

London Fieldwork Round-up 2017

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. WC indicates that work will continue into 2018.

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BARKING AND DAGENHAM

Land north of Bagley's Spring, Chadwell Heath, RM6; TQ 4840 8951; PCA (Joe Brooks); evaluation Jan–Feb 2017; CgMs Consulting for Abbey Developments; BGL17

Six evaluation trenches showed that the natural topography slopes down from the north-east towards the south and centre of the site, where an undated waterlogged, peaty deposit was found. Clearly once marshland, this was perhaps the location of a spring or of the route of spring water through the site. In the north, natural gravelly clay was recorded below ploughsoil and a 19th-/early 20th-century mole drain.

ATAM Academy, Little Heath, Barley Lane, Chadwell Heath, RM6; TQ 4683 8881; ASE (Trevor Ennis); evaluation, watching

brief May 2017; CgMs Consulting; BLE17

The underlying natural strata consisted of gravel interspersed with patches of brickearth. A pit recorded during the watching brief was dated relatively securely to the early Iron Age, and several other pits or postholes discovered nearby during evaluation work were probably of the same period. In the south of the site further early Iron Age pottery, possibly residual, was recovered from a disturbed shallow depression. Three abraded sherds of later 12th- to 13th-century pottery attest to medieval activity in the area prior to the first known documentary reference in the 14th century. Post-medieval activity was represented by two parallel ditches that are visible on late 19th- and early 20th-century maps, and which probably defined two sides of a track or driveway.

Dagenham Retail Park (East Thames Plaza), Cook Road, Dagenham, RM9; TQ 4810 8365; AOC (Les Capon); evaluation Feb–Mar 2017; Archaeology Collective; CKD17

Evaluation work showed that the underlying geology comprises sandy terrace gravels beneath occasional patches of silty clay subsoil. The survival of subsoil implies that the contours of the gravel still approximate to the original topography, with relatively little truncation.

Extensive evidence was recovered for an early Iron Age settlement. A small post-built structure, possibly with a doorway facing west, was represented by eight postholes from the outer wall. A further two post positions in the centre may have held internal structural supports. The clay subsoil was noticeably compacted, probably having been beaten or trampled through use as a floor, though it seemed not to have been specifically laid as such. Nearby a contemporary pit contained sherds from early Iron Age jars. Evidently the jars were not buried whole, but sherds from them were deliberately placed in small piles. The absence not only of animal bones or other food remains, but also of sherds from other types of pottery, points to this being a form of structured deposition rather than of general rubbish disposal.

Approximately 12m south of the post-built structure and probably contemporary with it, was a shallow depression 0.3m deep with a flat base. Surrounding stakeholes probably marked the position of wattle panels, not necessarily of sufficient height to form a roof. The structure may therefore have been a working area rather than a house. Two ditches – one dated, the other undated – may have demarcated a single enclosure and entrance to the farmstead.

Their position suggests that the site lies in the eastern part of an enclosure with its centre more to the south-west, beyond the limits of investigation. Several other lines of postholes may have been the remains of fences around stock enclosures, perhaps of a temporary nature. The only later feature to be recorded was a post-medieval ditch in the south-west of the site. It yielded fragments of ceramic building material and 19th-century pottery.

Eastbury Comprehensive School, Hulse Avenue, Barking, Essex, IG11; TQ 4499 8449; AOC (Rebecca Watts); watching brief Aug–Sept 2017; CgMs Consulting; HUS17

After demolition of the 1930s school recorded in 2015 (*LA 14* Supp. 3 (2015) 95), the ground reduction of the site was monitored. Few archaeological features were observed other than remnants of the drainage system beneath the building.

Goresbrook Park, 1 Pooles Lane, Dagenham, RM9; TQ 4843 8323; PCA (Christina Reade, Przemek Polikiewicz, Kalliopi Themeli, Guy Seddon); evaluation, watching brief May–Sept 2017; CgMs Consulting for LMP Dagenham Ltd; OOL17

Initial evaluation in the north and south of the site was followed by a watching brief in the centre, and by further evaluation-trenching in the north-west. The main objective was to ascertain whether the Bronze Age causeway uncovered to the north in 1993 (*LA 7* (8) (1993) 197; site code DA-HS1993) continued through the development area. Nowhere was any evidence for the causeway found, but the site did produce a sequence of deposits similar to those recorded previously: Palaeolithic gravel overlaid by Mesolithic alluvium, which in turn was sealed by a peat formation dating from the Neolithic to the Middle Bronze Age.

Late Bronze Age to Iron Age alluvium overlaid the peat and was sealed by post-medieval and modern make-up. Within the peat in the south of the site, the Middle Bronze Age was represented by remains of large horizontally-lying timbers, with frequent signs of rooting. In the absence of evidence for human activity, this is interpreted as an episode of natural falling and regeneration of trees within a carr woodland environment.

Barking Abbey School (Longbridge Expansion site), Longbridge Road, Barking, IG11; TQ 4511 8504; PCA (Guy Seddon, Poppy Alexander); evaluation Oct–Dec 2017; LB Barking and Dagenham; LBR17

Evaluation-trenching reached natural brickearth overlaid by subsoil (possibly medieval to Victorian ploughsoil), and by modern topsoil.

Former Ford Stamping Plant, Kent Avenue, Dagenham, RM9; TQ 4928 8320; PCA (Guy Seddon); evaluation; Oct 2017–Jan 2018; CgMs Consulting; KNV17

Ten evaluation trenches reached Taplow Gravel Formation beneath naturally-deposited prehistoric alluvium. This yielded a large cattle proximal femur, indicating the former presence of early domesticated livestock. Sealing the alluvium was a thick peat bed, with remains of yew and oak trees at the bottom. A sample of a large bog oak was radiocarbon dated to 4600–4520 cal BC. Further alluvium sealed the peat and was cut in the centre of the site by possible Late Iron Age pits and postholes, and in the east by a small palaeochannel aligned east–west.

In the north-east, two postholes, a pit and a 12th-century ditch cut into the natural gravel and were sealed by post-medieval ploughsoil. At the north-west and north-east corners of the site, a series of large concrete tunnels were identified as air-raid shelters used by factory workers during WWII.

Beam Riverside, Thames Avenue, Dagenham, RM9; TQ 5014 8290; PCA (Matt Edmonds, Adam Garwood); evaluation, historic building recording Apr–Nov 2017; CgMs Consulting; THV17

An evaluation of 25 trenches was carried out in two phases. In the north of the site, natural terrace gravels were seen dropping to the south-west, towards the edge of the Thames floodplain, where alluvial deposits were recorded. Towards the far north-east there was natural brickearth, suggesting the former existence of an area of high dry ground.

Two linear features, which yielded prehistoric pottery and worked flint, were recorded here. The western and south/south-western portions of the site produced a complex sequence of alluvial and peat deposits. Prehistoric timbers, probably early Neolithic or Chalcolithic, were found in the western corner below the peat, and may have formed a simple wooden trackway. Flood deposits, believed to have accumulated in medieval/post-medieval times, sealed this prehistoric landscape.

Meanwhile, redundant buildings from the former Ford Assembly Plant were recorded to Historic England Levels 1–2. Most dated from c. 1954, and were part of the ambitious modernisation programme that was undertaken by Ford Britain after the acquisition of Briggs Motor Bodies Ltd. This included the construction of a new Paint Trim Assembly plant on a former Ford sports ground. The factory closed in 2002 and, fifteen years later, only a handful of structures were still standing: some small, primarily utility, buildings; three accommodation bridges connecting the two site areas and crossing the River Beam; and the fire station, which accommodated mobile appliances used by Ford's own Fire Protection Department. The various utility buildings included the factory's oil store, and pump houses to prevent flooding of the site by storm water and sewage.

BARNET

3 Athenaeum Road, Whetstone, N20;

TQ 2644 9407; CFA (Marta Perlinska); evaluation Apr 2017; Fresh Lime Developments; ATN17

Evaluation-trenching revealed the remains of a 19th-century pond.

189 Barnet Road, Barnet, EN5; TQ 2179 9523; CFA (Tamlin Barton); evaluation June 2017; Cosybox Ltd; BET17

Evaluation-work produced no archaeological features or finds. Mid- to late 19th-century levelling deposits are likely to cover the entire proposed development area.

Sir Thomas Lipton Memorial Hospital, Chase Side, Osidge, N14; TQ 2902 9454; ASE (Seth Price); standing structure recording; evaluation Oct–Dec 2017; CgMs Consulting; CAD17

An ice house in the grounds of the Sir Thomas Lipton Memorial Home, formerly Osidge House, was recorded to Historic England's Level 3. It appears on maps as early as 1864 but may well have been built before this, at much the same time as Osidge House itself in the first decade of the 19th century. It was found to have survived largely intact beneath a mound of earth, which was part of the original construction, and a later shed, now derelict, which appeared to have been added over the entrance in the 1930s. After partial demolition of the shed, it was possible to enter the ice house and record its interior, which remained in good order.

The White Swan Public House, 243 Golders Green Road, NW11; TQ 2426 8815; TVAS (Genni Elliott); standing structure recording Aug 2017; Armour Heritage; GOG17

Seven phases of development were identified in a survey to Historic England Level 3. The building originated as a two-bay alehouse, and by 1783 had expanded to become an inn with cart entrance. By 1840, outbuildings had been constructed. Smaller extensions date to the late 19th and early 20th centuries, with changes to the front façade and construction of a new entrance. The late 20th century saw further expansion, the ground floor having been converted to offices during the last decade.

Hendon School, Golders Rise, Hendon, NW4; TQ 2361 8901; HADAS (Bill Bass, Don Cooper); excavation June 2017; HADAS/UCL; GDR17

Work resumed along the northern boundary of the school playing field, where a community project had taken place between 2006 and 2012 (*LA 13 Supp. 3* (2013) 90). The site lies in the grounds of the former Hendon House, once the residence of John Norden (1548–1625), cartographer to Elizabeth I; the house itself was situated to the west, just beyond the present Hendon School building.

The excavation reached natural London Clay, overlain by disturbed ploughsoil containing degraded Roman pottery, medieval pottery, clay pipes and building material ranging from the 17th to the 20th

centuries. As in previous years, no structures were found.

The Hyde, Rookery Way, Colindale, NW9; TQ 2162 8877; MOLA (Robert Hartle); evaluation Apr 2017; Quadrant Construction; RKY17

Two evaluation trenches reached truncated natural London Clay but, owing to widespread modern disturbance, few archaeological remains survived. To the west, by Edgware Road, was a 19th-century pond, backfilled with rubbish in the early 20th century; to the east, there was undated gravelly clay, possibly alluvial and so part of the Silk Stream floodplain.

Land at Sheaves Hill Court, Colindale, NW9; TQ 2115 8929; ASE (Craig Carvey); evaluation Nov 2017; CgMs Consulting; SVC17

A five-trench evaluation reached natural London Clay and gravels beneath multiple layers of 20th-century make-up and a shallow pond, probably 19th-century. There had been widespread truncation of the site.

BEXLEY

Eastside Quarter (former Bexley Civic Offices), Broadway, Bexleyheath, DA6; TQ 4950 7510; LP (John Quarrell); evaluation Sept 2017; CgMs; CVC17

Evaluation-work, c. 390m south-west of Bexleyheath town centre, revealed two pits, a soakaway and a cesspit. All finds dated to the mid-19th century or later, and no chronological order was established. The natural geology consisted of a generally orange-brown sandy gravel.

74 Crayford Road, Crayford, DA1 4AU; TQ 5181 7456; PCA (Wayne Perkins); strip, map and record Oct 2017–Jan 2018; Stephen Davy Peter Smith Architects for Ash Properties Ltd; CYR17

Various bands of natural gravel, clay, and sand were recorded, mostly sloping from south to north-west and so reflecting the general topography of the area, which slopes in that direction towards the River Cray. At one point in the north-west of the site, however, the natural strata were seen to slope southwards, possibly indicating the presence of an underlying palaeochannel.

In the south of the site a small late Roman pit was found, and in the north an undated ditch, subsequently re-cut. Running parallel to Crayford Road, which follows the line of Roman Watling Street, it too may have been Roman in origin. Other undated features included tree throws, a further two ditches and postholes.

In the medieval period, this was agricultural land, as shown by two ditches of that date in the south-east of the site, and by a ditch and pit in the centre. Farming continued into post-medieval times. In the south of the site, a group of 19th-century burials of complete cattle may be evidence for the culling of diseased animals. Among the 18th-/19th-century pits, a particularly large example contained fragments of horse and pig skeletons. Late 19th-/20th-century subsoil sealed these features.

Tavy Bridge, Harrowmanor Way, Abbey Wood, SE2; TQ 4744 7973; WA (Richard Payne); geoaerchaeological survey July 2017; Silver DCC; HRM17

Borehole samples corresponded well with locally mapped Pleistocene sands and gravels overlain by a Holocene alluvium and peat. Two cores reached down to River Terrace Deposits. Previous topographical models were revised to show alluvium and peat across the whole site, within the hollows created by a high-energy, braided-channel system carrying glacial meltwater. There is potential for palaeoenvironmental preservation.

Land off 46–60 Upper Wickham Lane (LIDL supermarket), Welling, DA16; TQ 4651 7603; AAL (Damian Podlinski); evaluation, trial trenching Feb 2017; Lidl UK; WKH17

Three trial trenches were excavated in the western part of the site, but produced no archaeological features or finds, even though later prehistoric and Roman activity has previously been recorded in the area.

Venners, Wessex Drive, Erith, DA8; TQ 5153 7633; CAN (Jon Rady, Andrew Macintosh); evaluation, watching brief Nov 2016, Oct 2017–Jan 2018; McCullochs Homes Ltd; WSX16

Two machine-dug trenches to evaluate the Holocene sequence were supplemented by deeper trenching through Pleistocene deposits, and by analysis of borehole data. The natural geology comprises the Crayford Silt Member, within which Neanderthal remains *in situ* and faunal remains of international significance have previously turned up no more than 500m from the present site. This stratum was therefore examined in detail to a depth of 2.5m, but no humanly-produced artefacts or significant faunal remains were discovered.

However, there was evidence revealing much more geoaerchaeological complexity in the Crayford Silt Member than has been recognised elsewhere. Sand and gravel units point to the former existence of shallow river channels and to different episodes of channel-formation across a site which falls slightly from north-west to south-east, and lies within a broader valley incised, probably by fluvial action, into the underlying chalk. The early sequence was capped by colluvium, and no archaeological features or finds of Holocene date were recorded.

Subsequently, contractors' groundworks were monitored. No archaeological finds, features or deposits were exposed, despite reaching a depth of 3m. There was some evidence from a pumping station pit to suggest that Palaeolithic remains, if they do exist here, could be at an even deeper level.

20 West Street, Land behind 14–28 West Street, Erith, DA8; TQ 5117 7826; CA (Geoff Potter); evaluation Feb 2017; Cherstone Ltd; WRT17

Two trial trenches were dug some 115m south-west of the Thames, not far from the site of the 16th-century Royal Dockyard at Erith. Natural sandy silt, sloping down slightly towards the south-west, was overlain

by a buried soil that produced mid-19th-century pottery. This perhaps reflects the use of the site as an orchard at that time. Above it was make-up introduced by later terracing, possibly when a British Legion Club and dance hall were built in 1926/7. No significant archaeological remains were found, probably as a result of widespread truncation and terracing.

BRENT

St Mary's Parish Centre, Neasden Lane, Willesden, NW10; TQ 2146 8486; PCA (Stacey Amanda Harris); watching brief July 2017; Modplan Building & Refurbishment Contractors Ltd; NDN17

Groundworks were seen to reach natural clay sealed by a sequence of late 19th-century levelling layers and make-up.

BROMLEY

St George's Memorial Chapel, Biggin Hill Airport, TN16; TQ 4107 6060; MOLA (Tony Mackinder); watching brief Oct–Nov 2017; LB Bromley; AIR17

Ground works for the new Biggin Hill Memorial Museum, which is to be constructed next to the Grade II-Listed chapel of 1951, were seen to reach natural clay overlain by a soil horizon. The only archaeological feature was a band of tarmac, which probably represents the remains of a large parade ground. This occupied the site of an aircraft hangar destroyed by bombing in August 1940.

Cray Avenue, Orpington, BR5; TQ 4685 6800; ASE (Ian Hogg); evaluation; Jan 2018; CgMs Consulting; CYV17

In the north-west of the site evaluation-trenching exposed colluvium overlying natural strata, apparently on the northern side of a depression or small dry valley. Across the site generally, buried soils survived untruncated above the colluvium, beneath modern make-up and surfacing, but there were no features or finds of archaeological interest.

Lynwood House, Crofton Road, Orpington, BR6; TQ 4536 6584; ASE (Ian Hogg); evaluation Oct 2017; The Beach Ltd; CFT17

Four evaluation trenches were dug by machine on a site immediately adjacent to the Crofton Roman Villa. They reached natural Thanet Sands and revealed widespread truncation, first by landscaping for Lynwood House in the 1920s, and then by construction of an extension, with basement, in the 1960s. After demolition of the extension in the 1980s, the site had been levelled up to make a car park.

Langley Park Primary School, Hawksbrook Lane, Beckenham, BR3; TQ 3807 6721; PCA (Tanya Jones); watching brief Nov 2017; CgMs Consulting for B&K Building Services; HKS17

During monitoring of groundworks for proposed new tennis courts, natural clay was recorded beneath modern subsoil and topsoil.

Lower Hook Farmhouse, Shire Lane, Orpington, BR6; TQ 4298 6335; CA

(Geoff Potter); watching brief; Sept 2017; Morrison Utility Services; LHF17

A watching brief was undertaken on the laying of electricity cables near the prehistoric hillfort of Caesar's Camp, in the Holwood/Warbank Archaeological Priority Area. A trench c. 90m long reached natural clay with flints beneath c. 0.2m of subsoil. This was capped by topsoil and turf, which produced Neolithic/Bronze Age worked flints along with animal bone and various 19th-/20th-century finds. The prehistoric material may have been displaced by agricultural activity and need not point to any habitation of that period nearby.

Bassetts Campus, Starts Hill Road, Orpington, BR6; TQ 4379 6479; ASE (Lucy May, Seth Price); standing structure recording, evaluation; 2016; CgMs Consulting; SSH16

Various works were carried out prior to redevelopment of the former NHS Bassetts Campus hospital site as residential housing. Three evaluation trenches produced similar sequences of tarmac or brick surfaces and make-up over natural Harwich Formation clays.

The only building of historic interest is Bassetts House, which is locally listed and to be retained after conversion into apartments. It was therefore the subject of a standing structure survey. Designed by Maurice Webb, son of Sir Aston Webb, and built in 1911, the house comprises two wings arranged in an L-shape. The style is Arts-and-Crafts: red brick at ground-floor level, half-timbered upper elevations, and Tudor Revival features such as prominent gable ends, steeply-pitched roofs and dormer windows.

Although used for a time as a boys' preparatory school, and eventually as the headquarters of the Bromley Primary Care Trust, the property was found to retain much of its internal décor and layout, as well as much of its external appearance. However, it can no longer be appreciated in its original context as a country house, with gardens to the south and an enclosed courtyard to the north.

Footzie Old Sports Grounds (former), Worsley Bridge Road, Lower Sydenham, SE26; TQ 3687 7114; CA (James Aaronson); evaluation May 2017; Relta Ltd; WOY17

Four evaluation trenches revealed a similar sequence of natural gravel beneath clean alluvial clay, which had probably been introduced to the site by flooding of the nearby river Pool over a long period of time. An asphalt surface in one trench may represent a partial attempt at development, but this and the site as a whole were covered by a 1m-thick dump of late 19th-century demolition rubble. There were no finds or features of archaeological interest.

CAMDEN

London Zoo, Gloucester Slips Car Park, Regent's Park, NW1; TQ 2858 8353; CA (Heidi Archer); watching brief Feb 2017; Thames Water Utilities; ZSL17

FIELDWORK ROUND-UP

Two trial-pits were monitored on a site located over the former Cumberland Arm of the Regent's Canal. One produced a large deposit of WWII bomb debris that had probably been used to infill the canal in 1941–3, after decommissioning. The other pit exposed a less well-defined layer of rubble cutting into natural London Clay, and so was probably situated just to the north of the canal itself. No evidence of earlier activity was recorded.

Parliament Hill, Hampstead Heath, NW3; TQ 2765 8615; CA (James Aaronson); metal detector survey, watching brief June 2017; City of London Corporation; PMN17

During drainage works the terminus of a curvilinear feature, c. 0.16m deep, was partially exposed, extending across the width of the trench (0.85m) on a south-west/north-east alignment. It contained 72 sherds of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery and two worked flints. It appeared to end with a rounded terminal in the south-west. This suggests the former presence on Parliament Hill of a prehistoric monument that functioned in a wider prehistoric landscape.

Other significant finds were two fragments of Roman ceramic building material, at least one of which was part of a box flue tile. Immediately below the present ground surface was a platform built from 20th-century London Brick Company 'Phorpres' bricks. It is currently uncertain whether this was a wartime anti-aircraft gun emplacement or the stand for a beacon celebrating the Queen's coronation in 1953.

National Temperance Hospital (former), 116–124 Hampstead Road (A400), Kings Cross, NW1; TQ 2922 8276; WA (Bob Davis, Grace Flood); standing structure recording June 2017; Atkins Ltd; HAT17

During demolition of the former hospital, which is part of the HS2 construction project, a pair of ovens was located below the ground-level pavement, sealed behind modern blocking. A large brick-built superstructure contained them both. The larger, main oven had a low-level fire box and a cast iron door frame. The door itself was missing, but the frame was marked with a maker's name and address at Phoenix Street, Somers Town. Internally it was c. 2m square and was constructed entirely in brick. To its left was a smaller, narrower oven, complete with door and low-level fire box. Above the oven was a small water tank that would probably have been heated by residual heat. A maker's mark of Kemp and Sons of Stepney Green was recorded on the fire-brick lining of the oven, suggesting a late 19th-century date. The ovens appeared to pre-date the northern wall of the hospital, as the latter had been built so close to the front of the ovens as to make accessing and using them difficult.

In a separate operation, a time capsule was discovered beneath a foundation stone laid in 1884 to mark the construction of an extension to the hospital. The well-sealed glass jar survived in excellent condition and was sent to MoLA Headland Infrastructure

for investigation. It was opened in laboratory conditions and found to contain various newspapers, together with reports pertaining to the temperance movement.

Thames Water Victorian mains replacement works, Hatton Garden, EC1N; TQ 3099 8197 (NW corner of polygon), TQ 3142 8205 (NE), TQ 3161 8127 (SE), TQ 3126 8128 (SW); CA (Heidi Archer); watching brief; Feb 2016–Feb 2017; Thames Water Utilities; HGD17

Water-main replacement works mostly encountered road surfaces and bedding over make-up and backfill of service trenches. At several points, however, they were seen to expose the 19th-century brick foundations of buildings destroyed during WWII, and so to provide useful information about the survival of such buildings in the Hatton Garden area. The principal remains were of former tenements on the eastern side of Saffron Hill; of the shops that lined the east and west sides of Leather Lane, towards its southern end, and of what may have been the western wall of offices and warehouses at the northern end of New Fetter Lane.

28 Kings Mews, WC1N; TQ 3094 8199; MOLA (Lesley Dunwoodie); evaluation Jan 2017; Kingstetter Trust; KNM17

A single evaluation trench reached natural sands and gravels sealed by undated deposits of silty clay, apparently the infilling of a large feature such as a quarry pit; the uppermost deposits had been re-worked, perhaps by agriculture. This was followed by a post-medieval yard or garden, represented by traces of crude surfaces or pathways and, to a lesser extent, by garden soil. The latest feature was a rectangular brick-lined soakaway, presumably belonging to one of the properties shown on 18th-/19th-century maps as fronting on to Kings Mews or the open space that preceded it.

East Terrace, Library and Under Treasurer's House, The Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn, Newman's Row, WC2A; TQ 3092 8141; MOLA (David Sankey); watching brief Apr 2017; The Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn; NWM16

Following work in 2016 (*LA 15 Supp. 1* (2017) 5), excavations surrounding the Great Hall continued to be monitored, revealing further 16th-century brickearth and sand quarries. These were backfilled after 1580 in the East Terrace area and after 1630 beneath the (now demolished) Under Treasurer's House, although both were substantially re-worked when the Great Hall was constructed in the 19th century. Remains of the first brick wall to be built on the perimeter of the former Coneygarth (or Backside) of the Inn were also recorded. A brick sample taken from it was dated 1500–1550.

Phoenix Place, Mount Pleasant, WC1X; TQ 3097 8226; ASE (Ian Hogg); evaluation July 2017; Waterman Energy, Environment & Design Ltd; PHE17

Three evaluation trenches were excavated by machine. In the south of the site, London

Clay was recorded; in the north, natural Hackney Gravels beneath subsoil and topsoil. The Civil War defences surrounding London ran across the site from north-east to south-west and were found in one of the trenches in the form of a large steep-sided ditch. A second feature, possibly a large quarry pit, lay immediately to the south. The ditch and pit were contemporary and shared similar fills: primary fills of a type that would accumulate in a damp, slightly peaty, environment, followed by make-up deposits of later 17th-century date, suggesting that the defences were decommissioned soon after the end of the war.

Immediately to the north of the ditch was a large pit, also of late 17th-century date, which had apparently been excavated soon after the backfilling of the defences. Its function is unclear. To the south of the main Civil War ditch was another linear feature, running roughly at right-angles and containing, in its backfill, a similar assemblage of later 17th-century finds. Its steep sides and flat base, with probable wheel ruts, suggest that this was a communications trench.

In the north-western corner of the area examined, natural deposits were overlain by later 17th-century make-up and no features were recognisable here, except perhaps for part of a large pit. Across the site generally, the 17th-century horizon lay directly below modern made-ground and foundations, though in the south there was some evidence of 18th- and 19th-century activity by way of occasional fragments of walls and culverts from buildings of that period.

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, Andy Daykin); evaluation May–Dec 2017; GVA Second London Wall; STG15

Following work in 2016 (*LA 15 Supp. 1* (2017) 4), trial pits were monitored in the basement of 4 Flitcroft Street and the adjacent Book Mews.

Within the Mews, a section of medieval chalk wall foundation had been truncated by a pit or possible robber-cut containing tile, mortar and chalk fragments. An associated deposit contained a sherd of 11th-/12th-century shell-tempered cooking pot and a fragment of white wall plaster which may have been either medieval or residual Roman. A brick floor surface of 16th-/17th-century date was located in the north-west corner of 4 Flitcroft Street. These structures may be associated with the medieval Hospital of St Giles, founded in the early 12th century, and the later medieval Master's House, both of which had been observed the previous year.

Substantial brick vaulted cellars, aligned north-west/south-east and probably 18th-/19th-century, were exposed within Book Mews. Internally rendered with occasional repairs, their full depth was not exposed but they were probably at least 2m

high and truncated the underlying natural terrace gravels. A variety of other 17th- to 19th-century brick structures, including drains, culverts and a possible rubbish pit, were also recorded. The late 19th-century ground surface was represented by a layer of cobbles c. 0.3m below modern street level.

Wolsey Mews Garages, adjacent to 25–26 Wolsey Mews, Kentish Town, NW5;

TQ 2904 8500; CA (Miranda Fulbright); watching brief May, June 2017 and Jan 2018; Burd Haward Architects; WMS17

Ground-reduction was monitored on a site within the Kentish Town Archaeological Priority Area. The natural geology comprised River Terrace gravels over London Clay, the former containing clumps of modern rubble that suggest deep disturbance, perhaps WWII bomb damage. The remainder of the sequence consisted of layers of make-up and topsoil, along with two brick foundations, probably for garden walls.

CITY OF LONDON

E-on Heating Scheme, corner of Aldersgate Street/Beech Street to Bartholomew Close (aka Barts Square), EC1Y;

TQ 3211 8182 to TQ 3197 8165; MOLA (David Saxby); watching brief Aug 2017; Carillion; ABQ15
Monitoring of utilities works continued from the previous year (*LA 15* Supp. 1 (2017) 5–6). A trench along the east side of Aldersgate Street, at the corner of Beech Street, revealed a 19th-century brick basement wall which returned to the east. It was plastered and decorated with tiled panels by Maw & Co, which included a frieze bearing an acanthus design.

62 Aldgate High Street, EC3N; TQ 3368 8121; MOLA (Anna Nicola); standing structure recording Jan 2017; 4C Hotels Ltd; MIN14

The first stage of a survey to Historic England Level 2 was carried out on this linear four-storey building fronting on to Aldgate High Street. The second stage will be undertaken once the soft strip has taken place.

The building is constructed of load-bearing London Stock-brick walls, and occupies a plot of possible medieval origin, albeit one likely to have been altered substantially during the construction of cut-and-cover railway tunnels in the late 19th-/early 20th centuries. However, the building still respects the footprint of its predecessors as far back as the 18th century, and the Flemish-bond brickwork on the east-facing elevation is much older than that elsewhere, with softer fine-aggregate, pale grey-brown pointing. A timber beam was found set into the brickwork here, with what appeared to be a wrought iron tie.

St Alphage Gardens, EC2Y; TQ 3244 8161; MOLA (Robert Cowie); watching brief Sept 2017; City of London; ALP17

Following work in late 2016 (*LA 15* Supp. 1 (2017) 7), a further geotechnical test pit in the south-east corner of the terraced garden revealed an undated feature, possibly a pit, cut into the truncated surface of natural brickearth.

Stationers' Hall, Ave Maria Lane, EC4M; TQ 3181 8120; ASE (Steve White); watching brief Mar 2017; The Stationers' Company; AVM17

During refurbishment works, the Roman city wall was recorded along the western perimeter of the site and inside the westernmost building, the Court Room, where the ragstone and hard mortar core was observed 0.9m below floor level. It was surmounted by post-medieval walling that probably related to a former internal partition. Natural strata were not reached.

Barts Square, Bartholomew Close, Little Britain, West Smithfield, EC1A; TQ 3200 8164 (centre); MOLA (Nina Olofsson,

Ken Pitt, Claudia Tommasino); excavation, watching brief Apr–Jun 2016, May–Jun, Sep–Oct 2017; Helical Bar; BMC13

Work continued from previous years (*LA 14* Supp. 3 (2016) 100) on a large and complex redevelopment scheme that involved the demolition or conversion of former hospital and other buildings over an area of some 1.2ha.

Within the Cloister Garth of St Bartholomew-the-Great, the removal of garden soil was seen to expose part of the southern wall of the medieval northern cloister walk. It was preserved *in situ*. The main focus of operations, however, was to the west of Gloucester House (at the corner of Montague Street and Little Britain), where an excavation was undertaken, and at 42–47 Little Britain, where various trial pits and pile-locations were either monitored or excavated archaeologically.

The only Roman remains were in the Gloucester House area, where some ditches containing sherds of samian ware were possible continuations of Roman ditches seen to the south in 2016 (*loc cit*). Medieval features were widespread and can be broadly grouped into two phases: pits, linear features and stakeholes cutting redeposited natural deposits; and chalk walls, sometimes with poorly preserved bonding, on predominantly south-east/north-west and south-west/north-east alignments similar to those preserved in present-day streets such as Little Britain. One of the chalk walls was apparently an eastward extension and southward return to a wall seen in 2014 at Dominion House, to the north of Bartholomew Close (*LA 14* Supp. 2 (2015) 51). Other medieval features included 12th- to 14th-century rubbish pits, one of which was wattle-lined.

The earlier post-medieval period was represented by a foundation of unfrogged bricks (probably 17th-century) and a chalk-and-brick-lined well and also by an 18th-century rubbish pit and brick-lined cesspit. Features from the 19th century were particularly numerous, including various brick cellar walls, a brick drain leading into an unlined cesspit, and a brick-lined cesspit containing pottery and clay pipes of the period 1840–60.

100 Bishopsgate, EC2M; TQ 3324 8137; MOLA (Antonietta Lerz); watching brief

Mar–May 2017; Bishopsgate Multiplex Europe; BJG10

Following earlier work from 2010 onwards (*LA 15* Supp. 1 (2017) 6), a watching brief was maintained on ground reduction of the Exchequer Court. Natural sands overlain by brickearth were observed in section.

Overlying these deposits was up to 1m of made ground, which appeared to be associated with the construction of a brick wall orientated north–south. The wall was probably part of the fifth Leathersellers' Company Hall, which was built in the late 19th century and extended across the east and central parts of the site.

St Botolph Row, Aldgate High Street, EC3N;

TQ 3359 8122; CA (Geoff Potter, Heidi Archer); watching brief Sept 2016–Mar 2017; City of London Corporation; SBL17

Various improvement and refurbishment works were monitored, but none reached natural strata. However, they did expose brick walls that probably formed part of mid-18th to late 19th-century shops on the western side of what was then Church Row. The bricks appeared consistent with this date, and one wall could be located on the Goad Insurance map of 1887. Otherwise, only disturbed modern make-up was recorded beneath the asphalt.

Cousin Lane, EC4R; TQ 3255 8076; CA (Heidi Archer); watching brief Feb–Mar 2017; Department of the Built Environment; CZN17

The digging of three tree pits was monitored on the eastern side of Cousin Lane, near the junction with Upper Thames Street. No features of archaeological interest were found as the excavation did not extend below modern backfill, which appeared mostly to comprise rubble cleared from WWII bomb sites.

The Old Deanery, Dean's Court EC4V;

TQ 3193 8106; PCA (Amelia Fairman, Adam Garwood, Dan Britton); standing structure recording, watching brief Apr–July 2017; Caroe Architecture Ltd for the Church Commissioners; ODN17

The Grade I-listed Old Deanery was built in 1672–3 to replace the medieval Deanery, which was destroyed during the Great Fire. A survey of 1677 shows it with a substantial front courtyard and a row of small shops along the street frontage, but by c. 1760 the shops had been replaced by a screen wall with a pair of coach gates flanking a central pedestrian entranceway. During various refurbishment and repair works, 17th-/18th-century levelling deposits and heavily truncated masonry were recorded below and along the present screen wall, as were the brick foundations and construction trench of the wall itself. The fill of the latter yielded clay pipes of the period 1610–80, along with early post-medieval pottery, animal bone, brick and tile; some of the artefacts had been burnt, perhaps in the Great Fire.

