holocene lower alluvium, peat and upper alluvium. The alluvial sequence was sealed by an extensive deposit of modern make-up.

27 Private Road, Enfield, EN1; TQ 3312 9576; ASE (Steve White); watching brief Sep–Oct 2016; David Hall, c/o Hoopers Architects; PVT16

Natural London Clay, overlain by Taplow Gravels, was recorded during demolition of the standing building and the excavation of new foundation trenches.

Trent Park, Snakes Lane, Enfield, EN4; TQ 2910 9720; PCA (Shane Maher); evaluation Nov–Dec 2016; AECOM, for Berkeley Homes (North East London) Ltd; SNK16

A 30-trench evaluation revealed varied geology across the site, ranging from natural gravel to sand to clayey gravel. Two prehistoric linear features were identified on the south side of the site, while two 11th- to 13th-century pits were uncovered to the west. Also to the south were the remains of a late post-medieval glasshouse of which two separate build-phases were identified: an earlier structure comprising walls, floors and possible plant beds dating to the 19th century, and a smaller 20th-century building comprising outer walls and a floor.

Towards the south-west were a number of 19th-century brick floors and walls and concrete surfaces, which seem to correspond to possible farm buildings shown on the 1865–6 OS map. A wall footing exposed on the north side of the site represented part of the retaining wall for the northern terrace and lawn to the rear of the mansion located there. This may be part of the alterations made to the property by Sir Edward Sassoon between 1909 and 1913.

Shortly after the beginning of the Second World War, the estate was requisitioned by the War Office and used as a prisoner of war camp. Several features dating to this period were uncovered: the probable base of a Nissen hut, which had column bases fitted into the floor; drainage gullies; remnants of the inner and outer concrete posts of the camp perimeter fence; the remains of a cinder path running alongside this fence; and a pit backfilled with the fence's barbed wire, probably from the dismantling of the facility between 1946 and 1947.

GREENWICH

Network Rail (Crossrail), new Abbey Wood station, SE2; (a) TQ 4733 7901, (b) TQ 4730 7901, (c) TQ 4687 7901 to TQ 4714 7904; MOLA (Stella Bickelmann, Stephen White, Tony Mackinder); watching briefs Apr 2014 – Sep 2016; Network Rail Ltd; PAB14

Three separate watching briefs were carried out for the new Abbey Wood Crossrail station: (a) on the excavation of an attenuation tank shaft at the western end of Abbey Wood station; (b) on ground reduction in the car park south of the station; and (c) on the Wickham Valley Watercourse culvert diversion to the south of Mottisfont Road. Natural sands and gravels were only reached during the first watching brief, where they were covered by naturally waterlaid clays and peat. No prehistoric remains, such as trackways, were observed. The waterlaid deposits were also observed in the other watching-brief areas. At the car park site, a 19th-century brick crane base, presumably associated with the railway, was recorded directly below modern tarmac.

Greenwich Wharf, Banning Street, SE10; TQ 3918 7858; QUEST (Rob Batchelor); geoarchaeological assessment Apr 2016; CgMs Consulting; BNS16

Fieldwork and deposit modelling revealed that the site lies on an upstanding area of River Terrace Gravels adjacent to two major east–west channels, at least one of which traverses the Greenwich Peninsula. Thin

deposits of sand, peat and alluvium were recorded above the Gravels. The site probably has good archaeological and geoarchaeological potential.

Greenwich Wharf, 79 Banning Street, SE10; TQ 3916 7855; PCA (Guy Seddon); evaluation Sep 2016; CgMs Consulting, for Bellway Homes; BNT16

The evaluation identified Kempton Park Gravels falling sharply away to the south into an east–west channel that traverses the Greenwich Peninsula. Where not truncated by later activity, the gravels were sealed by alluvial deposits overlain by a layer of poorly-formed peaty clay. Below these deposits, towards the central portion of the northern half of the site, a series of pits and postholes cut the gravels. No datable artefacts were recovered from these features, but comparisons with levels taken on similar features at nearby sites suggest they may be Bronze Age in date.

Two possible channels were recorded towards the eastern and south-central portion of the site cutting the surface of the lower alluvium. Filled with the peaty clay widely seen across the site, they probably represent naturally formed, temporary seasonal channels that fed down the slope into the larger channel to the south. Completing the sequence, a group of alluvial layers was cut by series of possible clay-extraction pits, which had been filled in by the 19th century, when the site was levelled with dumped material.

Greenwich Wharf, 79 Banning Street, SE10; TQ 3916 7855; LP (Cornelius Barton, Guy Hunt, Kelly Madigan, John Layt); standing structure recording Dec 2016; CgMs Consulting; BNG16

An initial survey of the entire site to Historic England Level 1, was followed by more detailed Level 2 recording of a large shed, which was part of the original development of the site between 1869 and 1894–96. This had been used by the firm of James R Piper, one of the most highly regarded barge-builders on the Thames, but its fabric turned out to be largely 20th century in date. However, some elements survived that had been reused from 19th-century structures, and material from an earlier building, possibly an 18th-century powder magazine, had been used in the construction of the southern wall.

Eltham Palace, Court Yard, Eltham, Greenwich, SE9; TQ 4246 7394; CA (Heidi Archer); watching brief Oct 2016; English Heritage; EHP16

Work to replace five wooden boards on the Rockery Bank steps and to remove a balustrade on the south lawn were monitored at this Scheduled Ancient Monument. No archaeological finds or features were seen. All stratigraphy was taken to relate to improvement works in 1999 (for the steps) and in the 1930s (for the balustrade).

Wingfield Primary School, Kidbrooke Village, Greenwich, SE3; TQ 4058 7552; AOC (Andy Tynan); watching brief May

2016; Galliford Try; KBR16

Naturally laid clay, directly overlaid by 19th-century to modern make-up, was observed within an east–west service trench. No archaeological finds or features were identified.

62 Thames Street, Greenwich SE10;

TQ 3806 7781; MOLA (Azizul Karim, Paul McGarrity); standing structure recording Sept 2016; Limehouse Design; TME16

The public house known as ‘The Old Loyal Britons’ was surveyed to Historic England Level 2 prior to redevelopment, and found to embody four main phases of construction. The southern block was the oldest, dating from the early/mid-19th century. It may have been converted from a terraced house, with a beer cellar added within the footprint of the earlier building; the southern façade on Thames Street was very unusual, combining an arcade of two semi-circular arches with a timber frontage set slightly behind them. In the mid-/late 19th century, the public house was extended to the north, and a new chimney stack built at the northern end. Two further extensions in the early/mid-20th century increased the area of the building to the north and east.

The Reach, Thames Road, Greenwich, SE28;

TQ 4520 7979; QUEST (Dan Young); geoarchaeological evaluation Sept 2016; CgMS Consulting; TMR16

Boreholes and deposit modelling showed that London Clay bedrock was overlain by Late Devensian Shepperton Gravel, Holocene alluvial deposits and variable thicknesses of made ground. The site is unique, however, in having late prehistoric peat deposits within the Gravel – suggestive of reworking – and a historic clayey-peat towards the top of the sequence.

HACKNEY

115 Brooke Road, Stoke Newington, N16;

TQ 3421 8644; LP (Simon ‘Boris’ Pennington, Neralie Johnston); evaluation Jan 2016; North and Broadway; BKE16

The site lay within the Stoke Newington/Clapton Archaeological Priority Area, so designated because of the previous discovery of significant Palaeolithic remains. However, no archaeological material of that period was found; above the natural Taplow Gravel terraces were only agricultural soils pre-dating late 19th-century development.

One Crown Place, Shoreditch, EC2;

TQ 3299 8190; MOLA (Andy Daykin, Mike Curnow); excavation Sep–Dec 2016; Alloy MTD (Jersey) Ltd; CNP15

Following evaluation in 2015 (*LA 14* Supp. 3 (2016) 109), an excavation was carried out over most of the site. A small amount of residual Roman pottery was found, but initial results suggest that the earliest features are medieval, including at least one ditch aligned east–west, a smaller ditch or gully, and a subsoil horizon of probable medieval or 16th-century origin. The subsoil was sealed by a series of consolidation layers dating from the late 16th to late 17th centuries. Towards the centre of the site was

a large brick building, dating no later than the late 16th or 17th century; among several interesting elements was a large room with a pitched tile floor. Substantial remains of 18th-century Crown Alley, as seen on Rocque’s 1746 map, were found immediately north of the Sun Street frontage, including brick walls, cesspits and elaborate bone, brick and cobbled surfaces. Similarly, on the north side of the site, to the south of modern Earl Street, remains were found of several late 17th- to 18th-century property walls and associated features.

145 City Road, EC1; TQ 3270 8269; MOLA (Cat Gibbs); watching brief Apr–May 2016; Rocket Investments Ltd; CRD14

Work continued from 2015 (*LA 14* Supp. 3 (2016) 109) with monitoring of ground-reduction works. These showed that the southern and central areas had been truncated down to natural gravel by the previous buildings (Crown House and a warehouse to the north of it). A 17th- to 18th-century domestic waste deposit was observed in the north, possibly the remains of a large mound or dump, which is depicted on Rocque’s map of 1746 and presumably existed here until construction of terraced houses in the late 18th century.

The Stage, 30 Curtain Road, Hewett Street and Hearn Street, EC2;

TQ 3328 8218; MOLA (Heather Knight); excavation Mar–Aug 2016; Plough Yard Developments Ltd; CUR11

Following discovery of the Curtain Theatre during evaluation work in 2011 (*LA 13* Supp. 2 (2012) 61), much of the ground-plan was excavated. Extensive evidence was also found for the redevelopment of the site, mainly as domestic housing, in the 17th century.

The playhouse was built in 1577, fronting on to Curtain Road. Immediately prior to its construction, the ‘Agas’ map of the c. 1560s shows a series of smaller plots along that frontage – probably gardens, since on excavation they were found to have pathways and to lie in a c. 30m-wide band of ground that was distinct from wetter pastures to the east. The playhouse apparently incorporated an existing structure on Curtain Road, built on a raft of demolition rubble to consolidate the soft ground. This may be the ‘Curtain House’ referred to in leases; however, that could not be confirmed by recovery of the full dimensions, since the building extended beyond the limit of excavation to the south and west, and there was modern truncation to the north.

The excavation demonstrated that, unlike many Elizabethan playhouses, the Curtain was not polygonal but rectangular. Outside it, to the north, was a gravel surface, cambered and formed of large pebbles, into which a later brick-lined box drain had been inserted. Internally, the theatre was arranged around a gravelled yard. On the eastern side was a rectangular brick structure, probably foundations for the stage; some of the walls and the *ingressus* had been partially recorded before (*LA 14* Supp. 2 (2015) 58),

while postholes and beam-slots were likely evidence for timberwork supporting the stage itself. On the northern side of the yard, postholes and a floor edge indicated the position of the outer wall. A floor, first seen in 2011, was found to be in a room to the side of the stage; a doorway (later blocked) led down beneath the stage. The gallery on this side was probably open-fronted: there was a posthole in the north-west corner, and gravel surfacing suggests an absence of seating at ground level.

A gully ran from the north-west corner of the stage, in front of and parallel to it, ending just south of the posthole, where it was truncated by modern services. This could have been an eaves-drip, indicating that at some point the stage was covered. On the yard’s southern side, the external wall of the gallery had been recorded in 2011; it had a timber superstructure on a brick sill, while an arch at the eastern end may have been a doorway into a garden near the south-eastern corner of the playhouse. A doorway leading down beneath the stage was discovered in the inner wall of the south gallery, matching that in the north; to the east of the rear stage wall were foundation pads for a narrow corridor connecting the north and south galleries backstage.

Finally, on the western side, was found the external (rear) wall of the building through which the playhouse was entered from Curtain Road. As built, there was a doorway through into the gravel yard (blocked during the 17th century), and remnants of a timber-planked floor survived; rebuilding of the rear wall and construction of a fireplace in the corner of one room belonged to a further phase.

During the later 17th century, a range of buildings, which probably comprised one or more separate domestic properties, was constructed across the east end of the playhouse. In the external area to the north, a timber floor, with planks laid north–south on east–west joists, formed the surface of a room that extended beyond the limit of excavation. To the south of this, another room survived in the form of an east wall, substantial brick fireplace and hearth, and brick and timber floors. Its south wall had been built over the stone and brick/tile floor of the playhouse’s northern gallery, so blocking the doorway in the north stage wall. At the eastern end of this wall, where the underlying flooring was less robust, the construction cut contained the articulated skeleton of a cat, perhaps a ritual foundation deposit.

A drain running east–west under the floor was part of a larger drainage system, connecting with a north–south drain in a ‘Y’-shaped junction. The drain and an associated brick surface had been constructed over the playhouse yard, whereas another room with a fireplace was situated over the northern half of the stage, its western wall having been constructed on the western stage wall. Make-up had been deposited in the void beneath the stage and in the north gallery doorway to raise the

FIELDWORK ROUND-UP

room to the level of the playhouse floor to the north; north–south joist impressions suggest that it had a timber floor with the boards aligned east–west. To the south of the wall separating this room from a further room to the south, were tiled floors and ground-raising dumps.

The doorway in the south inner gallery wall was not blocked during the 17th century but remodelled by the addition of a knuckle-bone floor (first recorded in 2011), with a brick surround. In the same room, remains of a second knuckle-bone floor (also first seen in 2011) survived on the eastern edge of the brick floor; the brick sill along the southern edge of the latter represented the external wall of this room, the most southerly to be excavated.

After demolition of the playhouse, the boundary between gardens to the west and pasture to the east, which had existed from at least the mid-16th century, was re-established by a ditch running close to the eastern wall of the 17th-century building range. This appears to embody a property boundary shown on Morgan's map of 1682. In the 18th century, when houses were built over the western part of the site, the mid-17th-century range was partially demolished and some of the walls incorporated in the later structures. The area to the east of the property boundary appears to have remained open land. Maps show that it was used as a tenter ground in the mid-18th century. By the late 19th century, however, almost the entire site had been built over. Various cobbled surfaces, foundations, drains and floors of that period were excavated.

The Nightingale Estate, Downs Road, E5; TQ 3442 8602; PCA (Wayne Perkins); watching brief Nov–Dec 2016; CgMs Consulting; DNR16

During monitoring of geotechnical investigations, natural gravels were identified, overlain in places by brickearth. Two phases of redevelopment in the 19th and 20th centuries had heavily truncated the site. Evidence for 19th-century terraced housing was uncovered to the north.

1a Downs Road, E5; TQ 3413 8590; PCA (Phil Frickers); watching brief Feb–Mar 2016; CgMs Consulting; DSR16

During monitoring of boreholes, London Clay was observed below 19th-century made ground. Evidence of the Hackney Brook, apparently filled in the later 19th century, was seen to the east of the site.

39–45 Gransden Avenue, E8; TQ 3489 8420; PCA (Matthew Edmonds); evaluation Oct 2016; Gold Section Developments; GDN16

Five evaluation trenches revealed natural brickearth, sealed by 16th- to 19th-century subsoil and capped by modern make-up.

Arnold House, 21 Great Eastern Street, EC2; TQ 3331 8226; MOLA (Tony Mackinder); watching brief June 2016; WT Partnership; GES16

Digging of a lift shaft reach a clay deposit, presumably natural, between modern disturbances.

14 Holywell Row, EC2A; TQ 3311 8215; ASE (Jonathan Gardner); watching brief Sep–Nov 2016; Neptune Group; NYW16

The earliest deposit observed during contractors' groundworks was London Clay with varying degrees of weathering. This was generally covered by blue-brown clayey silt containing 17th- to 18th-century finds, followed by layers of 18th- to 19th-century make-up.

Bridge House (Phase 2), Homerton High Street, Homerton, E9; TQ 3551 8501; AOC (Suzanne Westall); evaluation 2016; CgMs Consulting; HOT16

The remains of mid-18th-century walls were identified 1.2m below the current ground surface. Finds of slag, glass waste, ceramic saggars and possible waste from glass production were recovered from backfill or make-up layers. As there is no record of industrial buildings occupying the site, the finds are likely to have been redeposited here.

22–44 London Lane, E8; TQ 3484 8438; ASE (Ian Hogg); watching brief Apr 2016; CgMs Consulting; LDL15

Asbestos remediation works and the excavation of three geoarchaeological test pits were monitored. The natural gravels were overlain by natural brickearth, both showing frequent signs of modern disturbance and contamination, mainly caused by a garage that previously occupied the site.

131–133 Lower Clapton Road, E5; TQ 3506 8556; ASE (Craig Carvey); evaluation Jan 2017 Northhill Properties Ltd; LCR16

A two-trench evaluation produced evidence of domestic occupation that spanned the 17th–late 19th/early 20th centuries but increased in intensity, and so reflected the increasing urbanisation of Hackney, over that time. Two large pits apparently signified the end of at least one dwelling, possibly owing to Second World War bomb damage. The natural was London Clay, with superficial overlying layers of Hackney Gravel.

Public Conveniences (former), Millfields Road, E5; TQ 3500 8590; ASE (Christopher Curtis); standing structure recording, watching brief Nov 2015; Northhill Properties Ltd; MIF15

The former public conveniences, which had been purpose-built in the late 1930s by Hackney Borough Council, to the design of its resident architect and engineer, Percival Holt, were recorded prior to demolition. There had been few subsequent changes in layout or appearance, though most of the original internal fixtures and fittings had been removed.

St Leonard's Court, New North Road, Hoxton, N1; TQ 3294 8299; PCA (Ireneo Grosso); evaluation Aug–Sep 2016; Mace, for LB Hackney; NWN16

Two evaluation trenches revealed natural gravels sealed by brickearth, which was overlain in turn by redeposited post-

medieval brickearth. A series of late 19th-century wall foundations, associated with the redevelopment of Critchell Place, cut into the upper deposit on the north side of the site. Modern make-up sealed the sequence.

62 Paul Street, Shoreditch, EC2; TQ 3302 8236; AS (Zbigniew Pozorski); archaeological investigation May 2016; J Murphy & Sons Ltd; PUL16

A 19th-century layer containing pottery and clay pipe was exposed some 2.2–2.7m above natural sand and gravel. Remains of a late 19th-century wall were recorded near the site's north-western boundary.

Holywell Centre, 1 Phipp Street, EC2; TQ 3316 8227; MOLA (Greg Laban, Ian Blair, Brigid Geist, Vesna Bandelj); evaluation, watching brief Nov 2015–Apr 2016; Workspace Group PLC; PHP15

A watching brief on geotechnical boreholes and test-pits was followed by a three-trench evaluation. Natural terrace gravels were overlain by alluvial material representing either the Moorfields Marsh or a tributary of the Walbrook; a potsherd dated 1080–1350 and a tile fragment of 1375–1410 were recovered from the alluvium. Above this, thick deposits containing large quantities of animal bone, 17th- to 18th-century pottery and clay tobacco pipe are believed to be part of the Holywell Mound, a rubbish dump, or laystall, which was located here during that period. In the southern part of the site, these deposits were overlaid by 18th-century dumps cut by a small red-brick structure (also probably 18th-century); in the northern and central areas, they were sealed by 19th-century dumps cut by walls that were probably from one of the small factory buildings shown on the 1887 Goad Fire Insurance map.

80–84 and 88 Wallis Road, E9; TQ 3712 8466; PCA (Aidan Turner); watching brief Jul–Aug 2016; London Legacy Development Corporation; WRD16

A geotechnical investigation was monitored. The earliest sequence comprised Thanet beds of sand and pebbles, overlaid by Lambeth Group formation consisting of a complex mixture of sandy clay and sands. River Terrace Gravels sealed the upper deposit and were overlaid, in turn, by alluvium. Late 19th- to 20th-century make-up completed the sequence.

Frampton Park Estate: Lyttelton House and Frampton Arms (site of former), Well Street, E9; TQ 3538 8443 and TQ 3528 8425; PCA (Joe Brooks); watching brief Oct–Nov 2016; CgMs Consulting; FRA16

Geotechnical investigations at two locations to the north of Well Street were monitored. Alluvial sandy gravel, sealed by pre-19th-century ploughsoil, was recorded below 19th- to 20th-century make-up.

Principal Place (Residential), Worship Street, Shoreditch, EC2A; TQ 3337 8213; MOLA (Andy Daykin Tony Baxter); excavation Apr–May 2016; LB Hackney; PPL11

Following work in 2014 and 2015 (*LA 14*

Supp. 2 (2015) 60 and Supp. 3 (2016) 111), a final series of excavations was carried out in the north-eastern part of the site. The earliest finds were four features containing remains of numerous pottery vessels, which have been provisionally attributed to the early Neolithic, and a considerable assemblage of struck flint.

A further seven Roman inhumation burials were recorded which, when added to the six excavated in this area in 2014, brings the total number of inhumations on the site as a whole to 45. Another cremation was also discovered. Other Roman features included ditches, mainly dating to the late 3rd and 4th centuries. Also found was further evidence for the eastern side of a Walbrook channel on a north-south alignment similar to that of the western arm of modern Plough Yard.

A ditch containing pottery dated to 1280–1350 was the only medieval feature recorded, although residual medieval pottery was found in later features. Levelling and garden deposits, probably mostly 17th-century, were cut by numerous structural elements, notably a large late 17th- to 18th-century garden wall, with relieving arches, which sub-divided the northern part of the area. Other, probably 18th-century, features associated with drainage and waste disposal included rubbish pits, cesspits and soakaways.

65-75 Scrutton Street, 39-47 Curtain Road, Shoreditch, EC2; TQ 3323 8227; MOLA (Tim Johnston, Heather Knight); watching brief Mar–May 2015, Sep–Oct 2016; Arcadis; SCT13

Following evaluation in 2013 (*LA 14* Supp. 1 (2014) 16) and excavation in 2014 (*LA 14* Supp. 2 (2015) 59), a watching brief was maintained on general ground-reduction. A large palaeochannel was seen to cut through the brickearth and gravels. Geoarchaeological sample-data showed that it originated as a fast-flowing ancient watercourse, which later became a small intermittent stream or pond, and was probably related to the Walbrook. The site was no doubt a wetland during the medieval and post-medieval periods.

A compacted surface of crushed ceramic building material, possibly constituting the bed of a roadway, was found overlying the marsh-like ground. This was overlaid in turn by a deep sequence of dumped refuse. The layers have been dated by finds to the second half of the 17th and early 18th centuries (c. 1660–1710), and are taken to be remains of the ‘Holywell Mount’ laystall (see *above*, PHP15). Significant finds include two knife blades with cutlers’ marks and an elegant spur. The mound appears to have been deliberately cleared and levelled, immediately prior to development of the site in the late 18th century.

An additional watching brief was undertaken on sewer-works after three human leg bones were discovered. It was concluded that they were over 100 years old, either redeposited bone from a nearby

church or burial ground, or possibly a disturbed *in-situ* burial. No further human remains or significant archaeological features were encountered.

HAMMERSMITH AND FULHAM

Westfield London Ariel Way, White City, W12; TQ 2350 8046; MOLA (Tony Mackinder); evaluation Jun 2016; Westfield Europe Ltd; WSF14

Following evaluations in 2014 and 2015 (*LA 14* Supp. 2 (2015) 60 and Supp. 3 (2016) 111), a further trench revealed post-medieval deposits filling a 19th-century quarry known from cartographic sources. Natural strata were not seen.

Holy Cross School, Basuto Road, Parsons Green, SW6; TQ 2519 7673; ASE (Steve White); watching brief May 2016; Mott Macdonald; HYC16

The digging of foundation trenches was monitored in two discreet areas to the north-east and south-east of the existing building. Extensive modern truncation was observed in both areas, though natural clays were also seen.

The Moat Garden, Bishop’s Avenue, SW6; TQ 2419 7645; PCA (Phil Frickers); watching brief Oct 2016; LB Hammersmith and Fulham; BPA16

The excavation of a bollard pit at the side of the northern gate to the Moat Garden did not reach natural strata. Evidence for the modern resurfacing of the path was observed.

Blythe Road water mains replacement works (Thames Water site), W14; TQ 2371 7921; CA (James Aaronson); watching brief Aug–Sep 2016; Thames Water Utilities; BYE16

Various trenches were monitored, and natural geology, characterised as a pale brown to yellow clay-silt, was observed in several of them. The natural was often overlaid by a make-up of either crushed red brick or compacted chalk dust and rubble, forming the original base of the mid-19th-century streets.

Where the natural was not observed, the trenches contained deep deposits of mixed silts, often containing 19th-century pottery. Some of these deposits were shown to be within large, steep sided cuts, interpreted as brickearth quarries, dug in the 17th–19th centuries. Other features included a brick wall footing, potentially part of the boundary to a 19th-century bleaching and dyeing works at the west end of Blythe Road, and a brick-built sewer or drain crossing the southern arm of Blythe Road at the eastern end of the watching brief area.

King’s Head public house, 4 Fulham High Street, Fulham, SW6; TQ 2430 7624; CA (James Aaronson); evaluation, watching brief May–Jun 2016; Freegate Properties; FHG16

The works were conducted during construction of a new lightwell at the rear of the building, part of a wider redevelopment of this Grade II-Listed property lying on the eastern edge of the Fulham Palace moated

site (itself a Scheduled Ancient Monument). Alluvial deposits, which had been observed in 2005 to the south-east of the present location, were only reached through digging small sondages below formation levels for the lightwell, and even then, only on the north-western edge of the dig area; it was thus evident that the ground had been consolidated with thick dumps of make-up when the moat was backfilled in the early 20th century. An indeterminate structure in concrete and other materials was recorded along the rear wall of the public house itself, which was built in 1906.

Bechtel House, 245 Hammersmith Road, W6; TQ 2358 7856; PCA (Stacey Amanda Harris); evaluation Aug 2016; CgMs Consulting; HMM16

Three test pits reached Kempton Park gravels sealed by brickearth. Nineteenth-century made ground sealed the natural and was cut by late 19th- to 20th-century wall foundations related to the development and expansion of Latymer School.

King Street Regeneration Project, King Street and Nigel Playfair Avenue, W6; TQ 2264 7850; PCA (Richard Krason); watching brief Apr 2016; CgMs Consulting; NPL16

In test pits on the west side of the site, natural brickearth was seen to slope down towards the west. In a couple of locations, the natural deposits contained residual finds dating from the Bronze Age to the Roman period, possibly constituting evidence for farming activities in the area. The natural was sealed by post-medieval ploughsoil and make-up, above which a number of 18th-century foundations were located, possibly representing a building shown on Roque’s map; they were either overlaid or cut by the foundations of the existing 20th-century building. To the east the earliest deposits were 18th- to 19th-century dump layers; the lower portion appeared to be waterlogged, suggesting that the Hammersmith Creek once extended to this point on the site. Modern features and services completed the sequence.

Seagrave Road Car Park (Lillie Square, Phases 2 and 4), Seagrave Road, Earls Court, SW6; TQ 2545 7780; MOLA (Tony Mackinder, Jason Stewart); watching brief May–Dec 2016; Lillie Square GP Ltd; SGR13

Work continued from previous years (*LA 14* Supp. 1 (2014) 17 and Supp. 2 (2015) 61), with monitoring of groundworks that reached natural gravels over London Clay. To the north-east, a possible brick chimney and part of a brick and stone surface were probably part of the 19th/20th-century Brompton and Fulham Goods and Coal Station; to the west, were several large modern pits filled with industrial and hazardous debris.

Fulham Riverside (former Fulham Wharf, Kop’s Brewery), Phases 1D and 2, 51 Townmead Road, Fulham, SW6; TQ 2612 7588; MOLA (Adrian Miles); watching brief

FIELDWORK ROUND-UP

Jun–Aug 2016; Barratt London; FWF12
Following work in 2012 and 2013 (*LA* 13 Supp. 3 (2013) 103) and *LA* 14 Supp. 1 (2014) 17), a further watching brief produced no archaeological remains, only clean alluvial deposits and modern disturbance.