Within the building's basement, remains of the 1672–3 wall foundations were uncovered, as well as late 20th-century concrete underpinning. When the remedial

work involved lifting floor coverings or entering ceiling/roof voids through pre-existing hatches, standing building recording to Historic England Level 3 was carried out. This revealed that, despite many alterations to the core building, much of its historic fabric still survives intact. The floor structures within the first-floor drawing room and second-floor bedrooms, for example, are consistent with a late 17th-century date. However, in the south end wall, evidence for former windows was recognised both within the roof space and within the sub-floor voids of the covered extension passage on this side of the building.

The most substantial alterations to the historic fabric were those made during the 1981–2 restoration, when the building was converted for use as a bank headquarters. These included removing the inner roofs, lower rafters and hips that formed the central well of the original roof and strengthening the entire structure by means of a heavy steel sub-roof with supporting structures tied into the existing chimney stacks.

1 Finsbury Avenue, EC2M; TQ 3294 8179; MOLA (Anna Nicola); standing structure recording Apr 2017; M3 Consulting; FIA17 Prior to targeted demolition, refurbishment and redecoration, the Grade II-Listed building at 1 Finsbury Avenue was surveyed to Historic England Level 2. Designed by Arup Associates and constructed in 1984, it embodies innovative engineering methods and demonstrates a particular sympathy for its architectural surroundings. Thus the fifth and sixth floors are stepped back, with the seventh stepped back still further, to soften the impact of the building as a solid mass and to make it less overwhelming when viewed from street level. Meanwhile, landscaped terraces on the fifth and sixth floors provide a more natural environment for the occupants of those floors.

The building has a steel frame, bolted together, and concrete floors that were pre-cast, rather than made from poured concrete. This reduced the construction period to just over a year. The building has an efficient heating system, with hot water channelled around the perimeter, through the window frames and the external cladding of the staircase towers and was an early example of a building controlled by a Building Management System. *Brises soleil* shade the glass-fronted east and west elevations, as well as the recessed portion of the south elevation. The interior was planned around a central atrium, but this was altered in 1997 to provide a continuous third floor. Other modifications at that time included the introduction of a baffle grid ceiling on the seventh floor, as well as changes to ground-floor cladding and floor surfaces.

Fishmongers' Hall Wharf, EC4R; TQ 3280 8063; MOLA (Sam Pfizenmaier); watching brief Feb 2017; City of London; FHW17 Building work around an existing drain run was monitored. The site lay immediately south of Fishmongers' Hall, near the river Thames, but all deposits had been removed

in recent times down to +4.10m OD.

Guildhall Yard and surrounds, EC2V; TQ 3248 8139; MOLA (Daniel Harrison); watching brief Nov–Dec 2017; City of London; GUY17

Twenty-five shallow trenches, none deeper than 0.4m, were excavated in the vicinity of the Guildhall Yard to investigate the locations for planned security bollards. Four were located within the Roman Amphitheatre, a Scheduled Ancient Monument. Most trenches only revealed modern concrete slabs, made ground or services, but, towards the south-east corner of Aldermanbury, compacted gravel deposits were exposed. These might be surfaces in their own right or, alternatively, the bedding for cobbles or paving slabs, probably of later post-medieval date. Also in this area, and possibly contemporary with the gravel deposits, was a short length of brickwork, perhaps part of an 18th- or 19th-century wall.

Treasury Building, Inner Temple, EC4Y; TQ 3134 8103; PCA (Wayne Perkins); watching brief Apr–May 2017; Bradbrook Consulting; ITM17

The excavation of four test pits was monitored, but they exposed only modern concrete flooring and foundations, and did not reach natural strata.

100 Liverpool Street, EC2M; TQ 3309 8167; PCA (Neil Hawkins, Matt Edmonds); watching brief Feb–Sept 2017; Bluebutton Developer Company (2012) Ltd; LVP17 Various geotechnical test pits and groundworks at the southern and north-eastern ends of the site reached natural London Clay, beneath natural sands and gravels capped by modern make-up.

60 London Wall, EC2M; TQ 3282 8147; MOLA (M Curnow, Serena Ranieri); evaluation June–July 2017; Citygrove Securities PLC; SLW17

Six trenches were dug to assess the extent of survival beneath the present basement, which was constructed in 1988. No archaeological deposits were found, the modern slab lying directly on Thames Gravels in the south and on London Clay in the north.

56–62 Moorgate, 41–42 London Wall, EC2M; TQ 3272 8153; PCA (Bruce Ferguson, Joe Brooks); evaluation, watching brief Nov 2016–Aug 2017; CgMs Consulting for Knight Harwood; MLW15

Following a watching brief in 2015 (LA 14 Supp. 3 (2016), 103), phases 2–3 of the redevelopment programme involved further monitoring of geotechnical investigations and an evaluation. Taplow Terrace gravels, sloping gradually from north to south, were sealed by possible pre-Roman land surfaces.

These deposits were overlaid, in both the north and south of the site, by remains of Roman clay-and-timber buildings surrounded by external surfaces and small boundary ditches. Some buildings had been standing long enough for their floors to be relaid several times, and in some cases

buildings had been demolished and later ones, on different alignments, constructed on top. Some buildings appeared to have been robbed during their lifetimes, presumably for wood and possibly stone, but it was evident that, after falling finally into disuse, they had either collapsed or been deliberately demolished. In the north-west of the site, a ditch aligned north-west/south-east may have been part of an early Roman drainage scheme.

In all trenches, a thick layer of early medieval make-up sealed the Roman deposits, indicating reclamation of the marshy environment. A rubbish pit in the north-west contained a large assemblage of 13th-century drinking vessels, suggesting the former presence of a tavern nearby. Post-medieval remains comprised, in the west of the site, a chalk-block structure demolished in the 18th or 19th century, and a 19th-century brick-built well; in the east, an 18th-century drain aligned east–west. Modern hardcore and concrete completed the sequence.

Bank Station Capacity Upgrade, 12–14 Nicholas Lane, EC4R; TQ 3279 8090; MOLA (Tim Johnston); watching brief; Apr–Jun 2017; London Underground Limited; NOS17 Various enabling works and general ground reduction were monitored in the block bounded by Nicholas Lane, Cannon Street, Abchurch Lane and King William Street. Natural Thames river terrace gravels were seen across the site and, in the south-east corner, Roman wall foundations and a floor surface of late 1st or early 2nd-century date. Immediately to the south were two later Roman pits, one mid-2nd-century, the other dating to the 4th century.

In the same area, were remains of a hearth containing metal-working waste, which was dated by ceramics to 1170–1350; also a chalk-lined well dated to 1340–1400. To the south-west of the well was part of a floor constructed from 17th–18th-century tiles imported from the Low Countries.

60–70 St Mary Axe, EC3A; TQ 3336 8135; MOLA (Danny Harrison, Serena Ranieri); watching brief Aug 2017; Foggo Associates for ND 70SMA LLC; SMY12

Following work in 2016 (LA 15 Supp. 1 (2017), 8), the installation of gas services was monitored. Earlier service trenches had removed most archaeological deposits, but truncated remains of the Scheduled Roman/medieval Bastion 9 (Goring Street) were observed. They comprised a triple levelling course of Roman bricks, surmounted by a double course of squared ragstone blocks, which were bonded with a compact pink mortar containing small inclusions of building material, chalk and pebbles. Some additional dislodged Roman stone blocks, likely to be part of the same structure, were also recorded.

Postman's Park, St Martin's Le Grand, EC1A; TQ 3208 8148; CA (Heidi Archer); watching brief Feb–Mar 2017; Open Spaces Department, City of London; MLE17 Various minor works were monitored,

none of which reached natural strata. One tree-pit, which was dug deeper than the other interventions, exposed a gravel surface with an upright stone slab in association. These could be remains of a path with stone edging, from the period during the 18th and 19th centuries when this was a burial ground for three surrounding churches. No human remains were found, probably because the excavations otherwise did not extend below a uniform layer of topsoil 0.6m thick. This is assumed to have been imported for ground-raising when the site became a public park in the late 19th century.

Pathology Building, St Bartholomew's Hospital, EC1A; TQ 3185 8156; MOLA (Ken Pitt); evaluation Jun–Jul 2017; Nuffield Health; SBM16

Following a watching brief in 2016 (*LA 15 Supp. 1* (2017) 6) evaluation-trenching in basements and a courtyard area revealed natural sand across the site, sometimes in combination with brickearth. Within the basement area, the archaeological sequence had largely been truncated by the slab, but an early medieval pit survived in the south-west and remains of an 18th-century cellar in the south-east.

In the courtyard area survival was better, with an undated gravel surface to the east cut by 11th-/12th-century pits, followed by remains of a medieval building containing internal hearths and floor surfaces. These had been truncated in turn by a backfilled 18th-/19th-century cellar.

To the west of the courtyard, a 17th-century chalk-lined cesspit was cut by a 17th-/18th-century red brick cellar wall. This itself had been cut by another, later, red brick cellar, possibly part of the 'Inquest Room' seen on the 1873 OS map.

St Mary Somerset Tower, Lambeth Hill, EC4V; TQ 3216 8088; MOLA (Sam Pfizenmaier); watching brief July 2017; STMS Ltd; LHI17

The digging of a drainage trench was monitored on the western side of the Grade 1-Listed tower, the remnant of Wren's church of St Mary Somerset. The 17th-century ashlar foundation was exposed at the northern end of the trench, and some disarticulated human remains were recovered from make-up. The remains, redeposited by landscaping and restoration work on various occasions since the church was demolished in 1871, were kept on-site for reburial.

St Nicholas Cole Abbey church, 114 Queen Victoria Street, EC4V; TQ 3214 8095; CA (Geoff Potter); watching brief Feb–Mar 2017; City of London Corporation; NCC17

Two contractors' trial-pits were monitored in the open space immediately to the west of the Grade I-Listed church of St Nicholas Cole Abbey, and a third on the pavement of Queen Victoria Street, just to the south-west. The two pits in the open space did not progress beyond superficial clearance, whereas the third, which reached a depth of up to 3m, exposed an early to mid-19th-century brick-built coal cellar with its

vaulted roof partially extant. This would have served a building on the site before Queen Victoria Street was constructed in the later 1860s.

In section to the north, medieval remains were visible, including a north-south masonry feature that was interpreted as one side of a stone-lined pit or tank. This survived to a height of c. 0.76m and abutted to the east a series of stratified deposits dated by pottery and ceramic building material to the mid- to late 15th century. There was no evidence for burials or human remains, and so it is likely that – although very close – the site lay just outside the churchyard boundary as recorded on historic maps.

Equal Access Ramp, St Paul's Cathedral, Ludgate Hill, EC4M; TQ 3201 8118; PCA (Deborah N Koussiounelos); evaluation July 2017; Caroe Architecture; PCA17

The excavation of four test pits was monitored within the cathedral precinct, to the west of the north transept. One of the steps of the transept's foundation was exposed, along with two Wren-period brick culverts and deposits associated with them. Natural strata were not reached.

St Paul's Cathedral School, New Change, EC4M; TQ 3216 8110; MOLA (Andy Daykin); excavation, watching brief Apr–Jun 2017; City of London; NCH17

Rebuilt by Wren after the Great Fire, the church of St Augustine, Watling Street, was mostly destroyed by bombing in 1941, though the Grade 1-Listed tower remains as a local landmark, now incorporated into St Pauls Cathedral School, now undergoing redevelopment. Excavation by contractors of three boreholes and three small trial pits was monitored, and six trial pits were dug archaeologically in likely pile positions within the footprint of the church. Roman strata and dark earth were recorded, while in the far south of the site were surfaces and burnt deposits from a building that evidently pre-dates the medieval church.

Remains of the church (12th–17th century) included part of the south wall and south-east corner, and several floor levels, one of which comprised late 13th to early 14th-century tiles. Wren's post-Fire rebuilding was evident, just to the north of these features, in the form of walls, six brick bases and two column bases. Twenty-seven burials were removed – most of them apparently 18th-century – as well as very large quantities of disarticulated human bone. Also located, and left *in situ*, were remains of a mid-18th-century memorial to Mrs Judith Cowper, wife of William Cowper, the first Earl Cowper and Lord Chancellor to Queen Anne.

15–17 St Swithin's Lane, EC4N; TQ 3268 8093; MOLA (Sadie Watson); excavation, watching brief May–Sept 2017; Whitbread PLC; SWL15

Following a watching brief in 2016 (*LA 15 Supp. 1* (2017) 9), eleven trenches were excavated by hand, and a further six areas observed under watching-brief conditions and recorded in section. To the south,

truncated natural gravels were overlain by brickearth, which was cut by 1st-century Roman features representing the wall lines of buildings; however, no internal stratigraphy had survived truncation. To the north, there was one pit of late Roman date and evidence of Roman demolition.

The main period of activity, recorded widely across the site, but particularly in the north, was represented by large intercutting refuse pits in two distinct phases: the earlier, containing early medieval handmade coarse wares, were Saxo-Norman (1050–1150), the later, containing South Hertfordshire grey wares, were later medieval (1240–1480).

Snow Hill Court, Snow Hill, EC1A; TQ 3177 8148; MOLA (Adrian Miles); watching brief Mar 2017; Diocese of London; SLO17

Twelve geotechnical boreholes were monitored in the former burial ground of the church of St Sepulchre-without-Newgate and inside standing buildings in the north of the churchyard. Three of the external boreholes produced conclusive evidence that post-medieval burials survive *in situ*. Below the standing buildings, the presence of burials can be assumed from the recovery of human bone in poor condition. Earlier archaeological features included possible evidence for a large ditch or channel.

Roman Wall House and Emperor House, 35–36 Vine Street, 1–2 Crutched Friars, EC3N; TQ 3359 8099; MOLA (Andy Daykin); watching brief Oct–Nov 2017; London and Regional Properties Ltd; VIN14

The demolition of modern structures was monitored, as were various conservation or investigative works pertaining to the existing section of the Roman City Wall. While part of the top of the wall was newly exposed and recorded, exploration-drilling into modern walls to both north and south indicated that the Roman fabric does not extend further than currently known in either direction.

Warwick Square, Warwick Lane, EC4M; TQ 3187 8129; CA (Heidi Archer); watching brief Oct 2017; City of London Corporation; WKS17

A contractors' trial trench was monitored on the northern side of the carriageway, between Warwick Lane to the east and the Central Criminal Courts to the west. Beneath the modern asphalt was a large deposit of brown silty soil interpreted as 19th-century backfill of a sewer construction trench. It contained a range of 17th- to 19th-century finds, along with rubble that probably derived from the buildings which lined Warwick Square during that period. No features of archaeological interest were found, nor were natural deposits reached.

20–34 West Smithfield, EC1A; TQ 3178 8154; MOLA (Richard Hewett); watching brief Aug–Sept 2017; Whitbread Plc; SMI16

Following two archaeological evaluations in 2016 (*LA 15 Supp. 1* (2017) 9), it was evident from the watching brief that modern developments had removed most potential

FIELDWORK ROUND-UP

archaeological deposits across the site. The natural gravel, on the upper eastern slope of the Fleet valley, was cut by a few isolated deep features, namely two pits and three wells or pits; in the absence of artefacts, these might be either Roman or medieval.

No evidence survived *in situ* for the western Roman cemetery, but a very small quantity of redeposited disarticulated human bone could derive from it, even though retrieved from modern levelling deposits. On the Cock Lane frontage was a brick-built cellar, believed to be 19th-century in origin and related either to domestic or to business premises. Behind it was another wall footing fragment of the same period but of indeterminate function.

CROYDON

Atwood House (Sanderstead Court), 2a Addington Road, Sanderstead, South Croydon, CR2; TQ 3426 6160; PCA (Tanya Jones); evaluation July 2017; CgMs Consulting for McCarthy & Stone Retirement Lifestyles Ltd; ADT17

Five evaluation trenches were dug. In the west, natural Head deposits of the Thanet Sand Formation were overlaid by modern make-up, whilst in the north and east Lambeth Group Clay underlay a build-up of subsoil associated with 20th-century gardens.

22 Bishops Road, Croydon, CR0; TQ 3164 6661; WA (William Santamaria, Alissa Bissonnette); evaluation Oct 2017; Cablesheer Group; BIP16

A single trial trench indicated that the site had been truncated by modern development.

18 Bourne Street, Croydon, CR0; TQ 3180 6555; ASE (Ian Hogg); watching brief Jan 2017; Southgold Ltd; BSC17

The digging of foundation trenches was monitored, but only modern services, make-up and topsoil were observed above the natural Hackney Gravels.

34 Brownlow Road, Croydon, CR0; TQ 3357 6489; ASE (Paulo Clemente); evaluation Mar 2017; Sandy Lane Projects; BWW17

Evaluation-trenching produced a sequence of four layers above the natural sands, including colluvium, subsoil and make-up possibly related to late 19th-century construction of the Woodside and South Croydon railway line immediately to the east.

Croydon Minster (church of St John the Baptist) car park, Church Street, CR0; TQ 3195 6547; MOLA (Richard Hewett); watching brief Feb–Mar 2017; Skanska Ltd; CJO16

Monitoring continued from 2016 (*LA 15* Supp. 1 (2017) 9–10) as two further cable trenches were dug and three new lampposts erected along a pathway running eastwards across the churchyard. The works were purposely shallow to avoid disturbing *in-situ* burials, but a 4m length of 18th-/19th-century brickwork, probably the crown of one or more conjoined tombs, was observed.

Some disarticulated human bone was retrieved from the cemetery soil and kept for re-interment. A small fragment of tomb slab, bearing the letters 'R A' in 18th-/19th-century style, was found within the modern make-up and reburied in the same location.

Farthing Down, Ditches Lane, Coulsdon CR5; TQ 3019 5714; MOLA (Susan Porter); watching brief July–Aug 2017; City Surveyors Department; DTC17

The laying of a new water pipe across the southern end of Farthing Downs Common was monitored. This is a Scheduled Ancient Monument comprising a prehistoric field system, associated trackway, and Anglo-Saxon barrow field. The natural chalk was generally overlain by topsoil, except across the line of Ditches Lane, and between the road and lavatory block, where disturbed or redeposited natural sand was observed; this was probably the product of recent landscaping. Between Ditches Lane and the lavatory block, near the prehistoric trackway running broadly north–south along the ridge, an undated feature produced no finds and may have been a deep tree-bole.

9 & 11 Elmfield Way, South Croydon, CR2; TQ 3351 6291; ASE (Jonathan Gardiner); watching brief June 2017; Timothy McCarthy; ELW17

Building work was monitored, but the site had been terraced in the 1950s to make a tennis court, the surface of which directly overlay natural chalk.

167 Handcroft Road, Croydon, CR0; TQ 3160 6650; PCA (Tanya Jones); evaluation Dec 2017; Haslemere Building Services; HOF17

Two evaluation trenches reached natural clay and gravel beneath 19th-century subsoil. In the south the natural was cut by a small pit which yielded an assemblage of 17th-/18th-century pottery representing an estimated six vessels.

Homefield House, 57 Homefield Road, Old Coulsdon, CR5; TQ 3177 5731; ASE (Ian Hogg); evaluation Dec 2017; Faithfull and Gould, Buxton Building Contractors Ltd; HFD17

Three machine-excavated trenches reached natural clay-with-flints. In the east, this was overlain by topsoil and subsoil with only limited truncation; but in the west, previous developments had stripped the site down to natural strata.

Kenley Revival Project, Kenley Aerodrome, Kenley, CR8; TQ 3290 5835; MOLA (David Sankey); standing structure recording July 2017; Heritage Lottery Fund/Kenley Revival Project; KRP17

This Heritage Lottery-Funded project, in which community participation is an important element, concerns the preservation of the most intact fighter airfield to have survived from WWII.

Two different types of aircraft hardstanding were elucidated, and a concrete hut was recorded, but it was found that two features had been removed at some point since the war: a concrete structure that

was possibly a pillbox, and the electric starter cabling for a 'Parachute and Cable' air defence system. A fighter pen was also surveyed in advance of conservation.

Former Norbury Police Station, 1516 London Road, Norbury, SW16; TQ 3059 6986; ASE (Ian Hogg); evaluation Oct 2017; CgMs Consulting; NPS17

Evaluation-trenching reached natural sand and gravel but terracing and levelling associated with previous developments had removed any archaeological remains, along with the subsoil and topsoil.

24 Onslow Road, Sanderstead, CR2; TQ 3429 6132; ASE (Craig Carvey); evaluation Mar 2017; CgMs Consulting; ONL17

Two 15m-long evaluation trenches revealed Lambeth Group clay at the north-western end of the site and Thanet sand at the south-eastern, in both cases topped by subsoil and topsoil. Three modern garden features were discovered but no finds or deposits of archaeological interest.

140–142 Pampisford Road, CR8; TQ 3169 6248; MOLA (Tony Mackinder); evaluation Aug–Sept 2017; Aventier; PIF17

Evaluation trenching in the gardens of two adjacent properties revealed natural chalk overlain by silt and chalk fragments beneath modern topsoil. No archaeological features were observed.

Croydon Cultural Quarter, Fairfield Halls, Park Lane, Barclay Road, Croydon, CR9; TQ 3265 6538; MOLA (Tony Mackinder); evaluation Dec 2017; Brick by Brick Ltd; PAA17

Evaluation trenches reached natural gravels overlain by natural clay, all truncated by construction of the Fairfield Halls in the 1960s. No archaeological remains were observed.

Smitham Primary School, Portnalls Road, Coulsdon, CR5; TQ 2945 5933; ASE (Ian Hogg); evaluation Oct 2017; Wilmott Dixon; PTA17

Two machine-dug trenches showed that during the construction of the present school and car park, the site had been truncated down to natural Lewes Chalk and Head deposits.

15, 16 & 21 Progress Way, Croydon, CR0; TQ 3078 6579; ASE (Ian Hogg); evaluation May 2017; CgMs Consulting; PGS17

A three-trench evaluation reached natural Hackney Gravels below subsoil and buried topsoil, followed by modern made ground and concrete. A probable palaeochannel was discovered in the north of the site, which appeared to be of natural origin and to have infilled naturally. It could not be securely dated but the primary fill contained a flint blade of Mesolithic or early Neolithic type. The fills appeared to be alluvial and fluvial in nature, indicating that the site lay in a varying yet damp environment, relatively close to the River Wandle, and perhaps not particularly conducive to human occupation. Previous excavation to the east has characterised the area as

marshland during much of prehistory.

Lombard House, Purley Way, Croydon, CR0; TQ 3079 6679; ASE (Ian Hogg); evaluation Aug 2017; CgMs Consulting; PLY17

Four evaluation-trenches were dug by machine to natural Hackney Gravels. The north-west of the site had been truncated, so that the natural strata were directly overlain by modern make-up; in the south-west, however, subsoil sometimes survived.

Probably the earliest feature, and the only one sealed by subsoil, was a root-disturbed pit or tree throw that contained a Mesolithic or Neolithic worked flint, an unidentified burnt bone, and a tiny fragment of post-medieval clinker. It remains unclear whether it was a genuinely prehistoric feature. Two 18th-century pits in the centre of the site were probably associated with brick-making, since maps of that period show brick fields in this location. The remaining features, a pit and postholes, were all of 20th-century date.

Mercedes-Benz Croydon, 76 Purley Way, Croydon, CR0; TQ 3081 6638; PCA (Guy Seddon); evaluation Oct 2017; ARJ Construction for Mercedes-Benz Retail UK Ltd; PUY17

Two evaluation trenches reached natural alluvial deposits beneath modern make-up and demolition layers.

48 Russell Green Close, Purley, CR8; TQ 3122 6208; SCAU (Matt Saywood); evaluation Apr 2017; Lucas Design and Construction Ltd; RUS17

Four trial trenches were dug ahead of residential redevelopment, but they produced no features or finds of archaeological interest. The site lies on a slope and terracing to accommodate the previous house and garden had caused widespread truncation.

8 West Hill, Sanderstead, South Croydon, Surrey, CR2; TQ 3314 6244; PCA (Michael Tunnicliffe); evaluation June 2017; Mary and Paul Helson; WSL17

Five test pits were excavated on the northern side of the property, to search for further evidence for the Saxon burial mound first recorded by Garraway Rice when West Hill and the houses alongside were built in 1884. Natural chalk falling from north-south was observed below layers of subsoil and topsoil. To the north, cutting into the natural, was a linear feature aligned east-west containing a fragment of human bone. This is interpreted as a remnant of one of the Saxon graves exposed in 1884. A sherd of early Saxon pottery was also found in topsoil.

EALING

Pitzhanger Manor House and Art Gallery, Mattock Lane, Ealing, W5; TQ 1758 8046; MOLA (Richard Hewett); watching brief Jan-Sept 2017; LB Ealing; PZH10

A house has stood here since at least the late 17th century. However, the core of the present Grade I-Listed building is the work of Sir John Soane, whose country residence

it was from 1801 onwards, and who incorporated a small southern wing that had been designed by his mentor, George Dance, in 1768.

The block to the north, originally the site of Soane's kitchens, was rebuilt as an Art Deco-style art gallery in 1940. Monitoring of restoration work continued from previous years (*LA 15* Supp. 1 (2017) 10), and a similar post-medieval sequence was recorded over natural Langley Silt (brickearth) and Lynch Hill Gravel. All structural remains appeared to be of late 18th- or 19th-century date, thus potentially representing the work of both Dance and Soane, as well as subsequent modifications. Beneath the garden, in front of the southern wing, a small brick-lined soakaway was observed, probably 18th-century and formerly under a path or drive.

The main focus, however, was beneath the floors of the art gallery to the north. A series of brick-wall footings, combined with inserted stone steps and flagstone floors, reflected the various modifications that had been made to the domestic block that once stood here. A brick drain, lead water pipe, remains of a hearth or firebox, and a brick and tile-lined duct all pointed to the former presence of utilities, presumably serving the kitchen. A cellar with a fine black film on its wall and brick floor had apparently been used for coal.

At the same time, the restoration work allowed study of the northern elevation of the Soane-designed main block, partially exposing the northern face of its footings. Above several stepped courses were three inverted arches in brick, which are reflected by arches over the doors and windows on the floors above. 'Bull's-eyes' in the inverted arches – one blind, the other open – were perhaps routes for pipes or ducts. It was also evident that a central doorway, probably inserted within a former blind window aperture, had been recently removed at ground-floor level. Finally, an external flue, with remnants of a chain-operated damper, was recorded rising southwards to meet the north-west corner of the main block. The flue lay between the house wall and the tower structure immediately to the west of it; its significance and date are yet to be determined.

Land at St Mary's Road, Ealing W5; TQ 1777 8008; TVAS (David Sanchez); evaluation Mar 2017; Lusso Residential Developments Ltd; SRY17

Five trenches reached London Clay, frequently truncated by modern foundations and service trenches. No features of archaeological interest were revealed, apart from a brick drain that may relate to a detached building depicted on maps between 1777 and 1822.

Southall Gasworks, Southall, UB1; TQ 1173 7979; QUEST (Rob Batchelor); geoarchaeological evaluation 2017; CgMs Consulting; GAW17

Seven test pits were dug across the site, targeted on the areas of greatest potential

identified by desk-based deposit-modelling. This revealed that Lynch Hill Gravels were overlain by thin deposits of clayey sand capped by made ground. No Langley Silt (brickearth) or alluvial deposits were recorded, the sediment having been substantially altered by site-wide contamination and truncation.

Twyford Abbey, Twyford Abbey Road, Park Royal, NW10; TQ 1902 8316; ASE (Steve White); evaluation Apr 2017; CgMs Consulting; TWY17

Twyford Abbey, which is Grade II Listed, is a Gothic-style country house of 1807–9. Before that, the site was occupied by a medieval moated manor house, the new building having been constructed over the north-west corner of the infilled moat and beyond it. Evaluation trenching exposed natural deposits of both Taplow Gravels and London Clay and indicated that terracing to prepare the ground for the present house has removed any medieval features beneath it. Further north, conversely, it appears that the ground level has been raised significantly, probably by landscaping when the A406 North Circular road was built.

Dawley House, 91–95 Uxbridge Road, W5; TQ 1722 8054; MOLA (Tim Johnston); evaluation Jan 2017; AKA London Trading Ltd; UBD17

Construction of a late 20th-century office building that formerly occupied the site had removed all archaeological deposits, truncating the natural Lynch Hill terrace gravels and overlying brickearth.

ENFIELD

Sports Playing Field, Bullsmoor Lane, Enfield, EN1; TQ 3438 9938; CFA (Stephen Laurie-Lynch); strip, map and sample Oct 2017; ETC Sports Surfaces Ltd; BMO17

A strip, map and sample project revealed remains of 20th-century cultivation furrows, datable by the ceramics and coal they contained.

Clockhouse Nursery, Forty Hill, Enfield, EN2; TQ 3410 9840; AS (); watching brief Aug 2017; Clockhouse Nursery Ltd; CLO17

Monitoring of construction on a site located c. 450m west of the Grade I-Listed building of Forty Hall revealed no archaeological finds or features. Natural firm silty clay was reached at a depth of c. 0.22–0.30m and was overlain by make-up. Widespread truncation accounts for the absence of any archaeological remains.

Elsyng Palace, Forty Hall, Forty Hill, Enfield, EN2; TQ 3380 9887; EAS (Martin Dearnle); excavation July 2017; LB Enfield; FXO17

Seven trenches were excavated in an area of the Tudor and earlier palace (a Scheduled Ancient Monument) that had been partly investigated in 2016 (*LA 15* Supp. 1 (2017) 11). The work revealed a building and other features that were probably part of the late 15th-century palace of Sir Thomas Lovell, or of an earlier structure; also a large later building, with associated drain, forming part of Henry VIII's palace (from 1539 onwards).

FIELDWORK ROUND-UP

Much of the plan of the later building, which was perhaps used to provide ancillary staff accommodation, was recovered. Probably largely timber-framed, it had several rooms and included a possible bake-house with a sequence of patterned brick floors and at least one well-preserved oven or furnace. On demolition c. 1657, some structural elements were possibly retained in an L-shaped threshing barn complex. Otherwise the demolition had created extensive dumps of rubble, which in some areas were overlaid by surfaces associated with the barn. Notable finds included an item of gold jewellery and a group of Frechen Bartmann jug medallions.

Elsyng Palace, Forty Hall, Forty Hill, Enfield, EN2; TQ 3417 9875; EAS (Martin Dearne); watching brief Jan–Feb 2017; LB Enfield; FXM17

Hedge-planting at the eastern extremity of the scheduled area revealed post-medieval and modern hill-wash over natural brickearth, except where this had been removed by gas-main installation in 1970.

Elsyng Palace, Forty Hall, Forty Hill, Enfield, EN2; TQ 3380 9880 (centre); EAS (Martin Dearne) watching brief July 2017; LB Enfield; FXN17

The installation of 13 information boards was monitored at various points across the scheduled area. Post-medieval or modern hill-wash, or subsoil, generally overlay the natural brickearth. Agricultural soils of 17th-century date, or deposits relating to stream-edge paths, were observed in places, but none was a new discovery.

Gough Park, Forty Hill/Clay Hill, Enfield, EN2; TQ 3339 9829; EAS (Martin Dearne); watching brief May–June 2017; LB Enfield; GUG17

The digging of drainage channels was monitored in three areas. Observations included 18th- and 19th-century walls and drains relating to the gardens and approach drive to the former Gough Park House, residence of the antiquarian, Richard Gough (1735–1809); deposits relating to its demolition c. 1899; and deposits relating to the later 19th-/early 20th-century infilling of part of the old course of the New River. Finds included tin-glazed tiles, probably from the house.

Morson Road, Ponders End, EN3; TQ 3617 9509; PCA (Joe Brooks); evaluation Jan 2017; CgMs Consulting for Mr Plant Hire; MRO17

Two evaluation trenches reached natural Kempton Park Gravel, which was sealed in the west by alluvial silty clay and cut in the east by an undated east–west gully. Modern make-up completed the sequence.

Prince of Wales Wetland, Ordnance Road, London EN3; TQ 3691 9823; MOLA/EAS (Robert Hartle, Martin Banikov, Martin Dearne); evaluation Feb 2017; LB Enfield; PWL17

Seven trial trenches revealed a consistent sequence of deposits across most of the site: natural gravel overlain by alluvial sands,

sealed by slightly silty or sandy clays grading into subsoil or topsoil that contained 19th-/20th-century material. One trench to the east of the site, however, produced a layer of humic silty clay containing preserved tree branches, above a layer of slightly silty peat containing natural wood fragments and two struck flints which were uncovered in the backfill.

Meridian Water site, Willoughby Lane, Meridian Way, Upper Edmonton, N17; TQ 3498 9190; MOLA (Adrian Miles); watching brief Apr 2017–Jan 2018; LB Enfield; LDE17

Groundworks on the site of the former Edmonton Gasworks were monitored. Enfield Silts, which could potentially contain archaeological deposits, did survive in patches, but truncation was widespread and no archaeological remains were seen.

GREENWICH

Callis Yard, Bunton Street, Woolwich, SE18; TQ 4344 7916; TVAS (Michael Johnson, Luis Esteves); watching brief Jan–Mar 2017; Callis Yard LLP; BUN15

Victorian drains, wells and modern building rubble were observed above the sand of the Thanet Beds. No evidence was found for the continuation of the prehistoric ditch that had previously been recorded beyond the site to the north.

Charlton Riverside, Woolwich, SE18; TQ 4230 7932; TDP (Elliott Wragg); standing structure survey Jul 2017; JT Mackley & Co Ltd; FGW17

Consolidation deposits were recorded, along with a wooden causeway in the western part of the site. All were probably of late 19th-/20th-century date.

258–260 Creek Road, Greenwich, SE10; TQ 3804 7769; MOLA (Antony Francis, Virgil Yendell); evaluation Sept 2017; Internation Developments Limited; CKO17

Two test pits, each with an augerhole to sample underlying deposits, were excavated c. 15m apart, revealing natural gravels sloping down by over 2m from east to west. Those in the western pit were overlain by an alluvial sequence suggesting that they had been deposited within a sluggishly-flowing channel, probably related to the nearby Deptford Creek.

Conversely, those in the eastern pit were sealed by deposits that appeared to represent overbank flooding during the historic period, and would have formed a seasonally dry and weathered land surface. The sequence in the eastern pit was completed by post-medieval make-up cut by 19th-century brick walls and a possible cesspit; in the western pit, by a 19th-century basement slab.

Plot 19.05, East Parkside, Greenwich, SE10; TQ 3970 7950; QUEST (Dan Young); geoarchaeological survey 2017; RPS; EAP17

A detailed deposit model, derived from existing records combined with data from two new geoarchaeological boreholes, revealed a sequence of Late Devensian Shepperton Gravel overlain by Holocene

alluvial sediments, beneath modern made ground. In this area the surface of natural gravel is relatively low (between –3.5 and –2.4m OD), perhaps because it lies within, or on the margins of, a former Late Devensian/Early Holocene channel. The alluvium has a depth of up to 4m, and peat has been recorded at one location, though not in the present boreholes. However, since the sediments were largely inorganic, there seems little potential for further geoarchaeological work.

Hope Wharf, Greenwich High Road, Deptford, SE10; TQ 3758 7702; QUEST (Dan Young); geoarchaeological evaluation 2017; CgMs Consulting; HOP17

Data from three geoarchaeological boreholes was combined with existing records to produce a detailed deposit model. This confirmed the presence of relatively thin peat deposits with palaeoecological potential in the north-western area, within a sequence of generally organic-rich alluvium across much of the site.

Design District (Plot 11), Greenwich Peninsula, SE10; TQ 3918 7980; QUEST (Dan Young); geoarchaeological survey 2017; RPS; DDT17

Guided by the recommendations of desk-based deposit-modelling, a single borehole was drilled, showing that Late Devensian gravel is overlain by Holocene alluvial sediments, including peat, buried beneath made ground. The site probably lies within, or on the margins of, a Late Devensian/Early Holocene channel, and the alluvium contains two peat horizons: one early Neolithic, the other mid-Neolithic to mid-Bronze Age.

During the periods of peat accumulation, the floodplain environment would have been alder carr with sedges, grasses and mixed herbs as ground flora, while the dry land would have been covered with mixed deciduous woodland dominated by oak and lime. Towards the top of the peat and overlying alluvium there were indications of a decrease in woodland cover. The borehole produced little evidence for human activity, apart from a cereal pollen grain and high values of micro-charcoal.

20 Horn Lane, Greenwich, SE10; TQ 4027 7870; QUEST (Rob Batchelor); geoarchaeological survey 2017; CgMs Consulting; HNA17

A detailed deposit model was produced by combining data from two geoarchaeological boreholes with existing records. This showed that the site lies within a large depression in the natural gravel, broadly aligned east–west and believed to represent a palaeochannel that would have been a significant feature in the prehistoric landscape. The alluvial deposits filling the channel included a peat horizon of early/mid-Neolithic to mid-Bronze Age date, which is consistent with the chronology established for peat deposits elsewhere on the Greenwich peninsula – for instance, at sites located within the same channel c. 1km to the west. However, in comparison with those other sites, biological

remains (diatoms, waterlogged plant remains and pollen) were poorly preserved and concentrated, so providing little evidence for significant changes in vegetational composition or human activity here.

Eltham Palace Bridge, Eltham Palace, King Johns Walk, Eltham, SE9; TQ 4246 7404; CA (Heidi Archer); watching brief Apr–May 2017; English Heritage; KJW17

Some 45m of trenching, beginning at the eastern end of the bridge within the Court Yard carriageway, and heading westwards towards the palace itself, were monitored to fulfil a condition of Scheduled Monument Consent for emergency gas works. The present brick path of the 1930s was seen to overlie concrete and soil backfill, while at the western end of the trench, a layer of bricks and brick rubble was recorded at a depth of 0.15m. This was taken to be part of a previous path or surface, rather than a standing feature. The core of the bridge (Grade 1 Listed with late 15th-century origins) was exposed at a depth of 0.5m. It consisted of smooth concrete and rubble, with bricks set at intervals, and was judged to be of 1930s date. The site produced a small and varied assemblage of 19th- to 20th-century finds, but there were no features or finds relating to earlier phases.

St Mary Magdalene School, 105 Millennium Way, Greenwich, SE10; TQ 3964 7923; MOLA (Mary Ruddy); geoarchaeological evaluation Feb 2017; Royal Borough of Greenwich; MLM17

Five geoarchaeological boreholes were dug to assess the levels of archaeological survival and evaluate the alluvial floodplain stratigraphy of the area. Natural floodplain gravels deposited at the end of the last (Devensian) glaciation were recorded at the base of the sequence, with indications of a palaeochannel running approximately north–south across the site. At the end of the Devensian, sea-levels would have been low and the Thames would have been a freshwater river, flowing across a wide ‘braidplain’ in many channels where hollows had formed in the gravel adjacent to higher ground.

As the climate warmed and river levels rose as a result, freshwater sands were deposited across the area, particularly in the centre of the site, which may have been on the edge of the channel. Deposits of peat accumulated, representing the development of a wetland environment across the Thames in the Neolithic and Bronze Age, although infilling of the deeper hollows in the gravel may have started earlier in the Mesolithic.

From the Iron Age onwards, inundation by brackish or saline estuarine water deposited silty alluvial clay over the peat, with soils developing during dry episodes when river levels stabilised. The development of soil would have depended on active drainage and management of the landscape in response to persistent river level rises. River walls and drainage ditches were established in the mid-16th century at the southern end of the Greenwich

peninsula, and the extensive exploitation of the natural resources of the area began at around this time. The upper deposits on the site consist of modern made ground and rubble.

Dreadnought Building (University of Greenwich), Old Royal Naval College, King William’s Walk, SE10; TQ 3845 7777; PCA (Phil Frickers); watching brief Nov 2016–Mar 2017; CgMs Consulting; KWA15

Monitoring of conversion work continued from previous years (*LA 14 Supp.* 3 (2016) 108). The building is Grade II Listed and lies within the grounds of the Tudor Greenwich Palace, a Scheduled Ancient Monument. Natural sand and gravels were widely recorded, sometimes sealed by undated subsoil. Beneath the central courtyard there was evidence for gravel quarrying, possibly in relation to 17th-century building work at Greenwich Palace to the east. In the north-eastern corner of the courtyard was found part of an 18th-century culvert. This was probably part of the original construction of the Dreadnought Building, whereas four others in the south were of 19th-century date, possibly representing a Victorian reorganisation of the drainage system.

Within the basement of the western range, there was evidence for various phases of refurbishment. One room contained an early 19th-century brick culvert, which had fallen into disuse by the end of the century; in another the floor appeared to have been lowered in the Victorian period. In others, brick sleeper walls had been inserted to carry wooden floors replacing the original flagstones. Some brick walls, located outside the building to the west, could be evidence for the existence of late 17th-/early 18th-century tenements here. WC

King Charles Courtyard (Trinity Laban Conservatoire), Old Royal Naval College, Greenwich, SE10; TQ 3858 7786; PCA (Tanya Jones); watching brief Aug 2017; The Greenwich Foundation for the Old Royal Naval College; KCY17

The excavation of a trench for gas-pipe repairs exposed a brick-lined culvert dating to the second half of the 19th century and overlaid by 20th-century made ground. Natural strata were not reached.

The Painted Hall, Old Royal Naval College, Greenwich, SE10; TQ 3853 7787; PCA (Tanya Jones); watching brief Jan–Dec 2017; The Greenwich Foundation for the Old Royal Naval College; PDH17

During monitoring of the construction of a new visitor centre in the undercroft beneath the Painted Hall, various 18th- and 19th-century walls and flues were recorded. The most important discoveries however, were below the undercroft, at its north-eastern end, where a sunken room and adjoining cellars were revealed. These were clearly the remains of the Tudor Greenwich Palace, probably part of a service range.

The room measured 5m x 3m and was constructed from small, early Tudor, bricks. Two-thirds of the floor was surfaced with over 100 glazed tiles, the remaining third

with about 100 paving bricks. Most of the tiles had a plain yellow glaze over a white slip, but a few had black or dark green glazes. At the south-western end of the room, possibly close to an entrance, were five stone pavers, while at the north-western end was a contemporary stepped feature. Whereas the tiles are late 15th- to early 16th-century types, the paving bricks are later, fixing the construction date between 1510 and 1550.

To the north-east of this room was a pair of vaulted cellars, which would have had an internal height of about 2m. Although stratigraphically earlier, they were most likely contemporary with the room. Only a fragment of one cellar was exposed, but the entire western wall of the other was recorded, together with part of the southern wall. Brick-built with a brick floor, the walls survived in fine condition. A notable feature was the presence of large niches: four in the western wall, three in the southern, and part of an eighth in the wall of the second cellar. Some were well finished with chamfered edges to their sides and arched tops. They have been provisionally interpreted as ‘bee boles’ – receptacles for storing ‘skeps’ (hive baskets) brought in during the winter – by analogy with similar niches in the walls of Tudor manor houses, albeit mostly garden walls or the walls of outbuildings. WC

10 Orangery Lane, Eltham SE9; TQ 4288 7453; AOC (Andrej Celovsky, Rebecca Watts); evaluation Aug 2017; Deco Design and Build Limited; ORL17

The site lies within the Royal Eltham Archaeological Priority Area, which is important for the Roman, medieval, and post-medieval periods. There were no individually designated assets within the site’s boundaries but it was located in the garden of Eltham House – a Georgian mansion, now demolished, on the High Street – near the Grade II*-Listed Orangery that was built in the early 18th century at the garden’s northern end. In the south of the site a brick wall was discovered, probably part of the garden wall of Jubilee Cottages, which were built, according to cartographic evidence, between 1864 and 1897. The pottery found here had a general 19th- or early 20th-century date and could well relate to later activity. Further north some heavily truncated linear features were recorded, probably early 20th-century garden features.

Thames Water Mains Rehabilitation Works, Vanbrugh Park Road, Greenwich, SE3; TQ 3984 7733; CA (Heidi Archer); watching brief Sept 2017; Thames Water Utilities; VPR17

Water-main works were monitored but no features or finds of archaeological interest were observed. Beneath the asphalt road surface were various recent dumps and levelling layers, overlying natural sand.

Plot 18.03, West Parkside SE10; TQ 3970 7920; QUEST (Dan Young); geoarchaeological survey 2017; RPS; WEP17

Data from two geoarchaeological boreholes was combined with existing records to

FIELDWORK ROUND-UP

produce a detailed deposit model, which was then radiocarbon dated. Late Devensian Shepperton Gravel was overlain by Holocene alluvial sediments, which were buried in turn beneath modern make-up. The site lies on the north-eastern edge of a possible Late Devensian/Early Holocene palaeochannel, making for significant variations in topography. Towards the north-east, where the natural gravel surface lies above –1m OD, archaeological remains may be found; where it is lower, up to 3.1m of Holocene alluvial deposits have been recorded, including up to 0.5m of Bronze Age peat, but these have little palaeoenvironmental potential.

HACKNEY

1 Crown Place, Shoreditch, EC2A; TQ 3299 8190; MOLA (Andy Daykin, Mike Curnow); watching brief Oct 2017; Alloy MTD (Jersey) Ltd; CNP15

Following earlier excavations (*LA 15* Supp. 1 (2017) 13), a watching brief produced additional evidence for the ditch and gully provisionally interpreted as medieval, and for the consolidation sequence dating from the 17th century onwards. To the rear of the locally listed Nos 5–11 Sun Street, numerous structural features including cesspits, soakaways and brick walls were seen, most of which dated to the 18th–19th centuries. Corbelled foundations of the Sun Street Terrace were recorded, as well as foundations of walls behind the The Flying Horse public house and Wilson Street chapel.

96 Curtain Road, Shoreditch, EC1M; TQ 3329 8239; MOLA (Jessica Bryan); evaluation Aug 2017; GML Architects; URT17

A trial-pit was dug in a courtyard just to the west of the scheduled area of the Shakespearean playhouse known as *The Theatre*. Below modern made ground were a floor surface and a series of brick walls dating from the 17th through to the 19th centuries, probably from buildings fronting on to Curtain Road rather than from buildings that were part of *The Theatre*.

46 Dalston Lane, Dalston, E8; TQ 3381 8478; MOLA (David Sorapure); standing structure recording Nov 2017; T Cribb & Sons; DAS17

The building was recorded to Historic England Level 3 prior to redevelopment. Currently occupied on the ground floor by T Cribb & Co, undertakers, with the upper floors vacant, it is brick-built and of three storeys. Standing on an end-of-terrace, corner plot, it is the sole survivor of the former Dalston Terrace, probably dating to its initial development in 1807. As first built, this was a modest three-storey terraced house, one room deep, with a staircase in a rear projection.

In the mid-19th century it was converted for retail use. A single-storey shop-front extension was added to the façade on Dalston Lane, and a full-height extension built over the former back yard to provide an

extra room on each floor. An entrance was created in the west wall on to what is now Laurel Street, giving private access to the residential floors, separate from the shop. Later alterations included the addition of a small ground-floor rear kitchen and – to facilitate the movement of coffins in and out of a ground-floor chapel – the creation of a second entrance on to Laurel Street.

154 Dalston Lane, Dalston, E8; TQ 3416 8500; AOC (Les Capon); evaluation Nov 2017; RPS/CgMs Archaeology; DAT17

Trial-trenching on a site within the Dalston Lane Manor House and Village Archaeological Priority Area reached natural strata of sandy clay but produced no evidence concerning the medieval village, manor or hunting lodge. Above some undated make-up deposits was a layer of horticultural soil containing finds ranging from the 16th–19th centuries. This is consistent with map evidence, which shows the site as in the garden of a property that fronted on to Dalston Lane from early in the 19th century if not before.

73 Great Eastern Street, Shoreditch, EC2A; TQ 3311 8245; LP (Tom Swannick); watching brief Feb–July 2017; Cube Construction Ltd; GTE17

During a watching brief c. 320m to the east of Old Street, contractors' works reached the natural river terrace gravel, but much of the site had been heavily disturbed and truncated by the basement of the existing 19th-century building. A small number of post-medieval deposits were encountered, most likely relating to horticultural activity prior to later urbanisation. A single fragment of a clay tobacco pipe was found.

97–137 Hackney Road, Hoxton, E2; TQ 3362 8299; PCA (Matt Edmonds); evaluation July 2017; CgMs Consulting for Regal Homes Construction Ltd; HNY17

An eleven-trench evaluation reached natural gravel sealed by brickearth, in turn overlaid by 17th-/18th-century worked subsoil associated with agriculture or market-gardening. In the west of the site a number of 17th-/18th-century pits and a ditch were recorded, one of which contained a residual Palaeolithic hand-axe. To the north, an 18th-century pit yielded a large quantity of cattle bones representing at least two adult individuals, most probably deposited as whole carcasses. Large quantities of lime suggest the disposal of animals that were victims of an epidemic. Remains of 19th-century brick walls, soakaways, wells and pits associated with early buildings fronting on to Hackney Road and Gorsuch Place were also excavated.

The Stage, Hearn Street, Curtain Road, Hewett Street, Shoreditch, EC2A; TQ 3340 8222; MOLA (Azizul Karim); standing structure recording Apr 2017; Plough Yard Developments Ltd; CUR11

The building at 2a Fairchild Place, in the extreme north-eastern corner of the large redevelopment site known as The Stage, was recorded to Historic England Level 2 prior to

demolition. It had been constructed in 1865 as part of the railway viaduct, and had a flat concrete roof at the southern end for a signal box. The southern part was single-storey but double-height, with evidence for two phases of mezzanine floor – though it is unclear if either was part of the original construction. Once Great Eastern Street had opened in 1877, a single-storey shop front was added at the northern end and the building functioned as commercial premises, with storage space in the railway arches behind.

The Stage, Hearn Street, Curtain Road, Hewett Street, Shoreditch, EC2A; TQ 3331 8217; MOLA (Heather Knight); excavation Jan–Oct 2017; Plough Yard Developments; CUR11

The final phase of excavation primarily focused on areas in the north-west and south-west of the site, outside the footprint of the Curtain playhouse revealed in 2011 (*LA 13* Supp. 2 (2012) 61). Along the Curtain Road frontage, the underlying gravel deposits were capped by brickearth, whereas in the central and eastern areas of the site the brickearth appears to have been deliberately stripped in the early post-medieval period, probably contributing to the formation of the dark marshy deposits previously seen there (*LA 14* Supp. 3 (2016) 109). In the south-west a number of quarry pits, as yet undated, were found beneath a layer of blue-grey alluvial clay. They did not extend beyond a line of regularly spaced tree-root holes, which were clearly remains of a boundary hedge that separated the area to the west, where the brickearth was intact, from the black marshy deposits to the east.

Conversely, in the north-west, some trampled garden soil deposits, with a distinct laminar appearance and a very clean interface with the underlying brickearth, appeared to represent an external surface contemporary with the Curtain theatre (built c. 1577). They produced fragments of ceramic money boxes, and were sealed by bedding for an external gravel surface, probably an early 17th-century refurbishment of the external public areas to the north of the playhouse. A rectangular wattle-lined cesspit, located to the east near the edge of the surviving brickearth, is also likely to have been associated with the playhouse.

In later times, the south-western part of the site seems to have remained predominantly open ground. A series of linear bedding trenches, with associated clay walls and mortar floors, are evidence for 17th-century market gardening. A series of wells lined with barrels imported from a pine-tar making region, most likely Finland, appeared to be associated with this general phase of activity.

Conversely, in the north-west of the site, more substantial 17th- and 18th-century buildings were recorded. A complete Bartmann jug, bearing the date 1699, was discovered below the floor of one of them on Curtain Road, close to the junction with Hewett Street. Further east, two 17th-/18th-

century houses were excavated. They had single ground-floor rooms, with back-to-back fireplaces, doors opening on to a cobbled path, and a privy at the eastern end. Evidence for 19th-century industry was also found primarily in the north-west. A large brick-lined circular tank on a timber base can reasonably be attributed to the soap works known to have occupied this part of the site during that period.

28–30 Hoxton Square, 31–37 Hoxton Street, Shoreditch, N1; TQ 3324 8275; MOLA (Sam Pfizenmaier, Rachel English); watching brief Jun–Dec 2017; AVIVA; HXO17

Various ground works were monitored. In the south-eastern corner of the site, they exposed an east-west wall, 0.3m thick and of red brick, and in the north-east of the courtyard a smaller brick wall on the same alignment. Although both were heavily truncated, their construction and composition suggest a late 18th-century origin, probably domestic rather than industrial. Twentieth-century make-up and services completed the sequence.

Hunts Wharf, Leaside Road, Clapton, E5; TQ 3517 8716; PCA (Matt Edmonds); evaluation July 2017; Restoration Hunts Wharf Ltd; LSD17

Evaluation-trenching reached natural alluvium sealed by make-up associated with mid-17th to early 19th-century development of the area.

Bishop Wood's Almshouses, Lower Clapton Road, E5; TQ 3496 8597; PCA (Adam Garwood); standing structure recording Mar 2017; Bishop Wood Almshouses & Chapel Ltd; LCN17

The almshouses, which are Grade II Listed, were surveyed to Historic England Level 2 prior to refurbishment. Many previous alterations are documented, such as the addition of the chapel c. 1845 and restoration c. 1935, which included re fenestration and consolidation of the former ten tenements into five. In 1935 the internal arrangements were again modified, and the northern range given a new pitched roof and brick gable end. The present survey established nevertheless that the visible surviving structural evidence supports the documentary sources in dating the initial construction of the almshouses to the late 17th century. This evidence includes the character of the brickwork in the yard-facing elevations, which is of post-Great-Fire type; the use of segmental arch-headed window openings; and the hand-sawn and adzed oak structures making up the ceilings in each tenement and the principal components of the side-purlin roof.

The fact that the common ceiling joists are tenoned into the base of the axial bridging joist, not to mention their crude finishing, suggests they were never exposed as in a medieval roof but were always hidden behind a plaster ceiling. The latter featured in better quality houses from the beginning of the 17th century but were not

common in lower-status buildings until the end of that century.

The roof appears to have been repaired during the mid/late 19th century. The purlins were strengthened with nailed-on cleats and wedged intermediate collars, and many common rafters were replaced in new softwood or – given discrepancies in the series of carpenters' marks – in timber re-purposed from elsewhere. Analysis of the brickwork in the rear south wall of the scullery suggests mid-19th-century rebuilding, followed by remodelling at the turn of the 20th century to provide first one, then two, outside WCs and general laundry capabilities.

The Rectory, Scout Hut and Former Learning Trust Facility, St John at Hackney, Lower Clapton Road, E8; TQ 3502 8510; AS (Zbigniew Pozorski); trial trenching Mar, Apr, Oct 2017; Thomsett Living Ltd; LOC17

The site lay between the Grade I Listed St Augustine's Tower, c. 60m to the south, and the Grade II*-Listed church of St John at Hackney, c. 40m to the east. The project began with the recording to Historic England Level 2 of two of the three standing buildings: the former nursery building, which was constructed in 1952, and the scout hut, a former Nissen hut, which appears on maps from the late 1950s. The buildings were of historic interest because they were examples of the re-purposing of surplus WWII 'prefabs'. After demolition, ten evaluation trenches were dug. Remains of the 1705 rectory were recorded in the southern part of the site and shown to correspond closely with the outline shown on historic maps. The red brickwork was consistent with an early 18th-century date, and the cellars were found to be extensive.

Forthcoming excavations will produce a greater understanding of the layout, arrangement and functioning of these rooms, as well as elucidate later changes. In the centre and north of the site archaeological features, mostly pits, were found in the majority of the trenches. Where dated, these were post-medieval/early modern and so contemporary with either the 16th-century vicarage or the 18th-century rectory. Three undated ditches were also recorded, probably either drainage features or boundary markers. Elsewhere on the site the dateable features were all rubbish pits, presumably once located in backyards. WC **203–213 Mare Street, Hackney, E8;** TQ 3491 8425; MOLA (Paul McGarrity, Anna Nicola); standing building recording Jun–Jul 2017; Hollybrook Workspace Group Ltd; MAS17

The former Zinkin's furniture factory, comprising three bolted steel-framed buildings from the early part of the 20th century, was recorded to Historic England Levels 2/3. Prior to the arrival of Zinkin's in 1922, the site had been briefly occupied by the Jackson's Aircraft Company, but nothing relating to this appeared to have survived. The main four-storey building, aligned north-south, was constructed in 1938 of

yellow stock brick with red brick rustication at ground floor level, where it had been rebuilt for modern use. An attached two-storey, east-west, south wing, built in 1925 and used as the primary manufacturing site until the construction of the main building, was composed of red brick with regularly spaced Crittall windows.

A detached rear building in the north-west of the site, known as the Cube Building and currently used as an industrial launderette, was built in 1936 of yellow stock bricks but had a later style of window than the south wing, suggesting a more recent installation. Lastly, remnants of a small, yellow stock-brick structure surviving at the far west of the site and connected to a brick pier partially constructed in blue engineering bricks, were probably part of the small building that appears on the Goad Fire Insurance Plan of 1899.

4–6 New Inn Broadway, EC2A; TQ 3332 8239; MOLA (Tony Baxter); watching brief, Aug and Oct 2017; The Tower Theatre Company; NIN08

Following earlier evaluation and excavation work (*LA 13* Supp. 1 (2011) 16), a test pit searching for gas services and a UXO-probes survey were monitored. The test pit, located along the northern boundary/party wall, was hand dug by the contractors GEH through rubble backfill from the 2010 excavation and did not go beyond the terram membrain covering archaeological deposits. No archaeological remains were observed during the UXO probe survey.

168–178 Shoreditch High Street, Shoreditch, E1; TQ 3345 8238; MOLA (Serena Ranieri, Andy Daykin); evaluation, watching brief Jul, Sep–Nov 2017; Max Barney Development Ltd; SIH17

Evaluation-work revealed a post-medieval pit cut into an undisturbed soil horizon overlying natural brickearth and gravel. A subsequent watching brief produced evidence for 19th-century and later buildings on the Spencer Street frontage, besides exposing a slab and stock brick wall from a 20th-century building along New Inn Yard.

Springfield Park, Clapton, E5; TQ 3464 8752; MOLA (Tony Mackinder); evaluation May 2017; LB Hackney; SGD17

Four trial trenches produced dumped demolition material, perhaps 19th-century, and various undated levelling layers, but no archaeological remains.

80–84 & 88 Wallis Road, Hackney, E9; TQ 3713 8466; ASE (Katya Harrow); standing structure recording July 2017; private client (not disclosed); WAS17

Several buildings were recorded to Historic England Level 3. This showed that although they mostly owe their current appearance to mid-20th century refurbishment by the then owners, S Spiegelstein & Sons, nevertheless, earlier structures have remained in use or been incorporated within the later fabric. The earliest complete building is No 88, on the north-east corner of Wallis Road. It formed part of the Clarnico confectionery

FIELDWORK ROUND-UP

works and is of late 19th- or early 20th-century date. Adjoining it to the west is a series of north-light ranges, early 20th-century but subsequently extended; and to the south, beyond a 1960s range, are the remnants of a four-storey factory building.

Nos 80–84 have been more substantially redeveloped; however, a remnant of a late 19th-century range, which formed part of a chemical works and later served as a furniture workshop, remains encased within the present buildings. The buildings have most recently been used as artists' studios, and their interiors have been altered substantially. However, sufficient has survived to provide an impression of their industrial past, albeit greatly enhanced by maps and historic photographs.

HAMMERSMITH AND FULHAM

Westfield London, Ariel Way, White City, W12; TQ 2350 8046; MOLA (Tony Mackinder); evaluation Sep 2017; Westfield Europe Ltd; WSF14

The final evaluation trench in a series first reported last year (*LA 15 Supp. 1* (2017) 15) reached natural orange clay beneath a thin band of organic silt, overlaid by a 19th-century dump of grey clay. Most of the area had been truncated by foundations of the former Network House.

Fulham Palace, Bishop's Avenue, Fulham, SW6; TQ 2395 7615; FPT (Alexis Haslam); excavation Oct 2017; CBA Mick Aston Fund, Royal Archaeological Institute, Fulham Archaeological Rescue Group, Fulham & Hammersmith Historical Society, Crowdfunding; FPL17

A two-trench community dig, which involved 30 volunteers supported by professionals from Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, took place in the paddock area to the north-west of the palace. One trench was sited on the lawn adjacent to the main drive, in order to confirm the existence of a road conjectured from geophysical survey in 2013. No such feature was located, but the natural Kempton Park Gravels were found to be cut by two pits possibly dating to the Neolithic. The overlying layer was probably medieval build-up, followed by further pits and 18th-century demolition material.

The other trench was positioned just behind the Fledglings Day Nursery on Bishops Avenue, with the intention of locating the Tudor dovecote that was demolished in the late 18th century. Nothing of this came to light, but here the natural gravels were sealed by a medieval gravel yard surface.

Contemporary with it was a large ditch aligned north-east/south-west and at least 1.5m deep, with accumulated sediment at the bottom. The backfill, datable to between 1480 and 1550, contained numerous small finds, along with animal bones representing both butchery and kitchen waste. A large pit, which produced early 18th-century material, belonged to a subsequent phase of activity. So too did a demolition layer comprising 17th-century moulded plaster, which is

believed to derive from large-scale refurbishment of the Palace in the mid-18th century. The latest feature in this trench was the 19th-century grave of a large dog. WC

Fulham Reach (formerly Hammersmith Embankment), Chancellor's Road, Distillery Road, Winslow Road, Hammersmith, W6; TQ 2327 7795; MOLA (Rachel English); watching brief June 2017; St George Ltd; WIN11

Monitoring of ground reduction continued from previous years (*LA 14 Supp. 3* (2016) 112). However, it was evident that ground works in 2007 (monitored as WIZ05; *LA 12 Supp. 1* (2008) 16), together with the foundations of the Manbre Sugar Refinery and associated structures, had truncated the natural gravels and removed any archaeological deposits.

Hurlingham Retail Park, Wandsworth Bridge Road, Fulham, SW6; TQ 2583 7566; MOLA (Antony Francis); watching brief Feb 2017; CBRE Ltd; WNH17

The digging of a drainage trench, 50m west of Wandsworth Bridge and 7m from the river wall, was monitored. It exposed 19th-century refuse dumps, which were sealed by the corner of a building with a concrete floor that was probably associated with a known late 19th-century wharf.

HARINGEY

191–201 Archway Road, Highgate, N6; TQ 2887 8773; TVAS (David Sanchez); trial trenching Nov 2017; Archway Apartments Ltd; ACW17

The three trenches produced very shallow stratigraphic sequences, devoid of deposits and finds of archaeological interest. The absence of buried soil, along with thick make-up layers and demolition rubble directly overlying London Clay, point to widespread truncation.

Hale Wharf, Tottenham, N17; TQ 3485 8963; MOLA (Rachel English, Virgil Yendell); watching brief Mar–Apr 2017; Concept Engineering Consultants Ltd and Waterside Places; HWF17

Investigative ground works were monitored with a view to recovering both archaeological and geoarchaeological data. A broad stratigraphy was established for the site: Pleistocene gravel, possibly truncated; a Mesolithic to medieval floodplain and wetland sequence; medieval to Victorian anthropogenic alluvium, possibly redeposited; Victorian to modern made ground. Peat survival is highest towards the centre of the site, where medieval to post-medieval intrusions appear to be minimal. Elsewhere Victorian/modern disturbance has truncated a large part of the floodplain deposits. Two areas of potential medieval to Victorian archaeological survival were identified in the centre and south of the site. Here pine timbers were uncovered within two trial pits, possibly associated with the canal and/or wharf.

Hale Wharf, Ferry Lane, Tottenham, N17; TQ 3478 8947; PCA (Stacey Amanda Harris); evaluation, watching brief July–Aug

2017; John F Hunt; FRR17

In the south of the site, four evaluation trenches were dug, and the removal of obstructions was monitored. The stratigraphic sequence was similar to that recorded in 2016 at the Ferry Lane Industrial Estate, some 800m to the east (*LA 15 Supp. 1* (2017) 35; FYL16): natural gravels below peat, followed by alluvium.

In the northernmost trench, an organic deposit overlying Lea Valley Gravels returned a radiocarbon date of 540–645 cal AD. The deposit was at c. 6m OD, some 2m higher than its counterpart at Ferry Lane, and significantly later in date than most similar deposits in the Lower Lea Valley. This may therefore be the location of a channel or floodplain hollow that was infilled relatively late.

Monolith samples taken from the peat suggest an open, damp environment of reed swamp or sedge fen, with grasses, sedges and aquatics predominating, and with alder trees growing, possibly in localised stands, along the edge of the floodplain. The nearby dryland was also very open in character, with evidence for nearby anthropogenic activity in the form of charcoal, cereals and their associated weeds, and plants such as dandelion and fat hen, which are indicators of disturbed ground. Towards the south of the investigated area was evidence of the water leat that served the post-medieval Tottenham Mill. Some of the timber land-ties ('tie-backs') associated with the side panelling of the leat were recorded, as well as deposits that had accumulated in the base. On the south-western edge of the site, the remains of a 19th-century building are believed to be part of the tollhouse known to have stood here. Several layers of modern make-up completed the sequence. WC

Athlone House, Hampstead Lane, Highgate, N6; TQ 2768 8746; LP (Barbora Brederova); evaluation Oct 2017; CgMs; AHN17

Athlone House, formerly known as Caen Wood Towers, is a large property dated to the 1870s that served as a residence and later, during the World Wars, as the ARF Intelligence School and a military hospital. The house is located about 580m to the west of the centre of Highgate at the north-eastern limit of Hampstead Heath, which is known for prehistoric activity. Identified archaeological remains included two shallow gullies dated to the late post-medieval period, and a residual prehistoric potsherd. The natural geology was a yellowish-orange silty clay.

Keston Centre, Keston Road, Tottenham, N17; TQ 3261 8937; PCA (Adam Garwood); standing structure recording Dec 2017; Archaeology Collective; KTO17

The Keston Centre, formerly Downhills Central School, was recorded to English Heritage Level 3 prior to demolition. Downhills opened on 1 October 1919, one of three Central Schools that were commissioned by the Tottenham Education Committee to provide semi-vocational education at a level below that of Grammar

Schools. The architect was G E T Laurence, a prolific local architect, who specialised in designing schools in Tottenham and Edmonton. Downhills accommodated 400 girls and 400 boys, and had a symmetrical H-shaped plan, with separate boys' and girls' classroom wings on either side of a mixed assembly hall. The classrooms were small compared with those in earlier schools, where it was common practice to build large rooms in which several groups could be taught simultaneously, separated by temporary partitions.

Decoratively the school was plain, at least compared with the previous century's florid neo-Gothic or neo-classical styles. It had slate roofs and yellow-brick walls, with the quoins and door or window openings picked out in red brick. As originally built, the central assembly hall provided the only means of internal communication between the two halves of the building. In a subsequent phase, a corridor was therefore inserted to the south of the hall.

The segregation of girls and boys extended to the playground, which appears on the 1936 OS map as having a central divider. The modifications made to the school during nearly a century of use – mainly the sub-division of rooms or the creation of corridors – had a surprisingly small impact on its fundamental design and fabric. The fenestration was almost entirely original, and many classrooms retained all or part of their ceramic-tile dados, cornices, picture rails and part-glazed doors and panels. Of particular note, within some classrooms, were the original fitted blackboards and cupboards, the brass door furniture, and the cast-iron radiators with which the school had been equipped from the outset. Conversely, the Head and Assistant Head Teachers' rooms, though provided with slightly smarter decoration and en-suite facilities, were simply heated by open fires. The most thorough-going changes were seen in cloakrooms and lavatories, which had been remodelled to meet present-day sanitary requirements.