HARINGEY

No work reported.

HARROW

Hillside, Brookshill, Harrow Weald, Middlesex, HA3; TQ 1485 9217; KDK (Karin Kaye, Laura Dodd); historic building recording Oct 2015–Sep 2016; Heronslea; HCI16

The coach house and stables (Grade II-Listed), gardener's cottage, smithy, ice house retaining wall and the ruins of the main residence at Hillside were recorded. The complex had been designed c. 1868 by Robert Lewis Roumieu and built by Thomas Blackwell for his daughter-in-law, following the death of her husband, Charles. The family was closely associated with Crosse and Blackwell, and also with the local brick-making industry, which no doubt provided the building materials for all the buildings on the site. The house succumbed to fire in 1958 but the ancillary buildings have survived, albeit in less than satisfactory condition.

'Druries' Boarding House, Harrow School, High Street, HA1; TQ 1532 8739; COT (Timothy Lewis); watching brief Dec 2016; HHA16

No features or deposits of archaeological interest were observed.

'The Grove' Boarding House, Harrow School, Church Hill, HA1; TQ 1537 8751; COT (Timothy Lewis); watching brief Dec 2016; CCI16

No features or deposits of archaeological interest were observed.

Former Kodak Leisure Centre and Sports Grounds, Land at Harrow View West, Harrow, HA2 6QA; TQ 1427 8982; WA (Lee Newton); evaluation Jan 2016; Persimmon Homes North London; HRV16

London Clay was reached in most of the 29 trial-trenches, but only three contained archaeological features: a few shallow pits and irregularly-shaped natural features, of post-medieval and modern date (18th–20th centuries), cut into the natural clay. Residual finds included a single abraded sherd of 5th- to 8th-century date – notable since no remains of that period are known in the vicinity – and medieval peg tile. The overburden varied according to the layout of the land when it was a sports centre: turfed topsoil and subsoil along verges and, where there were pitches, recent make-up where buildings once stood.

The Cowshed, Cowman's Cottage, Old Church Lane, Stanmore, HA7; TQ 1681 9211; PCA (Kari Bower); standing structure recording, watching brief Sept 2016; Mrs Omolara Oyesanya; OLC16

Historic England Level 4 recording of the

Grade II-Listed Cowshed was carried out prior to demolition. Built during the second half of the 1920s as part of the home farm of the Manor House estate of Samuel Wallrock, the shed was used for its intended purpose only for a brief period: after Wallrock's declaration of bankruptcy in 1931, the Manor House was repossessed and the cows were sold by auction in early 1932. After the Second World War, the northern part of the estate was acquired by the local authority and laid out as Bernays Gardens, with the shed used as a public park shelter until it was sold with the Cowman's Cottage in 2011. The Cowshed's most prominent features were the five gables along its front elevation with a veranda underneath. The heavy gables were supported by jowl posts with the jowl facing the exterior. Tethering rings and name badge holders survived inside the building, although there was no evidence of feeding troughs or mangers. The brickwork in the gables was decorated with applied imitation timber framing. The side elevation nearest to the Cottage was also covered with applied timber framing and cement-render panels. The timbers were machine-cut and chipped with artificial notches; holes and sockets were dressed to give the impression of age. The brickwork of the Cowshed and Laundry Building mainly featured red brick in Flemish bond, the lower brickwork in the rear wall of the Cowshed and the side wall of the Laundry Building being earlier than the rest. These walls were probably the remains of the former Manor House, largely demolished prior to the construction of the Cowshed and Laundry Buildings. Some of the timbers used in the construction of the shed were reused, presumably collected by Wallrock during the remodelling of his estate. A watching brief on excavation of the foundation trench for the new building, found there had been heavy truncation, down to the natural clay, during construction of the 20th-century shed.

1 Rodwell Place, Edgware, Harrow, HA8 6JX; TQ 1921 9165; ASE (Sarah Ritchie); evaluation Jan 2016; Able Construction UK Ltd; RDW16

Evaluation-trenching revealed late post-medieval soil horizons and clay layers, with small amounts of residual medieval pottery and ceramic building material. The only archaeological feature was an 18th-century rubbish pit, cut into the natural clay.

'Wootton', Royston Grove, Pinner, HA5; TQ 1306 9188; TVAS (Luis Esteves); watching brief July 2016; Mr S Patel; RYT16
Only modern concrete and subsoil overlay London Clay.

510 Uxbridge Road, Hatch End, Pinner, HA5; TQ 1212 9078; WA (Jo Lathan); watching brief Mar 2016; Mr Haroon Rashid; UXH15

Groundworks for an extension to a residential property exposed no archaeological features, deposits or finds. The natural London Clay was truncated by modern services and the footings of the early 20th-century house.

HAVERING

Hacton Primary School, Chepstow Avenue, Hornchurch, RM12; TQ 5440 8596; AOC (Charles Enright); watching brief Jan 2016; Galliford Try; CAV16

Greater London Historical Environment Records show that the post-medieval Hacton Farm and an associated medieval or post-medieval barn once stood here. Though the site had suffered from much previous disturbance and truncation, nonetheless some remains of archaeological interest survived. To the east were two pit-like features – or possibly parts of a single feature, since they were only partly excavated – containing 19th-century to modern material; extending from the southernmost boundary of the watching brief area were the lower foundations of the north-south walls of a 19th-century structure; and in the north-east corner were three cut features, most likely modern, though lacking confirmatory artefacts or ecofacts.

Mawney Foundation School, Mawney Road, Romford, RM7; TQ 5073 8892; PCA (Phil Frickers); evaluation Aug 2016; CgMs Consulting, for Bowmer & Kirkland; MAW16

Two evaluation trenches revealed natural clays and gravels cut by a drainage ditch, which was filled in during the development of the school in the late 19th century. Modern made ground capped by tarmac completed the sequence.

Orchard Village, Roman Close, Rainham, RM13; TQ 5071 8335; HA (Joe Berry, Tom Hodgson); evaluation Sept 2016; Hill Partnership Ltd; RCL16

The evaluation revealed make-up from the previous 1960s development, above Taplow Gravel Formation (sand and gravel) subsoil. No features or deposits of archaeological significance were encountered, probably owing to truncation by previous construction-work.

221–227 St Mary's Lane, Upminster, RM14; TQ 5630 8660; COLC (Chris Lister, Ben Holloway); evaluation Mar 2016; Hallmark Carehomes (Upminster) Ltd; ARY16

A ten-trench evaluation was carried out in advance of the construction of eight new dwellings. Despite the site being located just 110m north-west of New Place Manor, part of the Gaynes Estate, which was in existence by 1557 and demolished in 1924, only modern contexts were identified. The oldest elements were brick walls and concrete floors associated with early 20th-century terraced housing fronting on to St Mary's Lane.

230 St Mary's Lane, Upminster RM14; TQ 5639 8660; CA (Geoff Potter); evaluation Mar–Apr 2016; Roxwell Ltd; SMS16

In the north-west of the site, evaluation-trenching revealed a 16th- to 18th-century wall that is believed to be part of the west wing of the late 16th/17th-century country manor, New Place. To the north-east, a 16th- to 18th-century drain and inspection chamber may have formed part of the

northern frontage and courtyard, while to the south, two brick wall bases probably belonged to the west and central wings of the 18th-century property. The discovery of possible padstones in the north-west of the site constitutes some evidence for an earlier, medieval, phase.

Upminster Windmill (steam mill foundations), St Mary's Lane, Upminster RM14; TQ 5573 8674; AOC (Les Capon); standing structure recording Oct 2016; Historic England; MRL16

Built in 1803, the windmill is located on high ground at 30m OD, to the east of the medieval core of Upminster Village. As part of a community project with the Friends of Upminster Windmill, the foundations of the steam mill, part of the complex dating to the early 19th century, were excavated, recorded, and studied by local volunteers. Various experts and engineers provided input. AOC Archaeology Group offered training in planning, surveying, recording and finds assessment.

Drapers Primary School, Settle Road, Harold Hill, RM3; TQ 5520 9245; AOC (Rebecca Watts); watching brief Aug, Sept 2016; Galliford Try; STE16

To the north-west of the site, natural orange-brown silty clay was observed 0.55m below ground level, beneath subsoil and topsoil; elsewhere the lowest deposit was a mixture of redeposited natural and modern make-up. No archaeological remains were identified.

Suttons Primary School, Suttons Lane, Hornchurch, RM12; TQ 5377 8576; AOC (Charles Enright, Kate Mawson); watching brief Jan–Apr 2016; Galliford Try; SLN16

A linear ditch-like feature was observed in one of seven groundworks contractors' trenches, but it produced no dating evidence. Otherwise, nothing of archaeological significance was seen.

HILLINGDON

276–278 Bath Road, Sipson, UB7; TQ 0693 7705; MOLA (David Sankey); evaluation Oct–Nov 2016; Bath Road Corp SARL; BAA16

A 22-trench evaluation showed that widespread modern activity had completely removed the natural Langley Silts brickearth from the centre of the site, and had truncated it elsewhere. Only a single undated linear feature was recorded to the north.

Land off Holloway Lane, Harmondsworth, Hillingdon UB7; TQ 0610 7825; TVAS (Andy Taylor); evaluation Jan–Feb 2016; Ingebourne Valley Ltd; HYL16

A 100-trench evaluation revealed a spread of archaeological deposits in several locations across the site, with seemingly blank areas in between, and a dense concentration in the west. Most features contained some dating evidence, in every case pointing to the later Bronze Age, though single sherds of Roman pottery and 19th-century 'china' were also recovered. Test-pits revealed a thick deposit of brickearth above the natural gravel, but produced no Palaeolithic finds.

Cowley Garage (opposite The Malt Shovel Public House), 59-69 Iver Lane, Cowley, UB8; TQ 0510 8230; AOC (Andy Tynan); watching brief Jun–Aug 2016; VINCI Facilities; IVR16

Remains of a demolished Second World War Type 22 pillbox were investigated. Constructed of reinforced concrete, pillboxes of this type typically had six faces, 2.4m long with walls 0.3m–0.6m thick, and an internal space measuring 3m; there would also have been a 'Y'-shaped blast screen. Only minimal levels of walls and some broken-out floor slab survived; the interior of the structure appeared to have been backfilled with demolition rubble, and no artefacts were found.

Bridge House, Oxford Road (south side, between river Colne and Grand Union Canal), Uxbridge, UB8; TQ 0508 8452; MOLA (Graham Spurr); geoarchaeological evaluation Jan 2016; Mace Group; OXR16

Augering suggested that the site lies on a slightly higher area of the floodplain gravel (c. 30m OD), apparently with the early Holocene main channel of the river Colne to the west, and a backwater of pooling or sluggish flow to the east. A sequence of silts and clays over the gravel showed signs of soil formation and growth of vegetation. Subsequently, alluvial flooding increased the rate of sedimentation, and the earlier soils and vegetation were buried under mudflats.

Union Park, Packet Boat Lane, Uxbridge, UB8; TQ 0537 8132; ASE (Ian Hogg); evaluation Jan 2017; CgMs Consulting; PBT16

An eight-trench evaluation reached natural Lynch Hill Gravels, which were overlain by natural Langley silts in some areas, particularly in the north. Deposits of alluvial clay were recorded in some parts but appeared to have been heavily truncated. A probable channel was overlaid by modern make-up and road surfaces, indicating widespread truncation in recent times.

Padcroft Works, Tavistock Road, Yiewsley, UB7; TQ 0592 8019; ASE (Paulo Clemente); evaluation June 2016; CgMS Consulting; TVS16

A single-trench evaluation produced natural brickearth and a sequence of overlying layers. The earliest, probably ploughsoil, dated to the 15th–16th centuries and was succeeded by material interpreted as refuse in gardens behind the properties fronting onto Bentinck Road (shown on the 1864 OS map). This layer was covered by two modern demolition horizons.

HOUNSLOW

Brentford Lock West (Phase 2), Commerce Road, Brentford, TW8; TQ 1717 7752; MOLA (Robert Cowie); evaluation Apr 2016; ISIS Waterside Regeneration; BNL12

Work continued from 2013 (*LA 14* Supp. 1 (2014) 21), with trenches revealing terrace gravel overlaid, successively, by natural brickearth and soil horizons. The latter appeared to have been reworked by

cultivation in the late 18th to early 20th century. A ditch and several planting beds of that period were also found.

Burlington House, Burlington Close, Feltham, TW14; TQ 0850 7369; PCA (Stacey Amanda Harris); watching brief Oct 2016; LB Hounslow; BGT16

Dismantling and rebuilding of the Grade II-Listed 18th-century boundary wall between Burlington House and St Mary's church was monitored. To the north, the wall abutted an earlier east–west boundary wall marking the extent of the late 15th-century Pates Manor. Within the construction cut, natural Taplow Gravels were reached beneath several layers of backfill along its entire length. In the Burlington House garden a series of 19th-century gas-lamp bases was recorded.

Kew House School, Capital Interchange Way, Brentford, TW8; TQ 1906 7820; CA (James Aaronson); evaluation July 2016; Kew House School; KHS16

Two trial-trenches reached natural orange-brown, clayey-sandy silt; in one, the natural was cut by a shallow linear feature containing a piece of Frechen stoneware (c. 1550–1650). In both trenches, the natural was sealed by demolition material: probably from the clearance of Brentford Market in 1982, since a moulded red brick, likely to have been from the decorative frontage of that building, was found. The upper layers were modern, part of the present sports pitch.

Capital Interchange Way, Brentford, TW8; TQ 1907 7842; PCA (Rosemary Banens); evaluation July 2016; Temple Group Ltd, for Facilitas Technical Engineering Services Ltd; CIN16

Four evaluation-trenches within the car park on the east side of the site produced Kempton Park Gravels sealed by brickearth with areas of discolouration, probably the result of weathering. Towards the centre of the area investigated, remains of an early/mid-18th-century gully or ditch, and a series of associated postholes, cut the natural. An overlying agricultural horizon, probably late 18th or 19th century in date, was recorded widely across the site, with a series of small features of similar date cutting into it; towards the centre, however, a late 18th- to 19th-century quarry pit and Victorian drain were discovered. An orchard, which existed on the site during the mid–late 19th century, was probably represented by a darker horticultural layer beneath the modern make-up that completed the sequence.

Rocks Lane Multi Sports Centre, 60 Chiswick Common Road, W4; TQ 2105 7875; MOLA (Adrian Miles); evaluation June 2016; Rocks Lane Multi Sports Centre; RKL14

Following an earlier watching brief (*LA 14* Supp. 2 (2015) 64), two evaluation trenches were excavated in the north-east of the site. The western revealed natural brickearth overlying gravel; the eastern, a large cut feature, probably associated with

the construction of the District Line viaduct in 1868.

Wheatstone House, 650–654 Chiswick High Road, W4; TQ 1924 7831; ASE (Steve White); evaluation Sept 2016; CgMs Consulting, for Quadrant Construction; CWC16

Four evaluation trenches reached natural deposits, which survived to a relatively high level, despite modern development of the site as a BT telephone exchange.

BSkyB Building, 1 Harlequin Avenue, Grant Way, Isleworth, TW7; TQ 1630 7777; MOLA (Emoke Soproni, Jeremy Taylor); evaluation Apr, Oct 2016; Sky UK Ltd; GNY12

Work continued from 2012 (*LA 13* Supp. 3 (2013) 106). Natural silts and gravels were overlain by modern make-up and services over most of the site, with some contamination in the north-east. In the south of the area of the Sky Broadcast Storage Centre, a small pit produced sherds of Roman pottery, hobnails and a deposit of burnt animal bone, implying Roman domestic activity nearby.

Gunnersbury Park, Mansion House, Café and Carriage display building, W3; TQ 1897 7926; MOLA (Martin Banikov, Sam Pfizenmaier, Claudia Tommasino, Kasia Olchowska, Azizul Karim, Anna Nicola); evaluation Feb, watching briefs Jan–Apr, Jul, standing structure recording Jan–Sep 2016; London Borough of Ealing; GUN14

Work continued from last year (*LA 14* Supp. 2 (2015) 64), with monitoring of various landscaping and restoration projects. On the site of the new café and playground to the north-west of the Large Mansion, 19th-century structural remains survived in a good state of preservation, especially those of the bathhouse to the east, which included the walls of the bath pool, a possible boiler room and a soakaway. A later drain, running north–south, also survived. In the western part of the café site, a large backfilled landscaping feature was surrounded by levelling deposits, suggesting the former presence of an expanse of water; a nearby brick drain was possibly associated with this feature.

The Middle Bridge, formerly spanning the Horseshoe Pond, was shown to have three arches, rather than five as initially thought. The walls at either end of the bridge are constructed of red stock frogged bricks bonded by loose yellowish-grey cement; the stepped foundations were exposed during the excavations. A second ‘bridge’, at the west/north-west end of the old Horseshoe Pond, was also revealed; designed as a single vaulted arch, it was made of bricks and finished with greyish concrete. During a watching brief along the eastern side of the Horseshoe Pond, an overflow drain was observed that was part of the original construction of the pond’s east wall. Above this, a later 19th-century brick and tile overflow drain led away from the pond on an east–west alignment, and had perhaps been constructed following a rise in the

water table; along the north side, part of the drain had been rebuilt or repaired with vertical bricks bonded with white lime mortar. Two later ceramic land drains, aligned north–south, cut the drain wall.

A programme of standing building recording was also carried out in and around the Large Mansion (Grade II*-Listed No. 1358312, of 1801–28, for Alexander Copeland). Beneath the terrace running along its southern frontage, a plan and sectional elevation of the barrel-vaulted chambers under the West Steps were produced by photogrammetry; brick-built, these semi-circular vaults were found to be interconnected and possibly once used for coal storage. The south-west Terrace Arch (Grade II-Listed No. 1189543) turned out to be a brick structure with four corner columns, brick arches to the east and west, and a close-boarded common-rafter roof; its semi-circular vaulted ceiling was formed of pre-cast stucco panels resting on timber flanges.

Within the Large Mansion, a lath-and-plaster wall on the first floor was recorded, while in the service range a ‘bin store’ was seen to have been part of a larger structure that once extended south-eastwards – at the very least over the tiled surface outside, and perhaps so far as to connect with the dairy rooms through the garden wall to the east; the ventilation, indoor drainage and glazed brickwork of the ‘bin store’ suggest that the room was once domestic in function. In the basement of the service range (part of Smirke’s 1836 remodelling of Gunnersbury for Nathan Rothschild), trial-work for a lift-pit was monitored. The walls appeared to rest on rubble and clay foundations without corbels or footings. To judge by the presence of an iron grille, which could be wheeled across and locked in position at the head of the stairs to the basement, valuable commodities were once stored here.

Former Police Station, Half Acre, Brentford, TW8; TQ 1767 7758; QUEST (Rob Batchelor); geoarchaeological evaluation Nov 2016; CgMs Consulting; HLF16

Geotechnical investigations revealed made ground overlying sands and gravels, interpreted as Kempton Park Gravel, resting on London Clay. A thin layer of silty clay, possible Langley Silt, was recorded in only two sequences at varying depths and showed signs of contamination or reworking.

Former Police Station, Half Acre, Brentford, TW8; TQ 1770 7750; PCA (Aidan Turner); watching brief Oct–Nov 2016; CgMs Consulting; HAC16

During monitoring of geotechnical investigations, London Clay was seen to be overlain by Kempton Park Gravels, which in turn were sealed by brickearth. Modern make-up, concrete and tarmac completed the sequence.

Western International Market New Trading Unit, Hayes Road, Southall, UB2; TQ 1072 7878; PCA (Stacey Amanda Harris); evaluation July 2016; LB Hounslow; HYS16

A three-trench evaluation revealed Lynch Hill Gravels sealed by subsoil, which in turn was cut by undated features, including a stakehole and three pits, and by brick drains possibly of the 18th century. Modern make-up and concrete sealed the site.

367–368 High Street, Brentford, TW8; TQ 1844 7785; AAL (Alan Telford); evaluation, excavation Oct 2014–present; IDM Properties Ltd; HHS14

Various excavation and recording works took place in and around St George’s church, a 19th-century parish church, prior to its conversion into residential units. There was limited evidence of prehistoric activity, with a single small pit producing a flint core of possible early Neolithic date. Most of the remains encountered were of the later 18th century, associated with St George’s Chapel, for which the present church was a replacement. Foundations of part of the chapel itself, and evidence for extensive use of its exterior as a cemetery, were discovered.

The first phase of excavation, comprising the interior of the current church and a skirt around its perimeter, produced 458 contexts of articulated and disarticulated bone. All burials were aligned north-east/south-west with the head to the south-west. A brick vault containing burials was recorded, along with another that had been cleared and backfilled with disarticulated human bone and fragments of grave markers, presumably during the construction of the subsequent church. The remains of an additional five brick vaults, damaged by the construction of the church and containing no skeletal material, were also recorded. The majority of the burials were in wooden coffins, though there was one lead coffin from the general burial area and another from the intact southern vault. Twenty-four burials were at least partially identifiable from their coffin plates. Evidence of floral tributes, burial clothing and personal items were found and a small number of burials were accompanied by crockery. Subsequent excavation and an ongoing, intermittent, watching brief on landscaping and drainage works have produced a further 182 burials to date.

Albany Riverside, Brentford High Street, Brentford, TW8; TQ 1823 7768; QUEST (Rob Batchelor); geoarchaeological evaluation Nov 2016; CgMs Consulting; ARV16

Geotechnical investigations showed that London Clay was capped by made ground across the site, except in one borehole, where River Terrace Gravels (possibly Kempton Park Gravel) and Holocene alluvium separated the London Clay from the made ground.

Albany Riverside, Brentford High Street, Brentford, TW8; TQ 1823 7767; PCA (Aidan Turner); watching brief Nov 2016; CgMs Consulting; BTF16

During archaeological monitoring of geotechnical investigations (see ARV16 above), London Clay was seen to be overlaid by late post-medieval make-up on the north

side of the site, and by river silts in the south. Modern make-up sealed the site.

Hogarth's House (The Mulberry Garden), Hogarth Lane, W4; TQ 2123 7789; AOC (Les Capon); evaluation, geophysical survey Apr 2016; LB Hounslow; HOH16

An initial geophysical survey indicated the presence of structural remains within the location of William Hogarth's former studio as recorded on historic maps and documents. Following this, evaluation-trenching revealed remains of foundations and possibly part of the floor surviving at 0.3m beneath the garden horizon, and for up to five courses of brickwork in the western part of the site. If the interpretation of historic maps is correct, this is likely to be Hogarth's studio. The remains were preserved in situ when the site was backfilled.

Hounslow House, 714–746 London Road, Isleworth, TW7; TQ 1445 7605; COT (Joe Whelan); evaluation May–Jun 2016; HSW16

No features or deposits of archaeological interest were observed.

Park Road, Isleworth, TW7; TQ 1672 7624; AOC (Les Capon); evaluation Sep–Oct 2016; Northumberland Estates; PKO16

Natural terrace gravels were identified in the north-east, in a position approximately corresponding to that of the eastern edge of a large palaeochannel within which the majority of the site is located. Across the rest of the site, the earliest deposit varied between a yellow-brown silty sand and a chalky sandy clay, and may relate to the natural infilling of the palaeochannel with wind-borne and glacial deposits. No organic-rich alluvial deposits nor significant palaeoenvironmental evidence were identified. In the south-east, a posthole and pit cut into the natural Head deposits, and a linear feature, possibly a field boundary, was cut into the overlying subsoil. While no finds were recovered, the matrix of the fills and the lack of later finds suggest a prehistoric date for these features, which may relate to Bronze Age and Iron Age activity identified within Snowy Fielder Way, 30m to the west.

Park Villas, Park Road, Isleworth, TW7; TQ 1681 7617; MOLA (Helen Vernon); evaluation Oct 2016; The Northumberland Estates; PKV14

Following a watching brief on geotechnical test-pits in 2014 (*LA 14 Supp. 2* (2015) 65), two evaluation trenches were excavated, revealing post-medieval and modern dumps over natural river terrace gravels.

Rectory Farm, Cranford, TW5; TQ 1112 7699; AOC (Les Capon); watching brief Apr–May 2016; Arup; RTY16

The evaluation followed an earlier geophysical survey and revealed several phases of habitation. The principal period of occupation was during the Middle to Late Bronze Age (1500–700 BCE), when a settlement or series of settlements were inhabited over several centuries, and were sufficiently static for field boundaries, roundhouses and stock enclosures to be

established. Cremated remains near to some dwellings further emphasised the continuity of occupation, which comprised postholes, ditches, and pits representing buildings, fences, land divisions and industrial areas, possibly ovens. No intact surfaces survived, owing to cultivation, but the bases of the features allowed the layout of the site and its buildings to be established, while remains of flint tools and pottery vessels provided evidence of the material culture: one ditch in the north-west of the site, produced over 100 pottery sherds with Late Bronze Age attributes.

Later phases of use were also seen. One moderately-sized pit proved to be Iron Age. One of three postholes found in a line, 3m apart, in the south-east of the site, contained a piece of Roman pottery and so all are presumed to be of that period. Post-medieval features seemed to be field divisions: wide shallow features, which may be the remains of ridge and furrow farming, together with later 18th- to 19th-century ditches and field boundaries. The most notable find was a sub-rectangular plano-convex object with chamfered edges, made of fired clay. Whilst resembling a loom weight or plaque, it lacks the perforations which would identify it.

Southall Lane Waste Depot, Southall Lane, UB2; TQ 1091 7856; PCA (Stacey Amanda Harris); evaluation, watching brief Jun–Jul 2016; AECOM, for LB Hounslow; SLL16

Evaluation trenches were dug on the west and north-east sides of the site, and ground-reduction monitored in the south-east corner. Natural sand and gravels were recorded at various locations. In the southern half of the site they were sealed by undated subsoil, but elsewhere modern make-up and foundations cut and sealed the natural.

White Lion Court, Swan Street, Isleworth, TW7; TQ 1658 7575; PCA (James Langthorne); evaluation Aug–Sep 2016; CgMs Consulting, for Bellway Homes Ltd; SAS16

Natural sandy gravels sloping east towards the Thames were recorded in all five evaluation trenches. Redeposited gravels sealed the natural and were cut by a series of brick foundations and a brick soakaway, the latter constituting evidence for the 19th-century property that once stood on the site. Modern made ground sealed the sequence.

Heathrow Holiday Inn Hotel, Swindon Road, Longford, TW6; TQ 0823 7445; OAS (Carl Champness); evaluation, watching brief Dec 2015 – Aug 2016; Grove Developments Ltd; SWO15

The site lies within an area that is significant for its known prehistoric and Roman landscapes. A general sequence of modern make-up deposits and tarmac surfaces overlying natural gravels was revealed within three evaluation trenches. The watching brief produced much evidence for previous truncation but no significant archaeological remains.

ISLINGTON

10 All Saints Street, Regents Wharf, N1;

TQ 3055 8345; MOLA (Tony Mackinder); watching brief Oct 2016; Regent's Wharf Unit Trust; SNT16

A geotechnical trial pit was monitored, in an area where one of three lime kilns is shown on the 1871–4 OS map. It revealed a stone plinth on a yellow brick plinth: probably not part of a lime kiln but a column base associated with the adjacent late 19th/early 20th-century warehouse.