St Ann's Hospital, St Ann's Road, Tottenham, N15; TQ 3245 8852; ASE (Hannah Samuels, Susan Chandler); evaluation, standing structure recording Apr 2017; Vinci Construction; SAR17

The hospital originated in the last decade of the 19th century as the North-Eastern Fever Hospital. By 1949 it had been renamed St Ann's General Hospital, and today it is primarily concerned with mental healthcare. The central and eastern parts of the site were surveyed to Historic England Levels 1, 2 and 3 prior to redevelopment of these areas as residential housing. The northern boundary wall and three buildings – the Medical Superintendent's House (1897), Mortuary (1901) and Engineer's House (1904) – belong to early phases of the hospital's history; a further seven were part of an early 1930s redevelopment; and the remainder are of later 20th-century date.

Despite later alterations and the loss of the original temporary ward huts, the

complex is of interest as an example of best practice in late 19th-/early 20th-century fever hospital design, embodying the principles of its founders, the Metropolitan Asylums Board. Similarly, the conversion into a psychiatric healthcare centre during the second half of the 20th century reflects changing needs and attitudes towards the treatment of mental illness.

Thames Water Installation Works, Tottenham Green, Tottenham, N15; TQ 3371 8935; CA (Heidi Archer); watching brief Jan–Feb 2017; Thames Water Utilities; TMG17

Groundworks in connection with a new water main were monitored. These reached a depth of up to 5m, but no archaeological features or finds were recorded, only 19th-century make-up over natural London Clay.

HARROW

Princess Alexandra Care Home, Common Road, Stanmore, HA7; TQ 1493 9299; LP (John Duffy); evaluation Sept 2016; Jewish Care; PRX16

The site lay within the Bentley Priory estate until the late 19th century, when a property named The Holt was built; later known as Disley Close and Priory Close, this eventually became the Princess Alexandra Care Home. During evaluation work, a small ditch running east to west was the only archaeological feature identified in the southern part of the site. It possibly functioned as a garden feature or for landscaping. No finds were recovered. The natural clay was exposed c. 0.4–0.5m below the ground surface.

Former Kodak Factory, Headstone Drive, Wealdstone, Harrow, HA1; TQ 1469 8973; MOLA (Azizul Karim); standing building recording Sept 2017; Barratt London; HDT17

A total of 48 structures was surveyed, 11 to Historic England Level 2, the rest to Level 1. Most dated from the second half of the 20th century, and were purpose-built and industrial in nature, with almost no decorative detail.

Two of interest were the Power House, with its distinctive black and white chimney, and the locally-listed two-storey WWII bunker, which was constructed beneath a 1930's brick building demolished in 1996. The bunker, known as Station Z, was built and equipped to serve as the headquarters of the Air Ministry in the event of an invasion of Britain.

Pinner Deer Park, 14 Moss Close, Pinner, HA5; TQ 1264 9022; PCA (Patric Cavanagh, Kari Bower); watching brief Dec 2017–Jan 2018; Mr Vijay Sisodia; MOS17

The south-western section of the earthwork that formerly enclosed the medieval Pinner Deer Park was the subject of a watching brief. Various remedial works were carried out on the Scheduled Ancient Monument, including the removal of recently-deposited soil and the making-good of recent damage caused by landscaping and incorporation into the back gardens of houses on Moss Close.

Natural strata of London Clay Formation were observed, along with evidence to suggest that the bank had been created by terracing into the natural slope rather than by heaping up earth to form a rampart. To its west is the river Pinn, while to the east – the side facing into the Park – a shallow ditch was recorded. The ditch is likely to have been medieval, having the effect of increasing the height of the bank. No upcast material was recognised, presumably having been removed from the site at the time of digging or, alternatively, having been ploughed away during subsequent centuries.

HAVERING

Land adjacent to the Phoenix Public House, Broadway, Rainham, RM13; TQ 5202 8217; ASE (Giles Dawkes); evaluation Mar 2017; CgMs Consulting; BDA17

Three evaluation-trenches were dug down to natural strata: alluvium in two trenches, orange gravels in the third, on the eastern side of the site. In all cases the natural was overlaid by 1.7m of make-up beneath modern tarmac.

Creek Way, Rainham, RM13; TQ 5118 8176; MOLA (Graham Spurr); geoarchaeological evaluation Sept 2017; Headland Archaeology Ltd; CEA17

Five boreholes were drilled on a site adjacent to the Rainham Creek, on the wider floodplain of the Thames. Undulating Pleistocene floodplain gravels were covered by Holocene floodplain deposits, up to 6m thick in places. These consisted of a lower and upper alluvium sandwiching a thick layer of peat/organic deposits, all with high palaeoenvironmental potential. The site is sealed by 2–3m of made ground.

223 High Street, Hornchurch, RM11; TQ 5440 8708; ASE (Samara King); evaluation Apr 2017; CgMs Consulting; HHI17

Evaluation was carried out on the site of the medieval Hornchurch Priory (dissolved 1391) and the subsequent Hornchurch Hall. In 2000 some possible medieval features, along with a post-medieval wall foundation that incorporated reused medieval carved masonry, had been recorded here (*LA 9* Supp. 3 (2001) 78). The present trenches reached natural deposits of clay with patches of gravel, besides exposing a posthole and ditch containing later 11th- to later 12th-century material. Generally, however, the natural strata were directly overlaid by post-medieval demolition and levelling deposits.

Kilmartin Way, Elm Park, Hornchurch, RM12; TQ 5278 8521; PCA (Matt Edmonds); evaluation Jan–Feb 2017; Frencon Construction Ltd; KIL17

Five evaluation trenches revealed natural brickearth overlaid by subsoil representing agricultural use from the medieval to the late post-medieval periods.

Oak Farm Cemetery, Maylands Fields, Havering, RM3; TQ 5626 9191; IAC (Christer Karlsson); evaluation Oct 2017; Garden of Peace Cemetery MLD17

FIELDWORK ROUND-UP

Forty-four evaluation trenches and two test-pits were spaced at random across an area of some 300m by 300m. The pits, dug to a depth of 3.5m close to the river Ingrebourne, revealed waterlogged alluvium containing large timbers that are believed to be the remains of a submerged forest originating in the Palaeolithic (40,000–10,000 bp). Elsewhere, two ditches, one of them curvilinear, contained mid-Iron Age pottery.

The Roman London–Colchester road, on the line of the present A12, was expected to skirt the site's northern boundary, but no traces of it were found. Later features included medieval ditches, perhaps associated with the royal manor of Havering, and various post-medieval pits, ditches and postholes; some of the latter may be evidence for a small workshop of comparatively recent date.

Beam Riverside, Thames Avenue, Dagenham, RM9; TQ 5014 8290; PCA (Matt Edmonds, Adam Garwood); evaluation, standing structure recording Apr–Nov 2017; RPS CgMs Consulting Ltd; THV17

V supra sv Barking and Dagenham (the site spans both boroughs)

Crownfield School, White Hart Lane, Romford, RM7; TQ 4939 9032; PCA (Wayne Perkins); evaluation July 2017; CgMs Consulting; WTA17

Three evaluation trenches exposed natural drift deposits of clay with gravel, sealed by medieval to post-medieval subsoil. In the south-east four natural irregular, shallow, features produced a worked flint flake and Late Bronze Age to mid-Iron Age pottery, hinting at prehistoric activity in the area.

HILLINGDON

7–9 Bury Street, Ruislip, HA4; TQ 0899 8767; AS (Zbigniew Pozorski, Mark Blagg-Newsome); watching brief Mar 2017; Mr Terry Silver; BYT16

A watching-brief was conducted directly adjacent to the 16th-/17th-century building at 7–9 Bury Street, which is Grade II Listed. The work reached natural clay, but no archaeological features or finds were observed and there had apparently been no previous development on the site.

Claremont House, St Helen's School, Eastbury Road, Northwood, HA6; TQ 0930 9153; MOLA (David Sorapure, Azizul Karim); standing structure recording Feb 2017; St Helen's School; EBY17

Claremont House was recorded to Historic England Level 3, prior to demolition to make way for a new music centre. Originally constructed as a private villa-style residence c. 1891, it was bought by St Helen's School in 1934 to house boarding pupils and, later, staff. The building had been extended twice to the north – first, when still in private hands, secondly to accommodate the school matron – and comprehensive modifications had been made to convert it for use by the school. Nevertheless, many original features survived throughout, including the main staircase with twisted balusters, mimicking late/mid-17th-century style, oak panelling on

the ground floor, doors, fireplaces and decorative plaster ceilings.

Land north of Cranford Lane, Harlington High Street, Hillingdon, UB3; TQ 0932 7831; MOLA (Susan Porter, Helen Vernon); excavation Mar–May 2017; The Guildhouse Consultancy for Henry Streeter (Sand and Ballast) Ltd; CFR17

Two phases of open-area excavation were carried out prior to gravel extraction within an area of 15.18ha bordered by the M4 motorway and Frogs Ditch to the north and east, and passing below the curved elevated section of Harlington High Street. Natural brickearth was recorded across the site: mostly undisturbed to the west, although heavily truncated by modern activity, and of a gravelly consistency to the east. The earliest features were of probable Bronze Age date: mostly ditches oriented north–south, with a single enclosure apparent, but also some posthole structures that were perhaps remains of field or enclosure boundaries, and so could be evidence for agriculture or animal husbandry. Two isolated cremations, well outside the enclosure and ditch system, may also be of Bronze Age date.

The only other notable features were six ditches on a north-east/south-west alignment, regularly spaced several metres apart. Stratigraphically later than the Bronze Age field system, the only dating evidence was an 18th-century potsherd and a clay pipe stem from the backfill. These ditches may well be evidence for medieval strip farming within an open field system, the backfilling having taken place in the 18th or 19th centuries, when the land was enclosed.

61 & 61a High Road, Ickenham, UB10; TQ 0810 8659; LP (Kelly Madigan); standing structure recording Jan 2016; Equipcap Ickenham Ltd; HRI15

Two properties were recorded prior to demolition. No 61a was a former Congregational chapel, which had been constructed on the north side of the High Road in 1835, to the south-west of the pre-existing Soldiers Return public house and to the south of the village green. An annexe had been added to the northern end in 1905, and the building eventually given over to commercial use. No 61 originated as a two-storey house, but it, too, was eventually converted to commercial use. Both premises had been altered by the addition of lean-to extensions relating to their commercial function.

RAF Uxbridge, Hillingdon Road, Uxbridge, UB10; TQ 0654 8355; ASE (Rob Cullum, Craig Carvey); watching brief Jan–June 2017; CGMs Consulting; HDN16

After clearance of hard standings and consolidation layers, contractors' groundworks exposed natural strata of London Clay Formation beneath deposits of alluvium resulting from the site's proximity to the river Pinn. Various foundations and underground services were also recorded. These related either to the Royal Flying Corps's School of Aerial Gunnery, Building

76, constructed in 1917/18, or to the subsequent development of the airfield.

Hubbard Farm, Hubbards Close, Colham Green, UB8; TQ 0761 8137; PCA (Stacey Amanda Harris); strip, map and record; Oct–Dec 2017; Penny Copeland for Castle Homes (London) Ltd; HUF17

Five trenches previously dug by builders were re-excavated. Work was also carried out within the footprints of the Lesser and Greater Barns, during the rebuilding of these Grade II-Listed buildings, which had become dilapidated. A north–south ditch, which had been recorded in 2000 to the north of the site (*LA 9 Supp. 3* (2001) 79; site code WDD00), was found to run along the eastern edge of the Greater Barn. It contained post-medieval finds in its upper fills. Within the Lesser Barn, a medieval ditch was recorded on a north–south alignment. A number of postholes were also discovered – probably post-medieval, though not all produced finds. In the trenches to the west of the Lesser Barn was an east–west ditch of unknown date. Other features included three partial sections of a wall, along with a brick-lined well or soak-away. WC

Waterloo Wharf, 12 Waterloo Road, Uxbridge, UB8; TQ 0496 8375; COT (Chris Ellis); evaluation, standing structure recording July–Aug 2017; sponsor not disclosed; WRO17

Test-pits exposed alluvial deposits across the site, along with extensive late 18th- or 19th-century truncation, probably from construction of the canal. Late Glacial or Mesolithic flint scatters, of the type in which the Colne Valley is relatively rich, are therefore unlikely to survive *in situ* here.

An early 20th-century canal wall, a pillbox constructed in 1941 and the late Georgian property at 80 Rockingham Road were also recorded as part of a historic building survey. The internal design of the property suggests that it originally comprised a domestic residence fronting on to Rockingham Road and a wharfside office facing the canal. It had been subject to later remodelling and additions.

Barn Hotel, West End Road, Ruislip, HA4; TQ 0946 8689; ASE (Michael Shapland); standing structure recording July 2017; Pantheon Hotels & Leisure Ltd; WED17

A group of three timber-framed buildings, which formed a farmstead known from the mid-19th century as Sherley's Farm, were recorded. Listed Grade II, in 1947 they were converted and incorporated into a large modern hotel complex.

The first building, the former farmhouse, apparently comprises an early 16th-century main range of two storeys, to which a south wing, interpreted as a kitchen, was added around a century later. The second building, known as 'the barn', is now believed to be a rare example of a mid-/late 18th-century cattle-shed. The third, the 'Oak Room', is a late 16th- or early 17th-century two-storey structure whose original purpose – whether domestic or agricultural – is unclear. Altogether, the Barn Hotel is a remarkable

survivor from Middlesex's former agricultural landscape and of regional importance at least, although further work is necessary to clarify several aspects of the early fabric.

HOUNSLOW

The Green School for Boys, Busch Corner, London Road, Isleworth, TW7; TQ 1654 7683; PCA (James Langthorne); evaluation Feb 2017; Archaeology Collective Ltd for Willmott Dixon Construction Ltd; BUS17
Five evaluation trenches reached natural gravels sealed by brickearth, followed by disturbed brickearth. A series of tree throws may have been remains of the orchard that existed here from the mid-19th to the early 20th centuries. In the south-east of the site, a manhole and a possible service feature were probably associated with the 19th-century Lion School. Late post-medieval/modern subsoil completed the sequence.

Morton House, Chiswick Mall, W4; TQ 2186 7810; MOLA (Isca Howell); watching brief Dec 2017; Nicola Harris; CWM17

Building-work in the rear garden of the Grade II-Listed Morton House exposed a short length of an 18th-century wall, possibly part of the c. 1726 rebuild by Thomas Peters of Chiswick.

Western International Market New Trading Unit, Hayes Road, Southall, UB2; TQ 1072 7878; PCA (Natasha Billson); watching brief July–Nov 2017; LB Hounslow; HYS16

A watching brief was maintained on groundworks. Twentieth-century development appeared to have truncated most of the site. A series of 19th-century land drains cut the natural Lynch Hill gravels; the overlying subsoil, which had been recorded during evaluation in 2016 (*LA 15* Supp. 1 (2017) 18), survived only at the periphery of the site in the west.

Hounslow High Street Quarter, Holloway Street, Alexandra Road, Prince Regent Road, Hounslow, TW3; TQ 1386 7580; MOLA (Jeremy Taylor); evaluation Oct 2017; Barratt London; HSQ17

Evaluation-trenching in the present car park reached natural river terrace gravels beneath a sequence of deposits representing a gradual site-wide build-up of soils, with occasional dumping of both domestic and construction/demolition waste. For most of its history, therefore, the site seems to have been open land. The few artefacts that were recovered from the lowest layers were possibly medieval; those from the upper layers no earlier than 18th-century. Apart from two brick-lined pits that were possibly 18th-century, most of the excavated rubbish pits belonged to the second half of the 19th century.

Hounslow Civic Centre, Lampton Road, Hounslow, TW3; TQ 1348 7633; AOC (Alan Duffy, Stuart Wilson, Andrej Celovsky); watching brief Dec 2016–Jan 2017; Bouygues UK; LMN16

Groundworks in the southern part of the site, south of Clovelly Road, were seen to reach

natural strata just 0.65m below present ground level. The principal surviving remains were those of a WWII air-raid shelter, constructed of corrugated iron sheets supported by iron rails, and trench-built to a depth of 1.8m. An off-set, dog-legged entrance would have provided some protection against blast.

The other features recorded during the previous year's evaluation (*LA 14* Supp. 3 (2016) 115) – mainly post-medieval ditches and walls – were not exposed, and so are presumed to survive *in situ*, below the level of impact.

Brentford Community Stadium, Lionel Road, Brentford, TW8; TQ 1891 7823; MOLA (Tim Johnston); evaluation Dec 2017; Be Living Ltd; LEL17

Prior to development of the new stadium, a widespread evaluation was undertaken on the triangle of land bounded by Lionel Road South to the south, and by railways to the east and north-west. Natural Thames river gravels were overlain by brickearth and sandy silts in the south-east. An alluvial clay sequence, probably the product of periodic over-bank flooding from the Thames, cut the brickearth, on the surface of which two worked flints, one Mesolithic–Neolithic, the other Bronze Age–Iron Age, were found.

Several post-medieval ditches, one of which contained the partially articulated skeleton of a sub-adult cow, were probably field boundaries relating to use of the site for agriculture or, more latterly, for market gardening. These were overlain by 19th-century make-up, which included expansive deposits of re-worked alluvial clay and clinker, reflecting the site's recent use for railway sidings and yards immediately next to the Kew Coal depot.

Bolder Academy, MacFarlane Lane, Isleworth, TW7; TQ 1597 7800; WA (Patricia Voke, Rok Plesincar); geophysical survey May 2017; Arcadis LLP; SIS17

Detailed gradiometer survey did not detect any anomalies of archaeological origin.

Gunnorsbury Park, Popes Lane, W3; TQ 1897 7926; MOLA (Tony Mackinder); watching brief May–Jun 2017; LB Ealing; GUN14

Monitoring of major improvement works continued from the previous year (*LA 15* Supp. 1 (2017) 18). The digging of a series of service trenches in the north-east part of the Grade II*-Listed park revealed natural brown silty clay overlain by numerous brick walls and drains. Most features were 19th-century, but at least one wall and demolition deposit related to the Palladian mansion known as Gunnorsbury House (built 1658–63), which was demolished in 1801 when the estate was split.

30–32 Staines Road, Hounslow, TW3; TQ 1352 7552; PCA (Stacey Amanda Harris); evaluation, excavation May–June 2017; CgMs Consulting for UD (Staines Road) Ltd; SSR17

A three-trench evaluation and an excavation revealed a series of prehistoric to post-

medieval features cut into the natural Taplow Gravel. In the centre of the site, a series of pits and a ditch produced no dating evidence, but some of them appeared to pre-date a Bronze Age/Iron Age ditch aligned east–west, which was in turn cut by a Roman ditch on a north–south alignment. A row of medieval postholes running north–south was recorded along the western side of the Roman ditch, with three of them cutting into its fill. This suggests the continuation of a land boundary from the Roman to the medieval periods.

To the east of the ditch was a post-medieval brick wall on the same alignment, which showed four distinct phases of rebuilding and maintenance between the 17th and 20th centuries. This probably marked a boundary between terraced houses fronting on to the High Road, which are visible on the 1840 Isleworth Tithe Map and were demolished in the 1960s. A number of 18th-/19th-century pits and a brick soakaway were recorded on either side of the wall, while further north were a pit and a 19th-century brick drain running north–south.

ISLINGTON

The Smithfield Tavern, 105 Charterhouse Street, Smithfield, EC1M; TQ 3186 8185; LP (Tomasz Moskal); watching brief Jan–Apr 2017; Archaeology Collective; CTS17

The Smithfield Tavern, a locally-listed building in the Charterhouse Square Conservation Area, immediately north of Smithfield Market, has existed as a public house, formerly the Red Cow, since at least 1751. Remains of that period, which were recorded in the watching brief, included a basement, chalk well and drainage with soakaway. It was evident that to prepare for a major rebuilding in 1871, these earlier remains had been sealed by a levelling deposit into which the new construction trenches and a linear pit were dug. A small assemblage of pottery, ceramic building material, clay tobacco pipes and animal bone was recovered.

YMCA, 6–10 Errol Street, EC1Y; TQ 3251 8212; LP (John Quarrell); watching brief Aug–Sept 2017; CityYMCA; ERR16

A watching brief was carried out during redevelopment, but no archaeological remains nor finds were encountered. The natural geology was gravel over clay.

King Square Estate, Goswell Road, EC1V; TQ 3197 8272; MOLA; (Tim Johnston, Andy Daykin, Adrian Miles); watching brief Jul–Aug 2017; LB Islington; KSQ16

Following work in 2016 (*LA 15* Supp.1 (2017) 20), contractors' investigations were monitored on the former site of the playground of Moreland Primary School. Cutting into the natural brickearth were a number of pits and linear features, notably a ditch that was possibly as much as 5m wide. This may be a continuation of the large ditch observed the previous year, which was tentatively identified as part of the Civil War fortifications of Mount Mill Fort. It was sealed by layers containing 16th-/17th-

FIELDWORK ROUND-UP

century material, including a complete green-glazed rounded jug. These deposits were overlain by 19th-century and modern make-up.

St Mary Magdalene Churchyard, Holloway Road, N7; TQ 3130 8496; ASE (Jonathan Gardiner); watching brief Apr–May 2017; Arlington Builders; HWY17

Building-work was monitored, but no human remains were recovered or disturbed. However, the work did expose two probably 18th-century brick drains predating the churchyard and, near the western boundary of the site, some brickearth-quarrying pits. The latter were possibly connected with the initial laying out of the churchyard but had subsequently been used for disposal of domestic refuse. An early phase of the churchyard itself was represented by a Yorkstone kerbstone in a position that corresponds with that of a path shown on the 1873 OS map as leading to the former mortuary and coroner's court, prior to redesign of the site as gardens in the 1890s.

112–116 Old Street, EC1V; TQ 3240 8236; MOLA (Heather Knight, David Sankey); evaluation, strip, map and sampling Jun–Aug 2017; RFM Project Management; OST17

In the southern part of the site the natural brickearth was overlain by weathered brickearth, into which had been dug a wide shallow ditch of late medieval or early post-medieval date with a subsequent re-cut. The area was probably part of an agricultural landscape during this period, the ditch serving as a property boundary to separate domestic activity close to the Old Street frontage from farmland lying to the south.

Above the ditch, a series of 15th-/16th-century middens were sealed by 16th-/17th-century dumps. A later 17th-century cesspit and circular soakaway, both of brick construction, were probably situated in yards behind houses fronting on to Old Street, which are shown on contemporary maps. These features were sealed by 18th-/19th-century dumps associated with redevelopment of the site.

Redbrick Estate, 163 Old Street EC1V; TQ 3245 8245; MOLA (Antonietta Lerz, Tony Mackinder); evaluation Feb–Mar, Nov 2017; Osborne for LB Islington; OTT17

Two evaluation trenches in the south of the site reached natural brickearth, which sloped from east to west. A layer of medieval subsoil indicated that during this period this was open, possibly cultivated, land on the fringes of the City.

Early post-medieval development was represented by shallow pits containing 15th-/16th-century domestic refuse, along with deep dumped deposits of similar character. A small number of subsequent mid-16th-/17th-century pits were probably situated in yards or gardens behind the houses shown on historic maps as fronting on to the precursor to Old Street. A nearby contemporary brick structure may have been part of a cesspit or the back of a cellar.

In both trenches, remains of 19th- to 20th-century buildings with cellars and

associated yards or gardens were the latest features, predating construction of the Redbrick Estate.

A third evaluation trench, on the east side of the site, further back from the Old Street frontage, exposed brickearth quarries beneath two garden soil deposits that were separated by a distinctive layer of pottery (analysis pending); the upper of the two deposits was cut by a large 17th-century brick culvert. Faithorne and Newcourt's map of 1658 shows gardens and an orchard here.

City University, Sebastian Street, EC1V; TQ 3183 8263; MOLA (Rachel English, Daniel Harrison, Tim Spenbrooke); evaluation, watching brief Aug–Oct 2017; City University; SEN16

Work continued from 2016 (*LA 15 Supp. 1* (2017) 20–1) with the digging of an evaluation trench to look for remains of the Mount Mill Fort, a Civil War fortification believed to have been located hereabouts. This was followed by a watching brief on demolition works and by an auger survey. In the centre of the site natural gravels were observed beneath truncated natural brickearth which, in the evaluation trench, was cut by a possible palaeochannel. The auger survey tentatively indicated surviving brickearth in the east and west of the site, whereas excavations in those areas the previous year had revealed only quarry pits or similar deep truncations.

During the present watching brief, weathered or disturbed brickearth was observed above natural layers of the same, often beneath dark grey silt deposits containing 16th-/17th-century pottery, perhaps the backfill of quarry pits from around the time of the Civil War. The outlines of individual pits could not be distinguished but signs of truncation could point to clearance in preparation for the building of defences.

An earlier ditch was found cutting into natural brickearth in the basement of the former Parkes Building on the south side of the site. The evaluation trench produced similar evidence of brickearth overlaid by dark grey silt, but two parallel ditches that could have formed part of the Civil War defences were also located. The overlying 17th-century deposits were perhaps backfills of further quarry pits, or ground-raising dumps laid down to return the area to agriculture at the end of the war.

A final series of dumps related to early 19th-century urban development, evidence of which survived in the form of the basements of terraced house. These were separated by light wells from vaulted cellars beneath the pavement.

Layden House, 76–86 Turnmill Street, EC1M; TQ 3157 8195; MOLA (Isca Howell); evaluation May 2017; RLB; TMI17

A single evaluation trench exposed alluvial deposits associated with the river Fleet. Truncated by the basement rooms of a Victorian warehouse that once stood here, they were sealed by modern material. No other archaeological remains were observed.

KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA

North Paddock, Kensington Palace Gardens, W8; TQ 2575 8000; PCA (Rosemary Banens); watching brief Jan 2017; Royal Household; KPG17

The planting of hedges along the western and southern boundaries of the North Paddock was monitored. The earliest feature was a small pit in the north-western corner. It contained ceramic building material of post-medieval date and had been dug into an undated layer of make-up, possibly redeposited natural used in landscaping. In the south-western corner was an 18th-century brick and stone inspection chamber for a culvert that had evidently been backfilled in the 19th century.

Landscaping and levelling layers covered most of the site, those in the south containing demolition material that probably derived from the former barracks of the palace guard, which stood on Palace Green and were pulled down in the 1840s. The soil horizons displayed a high degree of bioturbation, the inevitable result of horticulture and, on the western side of the site, of tree disturbance.

Moravian Burial Ground walls, Kings Road, Chelsea, SW10; TQ 2679 7762; TVAS (David Sanchez); watching brief Mar 2017; The Fetter Lane Moravian Church; KRO 16

A test-pit, which was monitored adjacent to the north-eastern wall of the Moravian Burial Ground, was seen to be dug entirely within modern made ground, without reaching natural strata. The wall, which had previously been recorded above ground, was seen to extend downwards with a further ten courses of brickwork, but no new information was obtained about its construction or foundations.

6 Lansdowne Crescent, Notting Hill, W11; TQ 2453 8065; MOLA (Daniel Harrison, Antony Francis); watching brief Jan–Jun 2017; Patalab Architecture; LDC16

Monitoring of the creation of a new basement below a 19th-century house continued from 2016 (*LA 15 Supp. 1* (2017) 21). The current building had removed all deposits down to natural clay.

14 Lansdowne Crescent, Notting Hill, W11; TQ 2450 8074; PCA (Kari Bower); watching brief Jan–Mar 2017; Mills Whipp Projects for Matthew Peacock; LAD17

Ground-reduction within the footprint of the late 1990s' lower ground floor revealed no archaeological features, only severe modern truncation of the underlying natural London Clay.

Brompton Cemetery North Lodge, Old Brompton Road, Earls Court, SW10; TQ 2550 7809; MOLA (Adrian Miles); watching brief Feb 2017; The Royal Parks; OBP17

A brick-built chamber was recorded using standard archaeological techniques and photogrammetry. A drain inlet was discovered on the north side, suggesting that the chamber is a mid-19th-century soakaway contemporary with the North

Lodge, which was constructed in 1839. It is to be preserved *in situ*.

18 Old Church Street, Chelsea, SW3; TQ 2706 7766; ASE (Steve White); watching brief Nov 2017–Jan 2018; CgMs Consulting; ORT17

Contractors' groundworks were monitored both beneath the main building on the street frontage, which is part of a Georgian terrace, and beneath an outbuilding to the rear. Natural Kempton Park gravels were observed in both places; beneath the main building they were directly overlaid by make-up for the present basement. Beneath the outbuilding, which had no basement, late post-medieval/early modern walls were recorded under the floor make-up.

21 Old Church Street, Chelsea, SW3; TQ 2702 7766; LP (Tomasz Moskal); watching brief June – Sept 2017; Hassan Salamony; OCS16

Building work was monitored at a property c. 140m north of the Thames, not far from the site of the 18th-century Chelsea Porcelain Manufactory. No archaeological features relating to the industry were encountered, but a sequence of post-medieval levelling deposits was recorded in the back garden, along with remains of two brick soakaways and a brick wall, dumps of domestic waste, and a possible rubbish pit. In the basement of the existing house, the foundations of a former basement were recorded, sealed by demolition and levelling deposits. Various finds, ranging in date from the 17th to the 20th centuries, were recovered from across the site. Natural orange brown sandy clay was recorded at 4.51m–4.91m OD.

36a Old Church Street, Chelsea, SW3; TQ 2704 7772; PCA (James Langthorne); evaluation Mar 2017; Archaeology Collective Ltd for MBH Architects; OCC17

A two-trench evaluation reached natural sand and gravel below late 18th-/19th-century make-up. A drop of nearly 1m in the height of natural from west to east may have been caused by the digging, or demolition, of deep foundations: either for the mid-18th-century Chelsea Porcelain Manufactory or for later domestic buildings.

6 Stanley Crescent, Notting Hill, W11; TQ 2470 8072; MOLA (Antony Francis); watching brief Mar–Jun 2017; Mr and Mrs Siskind; SNY17

Excavation for a new basement to the rear of the property was monitored. Natural London Clay was sealed by topsoil except to the east, where it had been truncated by the basements of the present Victorian house. No archaeological features were revealed.

19 Upper Cheyne Row, Chelsea, SW3; TQ 2720 7777; MOLA (Antony Francis); watching brief Sept 2017; Amanda Bradley, Franck Petitgas; UCY17

No archaeological or natural deposits were identified in a small, shallow pit dug by contractors against the rear garden wall to expose service pipes.

The Stable Block, Royal Hospital Chelsea,

West Road, Chelsea, SW3; TQ 2787 7799; ASE (Steve White); watching brief Nov 2017; Peregrine-Bryant Architecture; RHC17

The stables were built to the designs of Sir John Soane in 1814–17, and are Grade II* Listed. To the north-west the main cobbled courtyard stands at a level of c. 6.7m OD, whereas to the south-east there has been some recent terracing; consequently, while older buildings such as the Bakehouse stand at much the same level as the courtyard, some newer structures, including those containing the hospital archive and art rooms, are situated at a much lower level of c. 5m OD.

Six trial pits were dug down to Natural Kempton Park Gravels, three in each of these two locations. In the higher, courtyard area, subsoil both *in situ* and redeposited was recorded, as well as an earlier structure. In the lower area, the top of natural strata was a metre lower than to the north-west, and it was evident that truncation had removed all potential archaeological deposits.

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES

Chapel Mill Road, Kingston-upon-Thames, KT1; TQ 1894 6851; PCA (Aidan Turner); watching brief Jan 2017; NSP Heritage Consulting for ARCADIS; CML17

Geotechnical investigations were monitored. Natural London Clay was overlaid by terrace gravels, followed by 19th–20th century made ground.

11 Church Road, Worcester Park, KT4; TQ 2156 6643; AOC (Catherine Edwards); watching brief Jan 2017; Josie Lawrence; WOC16

Monitored groundworks reached natural strata of Kempton Park Gravel. A small assemblage of 19th- and residual 17th-century pottery was found in redeposited backfill layers, but no archaeological remains were identified.

Primark, 76 Eden Street, Kingston-upon-Thames, KT1; TQ 1818 6923; COT (Oliver Good); excavation, watching brief Mar 2016–Feb 2017; sponsor not disclosed; EEN16

The site of a recently demolished Quaker meeting house and burial ground was excavated. The earliest feature was a possible Saxon boundary ditch, 5th to 6th century in date, which produced evidence for butchery and iron smelting in the vicinity. Several 14th- to 15th-century ditches, postholes and a pit probably represented successive phases of a stock enclosure, since in the late medieval period Eden Street is believed to have been a centre for tanning and animal processing. The absence of 14th-century pottery kilns, of the type found on adjacent properties, can perhaps be explained by the site lying directly on natural gravel, a geology not conducive to kiln construction, rather than on brickearth.

Later features, mostly late 16th- to late 17th-century, included a possible post-built structure, two brick structures, a well, a cesspit and several other pits, along with various demolition and occupation deposits.

By the mid-18th century these buildings had been demolished, and in 1773 the Quaker meeting house was constructed.

Most human remains had already been cleared from the burial ground, but a few graves were observed and excavated during a subsequent watching brief. After recording, the remains were re-interred in Surbiton Cemetery, alongside those recovered previously from the burial ground.

Land off Kings Passage, to the rear of 1 Thames Street, Kingston-upon-Thames, KT1; TQ 1781 6924; AOC (Catherine Edwards); watching brief Oct 2017; TORO Property LLP; TAM17

Contractors' works were monitored, but did not penetrate below a horizon of late post-medieval make-up. A brick wall, drain pipe and soakaway were observed, possibly remains of the 'House, Yards and Malthouse' shown on the 1840, 1865 and 1898 Kingston Tithe Maps.

New Town House, Kingston University, Penrhyn Road, Kingston-upon-Thames, KT1; TQ 1809 6858; MOLA (Richard Hewett); watching brief Apr 2017; RB Kingston-upon-Thames; PRH16

Natural sand and gravel, capped by brickearth, was recorded during a watching brief that followed the previous year's evaluation (*LA 15 Supp. 1* (2017) 21–2). They were overlain by sandy silt deposits probably representing agricultural activity. The lowest of these deposits produced a few undiagnostic flint flakes, probably Neolithic or Bronze Age, whereas the later ones produced pottery from Roman and medieval to the 19th-century.

Few features were observed: a late 16th-/early 17th-century brick wall footing; and some 19th-century brick foundations and a gully or bedding trench, presumably to be associated with the latest phases of the Grove House estate, prior to construction of New Town House.

12 Portsmouth Road, Kingston-upon-Thames, KT1; TQ 1781 6857; LP (Florence Laino, Audrey Charvet); watching brief June–Aug 2017; Mr and Mrs Mazumdar; PSM17

On a site within a riverside residential development c. 500m south of Kingston town centre, a 19th-century wall, culvert and soakaway were excavated. These remains relate to a large house called Woodbines, which was demolished in 1913; they were overlaid by make-up deposits on top of which a new building had been erected. No finds were retrieved. Natural sand was recorded at 6.72m–6.22m OD.

Pandora House, 1 Warren Road, Coombe, KT2; TQ 2071 7011; PCA (Kari Bower); watching brief June 2017; CgMs Consulting for Porterhouse Consulting; WRR17

The excavation of foundation and underpinning trenches was monitored. Natural gravels were sealed by late post-medieval subsoil – possibly representing agricultural land – in the north and west; elsewhere by 20th-century make-up.

LAMBETH

8 Albert Embankment, SE1; TQ 3053 7876; MOLA (Isca Howell); watching brief May 2017; WSP; ATE17

Geotechnical work was monitored in the basement of the present building, which stands on the site of Stiff's London Pottery, established in 1846 by James Stiff, a former employee at the nearby Doulton factory. In the mid-19th century, the old landing stages along the Thames were removed, and new docks constructed under the embankment itself.

Remains of the dock wall associated with Stiff's factory were seen to survive behind the north and south walls of the present building. A trial pit to the east of the dock exposed remains of a possible warehouse, and several ceramic vessels were recovered, one of them with Stiff's mark.

Land south of The National Theatre, Doon Street, Cornwall Road, SE1; TQ 3102 8024; MOLA (Virgil Yendell, David Saxby); evaluation Feb–Mar 2017; Coin Street Community Builders; DOC17

Six window samples and two boreholes reached natural London Clay beneath natural gravel. The overlying deposits, which represented environmental change caused by variations in river and sea level, included peats (vegetated marshland); clays (flood deposits or mudflats with sluggish water flow); and sandy clays (areas with greater flow, such as channel edges). The area remained subject to change into the historic period, and appears as 'Lambeth Marsh' on Braun and Hogenberg's map of 1572.

Deposits associated with the marsh contained 16th-/17th-century tile fragments, and were overlain by 18th-/19th-century reclamation dumps, which were cut by brick walls of similar date. In the southern part of the site, alluvial peat was observed below blue clay and post-medieval Lambeth Marsh deposits. The brick wall of a 19th-century terraced house was also recorded here in section, on the eastern side of the trench.

Clapham Park Estate, King's Avenue, Poynders Road, Atkins Road, Streatham Place, New Park Road, SW4; TQ 2994 7392; ASE (Steve White); watching brief July–Aug 2017; Orion Heritage Ltd; CPE17

This vast regeneration projects covers some 32ha, principally but not entirely on the north side of the intersection of the A205 (South Circular, running east–west) with the B221 (Kings Avenue, north–south). The digging of geotechnical test pits was monitored, primarily in order to establish whether several mounds, which are visible features on the ground, cover remains of WWII air-raid shelters.

Two such shelters, measuring 8m by 3m, were found just to the north of Poynders Road (A205) and to the east of Clarence Avenue. The western shelter was partially backfilled with rubble and flooded, while a reinforced concrete wall of the eastern shelter was in good condition at the top, but weathered and degraded at the base. A third shelter, 30m long and 20m wide,

was discovered immediately south of Atkins Road (A205) and west of New Park Road. Reinforced concrete walls remained intact along the northern and eastern sides; the western wall was degraded, and the whole shelter partially backfilled with rubble and flooded.

Lambeth Palace Library, Lambeth Palace Road, SE1; TQ 3072 7933; MOLA (Antonietta Lerz); excavation, watching brief Jul–Aug, Nov 2017; The Church Commissioners; LPL11

Following work in 2016 (*LA 15 Supp. 1* (2017) 22–3), an excavation was carried out within the footprint of the proposed new library building at the north end of the Palace garden. Natural terrace gravels were cut by a series of Roman linear ditches which were filled with waterlain sand and gravel, suggesting that they were associated with water management.

The northern part of a late 4th-/early 5th-century sunken-featured building, which had been partly exposed in 2012 (*LA 13 Supp. 3* (2013) 109), was also uncovered. The northern edge of the pit and its associated postholes were located, establishing the full extent and shape of the structure. Three annular lead weights and a few scraps of lead were recovered from the gravelly fill of the feature.

St Gabriel's College, Langton Road, Camberwell, SW9 and Cormont Road, Camberwell, SE5; TQ 3188 7693 and TQ 3163 7667; CAN (Simon Pratt); watching brief Feb–Mar 2016; Kier (Southern) Ltd; SGL16

Geotechnical investigations were monitored on the school's two sites prior to demolition and replacement of the present buildings. Natural London Clay was recorded beneath late Pleistocene Kempton Park Terrace gravels and sands. These were overlain by brickearth with patches of late Pleistocene or early Holocene sands above, probably in palaeochannels cutting into it. Cultivated soils and modern make-up sealed the sequence.

St Gabriel's College, Langton Road SW9; TQ 3190 7693; CAN (Adrian Gollop); evaluation July 2017; Education Funding Authority; LGT17

Following the watching brief (*v supra* SGL16), five machine-cut evaluation trenches were dug deep into the underlying natural strata on the school's Langton Road site. These revealed part of the Kempton Park Gravel sequence, sediments from a braided river system, and overlying deposits possibly of the Langley Silt Member. Individual palaeochannels could not be distinguished, although a predominance of sandy deposits to the south-east did suggest a slower flowing channel there. No Palaeolithic artefacts or ecofacts were found.

Above these deposits was mostly sterile subsoil. The position of historic boundaries in the area suggests that two shallow ditches, though undated, were medieval or early post-medieval field boundaries. The site was sealed by buried topsoil and extensive

make-up from construction of the school in the 1970s.

100–108 Lower Marsh, SE1; TQ 3111 7971; MOLA (Isca Howell, Rachel English, Sam Pfizenmaier); evaluation Sept–Dec 2017; Future54; LOE17

The natural sands and gravels had been largely truncated by the basement of the present building, except in a yard to the rear, where they were overlain by plough soil that contained potsherds dated 1580–1700.

116a Streatham High Road, Streatham, SW16; TQ 3017 7223; PCA (Stacey Amanda Harris); watching brief Apr–May 2017; Milan Babic Architects; SHG17

Groundworks were monitored, which reached natural clay below undated subsoil and late 19th-/20th-century make-up.

ITV Studios (London Television Centre), Upper Ground, SE1; TQ 3116 8042; MOLA (Lesley Dunwoodie); watching brief Jul–Aug 2017; Arcadis; ITV17

Geotechnical investigations revealed only remains of 20th-century date.

95 Wandsworth Road, Vauxhall, SW8; TQ 3022 7774; ASE (Kristina Krawiec, Alice Dowsett); geoarchaeological assessment Feb, Apr 2017; Vauxhall Square (Nominee 1) Limited; WDH17

A cable-percussive borehole survey, which was carried out on areas of hardstanding and within existing buildings, was monitored by geoarchaeologists. A thin layer of made ground was seen to lie directly over Kempton Park Gravels, which in turn, in the western part of the site, overlay a large gravel- and sand-filled scour feature up to 14.1m deep. The site lies in the vicinity of the Battersea Channel, but the survey demonstrated conclusively that the channel does not extend on to it.

LEWISHAM

Land behind 393 New Cross Road, New Cross, SE14; TQ 3666 7707; PCA (Kari Bower); watching brief May 2017; Joseph Graham; NCS17

The excavation of foundations was monitored. The lowest levels reached were possibly natural Head deposits, somewhat disturbed. Above these were 19th-century garden soil, foundations of a former 19th-century brick-built garden wall, and remnants of the original rear extension to the current building.

St Paul's Church Forecourt, Deptford High Street, Deptford, SE8; TQ 3729 7748; PCA (Matthew Brooks, Dan Britton, Corso Dominici, Chloe Tolman); watching brief Aug–Sept 2017; J B Riney & Co Ltd; DET17

Landscaping works exposed early 18th-century dumps and levelling layers, mainly associated with construction of the church. Cutting into them were the foundations of the southern boundary wall and of a tomb or sarcophagus, both of mid-18th- to early 19th-century date. Natural strata were not reached.

43–49 Pomeroy Street, New Cross, SE14; TQ 3536 7697; PCA (Guy Seddon);

evaluation Oct 2017; CgMs Consulting; POE17

A two-trench evaluation reached natural brickearth. In the east was post-medieval ploughsoil; in the west, a brick wall possibly from a 19th-/20th-century basement. Modern make-up completed the sequence.

26–32 George Lane, Catford, SE13; TQ 3809 7421; TVAS (Kyle Beaverstock); evaluation, watching brief Nov 2017; Armour Heritage; GEL17

The breaking-out of a floor slab was monitored, but it did not penetrate below modern make-up layers. None of the four subsequent evaluation trenches produced archaeological deposits or artefacts.

Occasional modern intrusions into the London Clay were judged to be the result of site-stripping and redeposition of spoil.

Bond House, Goodwood Road, New Cross, SE14; TQ 3627 7708; MOLA (Jessica Bryan, Michael Curnow); evaluation, watching brief Jun–Aug 2017; Crest Nicholson; GOW17

Five evaluation trenches were excavated. Only those on the northern side exposed archaeological remains. Any remains to the south had been removed by construction of the present building, whose concrete ground slab truncated the natural brickearth. In the northern trenches the weathered surface of the brickearth, which contained fragments of abraded Roman pottery, was sealed by a thin layer of post-medieval agricultural soil. This was cut by four postholes of similar date, and by a large pit probably representing 18th-/19th-century quarrying in connection with local brick-making.

The subsequent watching brief revealed that the natural brickearth had been cut by three Roman ditches containing pottery of AD 250–400. These were probably field boundaries in an agricultural landscape, and in the post-Roman period had been filled with a brickearth-based layer. This layer was overlain by the same thin agricultural soil noted during earlier work, but here displayed a number of possible plough-scars.

Towards the eastern side of the site further quarry pits were recorded. The material from these may have been used to make bricks for constructing the terraced houses that occupied the site from the late 19th century and had left shallow cuts in the underlying ploughsoil. The area to the rear, which would have been gardens, contained several rubbish pits and possible pet burials of 19th- or 20th-century date.

The area suffered severe bomb damage during WWII, and four concrete slabs exposed in the back gardens were probably the bases of Anderson shelters from this period. After the war, the ruined houses were demolished and Bond House built here during the 1960s.

BMW Garage, Lee Terrace, Blackheath, SE13; TQ 3908 7574; AOC (Les Capon); evaluation May 2017; RPS Consulting Services Limited; LTE17

An evaluation revealed widespread truncation of natural deposits, except in the northern part of the site, where they were

overlain by subsoil and topsoil. Also in the north, besides evidence of 1930s terracing, several features were recorded: late 19th-century rubbish pits and a drain possibly pertaining to the farm buildings of Lee Grove, demolished in 1808.

Gauging Station, Beckenham Place Park, Bromley, BR1; TQ 3874 7108; PCA (James Heathcote); watching brief Aug 2017; Access Sport; BCH17

The excavation of three small drains was monitored, but they revealed only natural sands and gravels beneath modern levelling material.

Beckenham Place Park, Beckenham, BR3; TQ 3788 7088; PCA (Guy Seddon); evaluation Apr 2017; LB Lewisham; BPL17

Evaluation work showed that the natural Head deposits, of firmly compacted clayey silt and gravels, were sealed beneath subsoil and topsoil that had been imported in the 1930s to build the golf course.

19 Yeoman Street, Rotherhithe, SE8; TQ 3621 7881; PCA (Stacey Amanda Harris); watching brief Sept–Oct 2017; CgMs Consulting for Fairview New Homes Ltd; YEM17

Two evaluation trenches and seven test-pits were excavated by machine, reaching natural alluvial layers in the east and west of the site. Over these was a widespread, but undated, levelling deposit, which in the east appeared to relate either to terracing or to infilling of a large industrial feature. Industrial usage of the site during the second half of the 19th century was represented by two brick walls, a two-phase brick drain, a cobbled surface, vertical timber planking and two concrete surfaces. Modern levelling layers completed the sequence.

144 Old Bromley Road, Bromley, BR1; TQ 3892 7107; PCA (Guy Seddon); watching brief July 2017; Moorside Developments; OBR17

The excavation of foundation trenches was monitored. They revealed natural gravels of the Harwich Formation, overlaid by Head deposits of sandy silt followed by modern topsoil.

MERTON

Former Thales Avionics Offices, 84–86 Bushey Road, Raynes Park, SW20; TQ 2255 6876; ASE (Hannah Samuels); standing structure recording Nov 2017; CgMs Consulting; BEY17

The standing building, which was constructed in 1934 as a factory for potted meat and fish paste products, and was later used as offices by Thales Avionics, was recorded to Historic England Level 3. The principal southern elevation, of two storeys and six bays about a central clock tower, is an embodiment of the Art Deco style that characterised suburban industrial development along London's newly constructed arterial roads during the inter-war period. The building was later extended and altered substantially to provide office accommodation. Internally,

the clock tower appears to have undergone the least modification; elsewhere, a late 20th- and early 21st-century style predominates, both internally and externally.

Caesar's Camp, Royal Wimbledon Golf Club, 29 Camp Road, Wimbledon, SW19; TQ 2240 7109; LP (John Quarrell); evaluation, watching brief Oct–Nov 2017; Royal Wimbledon Golf Club; CAE17

An evaluation was carried out to establish the thickness of a modern dump within the ditch on the south side of the Iron Age hillfort known as Caesar's Camp, a Scheduled Ancient Monument. Several sherds of pottery were recovered, all dated to the 19th–20th centuries, as well as an early 20th-century golf ball. Subsequently, the dump was removed and the original shape of the earthwork restored.

A watching brief was also carried out on remodelling of the golf course elsewhere within the scheduled area. A single undated pit was recorded in a service trench; the backfill of the trench produced a single small base sherd, possibly in 17th-century Border Ware.

Christ Church West Wimbledon, Cottenham Park Road, Wimbledon, SW20; TQ 2315 7026; MOLA (Serena Ranieri); standing building survey Jun 2017; Christ Church West Wimbledon; COH17

An underground chamber, constructed in brick with a vaulted roof, was located between the church and the nearby church hall. It was probably Victorian, contemporary with the church. For safety reasons, an internal survey could not be carried out.

2–6 High Street, Colliers Wood, SW19; TQ 2704 7091; ASE (Ian Hogg); evaluation Feb 2017; CgMs Consulting; HHE17

Two machine-dug trenches reached natural Head deposits, which were overlain, in the north of the site, by fluvial and alluvial deposits probably from a former watercourse. Although this feature could not be dated, it most likely relates to the river Graveney, which runs just to the east. Elsewhere natural deposits were overlain by modern make-up, topsoil and concrete.

Morden Leisure Centre, Morden Park, London Road, Morden, SM4; TQ 2492 6750; MOLA (Azizul Karim); standing building survey Jan 2017; Faithful & Gould; MPK16

Following work in 2016 (*LA 15 Supp.* 1 (2017) 24), the Morden Park Pool was surveyed to Historic England Level 3 prior to demolition. It had been built in the 1960s and comprised a number of interconnected but independent structures constructed from brick with concrete framing. The main swimming pool had load-bearing vertical concrete ribs with a tall aluminium glazed façade to the south, facing on to Morden Park. The secondary teaching pool was similarly designed but constructed entirely from brick. Both pools and their associated buildings had been subject to many internal, and some external, alterations in the 1990s.

FIELDWORK ROUND-UP

The Cricketer's Arms, 340 London Road, Mitcham, CR4; TQ 2752 6855; TVAS (Kyle Beaverstock); evaluation, watching brief June 2017; Armour Heritage; LNO17

Various late post-medieval and modern make-up layers were recorded, both during a watching brief on the removal of existing buildings and during evaluation trenching. There had been widespread truncation of the natural Taplow gravel (here a clayey sand), probably to level and stabilise the area after bombing in 1940.

100–102 Morden Road, Mitcham, CR4; TQ 2683 6828; PCA (Tom Brook); evaluation Aug 2017; CgMs Consulting; MOD17

Six trial pits revealed Taplow Gravel in the north and west, and possible London Clay in the south. The natural deposits were sealed by alluvium, overlaid in places by a possible ploughsoil (undated). Modern make-up completed the sequence.

Wimbledon Stadium (former), Plough Lane, Wimbledon, SW17; TQ 2615 7181; PCA (Adam Garwood); standing structure recording Aug 2017; CgMs Consulting for Galliard Homes and GRA Acquisitions Ltd; PUG17

Prior to demolition, those parts of the stadium that had been built before 1945 were recorded to Historic England Level 3; the remainder to Level 2. Whereas many late 19th-/early 20th-century stadia in Britain developed in a piecemeal fashion, Wimbledon – which opened in 1928 – was a notably early example of a single-phase, purpose-built stadium, the quasi-elliptical design of which can be traced ultimately to the hippodromes of the ancient world. There was a main grandstand on the eastern side, and elsewhere, covered but open-fronted terraces making a complete circuit. The construction was mainly of timber boards on a steel framework, giving the concourses a plain but functional appearance.

The main grandstand was destroyed by bombing during WWII, and a replacement was not built until the 1950s. This was a much larger, concrete and steel-framed building of three storeys, with two tiers of terracing to provide better facilities for spectators. There was also a paddock to show the greyhounds, areas for maintenance staff and administration, and offices at first-floor level. The grandstand terraces were enclosed by full-height glazing, making what is believed to have been one of the largest glass-fronted stands in Britain. In 1995–6, the grandstand terraces were converted into trackside restaurants and private boxes for corporate and non-corporate entertaining, but the plain open terraces, serviced by bars and fast food counters, still catered for most stadium visitors. Wimbledon finally closed on 25 March 2017.

Wimbledon Stadium (former), Plough Lane, Wimbledon, SW17; TQ 2615 7181; PCA (Stacey Amanda Harris); evaluation Sept–Oct 2017; CgMs Consulting for Galliard Homes and GRA Acquisitions Ltd; POG17

Twelve evaluation trenches – two in the centre of the stadium, the rest across the car park – reached London Clay beneath natural sandy gravels followed by a sequence of alluvial layers. In the eastern corner of the site, these were cut by an undated channel. In the west and centre, several late post-medieval field ditches were recorded; in the north-east, late post-medieval pits and postholes in the back gardens of houses fronting on to Summerstown.

Queen's Head Public House, 70 The Cricket Green, Mitcham, CR4; TQ 2773 6827; PCA (Tom Brook); evaluation Dec 2017; CgMs Consulting; CKT17

A two-trench evaluation reached natural Taplow sands and gravels, which were sealed, in the south of the site, by natural clay. A large 18th-/19th-century pit and a subsequent chalk foundation were also recorded. The OS map of 1879 locates the public house further to the north, and so the foundation could be evidence for an earlier phase or, alternatively, part of an outbuilding not recorded on the map. In the west, the natural clay was overlaid by 19th- and 20th-century made ground and cut by a 19th-century linear feature of unknown function.

2A Valley Gardens, Colliers Wood, SW19; TQ 2682 7037; AAL (Daniel Connor); evaluation, trial trenching Dec 2017; sponsor not disclosed; VLR17

Two trenches were excavated, but neither revealed any features of archaeological significance.

NEWHAM

Abbey House, Bakers Row, West Ham, E15; TQ 3910 8342; PCA (Alistair Douglas); evaluation Jan 2017; CgMs Consulting; BAK17

A test pit and two evaluation trenches reached natural terrace gravels beneath brickearth, which was overlaid by a possible Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age subsoil. A number of features of broadly prehistoric date were recorded: in the west a possible ditch and two postholes, in the east a pit and a posthole. In the medieval period the site is presumed to have been open ground in the north-eastern sector of the precinct of Stratford Langthorne Abbey. Features of this period in the west of the site included a north–south ditch or gully and two possible rubbish pits; in the east, just two rubbish pits.

Early post-medieval demolition material, probably derived from the destruction of nearby abbey buildings, sealed the early sequence and was overlaid by 17th- to 18th-century horticultural soils associated with market gardening. A series of bedding trenches may be an example of 'double digging', a technique used to improve drainage and aeration of the soil. A late 18th-/early 19th-century brick drain was recorded in both the east and west of the site. It inclined eastwards, presumably to discharge into the moat, a relict feature from the monastery. Late 19th- and 20th-century made ground sealed the site.

19 Railway Cottages, Bakers Row, West Ham, E15; TQ 3913 8345; MOLA (Tim Spenbrooke); watching brief Aug 2017; Mrs Torange Khonsari; KRW17

Work in preparation for the building of a rear extension exposed early ground levels and topsoil beneath make-up dumps associated with the construction of 19 Railway Cottages in the 19th century. The dumps contained some chalk fragments and flint nodules that may have derived from demolition and clearance of Stratford Langthorne Abbey, a Scheduled Ancient Monument – in particular of the Great Gate, which lay immediately west of the site and was finally demolished in 1825.

Above these dumps were various plant beds sealed beneath 20th-century patios, and the footings of the property's original range of outbuildings, now demolished, which survived along the south-eastern boundary of the site and extended 5.5m from the rear of the house.

Cook's Road, Stratford, E15; TQ 3787 8328; PCA (Guy Seddon); evaluation Mar 2017; CgMs Consulting for Bellway Homes Thames Gateway; CKS17

A two-trench evaluation revealed natural terrace gravel overlaid by alluvial deposits, followed by late post-medieval and modern make-up associated with current buildings.

Thames Water pressure management scheme, Ford Park Road, Canning Town, E16; TQ 4005 8154; CA (Heidi Archer); watching brief Sept–Dec 2016; Thames Water Utilities; TTY17

Trenches dug for water services revealed that the make-up directly under the modern pavement overlay a dark compacted layer of made ground containing burnt ceramic building material and some 19th-century finds. This may be the residue from demolition of 19th-century terraced houses and of the old road, which was re-laid on a new alignment after WWII. At the bottom of the sequence, alluvial sands and gravels indicated that in prehistoric times the site lay within a palaeochannel, most likely on a gravel eyot.

London City Airport, Hartmann Road, North Woolwich, E16; TQ 4230 8032; QUEST (Dan Young); geoarchaeological survey 2017; London City Airport; LCA17

A program of deposit modelling, fieldwork and palaeoenvironmental assessment revealed a sequence of Late Devensian Shepperton Gravel overlain by Holocene alluvial sediments, including peat, beneath modern make-up. The profile of the natural gravel suggests a possible Late Devensian/Early Holocene channel, the main axis of which probably lies towards the western area of the site. Peat began to accumulate within the channel between the late Mesolithic and Bronze Age. During this time, the peat surface was dominated by alder, with an understorey of sedges and occasional grasses and aquatics, while the dry land was dominated by mixed deciduous woodland.

London City Airport, Hartmann Road, North Woolwich, E16; TQ 4252 8025; PCA (Alfred R J Hawkins); standing structure recording Dec 2017–Feb 2018; RPS Group for London City Airport; CIY17

King George V Dock was recorded photographically to Historic England Level 2, and a watching brief was carried out on removal of the upper part of one of the jetties (Dolphin 7), the westernmost in a series of seven that stood in the dock parallel to the south quay. Although construction began in 1912, the dock did not open until 1921, work having been interrupted by WWI. As the newest of the docks, it was equipped with electric cranes and refrigeration facilities, and primarily handled fruit, vegetables, frozen meat and, later, bulk grain. It declined during the 1960s, and closed in 1983. The disused quay between King George V Dock and Royal Albert Dock was then converted for use as an airport runway, which opened in 1987.

The present project established that remnants of the 1921 dock still survive, including coping stones at the edge of the north and south quays, iron mooring posts, and stone and iron steps into the dock. Railway lines survive on both the north and south quays: on the south quayside, two to the north of the former transit sheds and three to the south, along with crossovers at both ends of the gaps between the sheds. Part of one of the seven transit sheds survives to the height of its steel roof trusses, while between and around the sheds are patches of granite setts and remains of railway platforms. The watching brief confirmed that the jetties (Dolphins 1–7) had been reduced to water level in the late 1980s and covered with new concrete decks to create the airport. These decks are of pre-cast concrete, and the original reinforced concrete-beam structures still survive below.

White Horse Public House, 125 High Street South, East Ham, E6; TQ 4277 8302; AOC (Andrej Celovsky); evaluation Mar 2017; Metroman Ltd; HRT17

Evaluation trenching everywhere reached natural terrace gravel, which sloped by some 1.5m from south to north (18.97m–17.45m OD). The slope either reflects a natural gradient or, alternatively, the location of a prehistoric feature such as an infilled palaeochannel. In the south of the site, a single post-medieval pit was recorded, whereas in the north and west, wall foundations and the sub-basement or cellar survived from a demolished post-medieval building. This was possibly a previous, late 19th-century, public house which, on map evidence, was standing here in 1920.

Duncan House, High Street, Stratford, E15; TQ 3859 8399; MOLA (Robert Hartle); evaluation, watching brief Jan–Feb, Feb–Aug 2017; Newmark Developments; DCN16

Evaluation work continued from 2016 (*LA 15 Supp. 1* (2017) 25) and was followed by a watching brief. The south-west corner of the site had been truncated by basements

down to the natural alluvium, but in the north and east, archaeological strata were recorded to a considerable depth below 19th- and 20th-century make-up.

Here, undisturbed but undated alluvial deposits were sealed beneath a horizon that produced woodworking remains and relict timber structures, possibly of Saxon to medieval date, and perhaps associated with layers of deliberately dumped gravel. Above was evidence for late medieval to early post-medieval rubbish disposal on what was then marshland, followed by extensive reclamation dumping from the 18th century onwards.

Chobham Farm, Leyton Road, Stratford, E15; TQ 3855 8499; MOLA (Tony Mackinder); evaluation Jan–Aug 2017; Higgins Construction; LYT17

Evaluation work revealed extensive remains of railway tracks and other installations cutting into the natural sand and gravel. These were part of the Stratford Works, in use from the 1840s through to the 1960s.

33 New Barn Street, Canning Town, E13; TQ 4053 8220; ASE (Steve White); evaluation Aug 2017; Mr George Constantiou; NBS17

An evaluation trench and a trial pit both produced a sequence of natural clay and gravel overlain by archaeologically sterile subsoil and modern make-up.

East Ham Industrial Estate, 1000 Newham Way, Beckton, E6; TQ 4206 8202; QUEST (Rob Batchelor); geoarchaeological survey 2017; CgMs Consulting; EHA17

Deposit modelling based on data from four geoarchaeological boreholes indicated that the sequence of sediments beneath the site is similar to that recorded elsewhere in the Lower Thames Valley: Shepperton Gravel overlain by a series of Holocene alluvial sediments, beneath modern made ground. The site has good potential for the survival of both palaeoenvironmental and archaeological remains.

East Ham Industrial Estate, 1000 Newham Way, Beckton, E6; TQ 4206 8201; Quest/PCA Ltd (Guy Seddon); watching brief Mar 2017; CgMs Consulting for Bellway Homes; EH117

Geotechnical investigations were monitored, which reached natural alluvial deposits below late 19th- to 20th-century make-up.

388b Prince Regent Lane, Canning Town, E16; TQ 4121 8105; CA (Heidi Archer); watching brief Jan 2017; Thames Water Utilities; PCR17

Water-main works exposed no features of archaeological interest: removal of paving slabs and road make-up revealed only the backfill of modern service trenches. Natural clay was reached at a depth of c. 1m.

1 Ray Massey Way, East Ham, E6; TQ 4236 8396; PCA (Matt Edmonds); evaluation Aug 2017; Jay Bee Ltd; RMW17

A two-trench evaluation reached natural gravels beneath alluvium, which was overlaid by undated subsoil and late

post-medieval garden soil. These deposits were cut by 19th-century pits and linear features, and sealed by modern made-ground and tarmac.

Royal Albert Dock, Royal Albert Way, Beckton, E16; TQ 4270 8076; MOLA (Tony Mackinder, David Sorapure, Paul McGarrity); standing structure recording, watching brief Apr–Aug, Dec 2017; ABP (London) Investment Limited; RAB15

The watching brief continued from the previous year (*LA 15 Supp. 1* (2017) 25), revealing further remains of an air-raised shelter recorded previously and made ground associated with the construction of the docks in the late 19th century.

A survey to Historic England Level 3 was carried out of the two Grade II-Listed buildings on the site: the Dock Master's Offices and the Central Buffet Building. Both buildings, constructed in 1883 and little altered since, are adjacent to each other and of two storeys plus a basement, the first floor being at attic level. The buildings are noteworthy for being the largest known surviving examples of the system of timber frame and concrete panel infill fabrication that was patented by William Lascelles in 1875. In addition, they are not residential homes or cottages of the type with which Lascelles filled his catalogue, but large institutional buildings. It is important to note that the Historic England Listing description, written in 1998, incorrectly assumes them to have been built of brick with stone dressings.

Unit 9, Thames Road Industrial Estate, Silvertown, E16; TQ 4164 7992; PCA (Adam Garwood); standing structure recording Aug 2017; CgMs for the Ballymore Group; TIE17

The former Soap Works, now Unit 9, was recorded to Historic England Level 2 prior to demolition. It had been constructed in 1934–5 as an extension to the Co-operative Wholesale Society's (CWS) existing soap works in Silvertown and embodied the Hennebique system of reinforced concrete framing, which had been developed in Belgium and France.

The present project showed that the building was plain, utilitarian in its detailing, and simply built with thin intermediate external walls, flat roofs and extensive bands of continuous glazing, thereby according with the International Modern Movement style of architecture that was popular during the inter-war period. It was of three storeys on a regular rectangular footprint, with a flat roof enclosed by a low parapet wall, except at the southern end, where there was a section of pitched north-light roofing. Otherwise, illumination was provided by large, mainly bay-wide, steel-framed windows along all four elevations. The large blocks of glazing, together with the section of roof-lighting, demonstrate the priority that the CWS gave to providing natural light in a building that was purpose-built as a soap-works.

A single-storey extension had been built

FIELDWORK ROUND-UP

on to the north end of the building in the mid-late 1930s, and a covered, semi-subterranean, loading bay extended along much of the western side. The building had been re-purposed after 1972 as a bonded warehouse, but had been disused since 2007.

REDBRIDGE

82 Aldersbrook Road Wanstead, E12; TQ 4158 8650; ASE (Sarah Ritchie); evaluation Oct 2017; Orion Heritage Ltd; ADB17

Two trenches exposed Hackney Gravels sloping from north-east to south-west, beneath modern garden features and buried garden soil, sealed by topsoil and turf.

Fairlop Quarry (Phase E), Hainault Road, Little Heath, Romford, IG2; TQ 4535 8935; AS (Thomas Muir); trial trenching Jan 2017; Brett Tarmac Ltd; HAN17

During an extension westwards of Fairlop Quarry, where work was last carried out in 2003–4 (*LA* 10 Supp. 3 (2004) 79; 11 Supp. 1 (2005) 16), 10 trenches were dug to investigate anomalies identified on aerial photographs and by geophysical survey.

In the southern part of the site, a number of ditches were excavated – in some cases including their termini – but none of them could be conclusively interpreted as remains of a ring ditch, though these had been identified in this location from the air. Many of the ditch segments produced no finds, but several did contain Late Bronze Age material: one of the termini contained sherds from two diagnostic vessels, a fineware cup and jar, while other ditches yielded a burnt flint and fragments of daub, besides further pottery. Some of the larger fragments of daub exhibit impressions from closely-spaced parallel rods (20–30mm wide), showing how the material was laid on to a wattle framework to build walls or other structures.

Later finds included seven residual sherds of Early to Middle Saxon pottery in medieval ditches. These ditches, again in the southern part of the site, probably relate in some way to the moat, yards and gardens of the property known as Aldborough Hatch. Natural deposits of silty sand or clay, with frequent flints, were generally reached at a depth of about 0.5m.

Little Heath School, Hainault Road, Little Heath, Romford, RM6; TQ 4689 8937; LP (John Quarrell); evaluation Aug 2017; LB Redbridge; HNT17

Evaluation work was carried out in an area where Hainault Hall, in origin a medieval manor house, is believed to have stood in the 18th and 19th centuries. No remains of this were encountered however; the only archaeological discovery was a linear feature, possibly a former field boundary. No datable finds were present. The natural geology, an orange-brown sandy clay, was reached at a depth of 0.35m–0.59m below ground level.

Wanstead Park Grotto, E11; TQ 4191 8749; MOLA (David Sorapure, Anna Nicola);

standing structure recording Mar 2017; City of London Corporation; WDK17
Masonry which had fallen from the Grotto's north wall, and which had lain submerged in the adjacent Ornamental Water, was recorded when it was exposed by a drop in the water level. The Grotto was built as an ornamental feature and boat house in c. 1761 by John Child, 2nd Earl Tylney (1712–84), owner of the nearby Wanstead House (demolished 1825). The two-storey structure was built with a brick core and originally was elaborately decorated, being clad with reused architectural material and sculptural pieces that the Earl had salvaged from Italy.