28 Amwell Street, EC1; TQ 3125 8277; MOLA (Greg Laban); standing structure recording Feb 2016; Tasou Associates; AMW16

A single-storey storehouse was surveyed to Historic England Level 2. It formed part of a wider complex making up the New River Head site, at the centre of which is the Pump House. The site is historically important as it served as London's first artificial fresh water source, pumping water from Hertfordshire. The storehouse consists of four-storeyed buildings, aligned west–east and probably dating from the mid-19th century, when coal-fired machinery was introduced. The building has maintained much of its original character, although more recent elements include replacement trusses and windows. The brickwork of the front elevation has also been rebuilt.

Mount Pleasant Mail Centre, Calthorpe Street, Phoenix Place, Farringdon, WC1; TQ 3101 8239, TQ 3096 8225; MOLA (Richard Hewett); watching brief Sep–Oct 2016; Royal Mail Group; CAL16

Fifty-six geotechnical window-samples and test-pits were monitored across a very large site, which comprised adjacent areas in Calthorpe Street (Islington, c. 48,000m) and Phoenix Place (Camden, c. 38,000m). At the base of the sequence, natural silty clay, in places overlain by gravel, was interpreted as lying on either side of a river channel. The remainder of the deposits were post-medieval, consisting of extensive dumps of soil and rubble, which latterly encroached on the river Fleet. In Calthorpe Street the dumps were cut by a brick footing that may relate to the 18th-century Coldbath Fields Prison, while in Phoenix Place a foundation may be part of a 19th/20th-century foundry, of which a few remains survive above ground in the southern part of that site. A set of narrow-gauge tramway tracks in Phoenix Place may also be of 19th- or early 20th-century date.

Charterhouse Square, EC1; TQ 3194 8197, TQ 3200 8190; MOLA (Antony Baxter); excavation, watching brief Jun 2016–Feb 2017; Charterhouse (Sutton's Hospital in Charterhouse); CHQ15

Work continued from 2015 (*LA 14 Supp. 3* (2016) 116). Trenches were excavated in Chapel Court and in Charterhouse Square. Natural deposits were encountered within Chapel Court in the form of terrace gravel and brickearth, along with an L-shaped feature, either a construction or a robber trench that lines up with a building (probably a small chapel) shown on a 1532 map of Charterhouse. A north–south robber trench

FIELDWORK ROUND-UP

truncated this feature on its eastern side, and was itself cut by the construction trench for a north–south wall built from re-used bricks probably of 16th-century date. This wall may relate to a nearby 19th-century basement. Another trench in Chapel Court exposed a feature that could be another robber trench or, because of its shape and proximity to disarticulated bone in a nearby modern drain, a grave. The strata in these trenches had been disturbed by wartime bomb damage and by modern services.

The trenches in Charterhouse Square revealed deposits believed to be levelling material from creation of the gardens, although no dating evidence was recovered; however, similar deposits observed previously in the same area have been dated to the 15th–16th centuries. Turf and topsoil covered the archaeological remains in Chapel Court, while those in Charterhouse Square were sealed by modern ground and paving.

Cryostore facility, Queen Mary University of London, Charterhouse Square, EC1; TQ 3201 8203; CA (James Aaronson); evaluation Dec 2016; Queen Mary University of London; QMU16

The site was located within the former footprint of the eastern range of the cloister of the Carthusian Charterhouse c. 1371. No archaeological features were exposed in any of four trenches, but natural was observed beneath deep deposits of 16th- to 19th-century make-up. The make-up appears to have been midden material, probably imported from nearby after the dissolution of the monastery in 1537.

10–11 Clerkenwell Green, EC1; TQ 3159 8214; MOLA (Martin Banikov); watching brief May–Jun 2016; Sättila Holding AB; CWE16

Trial-pits were monitored at ground level and in the basement. In the north-eastern corner, natural gravels were cut by a ragstone structure aligned east–west, possibly a wall footing. Similar masonry was also recorded in a trial-pit within the central northern edge of the site. These may represent buildings from the medieval Priory of St John of Jerusalem and are similar to remains excavated at 96–100 Clerkenwell Road (CRO16, see below) c. 50m further south. One basement trial-pit exposed remains of a north–south brick wall and a brick-lined well of 18th- to 19th-century date. The archaeological remains were sealed by undated rubble and the modern basement slab.

96–100 Clerkenwell Road, EC1; TQ 3160 8212; MOLA (Martin Banikov); excavation Feb–Mar 2016; Medina Investments Ltd; CRO16

Work had previously taken place under the site codes TCR96 and CKZ08 (*LA 12* Supp. 2 (2009) 61). The current excavations took place across the entire site. In the central area, untruncated natural gravel was recorded sloping gradually westwards, following the natural topography. This was cut by an east–west chalk and ragstone wall,

which survived to a height of over 1m. To the south of this, a similar, though fragmented, wall on a north–south axis was recorded. These walls probably represent the only surviving parts of the inner precinct wall of the Priory of St John of Jerusalem, which occupied the site from early medieval times until the Dissolution of the Monasteries.

In the northern part of the site, several post-medieval dumps or levelling deposits were recorded. These were cut by two small pits containing post-medieval pottery, animal bone and, in one case, a fragment of green-glazed stove tile, believed to have been manufactured in Cologne during the 16th century. This indirectly suggests the presence of a high-status building in the immediate vicinity, although no further evidence for this was found during the current works. The remainder of the site had been heavily truncated by the installation of fuel tanks for the filling station which formerly occupied it.

The Merchants Hall, 46 Essex Road, N1; TQ 3186 8373; MOLA (Nina Olofsson); evaluation July 2016; Martins Design and Construction Ltd; ESX16

A single evaluation trench exposed truncated natural brickearth overlaid by a post-medieval levelling deposit, which was cut by an east–west red-brick drain and a barrel-lined well containing two sherds of pottery dated 1760–1830. These features were sealed by 19th-century garden soil beneath modern rubble backfill and concrete.

Kings Square Estate, Goswell Road, EC1; TQ 3197 8272; MOLA (Rachel English); watching brief Jan–May, August 2016; LB Islington; KSQ16

A watching brief in conjunction with exhumation specialists Rowland Brothers was undertaken in response to the unexpected discovery of large quantities of disarticulated human bone, mostly in modern overburden, during construction-work. The remains appear to date to the 16th and 17th centuries, although it is uncertain when they were originally buried. The disarticulated bones had subsequently been reinterred in charnel pits, possibly in the late 17th or 18th centuries, and a large quantity had been spread through the modern overburden, probably in the 20th century.

Examination of the bones revealed three skull fragments displaying injuries, while another showed possible evidence of medical treatment in the form of an unhealed circular hole, similar to that caused by trepanation. Bones with fractures, signs of vitamin D deficiency and Paget's disease (a condition causing excessive breakdown and formation of bone) were also observed. A map of 1813 indicates that the site lay on land belonging to St Bartholomew's Hospital and Bethlem Hospital, and it is possible that the bone came from burials associated with one or both of those institutions.

A large linear ditch crossed the site on a north-east/south-west alignment, and some of the charnel pits had been dug through its fills. The ditch may be part of the Civil War

Mount Mill fort, but further analysis, including of the finds and environmental samples, is required. The other archaeological features recorded almost certainly relate to 19th-century residential occupation of the site.

The Farmiloe Building, 28–36 St John Street, Clerkenwell, EC1; TQ 3184 8191; MOLA (David Sankey); excavation Apr–Jun 2016; St John Property Developments Ltd; STF13

Following work in 2015 (*LA 14* Supp. 3 (2016) 116), an excavation was carried out in the Atcost Building and in the yard behind. The earliest deposits within the building were late medieval or Tudor land-raising dumps, cut by a chalk and mortar wall foundation of similar date. This formed one side of a passage aligned north–west/south-east, which is shown on Rocque's map of 1746 and once led from St John's Street to the post-medieval Windmill Inn. On the north side of the wall was a series of hearths constructed from reused roof tiles set into clay. These were associated with two round lead objects, possibly weights, and with further foundations of chalk and tile lying to the east.

The passage was widened in the late 17th or early 18th century, and the brick walls of cellars to either side were recorded with a variety of rebuilds. A tunnel was constructed below the passage to connect the cellars of the terraced buildings on either side, and in the 18th or early 19th century a coal cellar and cesspit were constructed. A 19th-century carriage-passageway, made of granite setts with large blocks aligned for wheels, was also recorded. Within the courtyard behind the passage were a series of large sand or gravel quarries with medieval pottery in the lower fills, although this may have been residual.

At some point, the gradual backfilling of the quarries was arrested for long enough for a waterlain deposit to accumulate, containing some leather shoes, a wooden trellis and a wooden stake. The articulated skeleton of a horse or donkey had also been deposited in one pit. The fills of the quarries were cut by a series of 17th- or 18th-century features, including at least two chalk-lined cesspits and two wells. Fragments of brick buildings of similar date, including a semi-basement structure, were also recorded.

The House of Detention Sans Walk, Clerkenwell, EC1; TQ 3149 8230; ASE (Steve White); watching brief Apr–Aug 2016; CgMs Consulting; SSL15

Ground-reduction works for a basement and garden were monitored, but only make-up deposits were observed. Natural deposits were not reached.

City University Health Centre, 17–19 Sebastian Street, 167–173 Goswell Road, EC1; TQ 3183 8263; MOLA (Rob Tutt); evaluation Nov 2016; City University; SEN16

Evaluation trenches were excavated in the south-west and south-east corners of the site. In the former, natural London Clay was recorded at the base of the sequence. This

was overlain by a dark silty deposit, which was also observed in the second trench and resembled the fill of a large feature. Containing mid-17th-century clay tobacco pipes, this could well be part of the Civil War defences of London, which are projected to run across the site. The deposit was cut by backfilled 19th-century basements, sealed by modern material.

KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA

Natural History Museum (Main Entrance), Cromwell Road, SW7; TQ 2669 7902; PUR (Katharine Barber); standing structure recording Dec 2016; Natural History Museum; NHM16

A photographic survey of the main entrance was carried out, prior to the inception of consented works on the Grade 1-Listed building, designed by Alfred Waterhouse and opened in 1881. The study included the carriageway, all entrance steps, the podium, boot scrapers, lamp-posts, bollards, railings and drinking fountains, in addition to the two lodges. Many of the recorded features were found to be part of the original treatment of the entrance.

Earls Court (former Exhibition Centre) redevelopment site, West Cromwell Road, Warwick Road, Lillie Road, North End Road, SW5; TQ 2522 7822; MOLA (Jason Stewart); watching brief Apr 2016; Earls Court Partnership Ltd; EAR14

Work continued from previous years (*LA 14* Supp. 2 (2015) 67; *14* Supp. 3 (2016) 117) with monitoring of trial-pits and boreholes. Generally, the site had been truncated by the construction of the Exhibition Centre in the 1930s; in a small area to the east, however, later post-medieval and modern deposits survived above natural silt, sand and gravel, but there were no significant archaeological remains.

Dial Walk, Kensington Gardens, W2; TQ 2594 7982; AOC (Charles Enright); watching brief Mar–Apr 2016; The Royal Parks; DIL16

Tree-planting was monitored within the Grade I-Registered Park and Garden. The Dial Walk dates back to the 18th century and is adjacent to Kensington Palace, which is Scheduled and also Grade I Listed. Two redbrick Victorian culverts were partially exposed; the remains were preserved *in situ* and recorded. No finds were recovered.

The Odeon, 263 Kensington High Street, W8; TQ 2511 7925; MOLA (Greg Laban); standing structure recording Sep–Dec 2016; Webster Heart; KSN15

Following a survey in 2015 to Historic England Levels 3–4 (*LA 14* Supp. 3 (2016) 117), a further Level 3 recording project revealed many original details behind the 1970s and 1990s renovations: in particular, the plasterwork of the proscenium arch and vaulted ceiling, which was largely intact, though badly damaged.

Kensington Palace, Orangery Lawn, W8; TQ 2588 8015; PCA (Patrick Cavanagh); evaluation May 2016; Historic Royal Palaces; KEN30

Test-pits exposed natural clay cut by a series of planting beds, probably from the early 18th-century arrangement of the garden. During the 19th century it seems the garden fell into disrepair, as robbed construction cuts and planting beds of that period were seen near the Orangery Lawn. The ground was raised and levelled in the early 20th century, sealing these features, most likely in order to create the current lawn.

6 Lansdowne Crescent, Notting Hill, W11; TQ 2453 8066; MOLA (Danny Harrison); watching brief Nov–Dec 2016; Pitman Tozer Architects; LDC16

Contractors' ground-works were monitored for the creation of a new basement below an existing 19th-century residential building. The building had been constructed on a terrace cut into the slope of a hill, removing all deposits down to natural clay.

7 Lansdowne Walk, W11; TQ 2465 8043; PCA (Stacey Amanda Harris); evaluation May 2016; Mills Whipp Projects, for Sir Paul and Lady Jill Ruddock; LDW16

London Clay, sealed by make-up associated with the construction of the mid-19th century building, was recorded in two test pits.

Moravian Burial Ground walls, Kings Road, SW10; TQ 2677 7759; TVAS (Daniella Milbank); standing structure recording Nov 2016; Fetter Lane Moravian Church; KRO16

A Level 2 photographic record of the exterior boundary walls of the burial ground suggests that substantial parts date from the original Beaufort Estate of 1520. Two main phases of repairs were identified: the first in the early 18th century, the second in the mid-18th century, roughly when the Moravian church first took possession of the site. This latter period saw the greater changes, with the wall heightened in one place, a replacement brick pier built in another, and an arched opening blocked up.

26–30 Old Church Street, Chelsea, SW3; TQ 2705 7769; MOLA (David Sankey); pre-determination evaluation Aug 2016; Black Onyx Ltd; OCR16

A trial-trench and two-test pits on the site of the former Chelsea porcelain works (1744–84) were too shallow to reach underlying Terrace Gravels, but exposed a deposit with chalk fragments, potentially raw materials for the lime used in frit for soft-paste porcelain manufacture. Above this were made ground deposits with coal ash and unidentified small brick and tile fragments. If the chalk was indeed used to make lime for frit, these deposits could be 18th-century. They were succeeded by 19th-century coal-ash dumps, which were reworked in the 1980s to fill a deep feature that may have been the result of probing for obstructions in advance of piling.

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES

The Old Post Office and Sorting Office, Ashdown Road, KT1; TQ 1802 6910; PCA (Amelia Fairman); evaluation Aug 2016; CgMs Consulting, for St George West London; ASD16

Natural gravels sealed by brickearth were identified in five evaluation trenches. To the north of the site a late medieval or early post-medieval pit cut the natural, whilst a contemporary soil horizon sealed the natural in the south. A series of late 19th- and 20th-century brick walls on concrete foundations overlaid and cut the earlier deposits. Modern make-up sealed the site.

40 Cowleaze Road, KT2; TQ 1845 6959; ASE (Paulo Clemente); evaluation Apr 2016; ACD Environmental Ltd, for Pocket Living (2013) LLP; CWL16

Evaluation trenches revealed alluvial deposits up to 1.2m thick above river terrace gravels. Remains of a 19th- to 20th-century building were uncovered, along with finds of that period, but two sherds of residual 17th-century pottery were recovered from a tree throw.

Eden House, Eden Street, KT1; TQ 1814 6919; COT (Joe Whelan); evaluation Mar 2016; EDH16

Previous excavations immediately to the north had identified 14th-century kilns, but the site itself had been extensively truncated during the construction of Eden House in the 1960s; the only archaeological survival was an 18th-century pit.

Friends Meeting House, 78 Eden Street, KT1; TQ 1818 6923; ASE (Christopher Curtis); standing structure recording Jan 2015; CgMs Consulting; EDS15

The meeting house, which was built in 1773 by the Kingston Quaker community, was recorded in advance of demolition. As originally built, it comprised a single-storey hall, subdivided into men's and women's meeting rooms, but piecemeal additions were made from the late 19th century through to the 1960s, obscuring the original building from the street. The recording work, which involved stripping much of the interior plaster, revealed the former window and door openings onto the street, besides providing evidence of the original form and layout.

12 Kingston Road, Tolworth, KT5; TQ 1990 6557; MOLA (Sam Pfizenmaier); evaluation Jan 2016; Tower 8; KR16

Truncated natural London Clay was sealed by make-up associated with a recently demolished petrol station. No archaeological deposits were observed.

2–4 Old London Road, KT2; TQ 1828 6932; ASE (Ian Hogg); evaluation Jan 2016; CgMs Consulting; OLR16

A single-trench evaluation revealed that natural terrace gravels were directly overlain by late 19th- or 20th-century make-up. A modern manhole and drains were recorded, overlaid by levelling deposits and asphalt. There had evidently been widespread truncation in recent times.

New Town House, Kingston University, Penrhyn Road, KT1; TQ 1809 6858; MOLA (Robert Cowie, Nina Olofsson); evaluation, watching brief April, Jul–Aug 2016; Kingston University; PRH16

A prehistoric struck flint was found near the

FIELDWORK ROUND-UP

top of the natural brickearth, along with four others that were either unstratified or residual. The earliest dated features, however, were several narrow gullies, possibly for cultivation or drainage, which were probably late medieval; they produced a sherd of Kingston-type ware (1240–1400) and fragments of peg tile. A substantial brick foundation of the 16th, or possibly the first half of the 17th, century may have been either an external wall of a building or a boundary. This foundation, along with two residual fragments of decorated early Delft floor tile and two sherds of Hessian stoneware crucible, suggest that there may have been a moderately high-status precursor to Grove House.

Grove House itself, a substantial residence that stood here from the 18th or 19th to the mid-20th centuries, was represented by a crude wall foundation built of bricks with a general 18th- to 19th-century date; further structures in similar brickwork possibly represented services and garden features outside. Other brick walls and a floor were remains of a late Victorian building, possibly a stable block or coach house belonging to a neighbouring property. Several pits were excavated, broadly of the 17th to 19th centuries, but one large cut feature, possibly a brickearth quarry, was of uncertain date; besides some tiny fragments of ceramic building material, possibly post-medieval brick, it produced a residual struck flint and a sherd of grog-tempered pot, possibly of Late Iron Age or early Roman date. During a subsequent watching brief the natural brickearth was seen to be cut by two further 19th-century brick features, both of which had been truncated by 20th-century construction.

73 Penrhyn Road, KT1; TQ 1806 6838; PCA (Ian Cipin, James Langthorne); evaluation Feb–Apr 2016; CKC D&B Ltd; PHN16

Natural sands with occasional gravels were revealed in three evaluation trenches. These were sealed by an agricultural or horticultural horizon, which appears to have been reworked into the later post-medieval period. This was cut in turn by late 19th-century drains and brick walls, and overlain by garden soil and made ground.

3 Winchester Close, KT2; TQ 1991 7044; PCA (Aidan Turner); evaluation Feb 2016; Alan Sharp Associates, for Mr D Fairman; WCC16

The excavation of strip footings was monitored. Natural sand and gravels were recorded, sealed by post-medieval agricultural soil, and cut in the centre of the site by the remains of a 19th-century brick wall.

LAMBETH

22–29 Albert Embankment, SE1; TQ 3046 7849; MOLA (Richard Hewett); watching brief Jun–Jul 2016; CgMs Consulting; ALK16
Natural gravel overlain by brickearth was recorded beneath subsoil that contained 17th-century domestic pottery and clay

tobacco pipe fragments. This layer was cut by two rubbish pits, one containing 18th-century tin-glazed pottery, the other early 19th-century Staffordshire wares. Both were probably associated with terraced houses on the site. In the north-east, the base of an industrial chimney of c. 1875 was recorded; substantially intact, it belonged to the pottery factory of Sir Henry Doulton, which operated here until the early 20th century.

Tintage House, Albert Embankment, SE1; TQ 3037 7832; PCA (Wayne Perkins); evaluation Apr 2016; Mills Whipp Projects, for The Office Group; AEM16

Evaluation-work was carried out to the east and west of Tintage House. To the west, natural strata comprising terrace gravels sealed by alluvial silts, interpreted as foreshore deposits, were reached by auguring. Evidence for the construction and demolition of the 19th-century gas works was widespread across the site in the form of made ground layers, granite sets and rails associated with the Draw Dock slipway, and remains of brick foundations.

Lansdowne School, Argyll Close, Brixton, SW9; TQ 3069 7590; MOLA (Stella Bickelmann); evaluation, watching brief Jul–Nov 2016; Education Funding Authority; AGY15

Natural sands were sealed by undated garden soil, reflecting the site's use as pasture and open land until the 19th century. This soil was cut by the walls and backfilled cellars of late 19th-century tenements and associated back-garden features. Although the site lies close to the burial ground of the 18th- to 19th-century Stockwell Green Congregational Chapel, no evidence was found that it extended into this area.

Lambeth College, 56 Brixton Hill, Brixton, SW2; TQ 3074 7475; ASE (Ian Hogg); evaluation Feb 2016; CgMs Consulting; BIX16

The evaluation comprised four machine-excavated trenches. In the north-west and south-east, natural London Clay was overlain by subsoil and topsoil, whereas in the south, there had been severe horizontal truncation, with modern make-up overlying natural deposits. In the west, slightly contaminated alluvial clay sealed the natural, possibly indicating the former presence of a watercourse. The alluvium was overlain by modern make-up.

260 Brixton Hill, Brixton, SW2; TQ 3040 7361; ASE (Steve White); evaluation June 2016; CgMs Consulting; BXH16

A two-trench evaluation revealed natural deposits, in part overlain by subsoils and/or a modern surface. Most of the site had been badly truncated by modern services, the only archaeological feature being a wall of potentially 19th-century date.

79–81 Clapham Road, SW9; TQ 3097 7719; COT (Ray Kennedy); watching brief Aug 2016; CPH16

Modern made ground to a depth of 1m–1.5m was identified in all seven boreholes

that were monitored. No archaeological deposits were observed.

Edinburgh House, 170 Kennington Lane, SE11; TQ 3117 7827; MOLA (Richard Ward, Kasia Olchowska); watching brief Mar–Apr 2016; Workspace Group PLC; KNN16

The site lies within the precinct of the medieval Kennington Palace, where excavations were carried out during the 1960s (*LA* 1 (1) (1968) 6–8). A series of trial-pits were monitored, which exposed natural sand and gravels beneath modern make-up and the foundations of Edinburgh House itself (a 1960s office building). A pit on the western side of the site produced ragstone and flint debris possibly relating to the earlier archaeological work.

Northern Line Extension, Kennington Park, Shaft and Headhouse, Kennington Park Road, SE11; TQ 3156 7791; MOLA (Virgil Yendell); watching brief Feb–Apr 2016; Ferrovial Laing O'Rourke JV; KRK15

Work continued from 2015 (*LA* 14 Supp. 3 (2016) 118). Ground-reduction revealed natural gravels overlain by brickearth. No archaeological features were observed apart from a layer of brick rubble towards the centre of the site, which may relate to the large brickearth quarry or reservoir recorded last year; it contained similar material and may have been backfilled at the time of the creation of Kennington Park in 1854. Various make-up layers relating to that event were also seen.

176–177 Lambeth Road, SE1; TQ 3086 7911; MOLA (Rachel English); evaluation Oct–Dec 2016; Downing; LAB16

Evaluation-trenching to the south of the Marine Society buildings revealed natural Kempton Park Gravels overlain by brickearth. In the south-eastern part of the site, these were cut by two pits and a small ditch of later medieval date; these may be associated with quarrying and/or agricultural drainage during a period when the area lay within an open field or orchard. A substantial linear feature, running south-west/north-east, was identified in the north-eastern part of the southern trench. This is likely to be a boundary ditch defining the south-eastern extent of the Lambeth Palace estate, which is shown in this position and on the same alignment on early 17th-century maps.

In the southern half of the site, remnants of brick wall foundations, brick-lined wells, cesspits, soakaways and drains, as well as ground-raising deposits and garden soils, were found – all probably related to the late 18th-century terraced houses that formerly stood there. These buildings and others nearby were demolished prior to construction of a 19th-century railway viaduct, leaving only three properties standing by the early 20th century. Debris resulting from the destruction of those houses by bombing during the Second World War was the latest deposit recorded.

Lambeth Palace, New Library, Lambeth Palace Road, SE1; TQ 3079 7924; MOLA

(Cat Gibbs, Antonietta Lerz); evaluation, watching brief June, Oct 2016; Wright & Wright Architects, for the Church Commissioners for England; LPL11

Following work in 2012 (*LA 13* Supp. 3 (2013) 109), five evaluation trenches were excavated within the footprint of the proposed building in the Palace garden. Untruncated natural terrace gravels were recorded in all of the trenches, demonstrating a gradual downward slope from south-west to north-east. Prehistoric activity on or near the site was suggested by a small quantity of Mesolithic worked-flint debitage recovered residually from later deposits, but the earliest features observed were of Late Iron Age to early Roman date. The natural deposits were cut by a series of intercutting ditches, providing a well-dated sequence spanning the 1st to the 4th centuries AD. Most of the ditches and gullies appeared to be associated with water management, but the latest ditch had the distinctive V-shaped profile of a boundary or enclosure ditch. This may suggest a change in the character of habitation during this period.

These features were sealed by mid-11th-century soil layers – the earliest certain evidence for re-occupation of the site following the short-lived Saxon building that was observed during the previous phase of work. Occasional 13th- to 14th-century pits, sealed by further soil deposits, suggest that the site lay in open, possibly cultivated, fields throughout the medieval period. Landscaping of the Palace garden during the 17th century was represented by a bedding trench and a wide crushed brick and gravel path, both of which appear on historic plans. The area was built up by further deposits of made ground in the 18th and 19th centuries, and a second path was laid down near the perimeter wall.

A watching brief on two boreholes in the north-west of the garden revealed natural gravels beneath a clayey silt deposit containing flecks of shell, charcoal and brick or tile. This was sealed by subsoil and topsoil. No archaeological features were observed.

Archbishop's Park Sports Pitch, Lambeth Palace Road, SE1; TQ 3082 7918; MOLA (Tim Braybrooke, Tim Johnston); evaluation, watching brief Feb, Nov 2016; LB Lambeth; ARP16

Natural gravels were sealed by a brickearth-type deposit beneath subsoil and topsoil. In the south-eastern part of the site, the subsoil was cut by a shallow pit filled with Reigate stone chippings and a single sherd of London-type ware (1080–1200). This may represent a post-pad or plinth base for a feature in the park. In the same area, three postholes, containing packing material that included peg and ridge tile dated 1180–1480, were sealed by an intermittent spread of crushed mortar and medieval peg tile fragments. These elements also probably represent park features or an ancillary structure within the grounds of Lambeth

Palace during the later medieval period. Some 19th-century rubbish pits, a 19th- or 20th-century brick wall, and a shallow undated bedding trench were also recorded.

5 Miles Street, Vauxhall, SW8; TQ 3021 7765; MOLA (Greg Laban); Mar 2016 evaluation; LB Lambeth; MLS16
Evaluation-trenching reached natural sands and gravels, which were partly sealed, in the southern part of the site, by alluvial deposits associated with the former Battersea Channel, a tributary of the Thames. These deposits were cut by a gully containing 18th-century material. In the northern part of the site, the natural was cut by a brick-lined pit, probably a cesspit, which produced relatively high-status finds of the period 1830–50. The pit probably went out of use as a consequence of the Metropolitan Commission of Sewers Act 1848, which prohibited cesspits and required the use of lavatories connected to sewers. A dividing wall within the pit may have been inserted to support a later floor above it. Nearby, a sandy silt deposit was interpreted as contemporary garden soil, while brick walls recorded in the sides of the trench survived from later 19th-century terraced houses that were constructed here. Make-up, including demolition debris from the houses, and modern concrete foundations sealed the archaeological remains.