It was retained when Wanstead Park passed to the Corporation of London in 1882 but was left as a ruin when fire destroyed much of it two years later. Erosion, robbing and vandalism have caused further damage, and today the north wall is the most substantial remaining part. During the present survey, it was possible to record the locations of the various worked stone fragments and conjecture as to their original position on the surviving façade. Most were oolitic limestone, along with some sandstone and unworked volcanic tuff.

RICHMOND-UPON-THAMES

Barn Elms Foreshore, SW15; TQ 2327 7746, TQ 2336 7686; TDP (Y & G Masson); survey Mar–Sep 2017; Thames Discovery Programme; FRM21/A111, FRM21/A102

Two Saxon fish traps discovered in 1995–6 (Barn Elms 1 and Barn Elms 2) were located again. Barn Elms 1, originally recorded as a line of 21 posts some 23.2m long, was now seen to have had at least 24 posts and to have been at least 29.2m long, although some posts are now missing, possibly through erosion.

Barn Elms 2, originally recorded as a V-shaped fish trap of 8 posts, was found still to have the same configuration and number of posts. Peat recorded in 1994–6 was also observed again.

AQML Building, The National Physical Laboratory, Bushy Road, Teddington TW11; TQ 1553 7044; MOLA (Adam Reid); evaluation May 2017; C2HM; BYR17

Evaluation-trenching reached natural clayey sand cut by remains of the 20th-century laboratory buildings, which had been recently demolished. Natural strata were observed at a consistent level across the site, implying widespread ground-reduction prior to their construction.

Richmond Education and Enterprise Campus, Egerton Road, Twickenham, Middlesex TW2; TQ 1534 7383; OA (Gary Evans); evaluation Apr 2017; Cascade Consulting; EGR17

Seven evaluation trenches, each measuring 30m x 1.6m, were excavated by machine to a depth of c. 1m below present ground level. The earliest strata were natural sands and gravels of the Kempton Park Gravels formation, which were covered by a deposit of fine sandy clay, probably of late

Pleistocene or early Holocene alluvial origin.

The earliest features were gullies or ditches, one of which contained a large fragment of a late 17th-/early 18th-century wine bottle. In several trenches, a series of crisscrossing shallow cuts were recorded, which produced fragments of brick, roof slate, coal, and an assortment of pottery and glass ranging from the 17th to the 19th centuries. These features were probably part of a drainage system for the orchards that appear on maps of the 19th and first half of the 20th centuries. The sequence was completed by levelling deposits beneath the topsoil and turf of the present playing field.

West Front, Hampton Court Palace, KT8; TQ 1547 6856; HRP (Alexandra Stevenson); watching brief Oct 2017; Historic Royal Palaces; HCP166

A watching brief was maintained on the installation of a new drinking-water supply, which involved digging three pipe-trenches immediately south of the central approach to the palace. The westernmost trench, which was 30m long east–west, did not reach natural strata but exposed the remnants of a crushed brick, tile and mortar path c. 0.5m below present ground level. The path was best preserved in the west, but appeared sporadically, truncated by modern services, further east. In a box at the western end of the trench, which was excavated to a depth of 0.9m, earlier paths of coarse yellow sandy gravel were discovered beneath.

A continuation of the crushed brick and mortar path was found in the next trench to the east, also at a depth of c. 0.5m, but the third, easternmost, trench exposed only modern backfill and services. Little dating material was recovered other than the ceramic building-material inclusions in the paths themselves. The paths probably gave access to the now-demolished Tudor service buildings south of the main approach, when they were used as Grace and Favour accommodation in the 18th and 19th centuries. WC

Barrack Block, Hampton Court Palace, KT8; TQ 1553 6857; HRP (Alexandra Stevenson); evaluation, standing structure recording July 2017; Historic Royal Palaces; HCP162

The southern façade was studied by means of three evaluation trenches to investigate the foundations, coupled with a limited survey of the wall above ground.

The Barrack Block, which is located on the north side of the West Front of the palace, dates from 1689 and originally comprised separate cavalry and infantry blocks, with a small yard between them; in 1700, a single range was created by filling in the yard with a new building, the Sutlery (a store for selling provisions to the soldiers). The trenches did not reach natural strata, but four phases of brickwork were observed (though the building is known to have had at least five phases overall). The primary foundations of 1689 featured bright reddish-orange bricks with an uneven surface; above ground, the bond was inconsistent, with alternate headers and stretchers in the

lower half, apparently changing to Flemish Bond towards the top. The second-phase brickwork, which is to be found in the Sutlery, was generally similar to the first; however, the bricks were less variable in colour and texture, matching those employed in the Banqueting House, which is nearly contemporary (built in 1702).

In the 19th century, the façade was substantially re-faced; this third-phase masonry appears as patches of brown/yellow and occasional red bricks (some possibly reused), across the whole of the south wall. The final phase apparently represents a major phase of renovation c. 1900. Mostly at ground floor level, and used as blocking in doorways, the masonry features smooth bright red/orange bricks, bonded with hard gritty cementitious mortar and recessed pointing. Few new archaeological discoveries were made in the trenches, apart from possible remains of an 18th-century tile and brick drain abutting the foundation of the Sutlery.

Base Court, Hampton Court Palace, KT8; TQ 1566 6844; HRP (Alexandra Stevenson); standing structure recording, watching brief Aug 2016; Historic Royal Palaces; HCP150 Refurbishment of the ladies' lavatories in the southern cloister of Base Court (Apartment 19), and of the disabled lavatory in the eastern cloister (Apartment 36), was monitored, since it involved the excavation of three trenches, besides the removal of modern fixtures.

In the ladies' lavatories, a Tudor culvert was already visible, but the present work exposed for the first time several sections of Tudor brickwork and a Tudor fireplace of the Wolsey period (1514–21). Later features that were revealed, included a limestone-paved floor in a small passage further west along the cloister. It was probably contemporary with the early 18th-century timber panelling on the east-facing wall of the passage.

On modern panelling in the ladies' lavatory, daisy-wheel graffiti and remains of early/mid-20th-century patterned wallpaper were also recorded.

Base Court, Hampton Court Palace, KT8; TQ 1566 6844; HRP (Alexandra Stevenson); excavation Sept 2017; Historic Royal Palaces; HCP160

A water leak in the south cloister required a shallow excavation to allow repairs. At 0.35m below the current floor, a line of four red ceramic tiles was exposed, aligned east–west; mortar on the southern edge of each tile indicates that the flooring continued northwards, where it was probably truncated by modern services. This appears to be the remnant of an earlier cloister floor, the date of which is uncertain.

Great Hall turrets, Hampton Court Palace, KT8; TQ 1569 6849; OAS (Deirdre Forde); standing structure recording, watching brief 2015–2017; Historic Royal Palaces; HCP131 The turrets were built by Henry VIII in 1532–6, as part of his Great Hall, but have

since been subject to various alterations and repairs. Because they are not built on ground-level foundations, but instead are supported at the intersection of walls at floor or ceiling level of the first floor, they are believed to have been additions to the original design. They have a history of structural movement, and the interior shafts show vertical cracking and evidence of several repairs.

An investigation into the structural soundness of Turret 11, the north-west turret, provided an opportunity to carry out detailed archaeological recording. The turret was found to rest on timber lintels, which rested, in turn, on a secondary, tripod-like, timber frame, encased in brickwork. This framework is likely to date from the 19th century. Replacement of the lintels was an urgent necessity, since they had decayed to the point that the structure was no longer providing adequate support for the turret above.

The north-east turret, Turret 21, was also studied; indirectly, as a consequence of a recording project on the Buttery Stair, which supports it. Beneath the Buttery Stair is the present Brick Store, which is accessed through the west wall of Great Hall Court. This wall abuts an earlier buttress on the north exterior wall of the Great Hall, indicating that the stair and brick store are a later addition. The wall between the undercroft below the Great Hall and the brick store has a blocked opening at a much lower level than present-day ground level; evidently belonging to an early phase. This may have been a doorway to the exterior before the Buttery Stair was built. Taken together, this evidence confirms that the brick store, the stair and the north-east turret, which it supports, are part of a single build, a later phase in the evolution of the Great Hall.

The Cloister, Hampton Court Palace, KT8; TQ 1572 6850 (centered); OAS (Robin Bashford); evaluation Feb 2017; Historic Royal Palaces; HCP159

Various evaluation trenches were dug on the north side of The Great Hall, an area that has been from the beginning the location of kitchens serving the Great Hall and its predecessors. The area thus has a complicated structural history: initial construction by Lord Daubeney, from 1495 onwards; remodelling, including a new cloister, by Thomas Wolsey, 1522–8; and various reconfigurations by Henry VIII, notably building of the Great Hall, 1530–35. Newly discovered features from the pre-Henrician phases included the battered foundation of the north wall of part of Daubeney's kitchen block, which was visible beneath the foundations of a standing wall on Tennis Court Lane.

Also potentially attributable to Daubeney was a possible rammed-chalk foundation aligned east–west. It was only seen in section, but could be a continuation of a similarly-aligned wall recorded previously in the Great Hall beer cellar to

the west. Remains from the ensuing, Wolseyian, period included a possible brick floor and a truncated north–south wall, which had been incorporated into the foundation of the north wall of the north cloister. This may be the eastern wall of the westernmost of two passageways that are believed to have led from the kitchens further north to Wolsey's Great Hall. The eastern wall of the passageway to the east of Great Hall Court also probably originated in the Wolseyian period.

Inspection of the courses below present floor level in the passage, revealed that the brickwork is bonded with double-struck mortar and so must at one time have been visible above ground. Foundations attributable to the Henrician rebuilding included those of the north wall of the cloister, and of one of the buttresses of the Great Hall. Also Henrician were the foundations of the south wall of the lobby between the Great Hall beer cellar and what is now the kitchen shop. Examination of the lobby's east wall showed that, at its northern end, the foundation is only a single course of brickwork and is on a slightly different alignment to the wall above – possibly because it overlies the putative rammed-chalk foundation described earlier.

Evidence was also found for much later structural modifications. One was the wall at the western end of the north cloister, the footings of which were notably insubstantial and probably reflected the fact that this was an early 18th-century addition. Another was a wall foundation and internal partition abutting the former north-wall foundations of Daubeney's kitchens. This again was an 18th-century addition, appearing on Thomas Fort's plan of c. 1711. Artefacts from surrounding demolition deposits suggest that it was taken down in the mid-19th century.

Round Kitchen Court, Hampton Court Palace, KT8; TQ 1576 6848; HRP (Alexandra Stevenson); standing structure recording Jan–Dec 2016; Historic Royal Palaces; HCP140

A chimney, which in the 19th century had been incorporated into the castellation of the west-facing elevation of Round Kitchen Court, above the Haunted Gallery, was recorded during conservation work. The buildings here date from Cardinal Wolsey's building campaign of 1514–22, but this elevation has seen numerous repairs over time. The chimney was dismantled brick by brick, and then rebuilt using the original materials where possible. It was composed of c. 19th-century red-faced bricks, and no information came to light as to whether there had been an earlier chimney here.

Apartment 39, Hampton Court Palace, KT8; TQ 1561 6842; HRP (Alexandra Stevenson); evaluation Feb 2016; Historic Royal Palaces; HCP142

A small trench was excavated at the south-western extremity of the main palace building in front of the south-facing elevation, which was a 17th-century

addition to the Henrician south wing. The excavation did not reach natural strata but showed the building's foundations to be insubstantial, comprising a mere two courses of brickwork sitting upon a layer of compact gravel, with small inclusions of stone and ceramic building material. The latter may represent the construction level from which the 17th-century addition was built. At ground level, a crude 0.24m-thick 'flashing', composed of rough-looking header bricks and thick cementitious mortar, seemed be a later addition to the wall: possibly a repair, and/or a device for diverting rainwater.

Garden in front of Apartment 39, Hampton Court Palace, KT8; TQ 1559 6844; HRP (Alexandra Stevenson); evaluation, watching brief Mar–July 2016, Feb–Mar 2017; Historic Royal Palaces; HCP 144, HCP 154

Various archaeological investigations took place during conservation of the 18th-century railings around the garden in front of Apartment 39, which is located in the south-western wing of the palace, built by Henry VIII in 1535–6 (*cf supra* HCP142).

Only one of the seven initial evaluation trenches produced finds of archaeological significance. This was a trench adjacent to the railings on the north side of the apartment, where a brick wall on a north-west/south-east alignment was discovered. The general morphology of the bricks indicated a date between the 16th and 17th centuries.

A watching brief then took place while a foundation trench was dug for new footings for the railings. The trench extended for a total length of 25m in an L-shape, from the crenellated main West Front of the palace to the river, so enclosing the garden in its entirety. Natural sandy gravels were reached at a depth of 1m–1.2m below present ground level. In the east–west portion of the trench, 10 walls were discovered, five of which partially survived above foundation level. All appeared to have functioned concurrently, though they represented at least two phases of construction and at least two separate buildings – both of which extended beyond the limits of excavation.

Building A was observed over a length of 3m north-east/south-west and a width of 3.2m north-west/south-east. It had four rooms, two of them with evidence of the floor levels and remains of glazed tiles lying over several layers of make-up. Banked up against the southern wall of the smaller, more northerly, room was a dump of charcoal. A room at the southern end of the building appeared to be a basement or cellar, and was filled with demolition rubble; it was excavated to a depth of 0.54m without reaching the floor; the north and south walls contained small niches and were rendered with lime mortar. At the far eastern end of the trench was the wall recorded during the evaluation; however, it was not on quite the same alignment as Building A, and their relationship is uncertain.

Building B lay immediately west of A and was represented by three walls. Its

north–south extent was not observed, but it measured 2.5m east–west and had a floor, with associated make-up layers, similar to those in the other building. Abutting the east wall, however, were remains of a turret structure, the three faces of which rose to a height of 0.4m. Both buildings had been constructed from similar materials throughout, including bricks and mortar typical of the early Tudor period.

Studies of the architectural elements and material finds clearly indicate that they are from an early 16th-century phase of construction and were likely demolished prior to construction of the south wing, which was among Henry VIII's latest works at Hampton Court. A second phase of construction was represented by a segment of boundary wall, composed of Henrician stock bricks, at the southern end of the north–south branch of the trench. The buildings were overlain by demolition rubble. The latest features were the pits of four trees, probably features in the garden during the 18th and early 19th centuries, when the apartment was a Grace and Favour residence. WC

Apartment 12, Fountain Court, Hampton Court Palace, KT8; TQ 1581 6844; OAS (Robin Bashford); watching brief Dec 2017; Historic Royal Palaces; HCP158

Repairs to subsiding timber floors in Rooms GF172 and GF173 were monitored within Apartment 12, on the ground floor of the eastern range of Fountain Court. This range was constructed by Wren in 1690–2 to replace the Henrician Queen's Apartments of 1533–6, which were demolished down to foundation level. Since the earlier range was apparently built over a backfilled moat, settlement is the likely cause of the subsidence. In a previous watching brief on similar remedial work in the adjacent Room GF170, remains of the Tudor eastern frontage were recorded beneath the existing floors and walls (*LA 14 Supp.* 3 (2016) 122).

More of this was seen on the present occasion, including the southern end of the canted bay window recorded earlier, and the south-eastern corner of a similar bay to the north. The former showed evidence of subsidence into the underlying moat, and may have been tied back into the brickwork of the main façade, possibly by metal clamps, emplacements for which were visible. The top of the foundation of the eastern wall of the late 17th-century range was recorded in both rooms, and was noticeably different from the above-ground structure, incorporating reused Tudor bricks. The foundation appeared to be offset every two courses, and had probably been stepped down deep into the backfills of the moat to reach solid geology.

In the northern half of GF173, a wall on an east–west alignment does not correspond with any known building plan. Apparently abutting the stepped brick foundation, it may have been the foundation for an internal division within the late 17th-century range that was never constructed. Another unexpected discovery within this

room was a series of channels cut into a brick floor over the Tudor foundations. Converging under the hearth stone of the fireplace in the south wall of the room – which is dated to the mid-1720s or later by dendrochronology of an oak trimmer – these channels were presumably contemporary with the hearth, serving as an additional draw for the fire. Over the brick surface were joists for a timber floor.

A plausible interpretation is that GF173 was temporarily floored in brick to serve as a workshop for finishing other rooms in the range; and that it was not fitted out as domestic accommodation, with timber floor and fireplace, until the 1720s. The joists were predominantly of pine, with large dowel holes along the length of alternate timbers. Rebates in the tops of the timbers held batons to fill gaps between floorboards, so acting as a form of draft excluder. On the eastern side of the room, beyond the line of the Tudor frontage, there was noticeable subsidence of the brick floor into the underlying moat. Rubble had been packed into the subsequent voids beneath the joists, which had been replaced or propped up with a variety of crude wedges.

In GF172, the structural sequence was different, with the present floor joists carried on north–south sleeper walls. Possibly dating to the late 18th or 19th centuries, these walls rested directly on the Tudor foundations, including the unstable bay window, and so subsidence was particularly severe in the centre of the room.

Ironside staircase, Fountain Court, Hampton Court Palace, KT8; TQ 1574 6842; HRP (Alexandra Stevenson); standing structure survey Mar 2017; Historic Royal Palaces; HCP160

A section of the dado panelling was removed on the third-floor quarter-landing of the late 17th-century Ironside Staircase, which is located at the south-western corner of Fountain Court. The brickwork behind was found to be in poor condition, seemingly having deteriorated over a long period of time and exhibiting various attempts at repair.

The stairwell is of structural interest, because it is at the interface between the back of Wren's south range (the King's Apartments) and the truncated remains of Henry VIII's private tower-lodging, known as Baynes Tower. The junction was clearly visible in the form of a break in the brickwork of the western wall.

South Front Railings, Hampton Court Palace, KT8; TQ 1573 6840; HRP (Alexandra Stevenson); evaluation May–Dec 2017; Historic Royal Palaces; HCP167

The South Front railings, which are located directly in front of the range designed by Wren for William III and Mary II as the King's Apartments, were studied in advance of conservation and restoration. A petrological survey of the plinth, by Pre-Construct Archaeology, showed that it included both Portland and Purbeck limestone; but as there were no obvious

differences in the joint-work, it is unclear whether these represent different building phases.

Analysis of the paint on the iron railings and decorative panels did not reveal any notably early paint schemes, and so it is uncertain whether they are the early 18th-century originals, designed by Jean Tijou. Conversely, five hand-excavated evaluation trenches showed that, beneath the plinth stones, there were three courses of orange/brown, unevenly-textured bricks corresponding to Daphne Ford's type K, which dates to the late 17th-/18th century. In two trenches the foundation had been damaged by later drains. Two brick culverts were also exposed, one in front of Bays 8/9, the other in front of Bays 16/17. Though at somewhat different levels, both were on a north-south alignment and had been constructed from red/plum-coloured bricks, with grit and flint inclusions, of early 18th-century type.

Hampton Court Gardens, Hampton Court Palace, KT8; TQ 1572 6847; HRP (Alexandra Stevenson); watching brief Apr-Dec 2016; Historic Royal Palaces; HCP147

The installation of a new series of 20 graphic panels was monitored at various points throughout the gardens. Small trenches were sometimes dug for footings, but only two exposed any archaeological remains. These were both in the central eastern compartment of the former Tudor Tiltyard, to the south of the remaining Tiltyard Tower. A layer of compacted rubble 0.2m below present ground surface was probably make-up beneath a 19th-century pathway associated with the leased kitchen gardens of that period.

Magic Garden Project, Hampton Court Palace, KT8; TQ 1571 6852; HRP (Daniel Heale, Fiona Keith-Lucas); watching brief July 2014-Mar 2016; Historic Royal Palaces; HCP104

A watching brief was performed to the north-west of the main palace building, in an area that from the late 17th century onwards was within the north-western compartment of the Kitchen Gardens. No evidence was seen for the earliest documented use of this area as Henry VIII's Great Orchard, nor for the ensuing phase when it formed part of the Tudor Tiltyard, but information concerning the subsequent kitchen garden was plentiful.

The first phase of cultivation, between 1690 and 1780, was represented by rows of bedding trenches aligned north-south adjacent to one another across the length of the compartment. A second cultivation soil, in use between 1780 and 1850, covered these bedding trenches and displayed a looser arrangement, but continued the north-south alignment. In a final period of use, between 1850 and 1922, the site was leased out as a market garden, the tree pits and bedding trenches displaying a much more informal, sporadic arrangement.

Kitchen Garden, Hampton Court Palace, KT8; TQ 1555 6871; HRP (Alexandra

Stevenson); watching brief Aug 2016; Historic Royal Palaces; HCP152

Two contractors' trenches for the installation of pop-up power sockets were monitored in the Kitchen Garden, which lies in the central western compartment of the former Tudor Tiltyard. The trench in the south-eastern corner of the compartment, adjacent to the southern entrance into the garden, did not reach natural strata, but exposed a layer of crushed rubble near the bottom that was probably make-up for a former pathway running along the eastern perimeter of the 19th-century garden. The overlying backfill yielded a number of residual finds, including late post-medieval pottery, a dressed limestone plinth with lead caulking, and remains of an iron picket.

Rose Garden, Hampton Court Palace, KT8; TQ 1561 6855; HRP (Alexandra Stevenson); watching brief Apr 2016; Historic Royal Palaces; HCP143

A small trench was excavated in the south-easternmost corner of the Rose Garden, which is situated to the north-west of the main palace building within the walls of the Henrician Tiltyard of c. 1537. The excavation exposed a narrow brick wall running east-west 2.8m to the north of the southern Tiltyard wall, which is on a similar alignment. It was too small to have supported a substantial structure, and the bricks could be dated only roughly between the late 17th and early 19th centuries, because of thick mortaring and severe truncation of the wall itself. Given the location and tentative dating, the wall could be interpreted in two ways: either as a low garden wall associated with the Kitchen Garden of William III and Mary II, or as part of the greenhouses that were installed here during the mid-19th century.

Tennis Court Lane, Hampton Court Palace, KT8; TQ 1563 6855; HRP (Alexandra Stevenson); watching brief Apr 2016; Historic Royal Palaces; HCP146

Fifteen small trenches were excavated to install bicycle posts at the western end of Tennis Court Lane. This area, which lies between the north side of the palace and the former Privy Orchard, has almost certainly been a thoroughfare since Wolsey's time (1514-28), though it was not formalised as Tennis Court Lane until the second quarter of the 18th century. Subsequently, it would have bustled with office buildings, workshops, store houses and a school. An eroded brick surface exposed in 10 of the trenches on the eastern side of the Works Yard entrance probably dates to the mid-19th century at the latest. Early 20th-century photographs appear to show the area laid to gravel.

Tennis Court Lane and Works Yard, Hampton Court Palace, KT8; TQ 1562 6854; HRP (Alexandra Stevenson); watching brief Nov-Dec 2017; Historic Royal Palaces; HCP165

The excavation of a 78m-long cable trench was monitored in the Works Yard

and at the western end of Tennis Court Lane, immediately north of the main palace building. Nowhere did the work reach natural strata, and generally it did not go beyond modern backfill.

However, beneath an existing arch providing access between the western and eastern parts of the Works Yard, a previous trench was reopened, exposing an offset wall foundation on a north-south alignment. Although composed of early 19th-century bricks at the top, there was evidence of Tudor brick and chalk rubble at lower depths, more characteristic of early 16th-century foundations at Hampton Court. Its location may indicate the remains of a wall bordering the eastern edge of the western branch of the post-medieval moat that once enclosed the Tudor Privy Orchard. Presumably, therefore, it was repurposed in the 19th century to carry the brick footings of the present building.

Elsewhere, the cable trench exposed an east-west wall of red and plum-coloured bricks laid in an irregular English Bond pattern: possibly a remnant of the southern boundary of the Melon Ground, which was laid out over the Privy Orchard in the early 18th century, or, alternatively, remains of an earlier outbuilding. Immediately in front of the north face of the palace, a tubular brick structure was found running east-west beneath Tennis Court Lane. It was 1.2m long, truncated at its west end by a modern drain, and, given its form and brick constituents, probably part of a 17th-/18th-century culvert. WC

Georgian House, West Garden, Hampton Court Palace, KT8; TQ 1573 6854; HRP (Alexandra Stevenson); evaluation, standing structure recording Sept 2016; Historic Royal Palaces; HCP153

The Georgian House, which was built as a kitchen in 1717 for George II, is situated on the north side of Tennis Court Lane, directly north of the main palace building. The dividing wall between two sets of steps, one descending to a cellar, the other ascending to the western entrance of the house, was recorded prior to dismantling and reconstruction. It was 1.6m long, reached a maximum height of 1.58m, and comprised 20 courses of brick arranged in both header and stretcher bond, with a Yorkstone capping.

The bricks were of two types: those relating to the original construction, probably c. 1841 when the west wing of the house was divided into two units; and various stock bricks associated with a 20th-century rebuild. Once dismantled, the wall was found to have no foundation, sitting merely on rubble levelling. Excavation beneath revealed a brick wall, possibly Tudor, on a north-west/south-east alignment 1.26m below current ground level. Its base was not reached, but a silt sediment was found banked up against it. It was not possible to determine whether this was part of a larger cut feature or part of an accumulation of layers. WC

Royal Tennis Court Garden, Hampton Court Palace, KT8; TQ 1581 6854; HRP (Alexandra Stevenson); watching brief Aug 2016; Historic Royal Palaces; HCP149

The Royal Tennis Court Garden lies between the western wall of the Royal Tennis Court, which was constructed by Charles II in the 1660s, and the brick Victorian garden walls at the eastern end of the Glass House Nursery. A contractors' trench was monitored. It did not reach natural strata, but exposed subsoil containing fragments of china, clay pipes and ceramic building material, as well as deposits associated with a modern drainage pipe connected to the rear of the Royal Tennis Court building.

Barge Walk, Hampton Court Palace, KT8; TQ 1565 6833; HRP (Alexandra Stevenson); watching brief Oct 2016; Historic Royal Palaces; HCP156

The digging of a services trench was monitored along Barge Walk, immediately behind the Little Banqueting House, which lies to the south of the main palace buildings on the riverside. Archaeological features were exposed only at the far eastern end of the trench. These included two sections of an east–west Tudor wall composed of Henrician stock bricks. There was no mortar on the surface of the topmost bricks, and so the wall presumably rose no higher. Some 1.7m east of the wall was a tubular brick drain, also composed of Henrician stock bricks, and running north–south so as to carry water from the direction of the palace into the river. It should probably be related to one of Henry VIII's building projects between 1529 and 1540, perhaps a drainage system for the Pond Gardens just to the north.

The wall had been truncated by the narrow construction cut for the boundary wall separating Barge Walk from the garden to the east of the Little Banqueting House. As originally designed in 1700–1, this garden was laid out as an aviary. Above ground, the wall shows evidence for many rebuilds and repairs, but the newly-exposed foundations appeared to be the originals, comprising late 17th- to early 18th-century-style bricks.

20th Century Garden: gate and temporary garden bridge, Hampton Court Palace, KT8; TQ 1595 6868; HRP (Alexandra Stevenson); evaluation Feb–Mar 2016; Historic Royal Palaces; HCP141

Various investigations were carried out on the eastern side of the Palace gardens during the installation of a temporary footbridge across the northern arm of the canal, and during restoration of the gate directly to the east, which leads from the Great Fountain Garden into the 20th-Century Garden.

Excavation of the threshold revealed a two-course brick foundation supporting a set of stone steps on two levels. The lower level was comprised of large Portland stone blocks, whilst the upper was a much softer, oolitic Ketton stone. The naturally porous quality of the latter was evident in signs of greater wear and weathering than on the former. Remains of several of the gate

fittings were still present, including the lead-caulked hinge sockets, the keep, and remains of lead caulking between the stones on the upper step of the threshold.

The red-brick foundation level of the late 17th-century wrought-iron railings, erected as the eastern boundary of the Great Fountain Garden, was also investigated and was found to be substantial, reaching a depth of more than 0.7m. Work on the west bank of the canal, prior to installation of the footbridge, brought to light some earlier timber shoring, 0.12m behind the present-day revetment. The canal dates from the reign of Queen Anne (1710/11), and so this may relate to the original construction. A drainage gully of unknown date was also discovered running parallel with the canal.

Groom's House Gate, Hampton Court Palace, KT8; TQ 1596 6878; HRP (Alexandra Stevenson); watching brief Nov 2016; Historic Royal Palaces; HCP157

Groom's House Gate is located at the north-eastern corner of the Great Fountain Garden and leads from there into the 20th Century Garden, c. 100m north of the 20th Century Garden Gate (*v supra* HP141). The gate and adjoining railings, which extend southwards for the full length of the East Front, are generally attributed to Jean Tijou, in the reign of William III and Mary II.

Evaluation-trenching on the eastern side of the gate exposed the upper level of the brick foundation; the threshold; and the plinth stone supporting the northern gatepost, an ornate box structure in wrought iron. The construction was similar to that of the 20th Century Garden Gate, but whereas the threshold there had a stepped configuration, here it comprised four dressed Portland stone blocks forming a 3.8m-wide opening suitable for the passage of wheeled vehicles. It had been badly damaged by tree roots, and possibly for that reason, no remains of a pathway leading to the gate were found.

Laurel Gate, Home Park, Hampton Court Palace, KT8; TQ 1641 6887; HRP (Alexandra Stevenson); excavation Sept 2016; Historic Royal Palaces; HCP155

Two trenches were excavated on the far northern side of Home Park by Laurel Gate, prior to conservation work. The first trench, at the foot of the north–south aligned southern boundary wall of the 19th-century Laurel Cottage, showed the extent and poor condition of the wall's foundation, which was badly damaged by tree roots.

The second trench, at the foot of the northern boundary wall of Home Park, immediately east of Laurel Gate, revealed three offsets at the base of the wall and the top few courses of the foundation, including some Tudor brickwork. A modern 20th-century rubble dump was found directly beneath the topsoil.

Home Park, Golf Course, Hampton Court Palace, KT8; TQ 1600 6806; HRP (Alexandra Stevenson); excavation July 2016; Historic Royal Palaces; HCP148

Heavy rainfall brought to light some bricks

in a golf course bunker at the south-western edge of Home Park, prompting a small-scale archaeological investigation. Four poorly-preserved brick features were found, forming two small buildings. Samples of the dark plum/red brickwork presented a wide date range between 1450 and 1700. However, a number of small buildings are known to have existed in the park at various times. A 1689 Daniel Marot view of the parkland indicates a small cluster of buildings in this south-eastern corner of Home Park. It is thus possible that these newly discovered features represent the remains of some ephemeral, c. 17th-century, buildings. WC

283 Lonsdale Road, Barnes, SW13; TQ 2165 7662; COT (Jeremy Clutterbuck); evaluation Feb 2017; sponsor not disclosed; LDA17

No features or deposits of archaeological significance were found.

St Mary Magdalene church, Paradise Road, Richmond, TW9; TQ 1793 7482; MOLA (Robert Cowie); watching brief Oct 2017; Richmond Team Ministry; MGH15

Work continued from 2015 (*LA 14 Supp. 3* (2016) 122–3). Extensive shallow excavations by contractors in the north aisle revealed a thin strip of truncated natural sand and several masonry structures. The latter included a stepped brick footing that may originally have been the foundation for the north wall of the church prior to construction of the north aisle c. 1699. It now supports a colonnade. The remains of adjoining brick footings and a truncated foundation to the north were possible remnants of a northern porch. Where the masonry of the present north wall was exposed, it mainly comprised random courses of red brick, but with some large blocks of Reigate stone. It was probably first built c. 1699, but rebuilt above ground level in the mid-18th century.

Later structures included a row of brick pier bases for the north gallery (built 1864, removed 1904); a burial vault with brick walls capped with stone slabs; part of a possible brick-lined grave; three fragmentary unidentified structures; and part of the Edwardian underfloor heating duct. Two lead coffins and some disarticulated human bones were also seen. WC

Pope's Grotto, Radnor House, Twickenham, TW1; TQ 1605 7276; TVAS (Danielle Milbank); watching brief Nov 2017; Pope's Grotto Conservation Trust; PGO15

Pope's Grotto, which has a Grade II* Listing, is the only surviving part of Alexander Pope's villa, built in 1720. Further recording (see previously *LA 14 Supp. 3* (2016) 123) took place during conservation and restoration, of the floor in particular. This was seen to comprise two main sections of brickwork, the earlier laid at an angle to the walls of the grotto and possibly pre-dating it, the later laid parallel and possibly contemporary. Between the two sections are a number of repairs, mainly of rubble and mortar. No evidence was found for the artificial water channel that was part of the grotto's original design.

Footpath improvement works, Marble Hill Park, Richmond Road, Twickenham, TW1; TQ 1722 7359; CA (Heidi Archer); watching brief June 2017; English Heritage; MHP17

Repairs to a footpath to the west of Marble Hill House were monitored. The Park is Grade II* Listed, and the work ran over the projected line of a ha-ha shown on a plan of 1752. However, the only feature exposed was probably a tree throw. It contained sand and gravel, with modern ceramics and glass, the soft nature of the fill having caused local subsidence of the overlying tarmac.

The Great Pagoda, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, TW9; TQ 1847 7607; PCA (Stacey Amanda Harris); watching brief Feb–March 2017; Historic Royal Palaces; KEW06

Restoration of the Grade I-Listed Pagoda continued from previous years (*LA* 14 Supp. 2 (2015) 72; 14 Supp. 3 (2016) 123; site code KEWP14), requiring archaeological monitoring of the excavation of two concentric octagonal trenches for concrete ring-beams to support scaffolding around the building.

The inner trench, which was 0.7m wide and 0.9m deep, was situated within the flagstone-paved area beneath the canopy; the outer, which was 0.8m wide and up to 1.1m deep, was at the interface between the surrounding gravel path and the lawn. In both cases the work reached natural gravelly sand. The inner trench exposed several layers of redeposited sand from which a large assemblage of building material was recovered, suggesting that this may have been a working area during construction of the Pagoda in the 18th century.