3–5 Nightingale Lane, Clapham, SW4; TQ 2873 7421; MOLA (Alison Telfer); evaluation Mar–Jun 2016; Nightingale Lane Planning Company Ltd; NGG16

The modern Police section house had removed all archaeological remains within its footprint. In a garden to the rear, however, natural clay survived, overlain by brickearth cut by 19th-century brick walls – probably parts of outbuildings and a garden wall belonging to houses that formerly occupied the site. A pit of similar date was also recorded.

Nine Elms Delivery Office, Pensbury Place, Wandsworth Road, SW8; TQ 2940 7638; MOLA (Richard Hewett); watching brief May–Jun 2016; Volker Fitzpatrick, for Royal Mail; PEP15

Following work in 2015 (*LA 14* Supp. 3 (2016) 119), a trench was excavated for the diversion of a sewer. A series of undated alluvial deposits, probably associated with the prehistoric Battersea Channel, was recorded beneath late 19th- to early 20th-century deposits. These probably served as bedding for a granite sett surface, which was subsequently covered by tarmac.

51–53 Tooting Bec Gardens, Streatham, SW16; TQ 2969 7173; PCA (Wayne Perkins); watching brief Oct 2016; Mike Bliss Architects; TBG16

During monitoring of ground-reduction, London Clay was identified to the south, cut by two late post-medieval rubbish pits and a contemporary north–south boundary ditch, which crossed the length of the site, with its terminus exposed in the north. Modern subsoil overlain by topsoil (truncated in the

centre of the site by now-demolished 1960s buildings), sealed these features and the natural.

Wendle Court, 131–137 Wandsworth Road, SW8; TQ 3016 7763; ASE (Ed Blinkhorn); geoarchaeological assessment, watching brief Jan 2017; Waterman Group; WDW16

A deposit model was built, using data from window-samples and percussion boreholes, test-pits dug by the client, and previous groundworks about which information is publicly available. No palaeoenvironmental or geoarchaeological samples were available for analysis, but the data-logs revealed the presence on the site of alluvial units containing organic evidence and a possible calcareous clay. There is thus high potential for the survival of sealed, probably prehistoric, archaeological strata and for good palaeoenvironmental preservation.

LEWISHAM

Deptford Foundry, Arklow Road, Deptford, SE14; TQ 3652 7769; PCA (Ireneo Grosso); evaluation Mar 2016; AECOM, for Anthology Deptford Ltd; AKW16

Four evaluation trenches revealed natural Terrace Gravels below undated subsoil. Post-medieval horticultural or agricultural deposits sealed the subsoil, which was in turn cut by an undated field drainage ditch to the east of the site. Two distinct construction phases of the Deptford Foundry were recognised: the first, dated to the late 19th century, was recorded widely across the site, whereas the second, dated to the early 20th century, was only uncovered in the north and south-east sectors. Both phases included brick and concrete wall foundations, which could be connected to structures shown on original plans of the Foundry.

Lidl Supermarket, Bestwood Street, SE8; TQ 3590 7857; PCA (Phil Frickers); watching brief May–Jun 2016; CgMs Consulting; BW016

During the digging of foundations and service trenches, natural sands and terrace gravels were recorded beneath a sequence of alluvial deposits. On the northern edge of the site, a rapidly infilled channel of possible post-medieval date cut through the upper alluvial layer, whilst in the south two late 19th-century features cut the natural: a large rubbish pit towards the central sector, and a brick soakaway or well in the south-east. Modern make-up sealed the sequence.

Trophy House, Blackhorse Road, Deptford, SE8; TQ 3648 7814; ASE (Steve White); watching brief Jan–Feb 2017; CgMs Consulting; BHO16

Ground-clearance works were monitored. The earliest strata were natural sand and gravels (of the Thanet Formation, according to British Geological Society records), with superficial deposits of alluvium. The principal discovery was the Surrey Canal, which followed its expected route across the site. In the south, its cut and infill were observed to a width of 8m, but towards the north-east, much had clearly been removed

FIELDWORK ROUND-UP

by previous building-work. The boundary walls to the canal were visible at some points.

16–22 Brownhill Road, Catford, SE6; TQ 3790 7370; AAL (Christopher Casswell); evaluation, trial trenching June 2016; Frankham Consultancy Group; BHL16

Two trenches were excavated on a site lying in an area of archaeological interest, with known prehistoric activity to the south-west and a medieval priory to the north. A thick concrete footing, with remains of a high red brick wall above, was probably the exterior north wall of a building shown in the south of the site on the 1916 and 1948 OS maps. The earliest deposits were superficial geological layers of sand and gravel.

Cannon Wharf, Evelyn Street, Deptford, SE8; TQ 3621 7868; PCA (Stacey Amanda Harris); watching brief May 2016; CgMs Consulting, for Barratt Homes; EVN16

During monitoring of contractors' works in the south of the site, a layer of peat was observed beneath alluvial clay; the clay was overlaid by redeposited peat, followed by modern make-up.

Excalibur Estate, Baudwin Road, Lewisham, SE6; TQ 3910 7263; CA (James Aaronson); evaluation Mar 2016; Keepmoat; EXC16

Twelve trial-trenches, sited around the footprint of a 1946 pre-fabricated housing estate, all produced natural orange clay with frequent gravel inclusions, overlaid by darker brown silty soil and topsoil. Modern rubble backfill, associated with construction of the estate, was also observed in some trenches.

Marine Wharf, Land at Plough Way, Rotherhithe, SE16; TQ 3648 7884; PCA (Neil Hawkins); evaluation Jan 2016; CgMs Consulting, for Quickdrop Ltd; MNW16

Natural alluvium below modern make-up was seen in five evaluation trenches on the north-west side of the site. Elsewhere only modern made ground was uncovered.

29 Pomeroy Street, New Cross, SE14; TQ 3536 7705; PCA (Rosemary Banens); evaluation Feb–Mar 2016; Skillcrown Homes; POY16

Natural brickearth below modern make-up was identified in four evaluation trenches. In the north-east corner of the site, two 18th- to 19th-century pits, and the remains of a mid-19th-century brick pad cut into the natural.

Convoys Wharf, Prince Street, Deptford, SE8; TQ 3707 7795; MOLA (Kasia Olchowska, Tim Braybrooke, Pat Miller); watching brief Aug–Sep 2016; Hutchison Whampoa Ltd; CVF10

Following work in 2015 (*LA 14 Supp.* 3 (2016) 119), a watching brief was carried out on construction of a road across the site. Natural Pleistocene gravels, truncated in most areas but overlain by brickearth and an undated soil layer, were recorded at the base of the sequence, with evidence for a palaeochannel at the north-west end of the road. A number of features relating to the Royal Dockyard were also recorded. These included part of a sawpit, presumably

associated with a 'saw-house' on a 1698 plan of the Dockyard, and brick walls, a stone floor and a coal chute from a building identified as 'divers[e] offices' on the same plan.

A cobbled surface and brick drain in the same area may represent 18th- to 19th-century modifications to the building. A wall foundation recorded just north of the 2015 excavations was probably associated with buildings in the timber storage area shown on an 1810 reconstruction map of the Dockyard. Other 18th- to 19th-century features included a 150m stretch of the Dockyard's perimeter wall and several late 19th-century buildings constructed against it, some of which are identified as 'stores' on the 1868 OS map. One building was divided internally into at least seven separate areas, most of which had cobbled floors.

A number of yellow stock-brick foundations, a bitumen floor surface, and railway tracks directly below the modern ground surface related either to the site's use as the Foreign Cattle Market after the closure of the Dockyard in the 1860s, or to later activity.

MERTON

Priory Retail Park, Christchurch Road, Colliers Wood, SW19; TQ 2671 7002;

AOC (Kate Mawson); watching brief Jun–Aug 2016; Mott MacDonald; PYR16
During contractors' groundworks a sequence of modern made ground deposits was recorded. No archaeological remains were identified.

15 Lauriston Road, Wimbledon, SW19; TQ 2370 7069; MOLA (Paul McGarrity, David Saxby); standing structure recording, watching brief Sep–Oct 2016; Holden Harper; LRS16

A substantial brick-built, Grade II-Listed, detached house of 1891 was surveyed to Historic England Level 2 prior to the extension and alterations to the internal layout. Constructed in the Arts and Crafts style to a design by James Ransome, the three-storey structure was extended to the north shortly after completion, and a bay window was added to the west elevation in the 1920s. The building is known as 'Cumnor' due to the incorporation of architectural features salvaged from a Welsh house of that name. Alterations to the building continued in the mid-/late 20th century with the replacement of most of the original window frames in aluminium, the sub-division of the billiard room, and the construction of garages in the northern extension. A subsequent watching brief on excavations for a new swimming pool to the rear of the property exposed only natural sand and gravel beneath modern topsoil. No archaeological remains were observed.

Water mains outside 82 Lewis Road, Mitcham, CR4; TQ 2733 6927; CA (Geoff Potter); watching brief Oct 2016; Thames Water Utilities; LER16

Installation of new pipework alongside an existing water main revealed, in the north-

east part of the trench, natural silty gravel overlaid by made ground and road make-up. Elsewhere the area had been wholly truncated in the late 19th/early 20th century by a series of make-up layers under the road and pavement, extending below and beyond the limits of excavation.

176 London Road, Morden, SM4; TQ 2537 6824; AOC (Charles Enright); evaluation Sep–Oct 2016; Mr Zubair Ahmed; LNR16

Two evaluation trenches were excavated by machine in advance of development, but no archaeological features or finds were recorded.

Morden Leisure Centre, Morden Park, London Road, SM4; TQ 2497 6773; MOLA (Robert Cowie); evaluation May 2016; LB Merton; MPK16

Natural London Clay was cut by numerous 19th- to 20th-century ceramic land drains, and overlain by modern turf and topsoil. No archaeological remains were observed.

Morden Park Library (former), 150 Lower Morden Lane, Morden, SM4; TQ 2412 6726; LP (Guy Hunt); standing structure recording July 2016; M S Ruddick Architects; LML16

The former library was recorded to Historic England Levels 2–3. Built during the Second World War as a Gas Decontamination and Cleansing Station, the building was used as a Heavy Rescue Depot before conversion shortly after the end of the War to a small municipal library. In recent times, it has been the premises of Finesse Kitchens.

Land at Rock Close, Mitcham, CR4; TQ 2672 6901; ASE (Ian Hogg); evaluation Jan 2017; Wandle Housing Association; ROK16

Natural deposits were not reached in either of two machine-excavated trenches, which were aborted because of spatial constraints and ground water. The earliest deposits were 20th-century make-up layers, probably representing an attempt to reclaim marshy land.

Water mains outside 110 Runnymede, Colliers Wood, SW19; TQ 2656 6974; CA (Geoff Potter); watching brief Oct 2016; Thames Water Utilities; RNY16

Path make-up was seen to overlie a series of modern service backfills that included parts of a railway sleeper, and two areas of truncated dark brown organic silt were recorded in the south-east section of the small trench.

191–193 Western Road, Colliers Wood, SW19; TQ 2688 6962; PCA (Stacey Amanda Harris); watching brief Jan 2016; CgMs Consulting, for Quadrant Construction; WER16

Groundworks exposed London Clay sealed by Taplow Gravels, which were overlaid by modern make-up and cut by remains of the 20th-century factories that previously occupied the site.

NEWHAM

California Arms Public House, 12 Albert

Road, North Woolwich, E16; TQ 4366 8002; TVAS (Kyle Beaverstock); evaluation May 2016; Corbyn Construction; ALT16
The evaluation revealed make-up, alluvium and peat to a substantial depth of over 5m. No natural strata were encountered, and so the trench may have been located within a major palaeochannel of the Thames. No archaeological deposits or artefacts were observed.

Gallions Reach, land to the north and south of Atlantis Avenue, E16; TQ 4390 8079; ASE (Kristina Krawiec); geoarchaeological evaluation Dec 2016; Telford Homes; ATT16
Peat and organic silt deposits, probably dating to the Iron Age, were observed, but as there was hydrocarbon and oil contamination throughout the sequence, no samples were taken. Some large-diameter wood may be anthropogenic in origin, but further work is needed to confirm this.

423 Barking Road, Plaistow, E13; TQ 4055 8245; PCA (Rosemary Banens); evaluation May 2016; Samson Homes SPV 1 Ltd; BKN16

Natural brickearth sealed by early to late post-medieval made ground was recorded in three evaluation trenches. To the north-west, two 19th-century postholes cut into the natural and a late 19th-century rubbish pit cut into the made ground. Towards the centre, a late 19th-century wall and the remains of a contemporary pit were recorded cutting the natural. These features and layers may be associated with a building shown on the 1883 OS map.

Little Ilford School, Browning Road, Manor Park, E12; TQ 4250 8501; AOC (Les Capon); evaluation May 2015, strip, map and record May–Jun 2015, watching brief Aug, Oct 2015; CgMs Consulting; LIZ15

Evaluation, followed by stripping, mapping and recording, showed that the playground overlies an area that has been reduced with no archaeological survival. Beneath a grassed area of sports pitches, however, archaeological remains included Neolithic pits, a prehistoric roundhouse, Roman boundary ditches, fence lines, and part of a second, rectangular, building.

A small assemblage of pottery, bone and flint showed a Neolithic and prehistoric presence in the area. One fragment, from a Neolithic Mortlake-ware jar, is decorated with rows of thumb impressions and twisted cord impressions. Overall, the finds evidence shows repeated, if not continual, occupation from the Neolithic period onwards.

During a subsequent watching brief in the north-west of the site, one pit was identified, but lacked dating evidence.

Canning Town Regeneration (Hallsville Quarter) Phase 2, Clarkson Road, Canning Town, E16; TQ 3939 8150; ASE (Ian Hogg); evaluation July 2015; Bouygues UK Ltd; CKR15

An evaluation trench reached natural terrace gravels overlain by archaeologically sterile alluvial clay, followed by modern make-up.

Cooks Road Block B, Cooks Road, E15; TQ 3787 8330; QUEST (Dan Young); geoarchaeological evaluation Oct 2016; CgMs Consulting; CBB16

Fieldwork and deposit modelling revealed a sequence of Late Devensian Lea Valley Gravel, overlain by Holocene alluvium and modern make-up. Lenses of peat were locally present within the alluvium in some of the boreholes.

Essex Lodge, 94 Greengate Street, Plaistow, E13; TQ 4073 8287; LP (Barby Brederova, Audrey Charvet, Tom Swannick); evaluation, watching brief Nov–Dec 2016, Mar–Apr 2017; Murphy Phillips Associates; GNG16
The site was formerly occupied by Essex House, a large Tudor country house demolished in 1836. Parts were incorporated into the present Grade II-Listed Essex Lodge, which was built soon after, and part of the garden now forms Plaistow Park. Machine-dug evaluation trenches revealed 17th-century pits and 19th-century demolition layers cutting into natural brickearth.

During the watching brief the earliest features recorded were pits, probably quarries for extracting brickearth and natural gravel. Two linear features, parallel to Greengate Street, may have been roadside drainage ditches or boundary ditches; they were overlaid by 17th-century masonry, including a red unfrosted brick wall and floor, but are otherwise undated. Other 17th- and 18th-century masonry included a well. All these features probably relate to the original Essex House, with 19th-century demolition layers representing widespread clearance for redevelopment in 1836.

Duncan House, High Street, Stratford, E15; TQ 3859 8398; MOLA (Robert Hartle); evaluation Nov 2016; Newmark Developments; DCN16

An evaluation trench produced archaeologically sterile alluvial clay overlaid by clay deposits containing discarded waste cattle horn cores, which may represent dumping on the Lea Valley marshland during the 16th and 17th centuries. These deposits were cut by a large c. late 18th/19th-century rubbish pit and sealed by extensive dumps of the same period, probably associated with development of the frontage of the Channelsea, a tributary of the river Lea.

206–214 High Street, Stratford, E15; TQ 3851 8386; AOC (Clare Leever); watching brief Apr 2016; CgMs Consulting; SFO16

The natural, contaminated by modern use, was reached at a depth of 2.6–3m below modern ground level during ground-reduction works. No archaeological features or remains were identified.

157 High Street North, East Ham, E6; TQ 4236 8409; PCA (Phil Frickers); watching brief Apr 2016; Attwood Design, for Cashino Gaming; HIN16

Ground-reduction work and the digging of foundation trenches reached natural alluvial sandy clay, which was sealed by agricultural soil followed by late post-medieval dumps.

Two late post-medieval ceramic drains cut into the agricultural soil, whilst a 19th-century mortar-mixing pit cut into the made ground.

91–97 Leytonstone Road, Stratford, E15; TQ 3913 8516; ASE (Ian Hogg); evaluation Feb 2017; CgMs Consulting; LEY15

Natural Taplow Gravels were observed across the site, directly overlain by a thick sequence of modern make-up sealed by asphalt. The only features recorded were modern: a demolition cut probably resulting from the clearance of 19th-century houses at the end of the Second World War, and a modern backfilled basement likely to be associated with a development of the 1950s.

North Woolwich Road, Newham, E16; TQ 4168 8011; WA (Holly Rodgers); geoarchaeological survey Nov 2016; CgMs Consulting; NWL16

A borehole survey and deposit model demonstrated that alluvium and peat are present across the site to a combined thickness of up to 4.7m. They are thickest in the south, within low-lying hollows in the underlying natural gravel. Therefore, remains of dry-land settlement are more likely on the higher land in the north, whereas the potential for palaeoenvironmental and waterlogged artefact preservation is greater in the south.

Peruvian Wharf, North Woolwich Road, Silvertown, E16; TQ 4034 8015; QUEST (Rob Batchelor); geoarchaeological survey Jan, Oct 2016; CgMs Consulting; PWF16
Geoarchaeological fieldwork and deposit modelling showed Shepperton Gravel to be overlain by peat and alluvium, and capped by made ground. Radiocarbon dating of one sequence indicated that the peat was deposited between the early Neolithic and the late Bronze Age.

Penny Brookes Street, Stratford, E20; TQ 3822 8494; QUEST (Dan Young); geoarchaeological assessment June 2016; Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd; PBS16

Late Devensian Lea Valley Gravel was seen to be overlain by a thin horizon of largely inorganic Holocene alluvial deposits, which were sealed by made ground.

Royal Albert Dock, Royal Albert Way, E16; TQ 4251 8080; MOLA (Tony Mackinder, Graham Spurr, Paul Thrane, Paul McGarrity, Anna Nicola); geoarchaeological evaluation, standing structure recording, watching brief Jul–Aug, Oct–Nov, Dec 2016; ABP (London) Investment Ltd; RAB15

A borehole survey showed that the floodplain of the Thames consists of gravels topped by peat beneath historic alluvial deposits. These are buried beneath deep sequences of make-up, partly comprising disturbed alluvium. During the watching brief the only features observed were modern: remains of dock sheds in the south-west, including the concrete foundation pads for cast-iron pillars, and, towards the centre of the site, some disused drains.

A group of four air-raid shelters was

recorded. They had been constructed from pre-fabricated concrete sections, and were accessed via concrete stairs leading down to rooms at one end of each shelter. Elsewhere, some brick walls may have been remains of a room at the end of a fifth shelter. A Port of London drawing shows a total of nine air-raid shelters scattered across the site. Subsequently, a photographic survey to Historic England Level 1 was produced of the hard standing, rails and raised bases for the warehouses that previously stood here. Several heritage assets were recorded, including bollards, railway points and tracks for dockside cranes.

14 Shirley Street, Canning Town, E16; TQ 3970 8124; MOLA (Mary Ruddy, Stella Bickelmann); geoaerchaeological evaluation, watching brief May, Oct–Nov 2016; BRC Ltd; SHY16

Boreholes drilled through the alluvium by Geosphere Environmental Ltd were monitored, and from this, a deposit model was produced which shows that the site lies within the active channel zone of the low-lying Lea-Thames floodplain. Analysis of core samples by pollen, ostracod and botanical specialists, combined with inferences made from sediments, alluvial silts and clays – which lay at between 1.9 and –3.7m OD – indicated the former presence of tidal mudflats, fringed with saltmarsh. These were deposited from the medieval period onwards, earlier sediments having been scoured away by the river.

The evidence fits in well with a documented intensification of storms and flooding during the medieval period. The presence of cultivars – cereals and hemp or hop – and damp grassland soils within the upper horizons of the alluvium indicate agricultural exploitation. A subsequent watching brief, on ground-reduction and excavations for pile caps and a lift pit, produced little further information: the only archaeological strata were alluvial deposits, confirming the site's general location within the Lea-Thames floodplain.

Boleyn Ground, West Ham Football Club, West Ham, E13; TQ 4150 8340; PCA (Adam Garwood, Neil Hawkins); evaluation, excavation, standing structure recording Jul 2016 – Jan 2017; RPS CgMs Ltd, for Boleyn Phoenix Ltd and Barratt London; WHM16

Demolition of the Boleyn Ground provided an opportunity not only to record the stadium itself but also to explore through excavation any underlying archaeological remains, notably of the mansion variously known as Green Street House and Boleyn Castle. The earliest evidence found by excavation was for late medieval quarrying of the underlying Taplow Gravel Formation. In the mid-16th century, the mansion known as Green Street House was built by Richard Breame, a minor court official of Henry VIII, in the north-west part of the site. The building originally consisted of a great hall perpendicular to Green Street, with a long range at the west end and a kitchen at the

east end. South of this was a staircase wing with a three-storey tower east of that. An arched gateway led from Green Street, and a detached brick tower was located to the south. Much brickwork survived from the mansion – which was later known as Boleyn Castle – ranging in date from the original Tudor structure to 18th- and 19th-century alterations and additions.

Within the kitchen block, a large Tudor cellar was exposed, which appeared to have been altered in the 18th and 19th centuries with the installation of a partition wall and two brick stairways leading down into it; outside the area of the cellar, a brick kitchen-range fireplace was recorded. North of the area of the main hall a vaulted cellar was discovered, within which a 17th-century Flemish herringbone tile floor survived. To the south of the main house an extensive series of garden features, such as bedding trenches and planting holes, dating from the original Tudor period to the 19th century, were recorded.

At the turn of the 20th century, the greater part of the site was rented to West Ham Football Club, and a stadium was built on the eastern side. During the 1950s and 1960s the mansion was demolished to make way for a new entrance to the football ground. The survey of the stadium itself, which was carried out to Historic England Levels 2 and 3, revealed that the Boleyn Ground, like the grounds of many football league clubs established at the turn of the 20th century, was developed piecemeal. It first appears on the OS map of 1919, at which point it comprised two open terraces at the northern and southern ends, a small east bank, and a pavilion stand to the west. Another football ground and pavilion lay to the north, next to the still-standing Boleyn Castle. A new West Stand, with a terraced enclosure, Directors' and Press facilities, was built in 1925. By 1939 the partial roofing of the South Bank and the East Stand – a wooden terrace affectionately known as the 'Chicken Run' – had been completed.

In 1965 an extra section, A Block, and a terrace for 8,000 spectators were added to the south end of the West stand, while in 1969 the East Stand was demolished and replaced by the present stand. The most significant change in stadium-design, the requirement for fully-seated accommodation, was implemented nationwide following a series of major disasters that occurred at football grounds during the 1980s. Accordingly, the Bobby Moore Stand of 1993, the Sir Trevor Brooking Stand (originally the Centenary Stand) of 1995 and the West (Dr Martens) Stand of 2001, were all purpose-built 'all-seater' stands. Overall, while the individual buildings of the Boleyn Ground were not particularly notable architecturally, as a group they encapsulated the development of a major football club, besides having much resonance with the local community.

REDBRIDGE

No work reported.

RICHMOND-UPON-THAMES

Teddington Studios, Broom Road, Teddington, TW11; TQ 1678 7133; MOLA (Robert Cowie); evaluation May, Aug, Oct 2016; Pinenorth Properties; OOM15

Evaluation work continuing from 2015 (*LA 14 Supp. 3* (2016) 121–2) revealed only truncated natural Kempton Park Terrace gravels, except in one trench, nearest to the Thames waterfront, where river terrace sand was overlain by undated alluvium and soil horizons.

On the western side of the site, the natural was cut by two possible quarry pits of 17th- to early 19th-century date. One of these was cut by a 19th-century brick soakaway fed by a drain, which was probably associated with Weir House, a residence which became part of the studio complex early in the 20th century.

29 Charles Street, Barnes, SW13; TQ 2139 7606; ASE (Sarah Ritchie); evaluation Jan 2016; CgMs Consulting; CCR16

A three-trench evaluation revealed Kempton Park Terrace sand and gravel. This was overlain by sterile subsoil and post-medieval garden soil, which was cut by various rectangular features believed to be soakaways associated with the present 1930s garages.

Richmond College, Egerton Road, Twickenham, TW2; TQ 1534 7383; OAS (Gary Evans); Apr, May 2016 watching brief; Cascade Consulting, for Richmond-Upon-Thames College; EGE16

Coarse sandy gravels, of the Kempton Park formation, were the earliest deposits observed across most of the site. In several areas, they were covered by brown-yellow silty-clay brickearth, which had been heavily truncated by the footings of recent buildings, and was overlaid by ashy, rubble-rich make-up that had been laid as levelling deposits beneath their floors. Nothing of archaeological significance was found, any such strata having been removed when the school was built in the 1930s and 1980s.

Manor House, Ham Street, Ham, TW10; TQ 1729 7260; OAS (Jim Mumford); evaluation Mar 2016; Primus Inter Pares Ltd; HAS16

Trial-trenches were dug to inform proposed building-work on this Grade II*-Listed, 18th-century property. A trench to the north of the house did not contain any archaeological features, but two to the south each produced fragmentary remains of both the original building and of subsequent alterations. Two possible quarry pits were revealed, backfilled with construction waste. A garden feature apparently associated with an early phase of the house, and various other features relating to tree-planting and drainage, were also found.

Hampton Court Palace, KT8; TQ 1565 6865; OAS (Gary Evans); evaluation, watching brief Oct 2015–Apr 2016; Historic Royal Palaces

A series of archaeological test-pits were dug by hand, and a watching brief was

maintained on contractors' excavation of trenches for IT cabling. All the work took place to the north of the Palace, on the western side of the Wilderness Gardens, to the north of the Tiltyard Café, and within the Glasshouse Nursery/Works Yard. Most of the interventions were sited within the existing tarmac paths and roads, the lines of which appear from historical drawings and plans to date from at least the early 18th century. Some, however, were sited wholly or partly within areas now under grass.

There was a distinct difference between the sequences beneath paths and roads, and those within the grassed areas. In the latter, reworked brickearth was directly overlain by the present topsoil. In the former, however, the reworked soil was consistently sealed by a series of compact gravel deposits which probably represented the remains of earlier paths. Such dating evidence as was recovered, would suggest that these are 19th-century re-surfacings of earlier paths, albeit in a very similar configuration to those depicted in the early cartographic sources.

No surfaces or paths associated with the earliest phase of the Wilderness Garden were uncovered. In some places, narrow linear features were found cutting into the reworked soil, while within the Tiltyard and Wilderness Garden, a number of discrete shallow pits of irregular shape were discovered. The former are interpreted as former planting or bedding trenches, the latter as possible planting holes for trees bordering the beds. In the absence of artefacts from the fills, the date of these features is unknown.

Within the Glasshouse Nursery/Works Yard, the layers of buried topsoil and garden soils were of a different composition from the silty-sandy soils within the Wilderness Garden and Tiltyard, comprising well-sorted fine sandy clay silts containing more potsherds and animal bones. Almost certainly these were prepared soils within the Privy Orchard, and later the Melon Ground, which are known from documentary sources to have occupied this area from the 16th century.

Three brick structures, tentatively interpreted as buttresses for an 18th- or 19th-century building or wall, were uncovered at the western end of a trench in the Works Yard, while remains of a brick-built L-shaped structure may represent a garden feature or the base of a plant frame. The growing of melons in frames is attested at Hampton Court Palace. These structures were sealed by very compact orange-brown gravel surfaces, which were possibly associated with workshop activity.

Land opposite Terrace Gardens and Tagg Island, Hampton Court Road, Hampton, TW12; TQ 1459 6927; AOC (Charles Enright); watching brief May 2016; Mott MacDonald; HCO16

A sequence of make-ups was recorded during groundworks for modern service pipes. No archaeological features or deposits were noted.

6, 8 and 10 High Street, Hampton Wick, KT1; TQ 1759 6948; OAS (Vix Hughes); evaluation Aug 2016; Nissen Richards Studio, for Mr David Evans; HPW16

At the bottom of the 6m-square evaluation trench was a sequence of alluvial and humic peaty deposits, overlying natural gravels and suggesting open marshy riverine conditions. Pottery gave a date of AD 1480–1600, and a worked wooden stake was seen at the base of the sequence. Otherwise, the earliest feature was a north–south ditch, possibly a plot boundary to the rear of properties on the High Street frontage, just back from the river edge; it produced a very small assemblage of pottery, also of the period 1480–1600.

Overlying this was a sequence of make-up deposits, which had been laid down in order to provide a more elevated and stable platform for building. In the 18th century, the site was open and contained a series of pits – some intercutting – the fills of which were consistent with rubbish disposal, both casual and deliberate. These may relate to structures along the High Street to the west, and to yards, open ground and land leading to the river to the east.

In the 19th century the open areas were filled in and brick buildings were constructed in two phases. Buildings of the earlier phase were carefully dismantled, rather than crudely demolished or left to decay; one of them had a chalk floor. Overlying this was a later structure, the chalk floors of which suggest use as stables, abattoirs or perhaps a butcher's shop. A butcher's is listed among the properties along the High Street in various 19th-century trade directories. In view of their position, the excavated structures could either have been ancillary buildings forming part of properties along the street frontage, or workshops, stables or similar buildings in entirely separate ownership.

Moreland and Riverdale Buildings, Lower Sunbury Road, Hampton, TW12; TQ 1369 6946; MOLA (Brigid Geist); watching brief Mar 2016; Blackbottle Ltd; LWS14

Following a standing building survey in 2014 (*LA 14 Supp. 2* (2015) 72), a watching brief on groundworks produced only modern make-up and foundations. A void beneath the Moreland Building suggested that original pipework, relating to its use as a 19th/20th-century water pumping station, had been removed.

Former Stag Brewery, Lower Richmond Road, Mortlake, SW14; TQ 2038 7603; PCA (James Langthorne, Stacey Amanda Harris); evaluation, watching brief Jul–Oct 2016; CgMs Consulting; LRR16

Evaluation-trenching was followed by monitoring of geotechnical investigations. Natural sand and gravels, sealed by undated subsoil, were recorded in the north-west and south-central portions of the site. Cutting into these deposits and the natural were remains of the 19th/20th-century brewery, including basement floors, service runs and manholes, and a number of wall foundations.

Richmond Film Service, The Old School, Park Lane, Richmond, TW9; TQ 1793 7520; AS (Zbigniew Pozorski); evaluation Apr 2016; Roquebrook Project Management Ltd; PLN16

No archaeological features were recorded in the single trench excavated. Natural gravel was encountered at a depth of c.1.3m, overlain by mixed layers of soil, possibly former garden soils.

The German School, Douglas House, Petersham Road, Petersham, TW10; TQ1779 7311; ASE (Hannah Green); standing structure recording May 2016; Rivington Street Studio, for the German School Association; PSH16

Various buildings, including the sports hall, were surveyed. Deutsche Schule London was established in Douglas House (Grade II*-Listed) in 1971 to offer a German education to schoolchildren of all ages. New facilities were soon required, however, to cater for an increase in the number of students. Additional buildings, including the sports hall complex, were constructed between 1978 and 1981 to the designs of Volker Kersten, Erich Martinoff and Hans Struhk of Braunschweig.

Marble Hill House and Park, Richmond Road, Twickenham, TW1; TQ 1710 7363; CA (Heidi Archer); watching brief Nov 2016; English Heritage; RCR16

Various trial-pits and boreholes sunk by contractors, were monitored in the Stable Block Yard, in woodland surrounding the house, and in an open area of parkland. They reached natural Langley silt, alluvium and Kempton Park Gravel, generally beneath a thin layer of 18th- to 20th-century material, including the cobbled stable yard surface and debris from the removal of the service wing associated with the main house. A prehistoric worked flint was found in a compact sand deposit at the base of one of the pits.

The Royal Star and Garter Home, Richmond Hill, TW10; TQ 1842 7375; AOC (Andy Tynan); watching brief Mar–Jul 2014, various months 2015/2016; CgMs Consulting; RYS14

During monitoring of contractors' works at The Royal Star and Garter Home, a Grade II-Listed building of 1919–24, two brick structures were identified which pre-dated that building: a section of wall in the south-west of the site, and a circular structure in the rear gardens. It was not possible to ascertain whether these related to the small inn built here by John Christopher in 1738, or to the hotel which replaced it and was burnt down at the end of the 19th century.

77–79 Richmond Road, Twickenham, TW1; TQ 1666 7364; AOC(Andy Tynan); evaluation May 2016; Pentagon Homes; RIR16

Natural sandy clay was overlain by sandy silt and made ground, which produced a small assemblage of late 18th/19th-century pottery and clay tobacco pipe. No other significant archaeological remains were identified.

FIELDWORK ROUND-UP

Orleans House Gallery, Riverside, Twickenham, TW1; TQ 1697 7343; AOC (Charles Enright); evaluation, excavation Feb, Aug 2016; Orleans House Gallery; RVS16

Orleans House Gallery occupies the Octagon Room and north and west wings of the 18th-century house, the remainder of which was mostly demolished in the 1920s. Before the house was built, this was arable land within the Queen's Farm Estate; an associated farmhouse is shown on the Moses Glover Map of 1635. Orleans House was constructed in 1710 to the design of John James, a chief assistant to Sir Christopher Wren.

Throughout the 18th and 19th centuries there were significant additions, including the Octagon Room (1718–1720), and stables and a kitchen courtyard (subsequently demolished); the current stables and coach house were built between 1881 and 1907. The evaluation exposed substantial and well-preserved brick structures *in situ*, which could be directly associated with the 18th-century Orleans House. The earliest features, based on brick-sample analysis, included a drain with a base of pantiles in the kitchen courtyard area, and a culvert in the range of buildings to the north of the Octagon Room. Both of these appear to date from the late 17th century, whilst most other features appeared to date from the 18th to 19th centuries.

Subsequent excavation in the kitchen courtyard area revealed a range of late 17th- to 19th-century structural features, including two soakaways, a well, a drain and possible basement entrance or light well. None of these features are shown on a map of 1808 as they were probably below ground surface. The range of buildings to the north of the Octagon Room included the Washroom, Kitchen, and Scullery. Substantial remains of floors and wall footings were exposed throughout the trench, and these align with changes made to the House that are shown on the 1894 OS map. The excavations potentially exposed the partitioning wall between the Scullery and Kitchen and the external wall on the east side of the Kitchen. The alignment of further brick foundations would appear to correlate with an interior partition wall between the Kitchen and the Wash House.

SOUTHWARK

Highshore School, Bellenden Road, Peckham, SE15; TQ 3399 7655; MOLA (Martin Banikov); evaluation May 2016; Galliford Try; HSS16

Six evaluation trenches reached natural gravels overlain by alluvial silty clay, and sealed by modern make-up. No archaeological features were observed.

176–178 Bermondsey Street, SE1; TQ 3362 7952; MOLA (Nina Olofsson); watching brief Sept 2016; Frontier Estates Ltd; BOD16
Geotechnical test-pits revealed natural brickearth beneath post-medieval and modern make-up.

94 Bermondsey Wall East, SE16; TQ 3445 7969; PCA (Guy Seddon); watching brief Jul–Aug 2016; Milan Babic Architects; BEE16
Late 19th-century make-up was recorded while monitoring the excavation of foundation trenches. Natural strata were not reached.

18 Blackfriars Road, SE1; TQ 3161 8036; MOLA (Lesley Dunwoodie); watching brief Apr 2015; Black Pearl Ltd; BCS15

Geotechnical test-pits on the eastern side of the site revealed an alluvial deposit, suggesting that the area remained marshy and prone to periodic flooding from the nearby Thames until post-medieval times. A possible land reclamation deposit, containing early 18th-century pottery, was recorded to the north and may reflect the transformation of the area from open ground to one with houses, yards and alleyways. The alluvial clay had been truncated by later brick walls on concrete foundations. It is possible that the alluvium seals earlier archaeological and palaeoenvironmental remains, especially in the unexcavated northern part of the site, where a buried channel is predicted to lie.

Wedge House, 32–40 Blackfriars Road, SE1; TQ 3162 8023; MOLA (David Saxby); evaluation, watching brief Jul–Aug, Nov–Dec 2016; Gardiner & Theobald LLP; WDG16

Evaluation-trenching in the northern part of the site revealed natural gravels overlain by alluvial clay of possible Bronze Age date. A trench in the south also contained natural gravel, but it was overlain by peat which may have formed within the late prehistoric–early historic Bankside Channel. The peat was sealed by alluvial clay, cut by a north–south ditch, probably a 16th- or 17th-century attempt at drainage and land reclamation. Above this was an 18th- to 19th-century brick wall from a building fronting on to Blackfriars Road. A subsequent watching brief exposed only modern material.

82 Borough High Street, SE1; TQ 3254 8002; MOLA (Tony Mackinder); excavation, watching brief Jun–Dec 2016; Whitebay Properties Ltd; BOR13

Following work in 2013 (*LA 14 Supp. 1* (2014) 30), a watching brief was undertaken at the rear of the property near the western perimeter wall, and an undated chalk wall and 19th-century brick soakaway were recorded. Excavations for a lift shaft on the northern side of the site revealed natural sandy silt. This was overlain by a clay deposit (also possibly natural), which was cut by an undated feature aligned east–west, probably a robber-trench for a wall. This was sealed by disturbed 18th- to 19th-century deposits.

153–159 Borough High Street, SE1; TQ 3254 7995; PCA (Dougie Killock); evaluation Dec 2016 – Apr 2017; Raykor JNJ Ltd; BHG16

Deeply stratified Roman deposits, considerable quantities of Roman artefacts perhaps used for the purpose of land

reclamation, and postholes probably associated with waterfront structures, were discovered in the course of geotechnical investigation and a four-trench evaluation. Late Roman to medieval dark earth deposits and pitting were seen across the site, while medieval to pre-20th-century property divisions were reflected in numerous stone, and composite, brick and chalk, walls. Many and various cellars were found along and behind the High Street frontage, with a full sequence of domestic deposits surviving in the present yard area. More precise dating may be offered once post-excavation work is complete.

4 Browning Street, Southwark, SE17; TQ 3230 7846; LP (Cornelius Barton); evaluation Nov 2016; Rocco Homes (No.5) Ltd; BWG16

The site lies within the Walworth Village Archaeological Priority Zone, in an area that was not significantly developed until the later post-medieval period. No significant archaeological remains were present above the natural gravel.

Fish! Restaurant, Cathedral Street, Borough Market, SE1; TQ 3264 8026; CA (Heidi Archer); excavation Dec 2015; Fish! Kitchen Ltd; CDR16

No archaeologically significant features or deposits were recorded and no finds recovered.

Clifton Estate Garages (former), Clayton Road, Peckham, SE15; TQ 3446 7670; AOC (Andy Tynan, Michal Kempiski); watching brief Mar 2015; Osborne; CLY14
Groundworks reached natural geological strata, which were characterised as interglacial lacustrine deposits overlying Lambeth Group clay, silt and sand bedrock. Make-up associated with the former garage block overlay the natural, and no archaeological remains were identified.

Tower Bridge Business Complex (former Peek Frean Buildings), Clements Road, Bermondsey, SE16; TQ 3459 7908; MOLA (Azizul Karim); standing building recording Feb 2016; Grosvenor Britain; PFB16

Industrial buildings belonging to the former Peek Frean's biscuit factory were recorded prior to demolition. The ten-acre factory originated in the 1860s, but all of the surviving structures were of 20th-century date. The survey focused on four buildings, bounded by Clements Road to the north and Drummond Road to the east, which ranged from one to three storeys in height and demonstrated the expansion of the business between 1921 and 1968.

The 1920s phase, which required the demolition of up to ten terraced cottages on Drummond Road, saw the construction of an extension to house ovens. A second phase of building, in 1938, provided space for longer oven conveyors extending from the 1920s range, to increase productivity. In 1958, more extensions were added, while in the 1960s, further terraced cottages and a timber yard were demolished to make way for the largest building constructed on the site: a

rectangular structure, in dark yellow stock and a bright pink brick, with load-bearing columns of reinforced concrete. The factory closed in 1989 and was later redeveloped as the Tower Bridge Business Complex.

Elephant Park Phase 1 Deacon Way, Elephant and Castle, SE17; TQ 3223 7887; ASE (Paulo Clemente); watching brief Oct 2016; Waterman Group; DEA16

The digging by contractors of a small number of test-pits and service-trenches was monitored. Modern make-up predominated, sometimes with 19th-century china in the lower layers. Natural clayey sand was seen in some places.

44–50 Goldsmith Road, SE15;

TQ 3445 7694; MOLA (Tim Braybrooke); watching brief Apr 2016; LB Southwark; GOL16

A watching brief was carried out at the site, which was also known as the 'Peckham Settlement' after the charity that occupied it from 1930 and undertook social work in the local community. Although extensively truncated by modern activity, natural sandy gravels overlain by brickearth were recorded. In the least disturbed areas this was sealed by a sandy silt soil probably representing 17th- to 18th-century market gardening. Although the site was once occupied by the burial ground of a 19th-century Methodist chapel, no human remains were observed.

133–135 Great Suffolk Street, SE1;

TQ 3222 7965; PCA (Rosemary Banens); evaluation Mar 2016; Silver DCC Ltd, for Southwark Park Holdings; GSS16

Natural gravel sealed by natural sand was found in three test-pits. Towards the centre of the site a Roman ditch or quarry cut into the natural and was sealed by a layer of contemporary silty sand, whilst to the west the natural was cut by a post-medieval ditch. The Roman feature appeared to have been infilled on a single occasion rather than gradually over time. Post-medieval levelling layers, one of the lower ones of which comprised redeposited dark earth, sealed the earlier elements; they were succeeded, in the centre and east of the site, by two brick walls, a pit and a soakaway tank.

25–29 Harper Road, SE1; TQ 3230 7950; PCA (Guy Seddon); watching brief July 2016; CgMs Consulting; HRE16

Kempton Park Gravels, sealed by a layer of Roman clayey sand followed by modern make-up, were seen during the drilling of two boreholes.

25–29 Harper Road, SE1; TQ 3231 7951; ASE (Christopher Curtis); standing structure recording Aug 2016; CgMs Consulting; HRO16

The court building and postal sorting office were recorded prior to demolition. The former had been built in 1939 as a County Court, replacing an earlier Court of Requests, but became an annexe to the Inner London Crown Court in 1978, when it was substantially altered inside. It was closed in 2013. Despite the late alterations, the

building was found to retain much of its original interior, including an Art Deco entrance lobby decorated with mosaic tiles. Many of the fixtures in the ground floor courtrooms were also original. The sorting office was built in the late 1960s and early 1970s, but until recently had been used as office space and a self-storage facility. Such was the extent of the conversion for those purposes, that very little evidence survived of its original use by the Post Office.

107–109 Ivydale Road, Nunhead, SE15; TQ 3569 7561; CA (James Aaronson); evaluation June 2016; IVL16

A pre-determination evaluation characterised the natural geology as mid-orangy-yellow clay. Two yellow stock-brick walls were recorded from terraced houses built between 1872 and 1894.

St Michael's Catholic College, John Felton Road, SE16; TQ 3422 7966; PCA (Aidan Turner); watching brief Jul–Aug 2016; Lakehouse; JFR16

Ground-reduction for the basement of a new school block exposed natural alluvium sealed by a layer of sand, interpreted as naturally-formed subsoil. Upon this, to the east and north-west of the site, were remains of late 18th- to mid-20th-century masonry structures and 19th-century make-up.

King's Place, north-east of junction of Newington Causeway and Harper Road, SE1; TQ 3225 7950; MOLA (Antonietta Lerz); evaluation Apr 2016; 37 Degrees; KIP16

Following work in 2013 (site code BUH13, LA 14, Supp. 1 (2014) 30), two evaluation trenches in the car park in the southern part of the site exposed natural sand and gravel beneath subsoil horizons containing occasional sherds of late Roman pottery, followed by ploughsoils probably of medieval and early post-medieval date. Dug into the ploughsoils were rubbish pits likely to have been associated with several small buildings shown on 17th-century maps of the northern part of the site.

A large pit contained a substantial assemblage of ceramics from the second half of that century. Make-up relating to 18th-century development of the area sealed these features and was cut, in turn, by wall foundations and a cellar of similar date; the latter was replaced by a 19th-century cellar, which pre-dates the standing buildings on the site. The cellars had been backfilled with large quantities of brick rubble that may represent clearances following bomb damage during the Second World War.

The Imperial War Museum, Lambeth Road, SE1; TQ 3139 7922; MOLA (Sinéad Marshall); watching brief April 2016; Equals Consulting; IWM11

Continuing from 2013 (LA 14 Supp. 1 (2014) 32), a watching brief was carried out during geotechnical investigations in the area of the garden leading to the main museum entrance. Natural sand and gravel were observed at the base of the sequence, overlain by a levelling deposit for the

foundations of the museum building (originally, the New Bethlem Royal Hospital); the foundations themselves were observed in two trial-trenches in light wells. Later deposits of rubble make-up, up to 3.8m deep, lay against the external walls of the light wells, and had been used to create a raised garden sloping up to the entrance.

The garden deposits contained pottery mainly of early 19th-century date, suggesting that they are contemporary with the construction of the Hospital in 1812–15. Although Civil War defences are known to run across the site and were observed in 2013, no further evidence for these was identified.

Fielden House, 28–42 London Bridge Street, SE1; TQ 3284 8015; MOLA (Adrian Miles); excavation Feb–Jun, Dec 2016; St Thomas Street Development; LDG14

Work continued from 2014 (LA 14 Supp. 2 (2015) 77) by excavating within the footprint of the now-demolished Fielden House and in the access yard to the south. A single Roman inhumation, accompanied by pottery of AD 120–400, was recorded at the base of alluvial deposits in the central area of the site. Early phases of St Thomas's Hospital were found, in the form of chalk and ragstone wall foundations and cobbled surfaces, probably dating to the 15th–17th centuries.

Associated with this period of the hospital was a burial ground dating to the mid-17th to the early 18th centuries. A total of 811 burials were recorded. These varied between single graves and larger pits. Only 26 showed evidence of having been buried in coffins, and occasional evidence of shrouds, in the form of pins, was seen. The alignment of the burials was very varied, with head locations at all four cardinal points. The limits of the burial area were defined by a brick-lined drain, with all burials found being to the south and east of it. This drain continued in use right up to the late 19th century, and had been frequently repaired, including with frogged yellow stock bricks at the eastern limit of the excavation area.

The latest features recorded were walls associated with the early 18th-century rebuilding of the hospital, which probably relate to the Bakehouse, the Brewhouse and the southern end of the Casualty ward. Natural deposits were not reached.

175–179 Long Lane, SE1; TQ 3301 7955; MOLA (Sadie Watson); watching brief Oct 2016 – Jan 2017; Peveril Securities Long Lane Ltd; LLX15

Work continued from 2015 (LA 14 Supp. 3 (2016) 125–6) with monitoring of groundworks. A possible late Victorian garden soil was observed beneath modern demolition debris, but natural strata were not reached.

Manor Place Depot, Manor Place, Occupation Road, Penrose Street, SE17; TQ 3219 7830; MOLA (David Sankey, Azizul Karim, Anna Nicola, David Sorapure, Sadie Watson); evaluation, standing structure

survey, watching brief Mar–Apr, Aug, Nov 2016; Notting Hill Home Ownership; MPE16

Eight evaluation trenches revealed natural terrace gravels extensively truncated by 17th- to 18th-century quarrying. On the eastern side of the site, brick walls and a possible pantry were recorded, probably representing an 18th-century cellar attached to a house fronting on to Penrose Street. Although the central part of the site was occupied by the churchyard of the 19th-century St John's Chapel, no human remains were found.

An expanse of sandstone slabs overlying backfilled quarry pits near the eastern edge of the site were probably from the yard of a 19th-century slaughterhouse documented in Occupation Road. In the south-east of the site, 19th-century walls and rolled steel girders probably relate to the Newington Electricity Supply Station, while in the west, a substantial raft of made ground was visible beneath the extant Grade II-listed Manor Place Baths. This building, and the (unlisted) former Coroner's building nearby, were both surveyed before redevelopment.

The Baths, formerly known as Newington Baths and Washhouses, were constructed in 1895 and comprised three swimming baths, two slipper baths, an administrative building and the public washhouse (laundry). The ladies' first- and second-class pools and their slipper baths were demolished in the 1970s as the use of the facility declined. The remainder of the complex survived, although the men's pool lost its original function, and the administrative buildings and washhouse were subject to many internal, and some external, alterations.

From the early 20th century the bathhouse was used as a public entertainment space and hosted a variety of events such as wrestling, boxing and trade fairs. It closed as a public facility in 1976, as improvements in housing had reduced the need for public baths and laundries, and better swimming facilities were now available at the Elephant and Castle Leisure Centre. After being refurbished as council offices, the building's last phase of use was as a Buddhist temple. The nearby Coroner's building was constructed in 1898 as offices for the Coroner and staff, whose mortuary and court were located to the rear before demolition during the 1970s. After this, the building was unoccupied.

A subsequent watching brief monitored the areas to the east of the railway viaduct, where brick structures associated with the use of the site as a rail depot in the 1890s were found. These included the remains of two turntables built from yellow stock bricks with concrete foundations, and a weighbridge on the road leading out of the site onto Occupation Road.

Machining in the area north of Penrose Street exposed a substantial dump of 19th-century vessels such as marmalade jars, cosmetics containers and lemonade bottles, as well as ceramic objects including

candlesticks and vases. This material may relate to 18th- or 19th-century domestic properties that were demolished prior to construction of the baths.

170 New Kent Road, SE1 4YS;

TQ 3273 7892; PCA (Adam Garwood); historic building recording and watching brief Jun–Jul 2016; 51% Studios Ltd; NWK16

The property forms the east end of a terrace of Grade II-listed late 18th-century buildings starting at No. 154. Cartographic evidence shows that it was originally part of a longer stretch of houses, Dover Place, which was truncated during the early 20th century by the construction of Balfour Road to the west and Ada Lewis (later Driscoll) House to the east. The building's vaulted cellars were recorded to Historic England's Levels 2 and 3 prior to alteration works and demolition of the eastern vault; a watching brief was then maintained during the demolition itself.

The two vaults, which lay under the front garden, were separated from the house by a light well but were confirmed to be contemporary with it. The western vault, now integrated into the body of the basement floor as a small bathroom, was originally built as a coal store, with a coal chute (now blocked from the inside) in the centre of the vaulted ceiling. The eastern vault was built from the outset as a beer, wine or food store, conveniently sited adjacent to a basement kitchen and with a series of flag limestone storage shelves or bins along its rear walls. Such shelving is typical of the late 18th and 19th centuries, and so was probably an original feature.

Demolition revealed that the eastern vault had been built around a timber form, and was a single brick thick, with the bricks laid on edge as alternating header and stretcher courses. The brickwork of the closing wall to the north and that of the open light well, though not tied into the vault, was shown to be contemporary. Later repairs or rebuilds were also observed, which may have been carried out after demolition of the immediately-adjacent terraces to the east.

350–354 Old Kent Road, SE1;

TQ 3371 7822; PCA (Kari Bower); evaluation Mar 2016; Mr Nehor Miah Choudhury; ENT16

Natural brickearth sealed by a prehistoric layer of silty clay was seen in two trenches at the rear of the building. A sequence of accumulated and dumped layers of post-medieval date overlay the prehistoric horizon. Two modern pits cut through these deposits and into the natural.

23 Paradise Street, Rotherhithe, SE16;

TQ 3483 7964; MOLA (Richard Hewett); watching brief Mar–Jun 2016; Hollybrook Homes; PAD14

Work continued from 2014 (*LA 14 Supp. 2* (2015) 77). The site is located within the Scheduled Ancient Monument of King Edward III's Manor House, and includes the Grade II-listed house originally built for the eminent surgeon William Gaitskell in c. 1814. The building was subsequently extended and used as a police station from

the mid-19th to the mid-20th centuries. Illustrations of that period also show two small dwellings to the north.

The proposed development involves renovations to the house and construction of new buildings to the rear of the property. During contractors' works, natural sand was seen to be overlain by silt deposits, through which a series of pits had been dug. They were probably excavated for quarrying materials, prior to levelling and consolidation of the land. Several pits had been backfilled with waste from the 17th-century 'pothouse', which produced tin-glazed and delftware vessels, and was located to the north of the site. The silt was cut by late 17th- or early 18th-century wall footings, of which little survived. Most of the structural remains observed were thought to date from the 19th century, and included a retaining wall, footings and cellar walls, as well as cesspits and soakaways from which pottery and clay tobacco pipe were recovered. These structures probably relate to the use and alteration of Gaitskell's house, including some elements that are no longer standing. No remains of medieval or earlier date were observed.

1–3 Peckham High Street, Southwark, SE15;

TQ 3392 7677; LP (Audrey Charvet); watching brief Jan 2016; N.J. Richards Project Ltd; PHA16

Remains were seen of an 18th-century semi-detached house. It had been demolished to make way for the Victorian development of terraced houses with shops and rear outbuildings, all of which had been heavily altered during the 20th century. Natural geology was not reached.

37–39 Peckham Road, Camberwell, SE5;

TQ 3338 7678; MOLA (Stella Bickelmann); watching brief Jan–Feb 2016; Hollybrook Homes; PMR15

Further to work in 2015 (*LA 14 Supp. 3* (2016) 126), groundworks were monitored in the central part of the site. Natural gravels were reached at a lower level than is normal for the Taplow Terrace in this locality, indicating a depression in the topography, probably a lake or lagoon. Within the depression, accumulated clay-silt and silty-clay deposits were identified as Pleistocene on the basis of micro-faunal evidence, whereas pollen from the overlying swamp or marsh deposit gives it an early Holocene date.

5–11 Pope Street, SE1; TQ 3348 7959;

MOLA (Tony Baxter); evaluation, geoarchaeological evaluation Feb 2016; Pope Street (SE1) Ltd; PPE16

An evaluation trench, coupled with geoarchaeological auguring, produced evidence for part of the southern downslope of the Horsleydown eyot and for the palaeochannel in which it lay. The top of the natural gravel, which approximated to the Mesolithic land surface, originally sloped into a deep Pleistocene channel but, over time, changes in environmental conditions caused the channel to become redundant and peat to develop across the site, probably

mainly during the Bronze Age. Sealing the peat were alluvial clay deposits indicating occasional flooding. These were topped by medieval soil that suggests some degree of cultivation, even though the land remained marginal and prone to flooding.

Two parallel ditches at the northern end of the trench represented medieval attempts at drainage, besides forming a possible land boundary. These were sealed by dumps containing pottery of 1630–1700, the material probably having been used for consolidation after other drainage measures had failed. A rubbish pit, dug into the dumps in the early to mid-19th century, suggests that the area remained undeveloped until later in that century, when it was levelled with make-up and the foundations of a red-brick building were laid.