Numerals engraved on the reverse of the old flagstones, in some cases several on one stone, and the presence of numerous different bedding layers suggest that the paving had been relaid many times previously. The outer trench revealed several ground-raising and levelling layers relating to former landscaping; also some cut garden features and deposits of brick rubble. Two spreads of rubble appeared to align with the Cedar Vista and the Pagoda Vista, suggesting that these routes had been used for transporting building-materials during initial construction. An earlier pathway was also observed.

At the same time, a small service trench was excavated against the exterior of the Pagoda's west-facing door. It did not reach natural strata, but revealed the same sequence of redeposited sand as recorded in the inner ring-trench. The deposits had been truncated by modern service ducts, which also cut through the building's substantial masonry foundation wall.

East Stand Development, Twickenham Stadium, Rugby Road, TW1; TQ 1539 7440; MOLA (Richard Hewett); watching brief Mar–May 2017; LB Richmond-upon-Thames; TKM17

Natural Kempton Park terrace gravels were overlain by a silty brickearth subsoil and topsoil containing 19th-century pottery.

All had been widely truncated by the construction of the 20th-century stadium, and no archaeological remains were observed.

2 The Wardrobe, Richmond, TW9; TQ 1756 7490; MOLA (Adam Reid); evaluation May 2017; Johnston Cave Associates; WBE17

A single trench to the rear of the Grade I-Listed property revealed silty sand subsoil beneath layers of probable garden soil, which contained crushed brick and tile, as well as pottery, glass and tobacco pipe fragments of 16th- to 17th-century date. These were overlain by undated layers of gravel and sand capped by modern topsoil.

SOUTHWARK

26 Aberdour Street, Walworth, SE1; TQ 3308 7896; CFA (Mark Bell, Rebecca Hunt); evaluation Apr 2016; Newlyn's Contractors Ltd; ABD16

The evaluation took place on a site known to lie on, or very close to, the line of London's English Civil War defences. However, no ditches or other structures of that period were located. The principal discovery was a 20th-century concrete platform, with ancillary features, which is believed to have been part of the basement of the Picture Theatre – later renamed Globe Theatre – which stood here from at least 1914, and still appeared on OS maps of the 1950s and 1960s.

Burgess Park West, Albany Road, Walworth, SE5; TQ 3275 7752; PCA (Terrence Newman, Amparo Valcarcel, James Webb); watching brief Nov 2017–Jan 2018; LB Southwark; BUG17

Contractors' excavations for new paths and lighting fixtures did not reach natural strata but encountered 19th-century and later make-up, along with remains of a pathway probably of early/mid-19th-century date. Various 19th-century masonry remains were also recorded, including the foundation of a small building.

Wedge House, 32–40 Blackfriars Road, SE1; TQ 3162 8023; MOLA (David Saxby, Graham Spurr); watching brief Mar, May–Jul 2017; Gardiner & Theobald LLP; WDG16

Following work in 2016 (*LA* 15 Supp.1 (2017) 28), a sequence of late Neolithic to early Bronze Age alluvial peat horizons was identified during a watching brief. These deposits were truncated by a 10m-wide east–west channel of later prehistoric to historic date. No finds or structural remains were uncovered.

Ludgate House, 245 Blackfriars Road, SE1; TQ 3169 8047; MOLA (Richard Hewett); watching brief Jun–Nov 2017; Native Land; BF117

Various contractors' works were monitored. In some places truncated post-medieval alluvial silts were observed beneath 18th-/19th-century demolition material; in others, remnants of undisturbed alluvial clay signified either the top of the natural alluvial sequence or open ground pre-dating post-medieval redevelopment. Post-medieval soil deposits were seen sporadically, along with

brickwork apparently pre-dating the 1860s development of the site by the London, Dover and Chatham Railway Company. The footings of several of the Company's viaduct piers were recorded, as well as a cellared structure of the same period or earlier.

Land behind 52 Borough High Street, SE1; TQ 3254 8008; MOLA (Tony Mackinder); evaluation June 2017; Libertarian Residential LLP; BOG17

Work resumed from 2008 (site code BRQ08; *LA* 12 Supp.2 (2009) 70), with an evaluation trench exposing a pit cut into the natural clay. It contained pottery of the period AD 50–80. Unstratified Roman finds included two DR20 amphora sherds, both apparently bearing the stamp of Gemellus (*Q.AG SVBVR*; c. AD 100). An early 19th-century brick-lined cesspit, probably associated with buildings around Falcon Court shown on Horwood's map of 1799–1813, was also recorded.

161–163 Borough High Street, SE1; TQ 3254 7995; PCA (Guy Seddon); watching brief Jan–Feb 2017; Archaeology Collective for Beds and Bars Ltd; BHH17

Groundworks were monitored, which revealed natural sands cut by two pits of the 2nd century AD and by a probable 12th-/13th-century well. A 19th-century dump layer was possibly a working surface associated with construction of the present building.

280 Borough High Street, SE1; TQ 3226 7963; MOLA (Tony Mackinder); evaluation, watching brief Feb–Mar, Apr–May 2017; Borough Developments Ltd; BHT17

Truncated natural sand and gravels were cut by several post-medieval features, including a late 15th- to 16th-century pit, and a mid-18th-century brick drain and soakaway. The site, located adjacent to Blackman Street (now Borough High Street), is shown as partly developed on Morgan's map of 1682. From at least 1825 a four-storey brick-built public house, originally known as *The Red Lion*, stood here. This was demolished following wartime bomb damage, and replaced with a two-storey building that remained a public house until closure in 2015.

Water-main renewal works, College Road, Dulwich, SE21; TQ 3352 7249; MOLA (Richard Hewett); watching brief Jul–Dec 2017; LB Southwark; CGE17

Contractors' trenches along the southern end of College Road reached natural silty clay which, at several points, was overlain by a sandwich of two thin layers of gravel with silt between them. These are interpreted as bedding deposits for the late 18th-century Toll Road (also known as Penge Road, now part of College Road). In a few places repairs to the road bed could be discerned.

Most Holy Trinity church, Dockhead, Bermondsey, SE1; TQ 3393 7966; TCH (Zoe Schofield); trial trenching Dec 2017; Archdiocese of Southwark; MHO17

Two trial trenches were dug within the garden of the church, a Romanesque-

inspired Modernist building of the late 1950s, which was designed by H S Goodhart-Rendel to replace an early Victorian Gothic-style church destroyed during WWII. Architecturally one of the most important post-War religious buildings in London, it and the garden wall are Grade II* Listed.

Until redeveloped in the 1950s as a single plot bounded by Dockhead, Jamaica Road and Parker's Row, the site was bisected by a north-south street, Arnold's Place.

One of the present trenches exposed a wall belonging to the former Wesleyan Methodist chapel on the western side of that street; the other a wall and stone yard surface of the Convent of Our Sisters of Mercy, which had been constructed on the eastern side in 1839, alongside The Most Holy Trinity church itself. Both trenches reached natural London Clay. In one of them it was overlain by a thick alluvial deposit signifying periodic flooding from Roman times through to the early 17th century.

25 Dulwich Village, SE21; TQ 3314 7423; PCA (Wayne Perkins, Stacey Amanda Harris); watching brief Jan 2017; CgMs Consulting; DCV17

Various test pits and boreholes were monitored. The natural clay was sealed by a sequence of natural silty and sandy clays, followed by modern make-up and buried soil that was possibly in the back gardens of nearby 19th-century houses. In the north-eastern corner of the site a section of plastered brick wall, with a projecting pilaster or buttress at its southern end, was probably part of the basement of a detached 19th-century house known to have stood here.

57 Dulwich Village, SE21; TQ 3317 7407; MOLA (Tony Mackinder); watching brief May-July 2017; Mr James Ellis; DVG17

Underpinning was monitored of this Grade II-Listed townhouse, built in 1793. No archaeological deposits were observed, but three arched recesses were recorded in one of the basement walls. They appeared to have been used for storage, possibly of wines or spirits, as the largest once had a metal door.

Outside the house, excavations for a new basement reached natural banded clay overlain by subsoil and topsoil. Several potsherds dated 1240-1400, which were recovered from just above the natural, were possibly from an undefined pit. Elsewhere a subsoil layer produced pottery and tile of 1630-80 date.

A deep brick-lined well of 18th-/19th-century date was recorded, along with a similarly dated brick-lined cesspit and brick wall. The cesspit had been backfilled c. 1840, probably when a flushing lavatory was installed in the house. It contained pottery and glass reflecting both 'upstairs' and 'downstairs' use. Both the cesspit and a red brick wall observed in the garden were on a different alignment to the present house and so may relate to earlier structures shown on Rocque's map of 1746.

46 Farncombe Street, Bermondsey, SE16; TQ 3446 7966; PCA (Tanya Jones); evaluation Feb 2017; A-Zero Architects; FCB17

An evaluation trench reached natural gravel beneath alluvium and a 19th-/20th-century levelling layer.

St Joseph's Roman Catholic School, 17 George Row, Bermondsey, SE16; TQ 3408 7960; WA (Mark Denyer); watching brief July 2017; O'Reilly Builders; GER17

No archaeological finds, features or deposits were recorded during monitoring of ground reduction ahead of construction of a new building at the school. The work took place entirely within 19th-/20th-century made-ground deposits.

47 Grange Walk, Bermondsey, SE1; TQ 3356 7922; MOLA (Tony Mackinder); evaluation Sept 2017; Mayfield Property Group Ltd; GWA17

Boreholes and a test pit behind the building revealed natural sand and gravels beneath late post-medieval garden soil or demolition material. Disturbed or modern deposits sealed the archaeological layers.

25-29 Harper Road, Southwark, SE1; TQ 3230 7950; PCA (Ireneo Gossio); excavation Jan-Oct 2017; CgMs Consulting for Galliard Homes; HRE16

The excavation reached natural sandy gravel and produced evidence of activity from the Roman to the post-medieval periods. No prehistoric features or deposits were discovered, but a large assemblage of worked and burnt flints, and possible fragments of prehistoric saddle querns, were found in residual contexts.

The earliest Roman activity took the form of gravel quarries, dated AD 55-70, in the centre and south of the site, which were associated with construction of a road, 40m long, on a north-east/south-west alignment. It extended beyond the northern and eastern boundaries of the site, and its full width is unknown. To the west of the road, a sequence of parallel roadside ditches dating from the second half of the 1st to the late 4th centuries was recorded. In the centre west of the site, and parallel to the road, were Roman ritual shafts or wells, together with the post-holes of a possible Roman timber building.

These features had been truncated by a substantial chalk foundation, which formed part of a rectangular or square building lying parallel to the road and extending beyond the western limit of excavation. It is believed to have been a mausoleum. The eastern side of the foundation had subsequently been cut back for the insertion of a plain sarcophagus that survived largely intact, albeit with the lid shifted to one side. Having been transported to the Museum of London for excavation in laboratory conditions, the sarcophagus was found to contain the partially articulated remains of a woman at least 35 years old, and partial remains of a neonate. Radiocarbon dating returned a date of AD 328 for the woman's remains. An intaglio depicting a satyr and a small fragment of

gold jewellery were also found in the sarcophagus.

The latest phase of the roadside ditch was similarly dated to the 4th century, with some evidence for intermittent activity into early Saxon times. Throughout the Saxon and medieval periods the site appears to have been farmland, as evidenced by various deposits of horticultural soil. Both mausoleum and sarcophagus were robbed in the 16th or 17th centuries, the lid having been removed and the skeleton disturbed to the extent that parts of the body were found outside it. Later post-medieval activity was represented by 17th- to 18th-century fenced enclosures, garden or horticultural bedding trenches, and 18th- to 19th-century rubbish pits, cesspits and a large brick building.

The Roman sarcophagus featured in an exhibition, *Roman Dead*, at the Museum of London Docklands from 25 May to 28 October 2018.

42 Harper Road, Southwark, SE1; TQ 3244 7920; LP (Florence Laino); watching brief Aug-Sept 2017; Urbanicity (No. 13) LLP; HPE17

A watching brief was carried out during redevelopment, but no archaeological remains were encountered. Natural geology of greenish-grey sandy silt was recorded at a depth of 0.3m-0.6m OD.

161 Ilderton Road, Bermondsey, SE16; TQ 3520 7822; QUEST (Dan Young); geoarchaeological assessment 2017; RPS; ILT17

Deposit modelling, based on existing records and results from two geoarchaeological boreholes, was followed by palaeoenvironmental assessment and radiocarbon dating. This produced a sequence similar to that recorded at Bramcote Grove in 1992, some 200m to the west (*LA 7 (4) (1993) 105*; site code BEG92).

During the Late Glacial Interstadial, a series of calcareous and organic deposits accumulated, with sedge fen or reed swamp and aquatic conditions predominating. This was followed by a sequence of Holocene alluvial sedimentation. The peat deposits date to the late Mesolithic through to the early Bronze Age, pointing to alder carr on the floodplain with mixed deciduous woodland on the surrounding dry land.

55 Leroy Street, Southwark, SE1; TQ 3314 7907; MOLA (Adrian Miles, Tim Spence); watching brief Jun-Oct 2017; Gort Scott Architects; LRY17

Six geotechnical pits revealed only made ground containing late post-medieval pottery and ceramic building material. Four subsequent geotechnical trenches reached natural clay sealed by a worked or disturbed clay deposit that was covered by sandy silt garden soil. A clay tobacco pipe bowl marked 'WJ' (possibly Walter Jeffrey, active in the late 17th-/early 18th century), some 18th-/19th-century pottery, and a number of cattle horn cores were recovered. The latter, some with skull fragments attached, may be refuse from the tanning and horn-processing industries for which this area was

well known in the post-medieval period.

Elmington Estate (Parcel 3), 30–72 Lomond Grove, 1–20 Broome Way & 1–12 Flecker House, Camberwell, SE5; TQ 3256 7714; PCA (Guy Seddon); evaluation May 2017; CgMs Consulting for Bellway Homes (Thames Gateway); LBF17

Five evaluation trenches reached natural gravels sealed by brickearth and recent make-up.

150–152 Long Lane, Southwark, SE1; TQ 3288 7957; MOLA (David Saxby); evaluation Apr–May 2017; Acorn Property; LGA17

Three evaluation trenches were dug down to natural brickearth. In the southernmost trench, a coin of Nero (AD 65–6) was found pressed into the surface of the brickearth, which was cut by a substantial Roman ditch on a north–south alignment. The infill contained Roman roofing tiles, brick, and pottery of c. 240–300, including up to 15 examples of the *Camulodunum* form 306 bowl, a type often found in deposits of this period and believed to have been used in (and deliberately discarded after) religious rituals. The ditch may have been associated with an as yet undiscovered temple complex of the type found at Tabard Square just to the west (*LA 10* Supp. 2 (2003) 53; site code LLS02).

In the central trench the ditch was cut by a large medieval pit containing animal and fish bone, as well as a rare imported jug from Rouen dated 1170–1200. The pit was sealed by a 16th to 17th-century soil horizon, which was in turn cut by an 18th- or 19th-century wall on a north–south alignment. This was probably a garden wall shown on the 1833–36 St Mary Magdalen Parish Valuation Plan, and was probably incorporated into the wall of a late 19th-century factory which subsequently occupied the site.

Former car pound, Mandela Way, Southwark, SE1; TQ 3355 7854; QUEST (Dan Young); geoarchaeological evaluation 2017; RPS; MDE17

A programme of geoarchaeological fieldwork, deposit modelling and radiocarbon dating revealed that the top of natural gravel was at its highest towards the centre of the site, whence it fell slightly to the north, east and south. It was overlain in most places by a thin layer of alluvial deposits, with sporadic occurrences of peat datable to the late Bronze Age. The relatively high level of the gravel surface (no more than –1 m OD) suggested that the site had negligible palaeoenvironmental, but some archaeological, potential.

Manor Place Depot, Manor Place, Occupation Road, Penrose Street, Walworth, SE17; TQ 3219 7830; MOLA (Sadie Watson, David Sankey); watching brief Nov 2016–Jan 2017; Notting Hill Housing Association; MPE16

Work continued from 2016 (*LA 15* Supp. 1 (2017) 29–30) with a watching brief on contractors' operations west of the railway

viaduct. These revealed undated alluvial deposits, some of which were contaminated by hydrocarbons, and 19th-century quarry pits that had been observed during the earlier evaluation.

The Flaxyard site, Melon Road, Sumner Road, Peckham, SE15; TQ 3399 7678; AS (Zbigniew Pozorski); evaluation, trial trenching Feb 2017; LB Southwark; MLO17

Seven trial trenches reached natural clay, generally beneath topsoil but sometimes beneath modern make-up. At one point, these 20th-century deposits overlay earlier road surfaces.

1 Mina Road, Walworth, SE17; TQ 3353 7832; PCA (Guy Seddon, Kari Bower, Terry Newman); evaluation, watching brief Mar–Nov 2017; CgMs Consulting for TLS (Mina Road) Ltd; MIA17

A three-trench evaluation reached brickearth over natural gravels, and revealed a series of late Roman features: two ditches, three postholes and 34 stakeholes. One of the ditches was in the north of the site, running parallel to the putative line of Roman Watling Street, and so may have been the remnant of a roadside ditch. The other ditches, which ran perpendicular to it, may have been field boundaries on the south side of the road, the postholes and stakeholes being remains of associated fences. These features were sealed by agricultural subsoil and topsoil of post-medieval date. Subsequent monitoring of groundworks did not reveal any additional features, although the same sequence of deposits was observed.

Mint Street Adventure Playground, Mint Street, Southwark, SE1; TQ 3221 7985; PCA (Terence Newman); watching brief July–Aug 2017; Neilcott Construction; MNS17

Two exploratory contractors' trenches did not reach natural strata, only 18th-/19th-dumps beneath modern made ground.

Glaziers Hall, Montague Close, Southwark, SE1; TQ 3275 8037; MOLA (Jeremy Taylor); watching brief Aug–Oct 2017; Glaziers Hall Ltd; MTG17

The building was originally Hibernia Wharf, part of a large complex of wharves built around 1836, with upper storeys added in 1840. Partially destroyed by fire in 1851, rebuilt by William Cubitt, and subsequently modified internally and externally, it was redeveloped in 1977, although the 19th-century vaulted cellars and stone slab floor were retained. A watching brief on ground reduction and drainage/ducting works in the basement revealed natural gravel in two locations, in one of which there may have been truncation. Residual Roman pottery was recovered from several areas but no features of this period were observed.

The earliest features were medieval and included a ragstone wall in the north-east and a dumped deposit in the central area, containing late 12th- to late 15th-century pottery. A chalk and ragstone wall in one of the drains runs just north of this;

and an *in-situ* timber, presumably associated with a waterfront structure, about 6m east of the wall.

Later remains in the wine cellar on the eastern side of the building included soil and rubble layers associated with the construction of Rennie's 19th-century London Bridge, which is immediately adjacent. *In-situ* stone blocks forming part of the bridge superstructure were seen to have been incorporated into the south and east walls, and stonework associated with the bridge was also recorded beneath the cellar floor.

71 Newcomen Street, Southwark, SE1; TQ 3255 7996; PCA (Natasha Billson, Tanya Jones); excavation, watching brief Mar–May 2017; Archaeology Collective; NCM17

The two trenches excavated on the east side of the site did not reach natural strata, the earliest deposits being 14th-/15th-century dumps containing residual Roman and early medieval pottery.

The site saw substantial early post-medieval development, to judge by the number of excavated features of that date: several mid-16th-century pits; a 15th-/16th-century wall, aligned north-east/south-west and capped by mid 16th-century dumps; and an east-west brick and chalk wall overlaid by the foundations of the current building. Later post-medieval activity was represented by a 17th-century brick wall – probably either a garden or boundary wall – by 18th-/19th-century dumps and demolition deposits, and finally by various modern service installations.

1–3 Odessa Street, Rotherhithe, SE16; TQ 3663 7952; MOLA (Anna Nicola, Lesley Dunwoodie); standing structure recording, watching brief Apr, Sep 2017–Mar 2018; Hollybrook Homes; OSS17

A 5-tonne stiff-leg derrick ('Scotch derrick') crane was recorded to Historic England Level 4 prior to demolition. The red-painted derrick was constructed in the late 1960s from rolled steel, and comprised a 36.5m-long jib, a vertical mast and two raking legs. As usual with this type of derrick, the legs were attached directly to the mast at the top, while the foot of each was connected to the foot of the mast by a horizontal sill, so forming a pair of strong triangular frames. The entire structure sat atop three massive concrete drums. The operator's cab, at the foot of the mast, was mainly of plywood on a steel frame.

This derrick replaced an earlier, smaller example of the same type, and was used until the 1980s by Kemp Collins & Co Ltd to move timber on the site, which was known as Commercial Pier Wharf. As the last surviving crane in the area, it had been retained as a static feature of historic interest. However, its dilapidated condition, standard design and absence of visible industrial context, now that the area has been redeveloped, recommended demolition rather than preservation.

A subsequent watching brief was carried out on various ground works. In the deepest

FIELDWORK ROUND-UP

excavations, these exposed the top of organic peat beneath a thick layer of historic alluvial clay. Late 17th- to 18th-century make-up layers followed, containing fragments of kiln furniture and vessels from the 17th-century Rotherhithe pothouse, which was located on the western side of the Rotherhithe peninsula. These deposits were cut by foundations of 18th-/19th-century buildings: houses on the Odessa Street frontage, and warehouses or industrial buildings in the centre of the site. A circular timber-piled foundation may have been the base for a crane or other machine within one of the latter.

In the eastern part of the site, remains of timber structures probably represented successive phases of the 18th-/19th-century riverfront and its jetties. The associated reclamation dumps again contained refuse from the pothouse. There was some evidence for the re-use of timbers, including ship's timbers, in both the foundations of buildings and the riverfront structures.

East Street Library Extension, 168–170 Old Kent Road, Walworth, SE1; TQ 3329 7861; CA (Geoff Potter); watching brief Sept 2017; LB Southwark; ONT17

A borehole and two test pits dug to investigate the library's foundations revealed a make-up layer containing modern building rubble and glass directly beneath the tiled basement floor. This probably derived from clearance of bomb-damaged 19th-century terraced houses, prior to construction of the present building in the 1960s.

464–504 Old Kent Road, Peckham, SE1; TQ 3415 7784; MOLA (Antony Baxter, Serena Ranieri); watching brief Jan 2017; Asda Stores; OKQ15

During a watching brief that followed evaluation in 2015 (*LA 14* Supp. 3 (2016) 126), natural gravels were observed beneath natural brickearth and silty clay subsoil. In the central part of the site there were further sightings of the two intercutting ditches, possibly prehistoric, which had been recorded previously.

During the 19th and early 20th centuries, the Grand Surrey Canal ran along the site's southern boundary. Associated features that were observed, included two brick-lined wells, three pad foundations and the base of a large brick chimney; also two small pits which may have contained supports for a wharf structure. The archaeological remains were sealed by deposits relating to clearance of the industrial landscape during the 20th century.

133 Park Street, 105 Sumner Street, Southwark, SE1; TQ 3223 8034; MOLA (Rachel English); evaluation Jan–Feb 2017; City of London Real Property Company Ltd; SNE17

Two evaluation trenches were excavated in the southern half of the site, in each of which a geoarchaeological auger hole was drilled to examine the underlying natural deposits.

The site lies within the Bankside Channel, and it could be seen that the natural gravels were overlain by a sequence

of peats and alluvial deposits reflecting the effects of changing river levels within the Channel during the prehistoric and historic periods. In post-medieval times, river-level rises and periodic inundations largely abated, allowing the development of an open landscape which was dry during summer months. This continued until post-medieval reclamation began to transform the area.

In the trench located in the south-west of the site, a pit and possible field drain, both of 17th- to 18th-century date, were found cutting into the alluvial deposits. These were overlain by structural remains from the H J Coles engineering works, which is documented on the site from 1878 until the early 20th century. Debris from its demolition was also observed. In the other trench, in the south-east of the site, the lowest in a series of deposits contained mid- to late 17th-century material, including glass-manufacturing waste. Those higher in the sequence included pottery of 18th- to 19th-century date.

These could represent ground-consolidation dumps but, equally plausibly, could be fills of a deep ditch. The former boundary ditch of the Bishop of Winchester's park was shown here on both Morgan's map of 1682 and Rocque's map of 1746, but had disappeared from maps by the 19th century – it had probably been infilled as redevelopment progressed. In that case, the different deposits may represent gradual infilling over time rather than a single event. The latest features beneath modern make-up included a wall that may relate to houses shown on Faden's map of 1813, and the 19th-/20th-century concrete floor of a factory shown on the 1939 Goad fire insurance map.

121–125 Peckham High Street, Peckham, SE15; TQ 3429 7678; PCA (Wayne Perkins); watching brief Nov 2017; Archaeology Collective; PHS17

Geotechnical investigations were monitored, which revealed natural sands and clays overlaid by silty sandy clay and 19th-/20th-century made ground.

Land behind Peckham Library, Peckham Hill Street, Peckham, SE5; TQ 3418 7685; ASE (Steve White); evaluation Apr 2017; Mountview Academy of Theatre Arts; PHL17

Five evaluation trenches reached natural Lambeth Group deposits of silt and sand, and revealed just one feature of archaeological significance: a medieval ditch of 13th-/14th-century date. In general, the site appeared to have been comprehensively truncated by construction of the mid-20th-century industrial complex known as Eagle Wharf.

Potters Fields, Southwark, SE1; TQ 3343 8004; MOLA (Isca Howell); evaluation Sept 2017; Potters Fields Development Ltd; PTT17

A single evaluation trench revealed alluvial clay overlain by a deposit containing 18th-century pottery, clay tobacco pipes and animal bone. This material abutted the

northern side of a red brick wall aligned east–west and representing the remains of a backfilled cellar. It was probably part of a group of almshouses shown next to St Olave's churchyard (later St John's burial ground) on a 16th-century parish map of Horsleydown.

Although a single piece of residual disarticulated human bone was retrieved from the backfill, no evidence was found to indicate that the burial ground, which closed in 1853, extended on to the site.

The Science Gallery and Guy's Bar ('The Spit'), Boland House, King's College, St Thomas Street, Southwark, SE1; TQ 3284 7923; PCA (Amelia Fairman, Alistair Douglas); excavation, watching brief Jan–Dec 2017; King's College London; THM16 Work continued from 2016 (*LA 15* Supp. 1 (2017) 31), with further excavation and a watching brief. As observed previously, the natural gravels were sealed by waterlain deposits of clay and sand, which had probably formed in the later prehistoric period and represent changing river regimes.

The earlier Roman period was characterised by the digging of numerous drainage ditches, but it appears that by the 3rd century the ground level had been deliberately raised, perhaps in a planned scheme of land reclamation. Further inundation and accumulation of flood deposits in post-Roman times, was eventually followed by renewed efforts at drainage and reclamation in the medieval period, chief of which was a broad channel dug along the eastern margins of the site.

During the monitoring of ground reduction within the courtyard of Boland House, it was mainly post-medieval features that were identified. The earliest – masonry foundations of buildings and drains – were of late 17th-/early 18th-century date. Other foundations and drainage features related to the development of the site as Guy's Hospital in 1720.

In the courtyard, later 18th-century dumped deposits yielded disarticulated human bone showing evidence of either amputation or post-mortem disarticulation. This suggests that the hospital disposed of surgical waste within its grounds. Finally, a sequence of late 18th-/19th-century yard surfaces was recorded, which had been partially truncated by modern services.

St Thomas's Church, 9 St Thomas Street, Southwark, SE1; TQ 3280 8017; PCA

(Stacey Amanda Harris); watching brief Jan–Oct 2017; CgMs Consulting and Lord Alpha Investments Ltd; TSC16 Work continued from the previous year (*LA 15* Supp. 1 (2017) 31) with monitoring of the excavation of a UK Power trench to the south of the former church, and of a lift shaft to the west of the tower. The former exposed 18th-/19th-century make-up, and some brick features apparently part of a drainage system; the latter, 18th-/19th-century make-up and a possible floor surface below the existing concrete floor of the former disabled lavatory. Natural strata were not reached.

Guy's Hospital, Snowfields, Southwark, SE1; TQ 3290 7991; MOLA (Jez Taylor); watching brief July 2017; Mace; GUH17

Three geotechnical test pits, which were monitored on the north side of Snowfields, revealed only modern deposits. Natural strata were not reached. WC

Ibis Hotel extension, Southwark Bridge Road, Southwark, SE1; TQ 3235 8023; MOLA (Tony Mackinder); evaluation Nov 2017; Accor Hotels; IBH17

The single trench revealed a large brick foundation probably associated with the 19th-/20th-century Anchor Brewery, which formerly occupied the site. This was sealed by over 2m of modern material relating to redevelopment in the 1980s. Natural deposits were not seen.

ISIS House, 67–69 Southwark Street, Southwark, SE1; TQ 3205 8019; QUEST (Dan Young); geoarchaeological survey 2017; CgMs Consulting; SHK17

Information from two geoarchaeological boreholes was combined with existing records to produce a detailed deposit model, indicating that the site lies near the main axis of the Bankside Channel. The sequence of Holocene sediments overlying late Devensian Shepperton Gravel comprises sand, alluvium and peat, capped by made ground. Radiocarbon dating assigns the accumulation of peat to the late Mesolithic/early Neolithic transition, but the comparative thinness of the layer (0.4m) and the existence of similarly-dated deposits on nearby sites recommend against further palaeoenvironmental work.

Project Light C1, Surrey Quays Road, Rotherhithe, SE16; TQ 3564 7948; MOLA (Isca Howell); watching brief Apr–Jun 2017; Ardmore; SRQ15

Work continued from previous years in the former Surrey Commercial Docks (*LA 14* Supp. 3 (2016) 126; *LA 15* Supp.1 (2017) 31), with monitoring of the installation of a crane base. This involved excavation to a depth of c. 1.8m below present ground level, which exposed a portion of dock wall abutting the north-west corner of the dry dock first discovered in 2015.

The fact that it abutted, rather than was bonded in, and the apparent absence of a wall in precisely this position on the 1868 OS map, suggest that the wall was part of Albion Dock. This was created out of the former Main Dock towards the end of the 19th century – a substantial redevelopment that also saw the dry dock created out of the canal that had previously connected Main Dock with the Albion Pond. The wall was mainly of concrete, but featured two horizontal brick courses, 0.6m apart, in its core and an upper facing of brick. There was a concrete plinth or fender at the base. Against the external face was only modern infill, but against the inner, there were deposits of grey and orange clay to a depth of c. 1.5m. Some timberwork was also observed, perhaps once part of dock-front installations.

132 Tanner Street, Bermondsey, SE1;

TQ 3375 7968; LP (Audrey Charvet); watching brief Jan–June 2017; Archaeology Collective; TAE17

During a watching brief c. 320m south-west of the river Thames, the earliest recorded phase of human occupation was represented by pit-digging and land-reclamation activities. The latter included remains of a possible timber-lined pit or a dock revetment. It was not possible to excavate the timber lining fully, and so its exact function remains unclear. The feature was later truncated by a large quarry pit.

Evidence of late 19th-/early 20th-century occupation survived in the form of a masonry footing that was eventually redeveloped into the existing building. A small assemblage of finds was dominated by tobacco pipes and potsherds, all post-medieval.

112–14 Tooley Street, Southwark, SE1;

TQ 3320 8008; ASE (Sarah Ritchie); watching brief May–Oct 2017; CgMs Consulting; TES17

Ground reduction of between 1.1m and 1.5m was monitored within the basement of the standing building and within a street-level courtyard behind it. Nowhere were natural deposits reached, but the work did reveal a sequence of red and yellow brick walls from former outbuildings in the back gardens or courtyards of properties fronting on to Tooley Street. Beneath these were various dumps and levelling layers, the lowest of which were alluvial and peaty clay deposits with post-medieval inclusions, such as peg tile. It was unclear whether these deposits represent deliberate levelling of the site or the natural silting of an intertidal channel in post-medieval times.

5 Tyers Gate, Southwark, SE1; TQ 3318

7975; PCA (James Langthorne); evaluation Mar 2017; CgMs Consulting for Tailored Living Solutions; TYS17

An evaluation trench and borehole revealed a palaeotopographical sequence similar to that recorded at 8 Tyers Gate in 1999 (*LA 9* Supp. 2 (2000) 58; TYG99): marshland, represented by alluvium over the natural gravels; drier fenland, denoted by a mixed layer of clay and peat; and, finally, renewed flooding and marshland, represented by a further layer of alluvium. The peat yielded a worked flint, and so may be prehistoric, whereas the upper alluvial layer produced a clenched iron nail; this could not be dated but implies late activity, at least on the surface of the deposit.

Over the alluvium was a sequence of 17th-century reclamation deposits, which, in the south of the site, were sealed by an external chalk and mortar surface of mid-18th-century date. A narrow, timber-lined drainage canal cut through this surface on a north-east/south-west alignment. It dated to the mid/late 18th century, and was probably associated with the tanning industry shown here on the OS map of 1872. To the north of the canal was a parallel drainage ditch.

During the late 18th to early 19th

centuries, the site was levelled up for redevelopment. The excavation revealed various brick wall foundations relating to this, and, in the north-east, a well-compacted layer with a spread of reused roof tiles, probably a yard surface.

Former Lesoco Campus, Ufford Street,

Southwark, SE1; TQ 3154 7990; PCA (Stacey Amanda Harris); evaluation Nov 2017–Jan 2018; CgMs Consulting; UFF17

Excavation of two evaluation trenches and monitoring of groundworks showed the natural gravel to be overlaid by a sequence of alluvial deposits. In the south-east of the site, two undated, tapered, timber stakes cut into the lower alluvial layer and were sealed by further alluvium. In the south-west, a ditch and a possible channel, bounded on its west side by a row of stakes and a timber plank, similarly cut the alluvium and are interpreted as evidence for 17th-century land management. Also in the south-west, an early/mid-19th-century pit yielded a large assemblage of pottery and clay tobacco pipes. These are likely to derive from St Saviour's Union Workhouse, of which several brick walls were recorded just below the present ground surface.