Quebec Way, Canada Water, SE16;

TQ 3609 7945; MOLA (Tony Mackinder); watching brief Aug–Oct 2016; London and Quadrant Construction; QBW13

Following work in 2014 (*LA 14 Supp. 2* (2015) 78), a watching brief found natural gravels overlain by waterlain clays that indicate a saltmarsh or inter-tidal mudflat environment. Some organic peaty deposits show that at one time there was vegetation growing on semi-terrestrial wetlands, but this appears to have been a localised event. No archaeological remains were observed.

5–9 Rockingham Street, Elephant and Castle, SE1;

TQ 3205 7923; ASE (Daniel Stuart Young); watching brief Feb 2015; CgMs Consulting; RCK15

Monitored geoarchaeological work reached Kempton Park Gravel, which was overlain by a thin horizon of alluvium capped by make-up.

The Science Gallery and Guy's Bar ('The Spit'), Boland House, King's College London, St Thomas Street, SE1;

TQ 3282 8010; PCA (Maria Buczak, Stacey Amanda Harris, Amelia Fairman); evaluation, watching brief Feb–Jun 2016; King's College London; THM16

Major refurbishment of the Grade II*-listed Guy's Hospital Main Building, especially the east wing (Boland House) and in the courtyard, was the occasion for monitoring geotechnical investigations and for a three-trench evaluation. In the north of the site, natural gravels were seen to be overlain by alluvial deposits and brickearth sealed by weathered natural; these deposits were subsequently cut or overlain by prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval strata.

The east and west sections of the site produced markedly different sequences, with evidence of infilling between the two areas. This suggests the former presence of a channel across the east side of the site, which hindered occupation and development until the medieval period. Conversely, in the earlier horizons to the west, residual prehistoric material was overlain by dumped deposits and features representing two phases of Roman activity. Parallel ditches, separated from one another by dumps, belonged to the earlier,

2nd-century, phase. They may have served as property boundaries, or as a means of water management. Several episodes of refuse disposal or levelling followed the abandonment of these features in the later 3rd century.

An early medieval drainage or boundary ditch truncated the uppermost of these layers and ran parallel to the Roman ditches, albeit further south. It is likely that the ditches ran roughly perpendicular to the main street which was the precursor to Borough High Street. Further evidence of medieval activity was extensive. Within the western trench, late 13th- to mid-14th-century dumps and pits were truncated by a large cesspit, and then overlain by further dumped deposits, running up to the late 15th century. Next came a late 16th-century barrel well, numerous postholes and dumps, and then a later, 17th- to 19th-century, building phase including remains of several brick structures. Some of these may have belonged to properties fronting on to St Thomas Street or Great Maze Pond, prior to the development of the site for Guy's Hospital from the 1720s onwards.

St Thomas's church, 9 St Thomas Street, SE1; TQ 3280 8017; PCA (Bruce Ferguson, Kari Bower); standing structure recording, watching brief Feb–Oct 2016; CgMs Consulting, for St Thomas's Church LLP and The Trustees of the Lord Brock Memorial Trust; TSC16

The redundant church of St Thomas, which is Grade II*-listed, was recorded to Historic England's Level 3 prior to refurbishment, and three contractors' trial-pits were monitored. The original brick church and belfry with their distinctive stone quoins, and the crypt of two east–west barrel-arched brick vaults, survive as fine examples of the Queen Anne style, c. 1702–3. The belfry also retains its original frame and timber floors, with square central openings (now covered over) for the bell pulls. Other original features include the timber reredos in the church and shutters for two of the large window openings in the belfry tower.

A trial-pit in the lightwell area between the south side of the church and the street, was seen to reach natural strata of sand below brickearth; these were overlain by a possible Roman dump layer, capped by the concrete base of the lightwell. A pit on the east side of the site exposed the lower footings of an earlier party wall, possibly the remains of a demolished building reused during construction of the extension to the church in this area; another pit, in the south-west corner of the site, produced evidence for extensive refacing of the church's original west wall prior to construction of the small extension building here.

Fire Station (former), 94 Southwark Bridge Road, SE1; TQ 3210 7988; PCA (Ian Cipin); evaluation Feb 2016; Hadston Southwark Ltd; SBR16

A four-trench evaluation produced natural gravels widely across the site, except in the north-east corner, where cemetery soil was

found; a number of undated features, including postholes in the centre and a ditch to the north, cut into the natural. These features were sealed by natural accumulations interpreted as former marsh- or meadowland within the Bishop of Winchester's Park; a 17th-century boundary ditch cut into them towards the centre of the site.

The ditch and marshland were overlain by make-up capped, in the north and centre of the site, by an 18th- or 19th-century gravel surface, which was probably the yard of the workhouse on Mint Street; a brick culvert relating to that building was also recorded above the make-up at one point.

The cemetery soil in the north-east evaluation trench corresponded to the top of the workhouse graveyard. Six grave cuts, along with decayed coffin remains and the partial remains of a neonatal burial, were identified, recorded, and left *in situ*. Dumps, probably from landscaping after the closure of the cemetery, sealed the graves.

Isis House, 67–69 Southwark Street, SE1;

TQ 3205 8019; PCA (Wayne Perkins); watching brief Jul–Aug 2016; CgMs Consulting; SWR16

During monitoring of contractors' test-pits and a borehole, natural London Clay was observed beneath gravels overlain by alluvial clay. An undated layer of buried garden or occupation-soil sealed the alluvium; it was overlain, in turn, by make-up capped by the concrete floor of an earlier building. This floor was observed in all the test-pits, along with remnants of brick walls, possibly internal partitions dating to the 19th century.

4–7 Sudrey Street, SE1; TQ 3213 7975;

PCA (Guy Seddon); evaluation Dec 2016; Protean Estates Ltd; SDY16

Kempton Park Gravels, cut and overlain by feature and deposits dating from the 15th century onwards, were recorded in a single trench in the centre of the site. The earliest was a 15th- to 16th-century linear feature, aligned north–south, which was sealed by a sequence of 16th- to 17th-century horticultural layers. These were cut by a mid/late 17th-century well, which in turn had been truncated by an 18th-century cellar wall. A modern concrete slab sealed all features and deposits.

Project Light C1, Surrey Quays Road,

Rotherhithe, SE16; TQ 3564 7948; MOLA (Richard Hewett); watching brief Jan–Feb 2016; Project Light Development Ltd; SRQ15

Monitoring of ground reduction continued from 2015 (*LA 14 Supp. 3* (2016) 126) within the former Surrey Commercial Docks, on this occasion to the east of the dry dock previously identified. A feature interpreted as the northern edge of the Albion Pond was observed cutting into the underlying undated alluvial silts. Some wooden piles to the north-east of this probably related to 19th- and 20th-century sheds within the Centre Yard, an area used to store imported timber.

FIELDWORK ROUND-UP

6–12 Tabard Street (land adjacent to), SE1; TQ 3253 7969; MOLA (David Sankey); evaluation Feb–Mar 2016; Avon Group of Companies; TBS16

A single evaluation trench revealed only modern deposits. No archaeological remains were observed.

67–71 Tanner Street, SE1; TQ 3357 7963; AOC (Les Capon); evaluation May 2016; North Star 2000 Group; TNR16

Undated alluvial deposition at 0.3m OD was followed by evidence for tanning, notably an early 18th-century pit lined with cattle horncores. Further evidence of tanning probably lies beyond the limits of this evaluation. After the tanning pit fell from use, the ground was made up for the construction of houses (since demolished) in the late 19th century.

Charles Dickens Primary School, Toulmin Street, SE1; TQ 3223 7973; AOC (Andy Tynan); watching brief Dec 2015 – Jan 2016; Morgan Sindall (Construction) PLC; CDP15

The truncated remains of two adults were recovered from a simple inhumation grave cut into Roman deposits to the south of the site. The inhumation lies immediately to the north-west of the 4th-century Roman cemetery previously excavated at Lant Street, and appears to be part of the same complex. A small assemblage of Roman pottery, Roman roof tile (*tegula*), large iron nails, a copper-alloy pin, and oyster shells was found associated with the human remains; Roman ceramic building material was found elsewhere on the site. The truncated remains of Victorian terrace houses, which are shown on Horwood's 1819 Map of London, were recorded to the west.

55–57 Tower Bridge Road, Bermondsey, SE1; TQ 3312 7916; LP (Cornelius Barton); evaluation, standing structure recording Jun–Jul 2016; 5557 TBR Ltd; TOR16

These buildings, once part of a three-storey terrace of houses on the west side of Bermondsey New Road, were originally constructed in the 1780s to accommodate artisans in the local tanning industry. They were significantly altered in the early 20th century when shop fronts were built out over the gardens. The survey, to Historic England Level 2, showed that each property had been so extensively remodelled that no original fabric survived; only 'ghosts' of features such as fireplaces and the basic room shapes indicated the original layout. After demolition, evaluation work produced a sequence of 20th-century make-up deposits overlying the natural drift geology, but the only archaeological feature was a 19th-century drain.

90 Varcoe Road, Bermondsey, SE16; TQ 3514 7802; PCA (Guy Seddon); evaluation May 2016; Alpha Estates (London) Ltd; VAR16

Two trial-trenches reached natural terrace gravels sealed by peat. This was overlain by a 19th-century levelling layer and the associated foundation of a terraced house. Modern make-up completed the sequence.

The Grange Primary School, Webb Street, SE1; TQ 3324 7918; AOC (Les Capon); evaluation, standing structure recording July 2015; Morgan Sindall (Construction) PLC; GPS15

The site, currently occupied by the 20th-century buildings of the Grange Primary School, was the subject of a historic building recording project, focusing on a late 19th-century caretaker's house. Two machine-excavated evaluation trenches showed the geology to be alluvium with redeposited terrace gravel, overlain by occasional areas of subsoil with post-medieval agricultural or horticultural deposits above. Eighteenth-century walls and a soakaway appeared to relate to a building mapped on the site prior to the establishment of the school. Deep concrete foundations of 19th-century date were also seen. Probably part of the first school to be built here, they are likely to have caused extensive damage to any earlier archaeological horizons.

Kipling Garages, Weston Street, SE1; TQ 3296 7975; MOLA (Nina Olofsson, Tony Mackinder); evaluation, watching brief Sept 2016, Dec 2016 – Feb 2017; DBK Ltd; WON16

Five evaluation trenches and four geoarchaeological boreholes revealed natural sand and gravel dipping gently towards the south and probably representing the edge of a Pleistocene channel typical of those found within the Thames floodplain. This was overlain by a sequence of alluvial deposits interspersed with peats, representing rises in sea level from the Mesolithic onwards, punctuated by hiatuses in the late prehistoric and Roman periods during which marshland formed.

The area remained subject to inundation until post-medieval times, and the upper levels of the alluvium produced finds of 17th- to 19th-century date. This was sealed by made ground, cut by brick wall foundations and cobbled yards that are interpreted as remains of buildings and associated yards shown on 19th-century maps. A subsequent watching brief produced the brick walls of a 19th- to 20th-century factory producing black lead (graphite) and emery (an abrasive mineral used for polishing). A structure constructed from fire bricks probably relates to the factory's steam engine and chimney, which are shown on an early 20th-century Goad fire insurance map. Modern levelling deposits and demolition rubble completed the sequence.

New Hibernia House, Winchester Walk, SE1; TQ 3258 8031; PCA (Ireneo Grosso); watching brief Oct–Nov 2016; CgMs Consulting; WWK16

Monitored geotechnical investigations reached natural terrace gravels sealed by a layer that was possibly the mid-/late 11th-century fill of a cut feature. This was overlaid by a 16th-century occupation layer, followed by 17th- to 18th-century ground-raising and consolidation deposits. These lay beneath an internal mortar floor and two brick walls that may be part of a building

shown on Horwood's map of 1819. Early to mid-19th-century domestic dumps sealed the floor, with modern make-up and concrete completing the sequence.

SUTTON

Ludlow Lodge, Alcester Road, Wallington, SM6; TQ 2878 6454; WA (Mark Denyer); evaluation Nov 2016; Kind and Company (Builders) Ltd; ALR16

Five trial trenches were excavated down to Lewes Chalk geology. This was overlain by a buried former subsoil, indicating that the surface of the natural had not been truncated. A late 19th-century wall and wooden floor relating to a property shown on the 1896–8 OS map were recorded above this in one trench, but elsewhere the subsoil was sealed by modern make-up and surfacing.

Sutton Hospital (former), site of proposed 6FE Secondary School, Chiltern Road, SM2; TQ 2589 6248; AOC (Suzanne Westall); evaluation Aug–Sep 2016; LB Sutton; CIT16

The remains of a Second World War air raid shelter were discovered. The walls were constructed of reinforced concrete and remain intact to a depth of at least 1.4m below the current ground surface. The roof has been demolished and the interior filled with concrete and brick rubble. No other archaeological features were observed.

Beddington Park, near Church Road, Wallington, SM6; TQ 2950 6543; CADHAS (John Phillips); excavation Aug 2016; Carshalton & District History & Archaeology Society; BDD15

Excavation of the foundations of a barn to the north-west of Carew Manor continued from 2015 (*LA 14* Supp. 3 (2016) 127). One trench produced the north-west corner of the building, 15.2m of the north wall, and inward-running projections to support two trusses. Another trench revealed 2m of the south wall. This allowed a more accurate reconstruction of the building. It had an external width of 11.56m and an internal width of 10.49m. A combination of documentary and excavated evidence suggests an external length of about 70m. It was probably divided into 13 bays. A piece of wine bottle embedded in mortar suggested that the foundation dated from the mid/late 18th century, whereas the lack of large nails among the finds suggests that the frame was pegged, and therefore earlier than the 18th century. The superstructure may therefore have been moved from another site. The foundation rested on natural river gravel.

Maple Grove development, Corbet Close, Wallington, SM6; TQ 2811 6596; ASE (Ian Hogg); evaluation Apr 2016; Rydon Homes; CRB16

Two machine-dug trenches reached natural terrace gravels, which were overlain in many areas by undisturbed subsoil and topsoil. Heavy but isolated truncation was observed in both trenches as a result of recent demolition-work.

The only feature was an east–west drain, c. 18th-century, probably running into the

river Wandle immediately to the west.

717 London Road, North Cheam, SM3; TQ 2382 6571; LP (John Quarrell); watching brief Jul–Aug 2016; St Marks Properties Ltd; LRO16

Two 19th-/20th-century pits were the only features observed above natural clay.

Carshalton House (St Philomena's School), Pound Street, Carshalton, SM5; TQ 2749 6433; LP (Audrey Charvet); watching brief Feb–Aug 2016; Built Offsite Ltd; POD16

During building-work in the grounds of the Grade II*-Listed Carshalton House (now St Philomena's School), a series of remains were observed that relate to the construction, design and use of the 18th-century walled garden. Possible evidence for a chalk path running beyond the northern limit of the walled garden, and dating to its initial phase, was also recorded. The natural subsoil was seen to be chalk.

1–8 The Parade (land behind), Stafford Road, Wallington, SM6; TQ 3085 6430; CA (Florence Smith Nicholls); evaluation Aug 2016; Revive Renovations; SFF16

Evaluation work showed that the natural geology consists of a light orange, silty-sand colluvium overlying chalk. There was some evidence for prehistoric – probably late prehistoric – activity in the form of 22 worked and nine burnt flints. Deposits of compact clinker and general debris represented relatively recent use of the site, probably in the 1920s.

Wandle Trading Estate, Goat Road, Beddington Corner, CR4; TQ 2790 6680; QUEST (Dan Young); geoarchaeological evaluation Mar 2016; CgMs Consulting; GRD16

Geoarchaeological investigations revealed a sequence of Late Devensian Wandle Gravel, overlain in places by up to 1.5m of generally coarse-grained (sand-rich) alluvium and make-up. Where the make-up directly overlay the gravel, those surfaces are likely to have been truncated.

Wandle Trading Estate, Goat Road, Beddington Corner, CR4; TQ 2795 6685; ASE (Ian Hogg); evaluation Oct 2016; CgMS Consulting; MGR16

Complementing the geoarchaeological survey described above, evaluation trenching showed that the natural Wandle Gravels undulated significantly, suggesting the former presence of braided channels from the adjacent river Wandle. The gravels were overlain by alluvium across much of the site, except in some higher areas, where they were overlain by buried topsoil of late post-medieval date. The trenches were sealed by modern make-up and concrete, and localised but significant truncation had occurred where previous buildings once stood.

In the south of the site, excavation could not extend beyond the top of the alluvium owing to contamination and the high water table. Heavily truncated brick walls and floors, as well as brick-lined drains, represented a post-medieval skinning mill,

which is known from cartographic sources to have stood in the north-west of the site. The bricks appeared to be of slightly earlier types than expected, suggesting either the reuse of building-materials or the continued use of an earlier building. A lined channel is also likely to have been associated with the mill. In the north of site, a probable system of drainage ditches was recorded; though lacking secure dating evidence, they were found in association with postholes dated to the 17th to 19th centuries. The only feature recorded in the southern part of the site was a section of wattle fence, apparently acting as the wall of a late post-medieval channel.

TOWER HAMLETS

219–221 Bow Road, Bow, E3; TQ 3768 8306; WA (Mark Denyer); evaluation Nov–Dec 2016; Quadrant Construction; BOO16

Five trial trenches were excavated down to Taplow Gravels. Footings of late 19th-century buildings recorded on the 1896 OS map were uncovered, but no other archaeological features, deposits or artefacts.

Church of St Mary and Holy Trinity, Bow Road, Bow, E3; TQ 3767 8295; ASE (Sarah Ritchie); evaluation Mar 2016; Thomas Ford and Partners, for the Parochial Church Council; TRY16

Test-pits within the burial ground of the medieval church produced evidence for brick-built vaults and non-funerary masonry structures of post-medieval date.

London Fruit and Wool Exchange, Brushfield Street, E1; TQ 3362 8173; MOLA (Adrian Miles and Cat Gibbs); watching brief Jan 2016; GVA Second London Wall; BRU15

Work continued from 2015 with a watching brief during which a further two Roman inhumations were recorded in the south-west of the site. This brings the total to 21. Within ten of the graves, pots dated c. AD 120–250 had been deposited. (Note that the number of burials found last year was 19, including 10 with ceramic vessels; *not* 17 and 8 as reported in *LA* 14 Supp. 3 (2016) 128). No further archaeological remains were encountered.

The Royal Foundation of St Katherine, 2 Butcher Row, Limehouse, E14; TQ 3601 8096; MOLA (Robert Cowie); evaluation Mar 2016; Royal Foundation of St Katherine; ROW16

Test-pits in a lawn to the south-west of the chapel revealed foundations of the west wall of the church of St James Ratcliffe (built in 1838; mostly destroyed by bombing in 1940), and probably the arched foundation for a colonnade and gallery inside the church. They also revealed deposits associated with the church's construction, rubble possibly from bomb damage, and an external gravel surface with a stone kerb.

St Katharine's Precinct, The Royal Foundation of St Katharine, 2 Butcher Row, Limehouse, E14; TQ 3604 8103; MOLA (Nina Olofsson); watching brief Aug 2016; Igloo Regeneration Ltd; BCE16

Seven geotechnical trial-pits in the east and south of the site were monitored in order to assess the survival of residual human remains, following the clearance in 2002 of the burial ground of the church of St James Ratcliffe (BCR02; *LA* 10 Supp. 2 (2003) 55). The 19th-century church, which once stood to the south of the site, had been demolished in the late 1940s (see above ROW16). No human remains were observed, only modern make-up, though the pits reached no further than 1.45m from the current ground level.

Coldharbour River Wall, No. 1 Coldharbour, Isle of Dogs, E14; TQ 3842 8015; MOLA (Greg Laban); standing structure survey May 2016; TEAM2100 (Environment Agency and CH2M); COL16

The Grade II-Listed river wall was surveyed. It is a standard structure for its time, similar in materials and design to other structures in the Coldharbour and West India Docks area. Four main phases of construction and alteration were identified. The original red brick river wall and steps were built in the 18th century at much the same time as two warehouses at No. 1 Coldharbour (these being of 1760 and 1770). In the 1820s, a red and yellow brick skin was probably added, while later still, rectangular brick buttresses were added. Finally, within the last 50 years, the wall has been heightened with concrete parapets. It is supported and protected by timber fenders, which are ubiquitous along the Thames.

27 Commercial Road, Whitechapel, E1; TQ 3408 8135; WA (Andrew Souter); watching brief Sep–Oct 2016; Gardiner and Theobald LLP; CIL16

Monitored ground-reduction works revealed severe truncation of natural River Terrace sands and gravels by modern basements. In a small area to the south-west, a dark silty clay layer containing 19th- to 20th-century material overlay the gravels.

60 Dace Road, Fish Island, Bow, E3; TQ 3730 8395; AS (Zbigniew Pozorski); evaluation June 2016; Anderson Group; DCR16

The single trench revealed alluvial deposits c. 1.50m to 3m below ground level, over floodplain gravels. The alluvium contained a significant amount of organic material but was heavily contaminated with petrochemicals. A 20th-century wicker basket and shoe were recovered.

Blackwall Reach (Phase 1B), Ditchburn Street, Poplar, E14; TQ 3830 8072; PCA (Guy Seddon); evaluation, watching brief Mar–Apr 2016; CgMs Consulting; DCB16

Monitoring of groundworks was followed by the excavation of an evaluation trench, which produced remains of a late Georgian or early Victorian well, and a Victorian cesspit. These features cut into a sequence of alluvial layers sealing natural terrace gravels.

7 Dock Street, Whitechapel, E1; TQ 3415 8081; LP (Tom Swannick); excavation, watching brief Jan–Feb 2016; JMS Estates Ltd; DKS16

FIELDWORK ROUND-UP

The archaeological work followed the discovery by building-contractors of two sets of human remains during the renovation of Victorian coal stores. One set was too disturbed for its context to be established, but the second set was clearly located within a discrete pit that was stratigraphically later than the coal-store buildings. The remains are interpreted as charnel buried in pits during a programme of coal-store renovation in 1870, which coincided with the demolition of the nearby Danish church on Wellclose Square. Radiocarbon dating suggests that the remains could be contemporary with this church, which was built at the end of the 17th century. Natural geology was not encountered, as the area of excavation overlay quarry backfill.

Ensign Court, 28 Ensign Street, 17 Dock Street, East Smithfield, E1; TQ 3421 8071; MOLA (Jeremy Taylor); evaluation Mar–Apr 2016; London and Quadrant Housing Trust; EGN15

Following geotechnical monitoring in 2015 (*LA 14 Supp.* 3 (2016) 129), evaluation-work was carried out within the existing building prior to demolition, and in an open car park immediately to the north. Natural river terrace gravels were recorded in the north-western, south-central and south-eastern parts of the site. Excavations within the building showed that it had removed any pre-19th-century features or deposits down to the surface of the natural gravels.

The car park trench, however, produced a sequence of archaeological features and deposits, including rubbish pits or dumps, and evidence for gravel quarrying from medieval to modern times (though the bulk of the material was from the 15th–17th centuries). Probably an external area used for domestic waste disposal in the early post-medieval period, it may have continued to serve as a refuse depository during the 17th and 18th centuries, when the site was partially developed as a glass-works. Remains of a later brick wall or surface, and a sequence of ground-raising deposits, may relate to the mid- to late 19th-century stables shown on the OS map of 1873 (1st edition, 5ft: 1 mile).

111–121 Fairfield Road, Bow, E3; TQ 3727 8320; AOC (Les Capon); evaluation Oct 2016; IPE Developments; FLD16

Although the site is located opposite the Fairfield Conservation Area and the Old Ford Roman Settlement Archaeological Priority Area, no archaeological remains were identified, only natural deposits of sand and gravel.

Bow River Village, Hancock Road, Bromley-by-Bow, E3; TQ 3804 8297; ASE (Hannah Green); standing structure recording Oct 2016; CgMs Consulting; HNC16

Two buildings were recorded that were once part of the St Leonards Chemical Works, a factory which occupied the site at the beginning of the 20th century and incorporated buildings from an earlier

soap-works. Both the recorded structures had undergone extensive alteration as a result of wartime bomb damage. However, the basic construction of one was visibly consistent with a late 19th-century date, despite further modification in the later 20th century; the other was such a mixture of 19th-, mid-20th- and early 21st-century elements that it was difficult to reconstruct its original form and function.

Huguenot Place, Heneage Street, Spitalfields, E1; TQ 3396 8180; ASE (Sarah Ritchie); watching brief July 2016; Banbury Estates; HGE16

Four geotechnical pits and a borehole were recorded archaeologically, revealing a sequence of post-medieval red brick walls and c. 3m of make-up, the latter mostly in just one of the interventions. Natural brickearth, sands and gravels were also observed, though the paucity of surviving brickearth suggests it was quarried here in antiquity.

King Henry's Wharf, Phoenix Wharf, Swan Wharf, and corner of Wapping High Street/Brewhouse Lane, Wapping, E1; TQ 3492 8008; MOLA (Robert Hartle, Tony Mackinder); evaluation Jun–Jul 2016; CZWG Architects LLP; WPN16

Two evaluation trenches to the west of the north–south branch of Brewhouse Lane, and to the north of Wapping High Street, revealed extensive post-medieval structural remains, representing at least three phases of brick building. Dating from the 18th or 19th centuries, the buildings were associated with development of the river frontage.

7 Limeharbour, Isle of Dogs, E14; TQ 3798 7944; QUEST (Rob Batchelor); geoarchaeological evaluation Dec 2015; CgMs Consulting; LHB16

A borehole and deposit model revealed a west–east trough, possibly a palaeochannel, traversing the site. Measuring a maximum of 60m in width and c. 2.5m deep, it was filled with a sequence of alluvial and peat deposits capped by made ground.

Bethnal Green gasholders, Marian Place, Bethnal Green, E2; TQ 3461 8341; ASE (Seth Price); standing structure recording Mar 2016; Montagu Evans, for National Grid; MRA16, BGG16

The gasholder station, which covers an area of some 1.86ha, was surveyed. It comprises four large gasholders: No. 2 to the north (built in 1866), No. 5 to its east (built in 1889), No. 1 to the south-east (rebuilt in 1925), and No. 4 to the south-west (rebuilt in 1931). Two ancillary buildings, the Valve House and Gas Pumping Plant Building, are situated to the west of the site, near the Marian Place entrance, with the modern gas plant between them. The remains of a fuel tank and the Foreman's House are situated within the same area.

Gasholder No. 2 is one of the earliest surviving examples of a double-order two-tier gasholder, designed by Joseph Clark. Despite alterations to the columns, the holder retains much of its character and grandeur, albeit lessened by its proximity to

the mighty Gasholder No. 5. This Gasholder was the largest constructed up to that time by the Gas Light and Coke Company, and dominates the skyline from the canal, railway line, and nearby streets. One of a series designed by George Trewby, it represents the first application of his design on such a large scale, the first four examples being relatively small structures at St Pancras.

Gasholders Nos. 1 and 4 are fairly typical 20th-century water-sealed, spiral-guided holders, developed from an original design by Gadd & Mason of Manchester in 1887. Taken together, the gasholders and associated buildings well illustrate the general evolution of gasworks' design during the 19th and 20th centuries and its links to broader industrial trends.

Middlesex Street Hotel, 38 Goulston Street, E1; TQ 3370 8135; MOLA (David Sankey); watching brief Sep–Nov 2016; Cromlech Property Company Ltd; GTN15

Contactors' works were monitored but revealed only coal-ashy quarry-fills devoid of finds. By analogy with nearby brick quarries, these probably date from the late 17th century at the earliest.

79–85 Monier Road, Hackney Wick, E3; TQ 3716 8416; QUEST (Rob Batchelor); geoarchaeological evaluation May 2016; CgMS Consulting; MOI16

The sequence revealed by a programme of geoarchaeological boreholes, deposit modelling and laboratory-based assessment consisted of River Terrace Gravels overlain by peat, organic-rich and tufa sediments, alluvium, and made ground. The peat and the organic-rich and tufa sediments produced radiocarbon dates from the early Neolithic to the medieval periods. The pollen, diatom and microfossil content indicated a freshwater environment supporting the growth of sedge-fen and reed-swamp communities, with little floodplain woodland. The neighbouring dry land was dominated by mixed deciduous woodland. A strong anthropogenic signal was recorded in the form of cereal pollen grains and indicators of disturbed or open ground.

Neptune Wharf, Monier Road, Hackney Wick, E3; TQ 3726 8424; QUEST (Rob Batchelor); geoarchaeological survey Nov 2015, May 2016; CgMs Consulting; MIE16

The monitoring of geotechnical investigations and the collection of samples was followed by radiocarbon dating. This revealed a sequence comprising River Terrace Gravels (the Lower Lea Gravel), overlain by floodplain deposits of peat, organic-rich and tufa sediments, and inorganic alluvium (silts and clays). The peat, organic-rich and tufa sediments appeared to lie towards the western end of the site, and to date from the early Mesolithic to the middle Neolithic.

Mulberry University Technical College, 64 Parnell Road, Bow, E3; TQ 3700 8352; ASE (Ian Hogg); excavation, watching brief May–Jun 2016; CgMs Consulting, for Wates Construction; PLR16

Excavation on the former fire-station site revealed evidence of the Roman activity to which last year's evaluation and watching brief had pointed (*LA 14* Supp. 3 (2016) 129). The only evidence of prehistoric activity was a sherd of Bronze Age pottery and two struck flints. No prehistoric features were recorded, despite being common on surrounding sites. Instead, the earliest features were four pits dated to the 1st century AD, possibly used for gravel extraction.

One was cut by a Roman boundary ditch running perpendicular to the London to Colchester road just to the north. The northern portion of the ditch contained significant quantities of late Roman pottery, whereas the southern contained early Roman material, presumably either residual or indicating that the northern section was a later recut. The features contained some domestic finds as well as small amounts of building material, suggesting the former presence of structures nearby. Environmental remains from the ditches were more consistent with there having been land or property boundaries in the roadside settlement, than having had an industrial function or been part of an agricultural field system. Small amounts of cremated bone were recovered, possibly deriving from the Roman roadside cemetery known to have existed close by.

The Roman remains were mostly overlain by topsoil, the next period of significant activity being in the latter half of the 19th century, when cartographic evidence shows that a row of terraced houses had been built. Parts of these, including boundary walls and an associated well, were recorded. However, most remains of that period had been destroyed by construction of the fire station.

Silwex House, 1–9 Quaker Street, Spitalfields, E1; TQ 3368 8213; MOLA (Heather Knight); watching brief Oct–Dec 2016; Whitbread Group PLC; QKR16

Archaeological remains seen during the excavation of geotechnical pits, all dated to after c. 1650, when Quaker Street (originally Westbury Street) was developed. A late 17th- to early 18th-century brick floor, overlying natural brickearth on the southern side of the site, close to the street frontage, may be from one of the houses along Westbury (Quaker) Street that are shown on Ogilby and Morgan's map of 1676.

Further north, the corner of an 18th-century brick building and dumped deposits may relate to structures depicted on Rocque's map of 1746, which indicates that by this time buildings had been constructed in the gardens to the rear of the properties on Quaker Street. In general character, both the masonry remains and the external dumps were typical of those of this date that have been found previously in the vicinity. On the northern side of the site, the retaining wall for the railway cutting has destroyed all archaeological strata.

629–631 Roman Road, Bow, E3;

TQ 3693 8353; TCH (Zoe Schofield); trial trenching Aug–Sep 2016; Cedar Gate Developments; ROR16

Three test-pits were excavated down to natural strata in a 19th-century terraced shop, within the area of the known Roman settlement at Old Ford. The building had very shallow foundations, just three courses of brickwork beneath a concrete base. One pit came down on a solid feature on a brickearth base. This is believed to be part of the London–Colchester Roman road, a continuation of that discovered c. 100m to the east, beyond the Parnell Road junction, in 1980. The second pit reached natural brickearth below compact sandy clay, which may have been surfacing at the periphery of the road. The third pit produced only post-medieval layers and ploughsoil over weathered brickearth.

Royal Mint Street, Mansell Street, E1; TQ 3393 8084; MOLA (Martin Banikov); excavation Oct–Nov 2015, Mar–Apr 2016; Turner and Townsend Infrastructure; RLM13

The basement walls and foundations of 17th- and 18th-century industrial premises were recorded across the entire site, together with remains of a cesspit. A clay tobacco pipe kiln was a particularly notable discovery. It had two major components and contained a large quantity of kiln furniture, clay tobacco pipe fragments and stems, and could be dated to the late 17th or early 18th century. Some of the pipes carried marks, identifying the maker as Moses Gee.

South of the kiln, and dug into natural strata, was a sub-rectangular pit containing burnt production waste and fire debris in abundance. It may have served originally for storing coal for firing the kiln, but was later used as a rubbish pit. In the same area, a thin, very compacted layer of redeposited natural gravel is likely to have been a floor surface associated with the kiln. Remains of later 18th- to 19th-century walls, probably from the known terraced housing in the area, were also recorded.

Spital Square (Thames Water sewer repairs), E1; TQ 3342 8191; MOLA (Andy Daykin); watching brief Feb 2016; LB Tower Hamlets; SLS16

A watching brief was conducted on a 7m-deep shaft within the western extent of the Scheduled Ancient Monument that comprises the remains of the medieval Augustinian priory and hospital of St Mary Spital. A sequence of levelling deposits and road make-up, dated to no earlier than the late 17th century, was exposed in the eastern side of the shaft. No medieval deposits or remains relating to the priory were observed.

37 Spital Square, E1; TQ 3340 8191; CA (Geoff Potter); watching brief Jan 2016; City of London; SSE16

A shallow east–west contractors' trench exposed the concrete base of the modern pavement, above orange-pink gravels and coarse yellow sand, probably backfills from modern services. No archaeological finds or features were recorded.

South Quay Plaza, Isle of Dogs, E14; TQ 3771 7987; MOLA (Graham Spurr); geoarchaeological evaluation Apr 2016; Berkeley Homes (SQP) Ltd; SQZ16

The evaluation showed that the site shares stratigraphic and environmental similarities with other sites across the Isle of Dogs. A total of three facies were identified: from Pleistocene (arctic climate) gravels, through Holocene alluvial and peat deposits, to modern made ground. The Holocene deposits ranged from sandy clays to peats, the latter being the remnants of an alder-dominated floodplain marsh dating to the mid-Neolithic to early Bronze Age, and were followed by estuarine muds. Although no direct evidence was found for human occupation, cereal pollen suggested some human activity following the opening up of the environment from the Bronze Age onwards.

64–70 Vyner Street, 57–65 Wadson Street, E2; TQ 3504 8353; LP (Manca Kavcic, Audrey Charvet); watching brief Mar–Apr 2016; Archaeology Collective; VYN16

Natural gravels were overlain by thick colluvium, truncated by three post-medieval soakaways and a refuse pit. These deposits were recorded after removal of modern make-up associated with the demolition of 19th-century housing.

Wick Lane, Stratford, E3; TQ 3728 8372; AOC (James Billson); watching brief Sept 2016; Mott MacDonald; WCK16

Neither natural strata nor any archaeological remains were observed during open-cut excavations through the road surface.

WALTHAM FOREST

Ferry Lane Industrial Estate, Walthamstow, E17; TQ 3563 8946; PCA (Wayne Perkins); evaluation May–Jun 2016; WSP Parsons Brinkerhoff, for Legal & General; FYL16

Two trenches were excavated to the east of a crannog that was discovered during construction of the Low Maynard Reservoir in the 19th century. Natural gravels were recorded in both trenches and found to be sloping westwards, towards the river Lea. They were cut to the north by a palaeochannel with a sequence of alluvial deposits, which showed evidence for peat formation between the lower and upper levels, sealing both natural and channel.

Towards the centre of the site, a prehistoric short timber post appeared to have been driven through the natural and the sandbank or foreshore deposits sealing it; a sequence of peat pockets and alluvial layers sealed both the deposits and the post. All the finds retrieved from the various contexts were residual, dating from prehistoric through to modern times, except for material from the early foreshore/sandbank, where burnt daub provisionally dated to 1600 BC was recovered.

Jenny Hammond Primary School, Worsley Road, Leyton, E11; TQ 3934 8588; MOLA (W. Clarke); watching brief Sep 2015 – Jul 2016; Willmott Dixon Construction; JHP15
Following last year's evaluation (*LA 14*

Supp. 3 (2016) 132), a watching brief was undertaken. The surface of the Hackney Terrace Gravel was seen to slope from north to south, and to be overlain by undated subsoil. Brick and concrete foundations observed in the southern area may relate to the school that can be seen on the OS map of 1895. In the central area, an east–west brick and concrete foundation may have been part of the now-demolished dining block, which stood to the south of the existing main school block and was constructed sometime after 1916. Further remains of the 1940 underground communal air-raid shelter, reported in 2015, were also recorded.

54 Shernhall Street, Walthamstow, E17; TQ 3809 8923; PCA (Maria Buczak); evaluation Feb–Mar 2016; Matthew Eyles Architects; SRN16

Natural sand and gravels, interleaved with brickearth, were recorded. These were overlain by various made ground deposits – mostly garden soil, presumably dumped during landscaping works – and cut by mid-18th- to 20th-century horticultural features. These included drainage and demarcation or barrier ditches, garden waste and planting pits, and possible tree-throws.

WANDSWORTH

The Stable Yard, 16A Balham Hill, Clapham South, SW12; TQ 2873 7403; PCA (Rosemary Banens, Adam Garwood, Kari Bower); evaluation, standing structure recording, watching brief Jul–Dec 2016; Oak Trading Company Ltd; BAM16

The stable block behind The Avalon (formerly The George) public house was recorded prior to demolition. The project comprised four test-pits adjacent to standing walls, a building survey to Historic England Level 2, and monitoring of contractors' groundworks within the yard. The investigation showed that natural sandy-clayey gravel was overlain by silty-sandy clay, sealed by 19th-century make-up. Cutting into the latter were remnants of brick walls, drains and floors belonging to the outbuildings of the George Inn that are shown on maps from 1829. They were replaced between 1869 and 1894, again according to cartographic evidence, by the present stables. At roughly the same time, the George itself was remodelled and enlarged.

The building survey demonstrated that the stables and the flat above the carriage entrance were constructed at the same time, embodying the architectural characteristics, materials and non-local products that only became available with later 19th-century mass production and transport. The more publicly visible entrance range on the Balham Hill frontage was built to a higher architectural standard, with enhanced decoration including Gothic motifs. Though plainer, the stable buildings behind still displayed decorative brickwork and rooflines, and all were of two storeys. The units on the west side of the yard had doors

or pitching hatches for the storage of hay and animal feed in the attic storey. This feature was characteristic of larger urban stables, enabling racks or troughs in the stalls to be gravity-fed via hatches from the floor above.

Within the stable yard was an open-sided carriage or coach house, later partially rebuilt to its present form. The self-contained flat above the entranceway may have housed a senior stable-hand or employee of the George Inn; the position of the fireplaces suggested that the present layout of the three principal rooms is broadly original.

Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel and St Joseph, 8a Battersea Park Road, SW8; TQ 2878 7700; MOLA (Tim Johnston); evaluation March 2016; Addition Carmel Ltd; BSA16

Three evaluation trenches exposed natural Kempton Park Terrace sand and gravels beneath brickearth. This was sealed by 19th-century cultivated soil and make-up. In the south-east of the site these deposits had been cut by the foundations of school buildings shown on the 1896 OS map. Modern make-up and tarmac completed the sequence.

Northern Line Extension, Battersea Station, Battersea Park Road, SW8; TQ 2904 7726; MOLA (Jason Stewart, Stella Bickelmann); watching brief Apr–Dec 2016; Tube Lines Ltd; NBA15

Work continued from 2015 (*LA 14* Supp. 3 (2016) 132), with monitoring of ground-reduction on the site of the crossover box. A sequence of Shepperton Terrace gravels was overlain by make-up consisting of reworked alluvium on the far western boundary of the excavation. No archaeological remains were observed.

Battersea Power Station (Phase 2), Kirtling Street, Battersea, SW8; TQ 2900 7750; QUEST (Dan Young); geoarchaeological survey Nov 2015, Jan 2016; CgMs Consulting; BST16

Through fieldwork and deposit modelling, Late Devensian Shepperton Gravel was identified as the basal unit, lying at its deepest within a depression, aligned broadly east–west, that underlies much of the site. This was most likely a Late Glacial or Early Holocene palaeochannel, either a subsidiary or a tributary of the Thames, but clearly distinct from the Battersea Channel to the south. In many locations, the overlying Holocene alluvial sequence has been deeply truncated; within the area of the power station itself it has been removed entirely, so that modern make-up lies directly over the gravel. Elsewhere, peat survives in patches, generally between 0.25 and 1 m thick.

Battersea Power Station (Phase 2), Kirtling Street, Battersea, SW8; TQ 2902 7747; PCA (Richard Krason); watching brief June 2016–present; CgMs Consulting; KLG16

A watching brief was undertaken during contractors' groundworks to the immediate north, east and south of Battersea Power Station. Natural river terrace gravels, and extensive alluvial and peat formations were recorded, as well as large areas of truncation

caused by the power station itself. Besides extensive palaeoenvironmental deposits, the discoveries included a series of timber posts aligned north-east to south-west (date to be confirmed), and Iron Age pottery, flints (burnt and worked) and animal bone suggesting occupation in the immediate vicinity. Closer to the river on the north side of the power station, post-medieval waterfront structures and drains were observed within the upper alluvial levels.

Battersea Power Station (Phase 3), Kirtling Street, Battersea, SW8; TQ 2899 7729; PCA (James Langthorne); evaluation Mar–Jun 2016; CgMs Consulting; KTL16

Four evaluation trenches produced natural river terrace deposits of gravel, sand and sandy clay. To the north-east, the natural was sealed by subsoil cut by a series of planter beds and tree-throws, which had in turn been truncated by a modern drain. Elsewhere, modern features and deposits – some associated with development of the Battersea Waterworks from the mid-19th century onwards, others with a 20th-century railway goods yard – truncated and overlaid the natural.

Battersea Power Station (Phase 4A), Sleaford Street, SW8; TQ 2932 7720; QUEST (Dan Young); geoarchaeological evaluation Sept 2016; CgMs Consulting; BPW16

Fieldwork, combined with deposit modelling, characterised the basal unit as Early to Middle Devensian Kempton Park Gravel, which was recorded at elevations typical of the surface of the 'Battersea Eyot'. The overlying Holocene alluvial sequence has been deeply truncated, and the sparse surviving remnants are thin and mineral-rich.

Battersea Power Station (Phase 4A), Sleaford Street SW8; TQ 2935 7715; PCA (Aidan Turner); watching brief Sep–Oct 2016; CgMs Consulting; SLE16

Monitored geotechnical works produced the following sequence (from bottom to top): London Clay; River Terrace Gravels; Langley Silt; alluvium; 19th- to 20th-century make-up and tarmac.

Chestnut Grove Academy, 45 Chestnut Grove, Balham, SW12; TQ 2830 7332; ASE (Sarah Ritchie); watching brief Feb 2016; CgMS Consulting; NUT16

During monitoring of contractors' works, it became evident that construction of the school from 1973 onwards has involved significant ground reduction, to the extent that it now lies in a basin approximately 2 m below street level. The survival of archaeological material is therefore unlikely.

Helipoint House, 38 Lombard Road, Battersea, SW11; TQ 2663 7607; PCA (Maria Buczak); evaluation Apr 2016; Damsonetti UK Ltd; LOB16

Evaluation-trenching produced Kempton Park Gravel sealed by Langley Silt, beneath late 18th- to mid-19th-century make-up deposits that appeared to represent a variety of waste-disposal and landscaping activities. Some were probably laid down to make

good after the clearance of buildings which are shown on early 19th-century maps but had been demolished by 1865 at the latest. These make-up deposits were overlaid by surfaces, perhaps in some cases part of an access route, within an industrial complex that stood on the site until the mid-20th century. The final phase of dumping, which included copious amounts of recent industrial waste, preceded the construction of Heliport House itself in the late 20th century.

134–142 Mitcham Road, SW17;
TQ 2778 7106; MOLA (Richard Hewett);
evaluation Mar 2016; CS Architects,
for Mr Patel; MIT16

Three evaluation trenches revealed natural sandy clays and gravels overlain by a shallow subsoil and garden soil sequence containing a small assemblage of 19th-century glass and pottery, as well as a single 17th-century clay tobacco pipe bowl. This, and the absence of any structural elements apart from a single late 19th-century wall cutting these deposits, suggests that there was little activity on the site before it was developed during the Victorian era.

New Covent Garden Market (Entrance, Garden Heart and Fruit Market areas), Nine Elms Lane, Battersea, SW8; TQ 2940 7730, TQ 2935 7734, TQ 2978 7724; WA (Rachel Williams); evaluation, excavation, geoarchaeological assessment, Feb–Mar, Jul–Aug 2016; VSM (NCGM) Ltd; NNE16

In the Entrance area, extensive works were undertaken, including trial-trenching, geoarchaeological test-pitting and a subsequent mitigation excavation. The test-pit results were used to create a digital elevation model, which indicated a gravel eyot bisected by a former channel filled with alluvium. Buried soil overlying the natural strata was recorded in the north-east and central parts of the area. It contained mixed medieval and post-medieval material, and was truncated by the walls and foundations of Victorian terraced houses and by other later, modern intrusions.

To the north-west, inhumation graves were discovered immediately inside the buried remains of a cemetery boundary wall. It was previously understood that the graveyard of the former Church of St George the Martyr, built in 1828, had been completely cleared of human remains in 1966. However, excavation produced 95 coffined burials and redeposited bone from the periphery of the cemetery and from within the extended parts of the church, which was found to have been constructed in three phases; two cleared burial vaults were also discovered. Further burials are likely to survive to the west of the excavation area by Kirtling Street, but they were inaccessible on this occasion.

Other 19th-century features included a brick culvert (post-dating the cemetery), a brick-lined well and a pit. Work in the Garden Heart and Fruit Market areas revealed a similar sequence to that described above, but was far less productive of finds

and structures. Natural strata were overlain by a buried soil that was cut by a single pit containing finds of 18th/19th-century date and sealed beneath deep deposits of make-up. It was evident that the structures of the London and South-Western Railway's Nine Elms Works had caused widespread truncation of the underlying natural.

40–42 Ponton Road, Nine Elms, SW8;
TQ 2976 7742; LP (Cornelius Barton);
evaluation Feb, Apr, Dec 2016, Jan 2017;
CgMS Consulting; POR16

As a consequence of widespread 19th- or 20th-century truncation, none of the five trenches encountered archaeological deposits above the natural gravel.

Embassy Gardens Phase 2, 1–12 Ponton Road, 51 Nine Elms Lane, Battersea, SW8;
TQ 2991 7753; MOLA (Virgil Yendell);
watching brief Aug–Nov 2016; Acumen
Portfolio Solutions; PNE15

Work continued from 2015 (*LA 14* Supp. 3 (2016) 133). Most activities monitored made no impact beyond the surface of modern rubble and reworked soil and alluvium. The upcast from piling showed Pleistocene gravels overlain by truncated and weathered, but *in situ*, historic alluvium. This upper deposit was cut by a brick drain of probable Victorian date but no other archaeological features were observed.

Nine Elms development, Ponton Road, Battersea, SW8; TQ 2940 7736 to TQ 3001 7756; MOLA (Virgil Yendell); geoarchaeological evaluation, watching brief July, Dec 2016; Eight20; NED16

Boreholes revealed that this vast site, well over 600m across, spans both the western and the eastern arms of the Battersea Channel. The valleys were filled with deep peat and clay deposits, possibly dating from the Lake Windermere interglacial through to the post-medieval period. The site also includes a cross-section through the Nine Elms Eyot and the eastern edge of the Battersea Eyot, on and around which Mesolithic to Iron Age activity is attested in the form of wooden structures, flint and hearth remains, and even the ritual deposition of artefacts during the Bronze Age.

During a subsequent watching brief on a pipe trench on the edge of Embassy Gardens, possible truncated Pleistocene sand and gravel was observed beneath early historic to post-medieval clay deposits, post-medieval ash and peaty soil, and modern make-up.

Royal Mail Sorting Office (former), Ponton Road, Nine Elms, SW8; TQ 2952 7741; MOLA (Jason Stewart); geoarchaeological evaluation, watching brief Jul 2015–Sep 2016; BAM Nuttall; ROM13

Work continued from 2013 (*LA 14* Supp. 1 (2014) 39–40), with a watching brief and evaluation during ground remediation. This revealed that the natural sands and Holocene deposits of the Battersea Channel had been heavily truncated by construction of the 19th- to 20th-century gasworks, of which extensive brick and concrete

foundations were observed. These remains were sealed by backfill and make-up deposits for the recent Royal Mail building.

Battersea Gasholders Site, 101 Prince of Wales Drive, Battersea, SW8;
TQ 2880 7718; PCA (Paw Jorgensen);
evaluation Mar–Apr 2016;
CgMs Consulting; PWD16

Evaluation-trenching reached natural sand and gravels sealed by a layer of subsoil under agricultural soil, both deposits yielding finds ranging from the 16th to 19th centuries. Late 19th-century made ground sealed the ploughsoil and was in turn overlain by modern made ground.

River Wandle, Halftide Wier, SW18;
TQ 2551 7517; LP (John Layt); watching
brief Sept 2016, May 2017;
LB Wandsworth; RWD16

No archaeological remains were observed during wreck-removal and dredging, the site having been disturbed by previous development. At no point was the foreshore surface broken.

Peabody Estate, St John's Hill, SW11;
TQ 2714 7518; MOLA (Martin Banikov);
evaluation August 2016; Peabody
(Services) Ltd; PBY12

Work continued from 2012 (*LA 13* Supp. 3 (2013) 122) with five evaluation trenches, all of which reached natural gravel. At the western edge of the site, near the railway, the gravel was sealed by garden or agricultural soil containing pottery and brick of late 18th- to 19th-century date; in the centre of the site, it was truncated by a series of north–south brick walls probably associated with the Royal Freemasons' School, which stood here from 1853 to 1934. These remains were sealed by modern make-up, turf and topsoil.

Springfield University Hospital, 61 Glenburnie Road, Tooting, SW17;
TQ 2746 7237; AOC (Helen MacQuarrie);
evaluation Jan 2016; CgMs Consultancy;
GBN15

The sequence and character of the deposits suggested truncation and re-turfing, possibly when the grounds of Springfield University Hospital were landscaped. No archaeological finds or features were observed.

John Paul II School, Victoria Drive, Putney, SW19; TQ 2381 7361; PCA (Stacey Harris);
evaluation Feb 2016; Lend Lease
Communities Ltd; VTR16

A three-trench evaluation reached natural clay sealed by gravelly sand with pockets of bioturbation, suggesting that the area had once been wooded. A layer of topsoil sealed the natural and was in turn overlain by modern levelling layers. In the north-east, the natural was cut by a 19th-century pit, the top fill of which contained the remains of a burnt-out tree.

South Thames College, Wandsworth High Street, Garratt Lane, Wandsworth, SW18;
TQ 2574 7456; PCA (Aidan Turner);
watching brief Sep–Nov 2016; CgMs
Consulting; WHS16

FIELDWORK ROUND-UP

London Clay sealed by River Terrace Gravels overlaid by 20th-century make-up, was observed during the monitoring of concrete slab removal.

98 York Road, Battersea, SW11;
TQ 2663 7595; PCA (Maria Buczak, James Langthorne); evaluation Mar–May 2016; CgMs Consulting; YKR16

In the south of the site, the five-trench evaluation revealed only natural deposits of Kempton Park Gravels beneath alluvial clay likely to represent the Falconbrook, a tributary of the Thames, which now runs as a sewer through Battersea. In the south-east corner, a sequence of possible medieval or post-medieval ploughsoils and/or make-up sealed the natural and was cut by a back-filled brick cesspit. Elsewhere, 19th- and 20th-century features associated with Price's Candle Factory and its successors – soakaways, floors, wall foundations, basements, and dumps of industrial waste – had removed any earlier deposits.

4–6 Yukon Road, Balham, SW12;
TQ 2883 7383; AOC (Charles Enright); evaluation Sept 2016; RPS Planning and Development; YUK16

In the rear courtyard of a modern property the natural was reached at 21.04m OD.

Two pit-like features cut into it: the smaller yielded no artefacts, the larger fragments of general domestic pottery of the period 1825 onwards. Otherwise, no significant archaeological remains were observed.

WESTMINSTER

Banqueting House, Whitehall, SW1;
TQ 3016 8006; MOLA (David Sorapure, Azizul Karim, Greg Laban); standing structure recording Jan 2015–Oct 2016; Historic Royal Palaces; BQH03

A building survey was carried out during the first phase of a restoration programme. The Banqueting House is a Grade I-Listed building designed by Inigo Jones for King James I, and is the last surviving structure of the Palace of Whitehall. Completed in 1622 in a Roman and Italian Classicizing style that Jones adapted in England, it was designed to hold masques for the Royal court and soon became the venue for state receptions. It has witnessed many historic events, such as the execution of Charles I in 1649 and the offer of the crown to William of Orange in 1689.

The Banqueting House narrowly escaped destruction in the fire which claimed the rest of the Palace in 1698, subsequently becoming a Royal chapel and, in 1808, a chapel for the Household Cavalry. A northern annexe and an entrance were added by James Wyatt at this time. The brick core of the present structure survives from Inigo Jones's era but the original stone cladding was removed and the building entirely re-clad in Portland stone by Sir John Soane between 1829 and 1837.

The recording undertaken by MOLA focused on the exterior façades, the roof structure, the North Annexe exterior, and some internal parts. Areas of exposed

brickwork were revealed behind cladding and render, dating to the Jones era. Other areas of exposed brickwork were identified as relating to 19th- and 20th-century additions and repairs. One of the most historically significant features of the Banqueting House is the painted ceiling commissioned from Rubens by Charles I. This also was surveyed. The paintings and the panels holding them have undergone various restorations due to constant sagging. Finally, in 1906–7, the paintings were camouflaged (a technique for affixing a painted canvas) on to the existing panel frames. During the Second World War, the paintings were taken down for safe storage and to facilitate this they were cut into smaller sections. They were returned in the 1950s, but evidence later came to light that they had been arranged incorrectly. In 1973, they were turned to what evidence suggested was their original arrangement, though different suspension systems, pertaining to different phases of restoration, are still in use.

During the survey an apotropaic symbol to ward off evil was found carved into the timber of one of the coffer beams. Similar marks were discovered at the Queen's House, Tower of London, in 2015 (*LA 14 Supp. 3* (2016) 131).

Black Rod's Garden (entrance gate and lodge), Palace of Westminster, SW1;

TQ 3021 7935; WA (Grace Flood); standing structure recording, watching brief Nov 2015–Jan 2016; Parliamentary Estates Directorate; BCR16

The Grade I-Listed Victoria Tower Lodge and Gates to Black Rod's Garden (No. 1066149) were recorded to Historic England Level 3. Designed by Barry and Pugin as part of the construction of the Houses of Parliament, they were originally built c. 1850–60 in Anston limestone. In the 1990s, they were almost entirely dismantled and reconstructed to the original design, but mostly in new material, probably Clipsham limestone.

The structure comprises a Tudor-Gothic lodge, adjoining wall, and gate piers with decorative iron gates and railings. The original Anston limestone survives on the west side of the base of the gate piers, and was evidently reused in the lintel and the four-centred arch door on the east side of the Lodge, which have a different colour and patina to the surrounding masonry. Several alterations to the original design have been made: lanterns above the gate piers have been removed (prior to 1972); a pedestrian gate next to Victoria Tower has replaced a masonry wall (1990s); a masonry wall and a new vehicular access gate has replaced some railings (1990s); railings have been added to the top of the walls on either side of the Lodge, and also to those separating the two gates (probably 1990s); the gates have been replaced with a pair in a new, automatically-opening, design (1990s); and, finally, signage and security devices have been added (1990s or later).

Subsequently, during a watching brief on stabilisation and repair works, the upper

course of an 18th/19th-century brick wall was recorded. Running east–west below the concrete foundation (probably 1990s) within the Lodge, and with compacted rubble and backfill material to either side, it probably belonged to a row of terrace houses that once fronted on to Abingdon Street.

Chelsea Barracks (former), Chelsea Bridge Road, SW1;

TQ 2834 7827; MOLA (Virgil Yendell); geoarchaeological evaluation Oct–Nov 2016; Tasleem (UK) Ltd; CBV08

Following work in 2015 (*LA 14 Supp. 3* (2016) 134), an evaluation was carried out on the site, which is within the low-lying valley of the Westbourne. Coarse natural gravel was overlain by a possible Late Glacial complex of interlocking gravels, sands and clays. Above these were thick organic silty-clay deposits, suggesting a sluggish water flow and the silting up of prehistoric channel routes. These deposits were overlain by organic clay, probably Bronze Age, with inclusions ranging from reed remains to areas of woody peat. The organic material was sealed by minerogenic grey clay, indicating a mudflat environment of soils formed by overbank flooding in an intertidal river regime. This material was cut by late 18th- to 19th-century rubbish pits, which were sealed in turn by a possible dumped deposit of Victorian or later date. Modern demolition debris mixed with redeposited alluvium completed the sequence.

Ilona Rose House, 111–119 Charing Cross Road, 12–14 Greek Street, Soho, WC2;

TQ 2982 8116; MOLA (Paul Thrane); evaluation Oct–Nov 2016; Soho Estates Portfolio Ltd; CHX16

Evaluation trenches and trial pits revealed natural brickearth truncated by modern basements, which had removed archaeological deposits across most of the site. A brick-lined well, probably of 18th-century date, in the centre of the site was the only significant deeply cut feature to survive. Archaeological survival was better in an open yard to the west, where post-medieval dumps were cut by 17th- to 18th-century brick wall foundations. The thickness of the dumped deposits suggests that they were levelling backfill over previous gravel and brickearth quarries.

'The Smile', Chelsea College of Arts, John Islip Street, Pimlico, SW1;

TQ 3000 7848; PCA (Rosemary Banens); watching brief Aug 2016; American Hardwood Export Council; JIP16

Construction of the colossal sculpture 'The Smile', designed by Alison Brooks Architects and Arup, was monitored in the college courtyard. This was known to be the location of the watchtower and adjoining outer walls of one of the six pentagon-shaped wings of the former Millbank Prison, namely Pentagon Five on the south-east. Remains of the prison were exposed below 19th-century make-up and, once recorded, were covered with sand and left *in situ*. Partly truncated masonry belonging to the inner, outer, and

supporting walls of one of Pentagon Five's watchtowers was recognised, in addition to one of the prison walls. The entrance to the watchtower could be identified from the angle at which these walls met. A stone drain was found to run from the inner wall down towards the centre of the watchtower. A later brick addition, forming an oval, partly covered the prison walls. Outside the prison building was a layer of make-up, possibly laid to raise the ground above the level of the former marsh beneath. Natural strata were not reached.

Clarence House, St James's Palace, SW1; TQ 2938 7998; PCA (Stacey Amanda Harris); watching brief Mar 2016; The Royal Household; CLC16

Trenching to install service ducts from St James's Palace to the Gate Keeper's Lodge, and to provide additional irrigation points around the garden, was monitored. A series of post-medieval and modern garden features came to light, including *in situ* 18th- and 19th-century masonry associated with raised pathways and a related stairway, planting beds, and ground-raising dumps of several phases. Natural strata were not reached.

5–9 Cork Street, 12–14 New Bond Street, W1; TQ 2904 8068; MOLA (Heather Knight, Rob Tutt, Tim Johnston); evaluation, watching brief Sep–Nov 2016; Hanover Cube LLP; COK15

Work continued (*LA 14* Supp. 3 (2016) 135) with the monitoring of six test-pits in the basements of 12–14 New Bond Street. One produced remains of a 19th-century brick soakaway, while the remainder exposed only truncated natural gravel beneath the basement slab. A further pit in the area between these buildings and 5–9 Cork Street revealed natural gravels overlain by brickearth.

Carriage Hall, 29 Floral Street, WC2; TQ 3018 8091; MOLA (David Sorapure, Adrian Miles); standing structure survey, watching brief Jun–Sep, Oct–Nov 2016; Capital & Counties; CGP LOA16

The building, which is Grade II Listed, was surveyed to Historic England Level 3 prior to refurbishment. It was constructed in 1832 as a purpose-built carriage workshop for Richard Turrill & Sons, one of many coachmakers in the Long Acre area. Arranged around a central courtyard, it was built with a cast iron frame – the earliest surviving example in London and the second earliest in the UK. Numerous cast iron stanchions, columns and beams manufactured by J. Hervey & Co. survive, along with original timber beams and joinery, including doors with hinges made by Collinge & Co. A subsequent watching brief on the excavation of a tree pit revealed only modern backfill and services.

3–5 Great Scotland Yard, SW1; TQ 3013 8027; MOLA (David Sankey); watching brief Mar–Apr 2016; Galliard Construction; GST12

Work continued from 2015 (*LA 14* Supp. 3

(2016) 135), with the monitoring of excavations for a deep basement. At the bottom of the sequence were natural banded sand deposits, with silts and some gravel, belonging to the Trafalgar Square Sands and Silts Complex. These richly fossiliferous deposits, containing bands of organic material, date to the Late Pleistocene. Pollen and ostracods suggest a steppe environment with fresh water. On the western side of the site these were overlain by grey sand and clay interpreted as a stream or ditch sediment, and radiocarbon dated to AD 605–655. The latest archaeological deposits, below modern make-up and capping, were post-medieval levelling dumps, together with several features that contained large animal bones with butchery marks.

18–20 Hanover Square, W1; TQ 2880 8105; MOLA (Paul Thrale); watching brief Nov–Dec 2016; Lifshutz Davidson Sandilands; HAV16

Ground reduction was monitored within the central courtyard known as Dering Yard. Natural gravels had been truncated by 19th/20th-century basements and nearby Crossrail works. No archaeological remains were observed.

Irrigation Pump House, Hyde Park, W2; TQ 2684 7985; AOC (Charles Enright); watching brief Jan–May 2016; Edward Strickland; IPU16

Excavation of the Pump House produced nothing of archaeological interest, but excavations for the water tank disclosed a probable former road surface, possibly that of Rotten Road. Beneath were substantial remains of a 19th-century brick chamber, relatively well-preserved. Identified as a silt trap for a lavatory, this can probably be associated with the former Crystal Palace, which once stood nearby. The Great Exhibition, held here in 1851, showcased the UK's first paid-for flushing public lavatory. Users would get a clean toilet seat, a towel and comb, and a shoe shine in return for one penny. Before this time, earth closets were more common. The new invention was termed the 'water closet' or 'WC', and the price gave rise to the slang term 'to spend a penny'.

77–79 Jermyn Street and 34–36 Duke Street, SW1; TQ 2929 8038; MOLA (Martin Banikov); evaluation Sept 2016; The Crown Estate; JRM16

Excavation of trial pits across the site revealed natural gravels, except at the eastern edge, where brickearth was recorded. In the central area, the gravels were cut by a probable quarry pit of post-medieval date, containing frogged brick fragments in its fill.

36–40 Langham Street, 94 Great Portland Street, W1; TQ 2901 8162; ASE (Michael Shapland); standing structure recording May 2016; Montagu Evans; LNS16

The block at the corner of Langham Street and Great Portland Street, which includes several Grade II-Listed buildings, were

recorded in advance of refurbishment. Their construction can be dated with some precision, because the Langham Street properties first appear in rate books in 1759, and, together with 94 Great Portland Street, were occupied by 1767. After nearby Belgravia was developed in the 1820s, the area became less fashionable and many of the houses began to be subdivided as lodgings.

Nos. 36–40 Langham Street came into single ownership in the late 19th century, probably with the expiry of the original 99-year leases. They were given a unified red brick façade c. 1906, at which time Nos. 38 and 40 were converted into a hotel. No. 94 Great Portland Street remained as a single dwelling for the first century of its existence. It was occupied by the architect Sir Charles Barry, responsible for the rebuilding of the Palace of Westminster (1827–42), and David Edward Hughes (1831–1900), inventor of the microphone and a pioneer of early radio. By the 1880s, it had been subdivided. The upper part served as lodgings until conversion for the garment industry in the 1930s; a dentist occupied the ground and basement floors until conversion into a car showroom c. 1920, which involved the entire removal of the Georgian façade at that level.

Odeon Cinema, 40 Leicester Square, WC2; TQ 2983 8062; MOLA (Rob Tutt); watching brief November 2016; JLL; LTR14

The watching brief continued from 2015 (*LA 14* Supp. 3 (2016) 135), but no more archaeological remains were observed, only truncated natural sand and gravels.

London School of Economics, Houghton Street, Aldwych, WC2; TQ 3080 8112; ASE (Sarah Ritchie); excavation Mar–May 2016; London School of Economics; HUG16

Excavation within the footprint of the LSE's East Building was followed by a watching brief on ground-reduction over the rest of the site. Cartographic evidence suggested that the north-western corner of the site had been developed by 1682, probably with tenements or market buildings fronting on to Houghton Street, whereas the rest of the area remained open land until the mid-18th century, when maps show terraced houses. These were replaced in 1844 by St Clement Danes School, which stood here until the erection of the LSE's buildings in 1938.

The latest excavated features were foundations of the school, which cut through various post-medieval dumps, pits and earlier red brick walls that are believed, at this stage, to belong to the buildings shown on Rocque's map of 1746. In the south of the excavated area was a cellar, which appeared to have been repurposed as a cesspit, perhaps in the late 18th century, while in the north-west corner rubbish pits contained Bellarmine and other pottery that might suggest slightly earlier post-medieval activity here than elsewhere. Next in the sequence came medieval layers and dumps, which sealed a wide range of cut features – predominantly pits but also various ditches

FIELDWORK ROUND-UP

and post- or stake-holes. The layout of these features suggests a degree of organisation, with clusters of pits believed to be predominantly quarries, but with secondary usage for rubbish-disposal, within the eastern and western parts of the site.

Two shallow ditches, possibly from a trackway, running parallel on a north-east to south-west alignment through the centre of the excavated area, disappeared where the land rises naturally and had possibly been truncated. Stake-holes, running approximately east-west, could represent a fence line or the remains of shored terracing of the hill-slope. The final fills of many of these features comprised very large quantities of daub, suggesting the destruction of nearby buildings and the subsequent dumping of rubble.

All cut features sealed by medieval layers and dumps are currently believed to be Saxon but, with further analysis, some may well prove to be later. Similarly, while the Roman pottery and tile contained within some features is currently assumed to be residual, the possibility of light Roman activity on the site should not be entirely excluded at this stage.

21 Market Hall, Covent Garden, WC2; TQ 3035 8085; MOLA (Tim Braybrooke, Adrian Miles); evaluation, watching brief Mar, Aug–Oct 2016; Capital and Counties CG Ltd; MKH16

An evaluation was followed by a watching brief on underpinning pits. Possible natural gravels were encountered in the north-east corner of the site beneath mixed deposits, probably Saxon, which were found across the whole area. These contained ash, oyster shell, bone and perhaps daub, and were cut by a pit and possible quarry assumed to be of similar date. A potsherd of AD 730–850 was found near the centre of the site. To the south, these deposits were cut by a well and part of a brick cellar, both probably 18th-century. Two brick drains, a stub wall and other structural remains, which represent an early phase of the existing 1830 Market Hall, were also observed.

9 Marylebone Lane, W1; TQ 2849 8129; PCA (Aidan Turner, Guy Seddon); watching brief Jan–Feb 2016; CgMs Consulting, for Peter Brett Associates; MYL16

Monitored ground-reduction reached weathered London Clay below modern make-up capped by concrete.

Millbank House, 5 Great College Street, SW1; TQ 3015 7927; MOLA (Greg Laban); standing structure recording June 2016; Purcell; MLL16

The building, an integral part of the Grade II-Listed Millbank complex, was surveyed to Historic England Level 3 prior to redevelopment. Constructed in the Northern Renaissance style, to the designs of William D Caroe in 1903–6, it consists of six floors over a basement. It was regarded as being ahead of its time, in having both a steel-framed structure and an early air-conditioning system. The exterior retains much of its original character, with many

elaborate details, while the interior contains many original fireplaces, windows and stairwells with mosaics, all of which are excellent examples of early 20th-century ornamentation. Two rooms on the fourth and fifth floors are particularly well preserved, with large areas of timber panelling in the Tudor style which was popular at the time.

North Wharf Gardens, Paddington, W2; TQ 2674 8163; PCA (Przemyslaw Polakiewicz, Matthew Edmonds); watching brief Feb–Jul 2016; CgMs Consulting; NWH16

Ground-reduction and enabling works were monitored. In the south-west corner of the site, the full natural sequence was recorded: sands sealed by silty-clay sands, overlaid by brickearth, sealed by clay gravels. Elsewhere only the upper gravels were exposed below medieval or later agricultural soil. A series of medieval or early post-medieval pits were observed, possibly gravel quarries, while towards the centre of the site a rammed gravel surface was perhaps from a yard or track. In some places, boundary ditches cut into the post-medieval plough soil. Nineteenth-century make-up and a wide range of underground drainage features (culverts, sewers and vertical drains) were recorded; also, across most of the site, the foundations, brick walls, brick wells, basement cuts and rubbish pits of the 19th-century properties situated along Church Street.

4 Oldbury Place, W1; TQ 2825 8193; MOLA (Cat Gibbs); watching brief Jan–Mar 2016; Periplex Ltd; ODY16

Contractors' groundworks revealed natural gravels beneath brickearth in the eastern part of the site. These were sealed by post-medieval dumps into which a brick-lined cesspit had been dug; it was probably of 18th-century date, associated with buildings fronting on to nearby Nottingham Place, as shown on historic maps. The central part of the site contained similar deposits, gradually sloping to the west, but no other features. The archaeological remains were sealed by make-up and the basement slab of the existing 1880s building.

St John's Wood Cavalry Barracks, Ordnance Hill, 2–6 Queen's Terrace, NW8; TQ 2676 8351; MOLA (Isca Howell); evaluation July 2016; St John's Wood Square Ltd; JWB15

Following work in 2015 (*LA 14* Supp. 3 (2016) 136), evaluation trenches were excavated in the former stable blocks, the former administrative buildings and a car park in the southern area of the site. In the car park, the foundation of a substantial wall, which probably formed part of the frontage of the 1835 accommodation block, was recorded as well as masonry possibly representing internal walls. The trenches in the administrative buildings exposed a wall footing and soakaway, which may be associated with the 19th-century Magazine. Excavations in the stable blocks revealed only modern services.

73–89 Oxford Street, Soho, W1; TQ 2960 8131; MOLA (Rachel English); excavation Nov 2015–Mar 2016; Great Portland Estates; OXF14

Work continued from 2015 (*LA 14* Supp. 3 (2016) 136). On the eastern side of the site, all archaeological remains had been removed by modern construction, whereas on the western side excavations revealed natural sandy gravels cut by a series of quarry pits. Most were undated, although some contained late 17th- to early 18th-century material, or were sealed by garden-soil deposits of similar date. These deposits represent one or more episodes of ground make-up and levelling associated with the construction of dwellings fronting on to Dean Street. They were cut by three brick-lined cesspits or soakaways, probably of 17th- to 18th-century date: two were associated with properties in Dean Street, whereas the third, located in the middle of the site, would have stood within a yard.

Two refuse pits were also found. One, containing late 17th-/early 18th-century finds, was associated with a building on Oxford Street, while the other, which lay behind a property on Dean Street, produced 18th- to 19th-century pottery as well as fragments of slag, suggesting that small-scale iron-working was taking place nearby. This sequence, which was overlain by modern material, represents the transformation of the site from a rural district, through post-medieval urbanisation, to becoming a central part of the Victorian city.

1 Palace Street, SW1; TQ 2905 7944; MOLA (Tim Braybrooke, Graham Spurr); evaluation, geoarchaeological evaluation Feb 2016; Northacre PLC; PCE16

Three evaluation-trenches and two boreholes revealed natural terrace gravels overlain by an alluvial sequence. Geoarchaeological analysis identified this as relating to the Tyburn stream, which had been projected to run across the site. The gravels are interpreted as late Pleistocene channel deposits, while the alluvium represents sediments associated with a freshwater river. A fragment of wood from the interface of the gravels and alluvium was radiocarbon dated to the late Neolithic, while pollen samples indicated a low-lying alder-dominated woodland environment subject to periodic flooding. The upper levels of alluvium are considered to be of probable Bronze Age date. No clear evidence was found for the Tachbrook stream or the Kingschoole Sluice, a post-medieval drainage channel and sewer. Victorian and modern made ground completed the sequence.

Park Crescent West, Regents Park, W1; TQ 2864 8200; MOLA (Daniel Harrison, David Sorapure); standing structure recording, watching brief Jan–Dec 2016; PCW Planning and Development Ltd; PCE15

Examination of the late 18th-century ice well continued from 2015 (*LA 14* Supp. 3 (2016) 137), with the excavation of three trenches under watching brief conditions.

In the first, against the northern side of the well, the external wall was exposed to a depth of c. 7m from the apex of the roof, so that it could be recorded as a standing structure. Concurrently, the internal backfill of a subterranean passage, leading from the ice well, was emptied along with some of the backfill within the well itself, which allowed further standing structure recording to take place.

The second trench, overlying the western portion of the ice well, revealed an arched wall surmounting the roof. It was perpendicular to a north–south length exposed in 2015, and of identical construction. Both walls appeared to be contemporary with the ice well, but it is not clear whether they served a structural function in relation to the subterranean well itself, or whether they formed the base for a superstructure.

The third trench, to the south-east of the well, was beyond the limit of the building itself and produced only natural clay and brickearth, overlain by post-medieval soil horizons. At the same time, standing building recording was undertaken on six basement vaults nearby. Constructed from hand-made bricks and loose lime mortar, they are likely to be part of Nash's original 1821 Crescent rather than the post-War rebuilding. The walls and arches were relatively thin and the standard of construction was poor, although this is not uncommon in 18th- and 19th-century high-status buildings. 'Hidden' brickwork would often be laid by an apprentice, while the master bricklayer concentrated on the external skin.

Parliament Square, Millbank, Abingdon Street, Parliament Street, SW1; TQ 3011 7963; PCA (Richard Krason, Rosemary Banens, Maria Buczak, Guy Seddon); watching brief Jan–Jul 2016; WSP/Parsons Brinckerhoff; PTS16

Contractors' excavation of 37 trial-pits was monitored. Evidence of post-medieval and Victorian activity was seen along the north–south route from Parliament Street to Abingdon Street, including surfaces and possible structures, dumping (possibly for land reclamation purposes), and service runs. A cobbled surface recorded just to the east of St Margaret's church could be a former street surface or an entrance to the church. Two abutting timbers along the western edge of the external wall to the Palace of Westminster may represent a post-medieval structure, later truncated by the insertion of a Victorian cast iron water pipe. A series of deposits to the south of the church are believed to denote a late post-medieval or Victorian construction layer and grounds around Old Palace Yard. Natural strata were not reached.

1 Penfold Place, NW1; TQ 2700 8182; MOLA (Anna Nicola, Tim Johnston); evaluation, standing structure recording Sept 2016; Pierre Mare Architects; PFD16
A light industrial building fronting on to Penfold Place was recorded to Historic

England Level 1, together with an associated workshop and retail unit behind. The main building was a two-storey structure of mid-19th-century date, with loading doors on the first and ground floors of the south-eastern façade. It was constructed from yellow stock brick in an English Cross bond, with red brick segmental arches above the south-east-facing doors and windows. The upper section of the roof was rendered on the front elevation. The associated mid-20th-century workshop had a single storey and flat roof, with modern steel shutters over the main entrance. The two-storey retail unit abutting this building was of similar date, constructed from pink brick with a flat roof.

A subsequent evaluation on the site, which is situated on an interfluvium between the Westbourne and Tyburn rivers, exposed riverine gravel and brickearth at the base of the sequence, overlain by colluvial deposits containing abraded chalk and ceramic building material. Two phases of building were identified, the first during the late 18th or early 19th century, when a brick culvert with a Yorkstone and brick roof was constructed. A second phase, during the mid-/late 19th century, was characterised by made ground containing pottery, glass and much clinker, ash and domestic waste, which was cut by later 19th-century foundations and wall footings. Modern material sealed the archaeological remains.

Princes House, St James's, Piccadilly, W1; TQ 2934 8047; MOLA (Anthony Baxter); excavation Nov 2015–Feb 2016; Gardiner & Theobald LLP; PXY15
Following a watching brief in 2015 (*LA 14* Supp. 3 (2016) 137), an excavation took place. Natural terrace gravels overlain by brickearth were cut by a dog burial, believed to predate the nearby 17th-century St James's church.

Princes House partly overlaps the former burial ground, and the excavation produced 62 inhumations together with a significant quantity of disarticulated bone. A disarticulated fibula, with a break that had been repaired *post mortem* with copper wire, may have been an anatomical specimen. The deceased were interred in wooden coffins stacked up to six deep on an east–west orientation in two rows across the churchyard. Poor preservation of coffin plates meant that no individuals could be identified, but pottery from one of the later graves was dated 1770–1840, suggesting that the burial ground continued to be used until it was closed under the Burial Act of 1853.

Raleigh Green, Ministry of Defence, Whitehall, SW1; TQ 3020 7997; PCA (Alexis Haslam); watching brief Oct 2016; CBRE Facilities Management FM-Integrated; RLG16

A monitored service trench exposed redeposited gravels sealing 20th-century made ground. Natural strata were not reached.

Richmond Terrace, SW1; TQ 3023 7991; MOLA (Tony Mackinder); watching brief

Oct 2016; BAM Construction; RDT16
Monitoring of a trench for new rising bollards revealed deposits which may relate to the demolition of Montagu House (built c. 1730) and its rebuilding to the north of the site in 1850. Natural strata were not reached.

26–27 Southampton Street, Covent Garden, WC2; TQ 3038 8080; ASE (Ian Hogg); excavation, watching brief Sep–Oct 2015; Knight Harwood Ltd; SON15

Excavations were carried out prior to redevelopment of a site where Middle Saxon discoveries had been made in 1989 (site code SOT89; *LA 6* (1990) 195). Possible prehistoric activity was represented by a struck flint, and while no Roman features were recorded, numerous fragments of Roman ceramic building material and pottery were found residually within Middle Saxon features. This may indicate substantial reuse of Roman materials. The most important phase of activity represented was Middle Saxon, when the site lay within the Lundenwic settlement. The 1989 excavations had revealed Saxon features in the western part of the site, including possible post-built structures, as well as dumps and rubbish pits – all partially sealed by 'dark earth' of the type seen on many Saxon sites in the area.

During the present excavations, some rubbish pits were relocated that had not been fully excavated previously. No remains were found that are datable to the earliest phase of Lundenwic's history, in the late 7th and early 8th centuries. However, four pits of early/mid-8th- to mid-9th-century date were emptied. They contained a wide variety of finds, including significant amounts of animal bone and fired clay, as well as ironwork, slag, oyster shell and residual Roman building material. While the finds point to the presence of local industries, such as blacksmithing and weaving, there was no evidence that these activities actually took place on the site. As suggested by previous work, it appears to have remained an open yard for much of the period. Environmental evidence from the pits revealed the importation of fuel-wood from a wide range of mainly non-urban environments, although there was an absence of wetland species. The plant macrofossils included wheat and barley, as well as wild plant remains.

No evidence for medieval or early post-medieval activity was recorded, since construction of the present 26 and 27 Southampton Street (c. 1706–8, Grade II and II*-Listed respectively) had truncated the site down to the Middle Saxon layers. Within the building's basement, a small foundation was discovered that may have supported either a dividing wall or a sleeper wall for a wooden floor; later truncation did not allow further clarification. A drainage system, comprising a manhole and drain, with a vault in the east, had been backfilled with pottery and clay tobacco pipes of the period 1830–60.

Franklin House, 151 Strand, WC2; TQ 3070 8086; PCA (Douglas Killock); watching brief Sep–Oct 2016; Mills Whipp

FIELDWORK ROUND-UP

Projects, for J & S Franklin Ltd; SRA16
Monitored geotechnical investigations reached natural sands and gravels below natural and redeposited brickearth, sealed by made ground. On the eastern edge of the site, a north–south trench-built brick wall, likely dating to the 16th or 17th century and so probably part of an earlier Somerset House, was seen below the modern party-wall line. Associated deposits may have been from a pit or ditch adjacent to the wall, but they produced no finds to confirm their nature or date.

Victoria Palace Theatre, Victoria Street, SW1; TQ 2904 7920; MOLA (Adrian Miles); watching brief Jul–Dec 2016; Buro Four; VTO16

Natural sands and fine gravels were recorded beneath clean alluvial deposits and modern disturbance. No archaeological remains were observed.

59–65 Wells Street, Fitzrovia, W1; TQ 2923 8149; MOLA (Ian Blair);

watching brief May–Aug 2016; Pontsarn Investments Ltd; ELS16

Construction of the basement of the former Tasman House was seen to have removed all archaeological deposits beneath its footprint. Truncated natural brickearth was exposed across the base of the trench; boreholes had previously shown that this capped natural terrace gravel.

Hobhouse Court, Whitcomb Street, WC2; TQ 2984 8052; MOLA (Rob Tutt); evaluation Jan 2016; Deloitte Real Estate; WHB16

Augering in the basement reached natural London Clay beneath natural sand and gravels. The gravels were also seen in several of the 13 test-pits that were opened, generally overlain by brick rubble or concrete. Most pits contained construction backfill associated with the standing 1820s building, although one did reveal part of a brick well that had probably been backfilled prior to this, while another produced a deposit of broken black bottle glass of

18th- or 19th-century date, probably the contents of a rubbish pit. A brick structure recorded near the well was either an earlier brick floor in the present building or part of a property pre-dating it.

71–77 Wigmore Street, W1; TQ 2842 8122; MOLA (Martin Banikov, Cat Gibbs, Tony Baxter); watching brief Feb 2016; SCP Estate Ltd; WIG15

Work continued from 2015 (*LA 14* Supp. 3 (2016) 139) with further monitoring of underpinning holes and ground-reduction. Natural gravels were cut by a channel associated with the river Tyburn. It was aligned approximately north-west to south-east and contained alluvial deposits. The gravels and channel fill were sealed by the same post-medieval dumps as were observed during the previous phase of work. On the west side of the site, the dumps were cut by an east–west brick wall probably relating to 18th-century buildings fronting on to Wigmore Street.