10–18 Union Street, Southwark, SE1;

TQ 3246 8003; PCA (Shane Maher); evaluation Jan 2017; CgMs Consulting; UNI17

Two test-pits revealed natural alluvium overlaid by evidence for the continuation of the Roman clay and timber buildings excavated in the south of the site in 1988–9 (C Cowan *et al*, *Roman Southwark Settlement and Economy* (MOLA Monograph 42 (2009) 6; site no 58; site codes USA88/USB88)).

A clay floor slab, cut by six stakeholes in a regular pattern, was recorded atop a sequence of Roman ground-raising deposits. Because of the small scale of both the excavation and the finds assemblage, it was not possible to improve upon the dating suggested previously: 1st century AD for the ground-raising dumps, and 1st to 2nd century AD for the buildings.

In the north of the site, medieval garden soil overlay the Roman sequence. This was sealed by a series of post-medieval deposits, similarly characteristic of backyard or garden activity, which also extended across the site as whole. The latest feature was a 19th-century brick wall, which possibly formed part of a former basement associated with the current building.

237 Walworth Road, Walworth, SE17;

TQ 3232 7836; PCA (Alfred R J Hawkins); standing structure recording Dec 2017; CgMs Consulting for Walworth Road Limited; WOH17

A retrospective record of several 19th-century industrial buildings was created after demolition. The sources used were aerial photographs; record photographs taken in March 2014 and early 2017; historical documents and maps; and brick boundary walls between gardens, which were still standing and so could be surveyed

FIELDWORK ROUND-UP

to Historic England Level 2. The site was located in former gardens behind late 18th-century terraced houses on Walworth Road. An iron foundry was established here between 1830 and 1872, and by 1883 a factory known as the Hearthstone Works had also been built.

The latter was mostly demolished between 2003 and 2007; however, later record photographs of the ruins show red ceramic tiled floors and scars of internal walls in the eastern, southern and western site boundary walls. The iron foundry and a large modern building towards the north end of the site, were demolished in 2013–14. The record photographs again show scars of internal walls and stubs of timber joists in the eastern boundary wall.

Several buildings were not demolished until 2014–15, and so had been photographed still standing: a small office block at the entrance to the complex (a pair of doorways flanking three windows at ground-floor level; five windows above); a garage; a joiner's shop; and a clothier's. All were of brick, white-painted externally, variously constructed from the 19th through to the mid-20th centuries.

The surviving garden walls, which had originally been built as boundaries between properties fronting on to Walworth Road, exhibited considerable diversity. On the faces of those formerly incorporated into the industrial buildings, stubs of walls and floors were sometimes visible behind artificial hedging; those still serving as garden walls had often been rendered and painted.

SUTTON

The Firs, Hilliers Lane, Beddington, CR0; TQ 2997 6503; CFA (Tamlin Barton); evaluation Feb 2017; Ivory Homes; HLR17 Evaluation-trenching revealed several square and rectangular pit-type gardening features of 19th-century date.

Sutton Tuition and Reintegration Service, Drapers' Centre, Monkey Puzzle Way, Carshalton, SM5; TQ 2789 6229; CA (Geoff Potter); watching brief Apr 2017; Educational Establishment, LB Sutton; MPZ17

Minor building works were monitored in the grounds of the Drapers' Centre, which lies within the bounds of the Late Bronze Age enclosure at Queen Mary's Hospital, Carshalton, a Scheduled Ancient Monument. No prehistoric finds or features were exposed, however, only modern make-up deposits.

Beddington Park, London Road, Wallington, SM6; TQ 2915 6560 (Area 1), TQ 2945 6511 (Area 2), TQ 2890 6525 (Area 3); WA (Rok Plesincar); geophysical survey Nov 2017; Land Use Consultants; no site code

Three areas of Beddington Park were the subject of detailed gradiometer survey. In Area 1, a fragmented ditch was identified alongside modern features. Area 2 contained anomalies correlating to the footings of 19th-century buildings, and of associated trackway and garden features. Area 3

contained 19th-century glasshouses, next to modern garden beds and landscaping.

Sutton Palace Superbowl, St Nicholas Way, Sutton, SM1; TQ 2582 6426; PCA (Leonardo Penades); evaluation Sept–Oct 2017; CgMs Consulting for Tower Eight; SNL17

Four test-pits reached chalk bedrock beneath natural silty clay and silty sand, overlaid by a 20th-century crushed-chalk bedding layer.

TOWER HAMLETS

Former London Chest Hospital, Bonner Road, Bethnal Green, E2; TQ 3540 8328; MOLA (David Sankey); watching brief Apr 2017; Crest Nicholson Operations Limited; BNR17

Natural brickearth was observed widely across the site, though truncated in the north and west by deeply cut 19th-century quarries. These may be attributable to local farmer and brickmaker Samuel Ridge who, with his successors, farmed the area from the 1820s.

219–221 Bow Road, Bow, E3; TQ 37680 83060; WA (Mark Denyer); evaluation, watching brief Nov–Dec 2016; Quadrant Construction; BOO16

Although heavy truncation had occurred widely across the site, footings of buildings recorded on the 1896 OS map were encountered in the north.

During the watching brief, a well lined with red bricks and chalk blocks was identified. It is shown on a map of 1731. Elsewhere, a single course of bricks of the period c. 1550–1666 was exposed. Remains of 16th-century buildings have previously been recorded nearby.

Beagle House, Braham Street, Whitechapel, E1; TQ 3389 8124; MOLA (Serena Ranieri, Danny Harrison, Rachel English); evaluation, watching brief Jul–Aug, Dec 2017; F T Squared; BRA17

Evaluation work on a site potentially within the Eastern Roman Cemetery indicated that deeply cut features, possibly medieval and later quarries, are likely to have removed all Roman features or burials. The features cut directly through the natural gravel, and had themselves been truncated by the 19th-century foundations of Browne and Eagle's Wool Warehouse and Pickfords Carriers Warehouse.

During a subsequent watching brief, a two-phase wall was recorded on a north-east/south-west alignment. The lower portion may be associated with buildings fronting on to Were Row (now Braham Street), which are shown on Rocque's map of 1746; the upper part with terraced housing and workshops are shown on Horwood's map of 1799.

Bream Street, Stour Road, Dace Road, Fish Island, Old Ford, E3; TQ 3730 8403; PCA (Przemek Polakiewicz, Stacey Amanda Harris, Tanya Jones); evaluation, watching brief Apr 2017–Jan 2018; Orion Heritage Ltd for Quadrant Construction; BMT17

Initial monitoring of geotechnical investigations established a general deposit model: natural gravels; lower alluvium, peat, upper alluvium; 18th- to 20th-century made ground. The alluvial deposits had been heavily contaminated by development from the late 18th century through to recent times. Subsequent evaluation-work revealed a north–south ditch of 19th-century date, cutting the lower alluvium on the eastern side of the site. It was lined with a felt or plant-fibre mat pegged in place with wooden stakes, and so may have been connected with local industry or with 18th-/19th-century water management.

The Royal Foundation of St Katharine, 2 Butcher Row, Limehouse, E14; TQ 3601 8101; MOLA (Richard Hewett, David Sankey); watching brief May–Jun 2017; Royal Foundation of St Katharine; ROW16

Following the evaluation reported last year (*LA 15 Supp. 1* (2017) 33), drainage and groundworks were monitored. These revealed further sub-surface remains of the 19th-century church of St James Ratcliffe, including a flight of nine Yorkstone steps down to a possible boiler room or crypt.

Proposed New Mosque (Stepney Shahjalal Masjid), Duckett Street, Stepney, E1; TQ 3603 8195; PCA (James Langthorne); watching brief Jan 2017; Brook Williams Group; DUC17

The site lay within the boundary of a burial ground known as the East London Cemetery, which was operational between 1837 and 1852. Ground-reduction was monitored, but it did not reach natural strata, the earliest deposit being redeposited sandy gravel cut by two subrectangular features on an east–west alignment. As they were not excavated, it was not possible to establish whether they were graves or planter beds. The sequence was completed by late post-medieval make-up and modern garden soil.

Aberfeldy Estate (Phase 2), East India Dock Road, South Bromley, E14; TQ 3870 8126; TVAS (James McNicoll-Norbury); evaluation Mar 2015; Willmott Partnership Homes Limited; AFE12

In a second phase of evaluation (for Phase 1, see *LA 13 Supp. 3* (2013) 119), 3m trenches were dug through nearly 2m of alluvium to reach natural gravel at –0.60 to –0.7m OD. No archaeological finds or features were encountered, but the stratigraphy suggests that the site lies within a former channel of the river Lea. A greater depth of alluvial deposits to the south-west may point to the location of the channel centre. No evidence was recovered to date the filling of the channel, but the presence of peat deposits indicates a change in the depositional regime at some stage.

Aberfeldy Estate (Phase 3), East India Dock Road, South Bromley, E14; TQ 3855 8118; TVAS (Sean Wallis); evaluation Apr–May 2017; Willmott Partnership Homes Limited; AFE12

The third phase of evaluation-trenching (see above for Phases 1–2) took place in areas

that seemed not to have been disturbed significantly in the past. The land appeared to have been relatively flat, except for small undulations in the underlying gravel, before it was covered with alluvial deposits. It may thus have been part of the western floodplain of the river Lea. A possible buried soil or peat horizon, which was widespread across the site, may equate with that found in Phase 2. A small pit in the north-east produced some sherds of prehistoric pottery. Too small to date accurately, they could belong to either the Bronze or the Iron Ages.

Ensign Court, 28 Ensign Street, Whitechapel, E1; TQ 3421 8071; PCA (Joe Brooks); excavation Feb–Apr 2017; Engie Regeneration Ltd; ENN17

An open area excavation reached natural Taplow/Mucking terrace gravels, above which was evidence for development from medieval times onwards. The earliest features were in the south: two late medieval and several early post-medieval refuse pits on land behind terraced properties fronting on to East Smithfield (now The Highway). In the east, a north–south ditch was probably a boundary separating the land behind these properties from a field to the east, as shown on Faithorne and Newcourt’s map of 1658.

A thick layer of make-up had been laid down in the mid-17th century to prepare for the construction of a glass works, the development of which was recorded from that date into the 18th century. The excavated remains included drains, a brick-lined basement, a soak-away and an L-shaped formation of postholes and surviving timber posts, indicating the position of a large shed. Nineteenth-century made ground sealed these earlier features, while concrete and brick foundations in the north and east could be related to stables shown on the OS map of 1875. Modern concrete and car-park tarmac completed the sequence.

Duke Shore Wharf, Narrow Street, Poplar, E14; TQ 3661 8065; MOLA (Richard Hewett); watching brief July 2017; LB Tower Hamlets; DEW17

Various exploratory works were monitored, which showed the present river wall to be of concrete and so of late 19th- or early 20th-century origin. A borehole further back from the edge of the wharf revealed a sequence of reclamation deposits which might represent the infilling of a dry dock that was located here from the 17th to the late 19th centuries. These deposits overlay undated alluvial material upon silty clay.

Lamb Court, Narrow Street, Poplar, E14; TQ 3641 8081; MOLA (David Saxby); watching brief June 2017; Silk Mews Architects; LCT17

Two trial pits were monitored, but neither revealed more than modern deposits associated with the current buildings.

Holland Estate, Jacobson House, Old Castle Street, E1; TQ 3372 8147; ADAS (Andrew Brown); watching brief Sept 2017; UK Power Networks; OCT17

A cable trench between Jacobson House and Herbert House exposed five sections of wall beneath modern make-up. Their position corresponds with that of the north-east corner of a school shown on the 1896 OS Town Plan-series map. They appeared to have been levelled prior to construction of the Holland estate in the 1920s/30s. During WWII, this was the site of a communal air-raid shelter, and a short section of existing cabling was seen to have been dug into its roof. Nowhere were natural strata reached.

Leamouth South Peninsula, Orchard Place, Poplar, E14; TQ 3938 8077; MOLA (David Sankey); evaluation Jul–Sep 2017; Ballymore; ORC17

Evaluation-work produced remains of the mid-19th century Thames Iron Works, including a wall, a brick-lined pit containing burnt waste, and a series of timber base plates that may have been associated with a building described as a carpenter’s shop on plans of the mid-1850s. The base of an upturned barrel set in the ground may have been a tank for dipping in creosote or a ‘bosh’ for quenching hot materials. To the east was a wall of the early 20th-century Asphalt Works.

Appian Court, Parnell Road, Bow, E3; TQ 3696 8347; PCA (Joe Brooks); evaluation Aug–Sept 2017; CgMs Consulting for Gateway Housing Association; APC17

Three evaluation trenches reached natural brickearth over sandy gravels, which sloped down towards the north-east. In the north of the site, a possible Roman quarry pit contained a small number of animal bones with butchery marks. It was sealed by remains of a Roman clay and timber building represented by a clay slab, interpreted as an internal floor surface, and by the base of a wall with a centrally-positioned beam slot. The floor had been repaired, suggesting that the building had been in use for an extended period. An area of compacted clay and gravel to the east may have been an associated external surface.

A thick layer of subsoil, exhibiting signs of ploughing, sealed these features, indicating that the site remained open fields until the mid-19th century when terraced houses were built. That development was represented by several small pits, interpreted as backfilled cesspits or soakaways, in the east of the site. Modern make-up completed the sequence.

Royal Mint Court, Tower Hill, EC3N; TQ 3387 8068; ASE (Chris Curtis); standing structure recording Mar 2017; CgMs Consulting; RCT17

The former Seamen’s Registry was recorded to Historic England Levels 2 and 3, along with the entrance lodges, railings and lamp posts. The building, which was completed in 1805 to the design of James Johnson and is Grade II Listed, originally comprised five self-contained houses to accommodate staff of the Royal Mint. After modification it was used as the offices of the Seamen’s Registry from 1906 to 1940; and, after further

modification during the 1950s, as an adjunct to the Mint for recovering and storing silver.

The Royal Mint Court development, completed in 1989, involved demolishing most of the original fabric behind the south and west façades, which were retained and extended, and constructing entirely new open-plan offices. The entrance lodges, railings and security lodge were designed by Robert Smirke, and built by 1810. The security lodge was rebuilt in the early 20th century, while the south entrance lodge was blocked and converted in the mid-20th century. The lodges and railings were restored approximately to their original appearance during the 1989 redevelopment.

Royal Mint Court, Tower Hill, EC3N; TQ 3388 8071; PCA (Neil Hawkins, Alexis Haslam, Phil Frickers, Mike Tunnicliffe); watching brief Mar–Apr 2017; CGMS Consulting; RMC17

Geotechnical investigations were monitored. Natural gravels were generally sealed by modern made-ground, in places overlaid by the foundations of the current building. However, in the west and north-west of the site, post-medieval make-up overlay traces of 14th-century burials; while in the south-eastern and south-western corners, remains of post-medieval brick walls were possibly associated with the Royal Mint nearby.

Walsingham House, Seething Lane, EC3N; TQ 3340 8085; AOC (Les Capon); evaluation, watching brief Feb 2016–Dec 2017; CgMs Ltd; SEE16

During evaluation-trenching and observation of contractors’ groundworks, natural gravel was recorded at several locations beneath sand and brickearth. However, since the site was not reduced uniformly, observed differences in the surviving height of brickearth may merely reflect local truncation rather than the natural topography.

No Roman foundations or structural features were excavated, but a large number of pits was recorded, spanning the entire Roman period, from the 1st to the 4th centuries. Preservation of environmental remains, such as cereal grains and charcoal, was generally good. In the north-western corner, a dump of coloured wall plaster points to the former presence of a substantial building, some of which may survive *in situ* outside the areas examined so far.

The medieval and early post-medieval periods were represented by five chalk-lined pits and a 3m-deep well lined with planks or staves. A large foundation near the south of the site was constructed of 16th-century bricks. In the west, the churchyard of St Olave, Hart Street, had been mostly cleared when Walsingham House was built in 1927. Nevertheless, five individual graves were recorded here, along with two vaults that each contained five stacked coffins. All the burials were of adults, and are datable between 1680 and c. 1750. The latest archaeological features were brick foundations and massive limestone plinths from the East India Company warehouses

that were built here in the late 18th century. **Shadwell Slipway, Thames Path, Wapping, E1**; TQ 3551 8061; WA (Peta Knott, Alistair Byford-Bates); fieldwalking Feb 2017; VolkerStevin; ORC16

Unstratified artefacts were recorded during fieldwalking along the foreshore.

Broad Arrow Tower, Tower of London, EC3N; TQ 3361 8054; PCA (Adam Garwood); standing structure recording Mar 2017; Historic Royal Palaces; TOL151

A survey to Historic England Level 2 was carried out in conjunction with minor repairs to the 13th-century Broad Arrow Tower. On the first floor, lifting of a machine-cut Yorkstone flagstone revealed a modern brick-built drain adjacent to the threshold of the north door. Study of a small area of the tower's leaded flat roof showed it to have been built with modern timber and plasterboard, possibly in an attempt to improve surface drainage. The modifications to both roof and drainage were probably carried out in the early 1980s.

Byward Postern, Tower of London, EC3N; TQ 3348 8051; HRP (Alexandra Stevenson); watching brief June, Dec 2016; Historic Royal Palaces; TOL158

A builders' trench was monitored in front of the Byward Postern immediately east of the south turret of the Byward Tower. It reached a depth of 0.7m but the site was found to have been heavily disturbed by services. No archaeological features or natural soils were observed.

Byward Tower, Tower of London, EC3N; TQ 3361 8054; PCA (Adam Garwood); standing structure recording Mar 2017; Historic Royal Palaces; TOL168

A partition wall on the second floor of the Byward Tower was recorded to Historic England Level 2 in tandem with a programme of conservation work. This tower, which dates from 1275–85, comprises two drum turrets and serves as the main landward gatehouse, approached by a causeway over the moat. The vertical studs in the partition showed evidence of later reworking. The painted infill panels are of wattle and daub, and plaster.

The conservation project revealed a complex sequence of painted schemes: an early 17th-century black and white scheme; a mid-17th-century wood-grain pattern; and a late 17th-century wood-panel design. There was nothing in the timber framing to suggest that the wall was earlier than post-medieval, and the style of painting is probably a better guide to absolute dating. If the partition was originally built in the mid- to late 16th century, the reworking of the vertical studs could represent modifications to prepare for new plaster work in the early 17th century.

Chapel Royal of St Peter ad Vincula, Tower of London, EC3N; TQ 3357 8058; HRP (Alexandra Stevenson); watching brief June 2016; Historic Royal Palaces; TOL157

Following a gas leak, emergency excavations were monitored near the south-eastern

corner of the chapel, which was constructed in 1519–20 by Henry VIII and is located to the north of Tower Green.

A number of disarticulated human remains were recovered from a substantial levelling deposit associated with the removal of burials from the chapel cemetery in the 1840s. However, a small group of loosely articulated remains was also exposed at a depth of 0.9m. These included the feet of an adult and, given that there was also some evidence for an associated coffin, could well be part of a grave remaining *in situ*. The excavation also produced a number of coffin fittings, including iron upholstery studs and grips.

Lantern Tower, Tower of London, EC3N; TQ 3361 8054; PCA (Adam Garwood); standing structure recording Feb 2017; Historic Royal Palaces; TOL167

The staircase in the Lantern Tower leading from the wall walk, through the western door, down into the exhibition space on the mezzanine floor, was recorded to Historic England Level 2. This tower, which is part of the south-side defences, sitting astride the Inner Curtain Wall, was totally rebuilt in the late 19th century.

Removal of the present timber cladding revealed five upper steps of Yorkstone, which were original to John Taylor's rebuilding of 1883. Conversely, removal of the timber treads and risers of the lower three steps showed that a softwood substructure had been inserted to form a new quarter landing and support for the lower stairs. This must have been done recently – certainly within the last 30 years – since rough constructional timber and zinc-coated nails had been used. The wall to the east of the staircase was probably built at the same time, since it is constructed of concrete blocks rendered with thistle-type gypsum plaster. The only 19th-century features recorded in this area were a small cast-iron ventilator and a moulded plaster skirting in the wall below the Yorkstone steps.

Middle Tower, Tower of London, EC3N; TQ 3345 8053; HRP (Alexandra Stevenson); watching brief Jan 2016; Historic Royal Palaces; TOL 153

Two trenches were monitored, one on either side of the threshold of the entrance into the northern turret of the Middle Tower, the twin-towered gatehouse at the south-west corner of the site, constructed as part of Edward I's improvement works of 1275–81.

The trench inside the threshold exposed a possible floor surface, its level closely matching that recorded in 2015 for the top of the foundation of the western entrance causeway (*LA 14* Supp. 3 (2016) 13; site code TOL 147). It was probably, therefore, part of the original 13th-century turret floor. The trench located just outside the threshold revealed a 13th- or 14th-century drainage channel, running beneath the entranceway and presumably filtering water away from the Tower, towards the moat. A lead pipe was observed within the channel, but it could not be ascertained whether this was

part of the original build or a later insertion.

Old Hospital Block lamp post repair, Tower of London, EC3N; TQ 3366 8053; HRP (Alexandra Stevenson); watching brief Mar 2016; Historic Royal Palaces; TOL155

A small trench was monitored at the south-western corner of the Old Hospital Block, to the east of the White Tower. This was built in 1718–19 on a site previously occupied by a 17th-century residential building and, prior to that, by a Tudor timber-framed range running between the Wardrobe and Broad Arrow Towers. Although the trench reached a depth of 0.9m, the area was found to have been heavily disturbed by services, producing only rubble that included bricks possibly from the demolished 17th-century residential building.

Wardrobe Tower and adjacent Roman city wall, Tower of London, EC3N; TQ 3364 8052 PCA (Kevin Hayward); standing structure recording Jan–Apr 2017; Historic Royal Palaces; TOL164

Conservation work provided an opportunity to record the 12th-century Wardrobe Tower to Historic England Level 3. It is of exceptional significance, not only as a survivor from one of the earliest building phases at the Tower of London, but also because it incorporates the base of a Roman bastion (B1) and an adjacent section of the Roman city wall. The upper parts were demolished in 1883.

The Roman city wall was found to be of a single build, consisting of hard Kentish ragstone in a black pebble mortar (*opus caementatum*). The tile bonding courses were in groups of three, comprising Lydian-sized bricks in two fabrics: the common 2nd-century red sandy ware, and a distinctive yellow 'Eccles' ware manufactured in eastern Kent c. AD 50–80. Besides squared Kentish ragstone facing blocks, Carrstone, Barnack stone and Weldon stone were identified in the plinth.

The medieval tower was built directly on the foundations of the Roman bastion, and it was established that much more of the latter survives than had been previously thought. Areas of Roman brick and *opus signinum* were identified up to 1.5m above ground level in the tower's outer south-east elevation. Further basal sections of the bastion were visible in the inner south and east elevations. The Roman work was identified by the use of the same hard *opus caementatum* black pebble mortar, and by the presence of stones typical of Roman London: tufa, Lodsworth Greensand, and large fragments of Bath stone.

As in many of the bastions attached to the Roman city wall in the east, the latter may have derived from former tomb monuments in the Eastern Roman Cemetery. Also very likely to be Roman in origin are some large blocks of French ditropan limestone, or Calcaire Grossier, which were identified between 1m and 2m above ground level in the ashlar facing of the tower's outer south-east elevation.

Evidence for the known rebuilding of

1532/3, and for the chimneys seen on Haiward and Gascoyne's plan of 1597, was found on the tower's inner curving western and northern elevations, where some Tudor brickwork appeared to be the base of an arched flue, probably for a fireplace.

Nothing of the 1672–3 clock turret survives, and very little of the gently curving Victorian superstructure, which can be seen in a photograph from the 1870s.

Well Tower and adjacent Outer Curtain Wall, Tower of London, EC3N; TQ 3369 8044; PCA (Kevin Hayward); standing structure recording Nov 2016–Jan 2017; Historic Royal Palaces; TOL162

Conservation work provided an opportunity for petrographic analysis and recording of the Well Tower and adjoining north–south curtain wall to Historic England Level 2.

Built in 1275–85, the tower was used as a prison in the 16th and 17th centuries, and in 1682 was converted into accommodation for artillerymen. A drawing of 1731 shows it as entirely stone-built, without crenellations.

In the late 18th–early 19th centuries, a brick second storey with sash windows was added, and in 1876 it was being used as a 'Warder's Quarters'. Drawings prepared for John Taylor in 1878 show that his restoration proposals included rebuilding the second storey in stone, with crenellated parapets.

The present project established that medieval fabric survives in the north elevation, in the interior below second-floor level, and in the adjoining curtain wall. In the north elevation, the medieval work features large Kentish ragstone ashlar blocks at ground-floor level, and smaller ragstone blocks, wedged in, in *petit appareil* style, at first-floor level. A hard brown gravel mortar was employed, and some of the medieval Caen stone quoins survive. The adjoining curtain wall has a core of Kentish ragstone rubble and is faced with blocks of cherty Kentish ragstone, many still exhibiting traces of white gritty render. The northern end of this 10m-long wall stub once formed the southern side of a gateway and has quoins of Caen, and some Reigate, stone – both common medieval freestones. The mortar in the wall is the same as in the north elevation of the tower, suggesting that both were part of the 1275–85 building programme.

The restoration of c. 1878–9 involved refacing and rebuilding most elevations with poor quality rhomboidal Kentish ragstone blocks in brown lime mortar. A very hard Portland facing cement was applied in 'crazy paving' style. The restoration also included replacing most of the quoins in Burford stone; rebuilding the brick second-storey, on the northern elevation, with coursed rectangular blocks of two types of Kentish ragstone (one soft, poor-quality and the other hard cherty); constructing new crenellated parapets in small angular Kentish ragstone blocks, with copings in Burford stone, Douling stone and Coombe Down Oolite; and inserting elaborate new cross-arrow loops with Burford stone dressings, not necessarily in the same position as their predecessors. After this restoration, few

modifications appear to have been made apart from frequent repointing and, perhaps, the construction of the north chimney stack in Burford stone ashlar between 1887 and 1898.

White Tower, Tower of London, EC3N; TQ 3361 8054; PCA (Adam Garwood); standing structure recording Oct–Nov 2017; Historic Royal Palaces; TOL163

On the second floor of the 11th-century White Tower, a survey to Historic England Levels 1 and 2 was carried out in conjunction with lifting and reinstatement of flooring and other structures within the arches of the north-south spine wall.

The floorboards were found to be of two types: broader oak boards in the two more southerly bays, and narrower sawn boards in the two more northerly ones. In 2007, several floorboards within the southerly bays were dendrochronologically dated to the late 15th century, suggesting that the second floor was inserted at the same time as the roof was replaced – the latter having been dated to 1490 by dendrochronology. These boards had evidently been retained and reused when the floors were re-laid in the mid-16th–early 17th centuries.

Conversely, the boards within the more northerly bays seemed to be 19th-century; but four of the joists dated to late 16th- to early 17th-century. The boards and joists in all the bays had been re-laid recently, mainly using modern wire nails. However, it was evident that greater use had been made of historic, hand-wrought nails – typically flat in cross-section and rose-headed – to fix the late medieval boards in the southern bays.

White Tower, Flamsteed Steps, Tower of London, EC3N; TQ 3363 8056; HRP (Alexandra Stevenson); watching brief Dec 2016; Historic Royal Palaces; TOL165

A watching brief was undertaken during Phase I of a project in the Flamsteed Turret, the north-eastern turret of the White Tower, to replace the timber covering on 16 of the stairs between the second and third floors.

The stonework exposed beneath varied in condition, the bottom three steps being in a particularly poor state of preservation. There was evidence of crude repairs and of damage caused by hammering fixtures for the timber covering into the mortar joints between the stones. Illustrations show a timber covering in place at least as early as the 1820s. It is possible that at least some of the present timbers date from that time, although they have clearly been lifted and reinstated a number of times.

White Tower shop renovation, Tower of London, EC3N; TQ 3361 8055; HRP (Alexandra Stevenson); watching brief Jan–Feb 2016; Historic Royal Palaces; TOL 154

Five trenches were excavated in the western room of the White Tower's basement prior to resurfacing. The earliest feature was a small length of stone masonry, possibly medieval, which abutted the western external wall but was of unknown function.

Two parallel brick walls, aligned north–south, were exposed on the east and west

sides of the room. The type of brick, together with a small assemblage of late 15th to early 17th-century domestic earthenwares found in associated rubble backfill, suggest a Tudor date. Apparently intended to serve as a form of underpinning, to support the ever-increasing weight of the floors above, these walls were possibly inserted in the late 15th century when Henry VII undertook extensive works in the White Tower, raising the roof and inserting a second floor in both the east and west rooms (*v supra s v* TOL163).

Further structural repairs were carried out in the 17th and 18th centuries, including the insertion of brick vaults in 1732–4 to make the basement suitable for storing saltpetre, purchased from the East India Company. The Tudor walls were partly demolished to allow installation of the vaults, and some reused Tudor bricks were incorporated in the pier foundations.

Land at Wick Lane and Greenway, Old Ford, E3; TQ 3722 8382; ASE (Steve White); evaluation Jan 2018; CgMs Consulting; WKL17

Geotechnical trial pits exposed natural deposits of sand and gravel nearly 4m below present ground level in the south of the site, sloping down to c. 6m in the north-west. This presumably reflects a natural slope down towards the River Lea. Above the natural was alluvium – mostly redeposited with modern/post-medieval inclusions – capped by c. 2.5m of make-up.

London Dock Block D (former News International site), Vaughan Way, Virginia Street, The Highway, Wapping, E1; TQ 3423 8065; MOLA (Antonietta Lerz); evaluation Jun–Jul 2017; St George; PEN13

Following work in 2013–14 (*LA 14* Supp. 2 (2015) 82), four evaluation trenches were dug in the north-western part of the site. Natural London Clay was cut by deep features that included a north–south field boundary or drainage ditch, which predated urban development in the second half of the 17th century, and two pits of probable late 17th- or 18th-century date.

All other deposits had been removed by construction of 19th-/20th-century warehouses, the truncated cellars of two of which were uncovered. The foundations and walls of a brick barrel vault of one survived to a height of up to 2m. The stone piers of the rib-vaulted cellar of the other – described as a wine warehouse on contemporary maps – were still upstanding. The warehouses had been demolished in the 1970s, and the cellars sealed under deep deposits of brick demolition rubble.

Westferry Printworks (former), Westferry Road, Millwall, E14; TQ 3737 7921; MOLA (Graham Spurr, Paul Thrane, Antony Francis); evaluation, watching brief Apr–Jun, Dec 2017; Westferry Developments Ltd; WTY17

Various monitoring and evaluation works were carried out during redevelopment of the Westferry Printworks site on the western side of the Isle of Dogs, on the wider floodplain of the Thames.

Pleistocene floodplain gravels were

FIELDWORK ROUND-UP

covered by Holocene floodplain deposits up to 5m thick, consisting of a lower and upper alluvium, in places sandwiching a layer of peat/organic deposits. The alluvial clay had been extensively truncated during construction of Millwall Dock in the 19th-/early 20th centuries, although it did produce a fragment of medieval peg tile. Generally across the site, the clay was sealed by redeposited sands and gravels, some containing Neolithic or mid- to late Bronze Age pottery, which may have been upcast from excavation of the dock, widely redistributed as make-up. Further features associated with Millwall Dock included levelling deposits of ashy industrial waste and brick wall footings on concrete foundations, probably remains of dockside warehouses and associated buildings of late 19th- and early 20th-century origin.

Tower Hamlets Civic Centre (former Royal London Hospital), Whitechapel Road, Whitechapel, E1; TQ 3470 8176; MOLA (David Sankey); watching brief Aug 2017; LB Tower Hamlets; WPR17 Geotechnical works were monitored. Backfilled quarry pits containing late 17th-/early 18th-century finds were seen in pockets truncated by modern building works. The masonry footings of a demolished 19th-century wing of the former Royal London Hospital were observed in the easternmost trench, but nothing of the hospital's former burial ground survived.

Black Lion House, 45 Whitechapel Road, Whitechapel, E1; TQ 3412 8155; PCA (Neil Hawkins); evaluation Apr 2017; Black Lion House Limited Partnership; WCL17

A single evaluation trench reached natural Terrace Gravel truncated to both east and west by modern intrusions. Some deposits survived undisturbed in the south-central area, probably either garden or ploughsoil, or the fill of a deep feature. These deposits were undated, though sealed by post-medieval dumps or garden soil.

WALTHAM FOREST

Holy Family Technology College, Church Hill Road, Walthamstow, E17; TQ 3793 8932; PCA (Shane Maher); excavation Jan–July 2017; LB Waltham Forest; HFT09 Excavation followed evaluation-work in 2009 (*LA* 12 Supp. 3 (2010) 112). As previously, natural Boyn Hill Gravel was sealed by brickearth, and evidence was found for activity from prehistoric times onwards. The earliest features, located in the western and central–northern portions of the site, were of late Bronze Age/early Iron Age date, and included a ring ditch, a large group of quarry pits and groups of postholes.

Traces of large timber-framed Roman farm buildings of the 3rd to 5th centuries AD were found widely across the excavated area, represented by groups of postholes and beam slots. Rubbish pits and ditches were also investigated, the boundary ditches being situated in the south and west of the site; the base of the westernmost of these had a typically Roman 'ankle breaker'

profile. Building material recovered from dumps and posthole-fills in the east of the site included box flue tiles, both roller-stamped and combed, and a large *sesquipedalis* or *bipedalis* brick, suggesting the former presence of an early Roman high-status heated building in the vicinity. A post-medieval pit and sequence of subsoils completed the sequence. WC

St Mary's Churchyard, Church Road, Leyton E10; TQ 3765 8687; PCA (Helen Hawkins); watching brief Apr 2017; NPS London; MCY17

A contractors' test-pit against the churchyard wall reached natural gravel sealed by the backfill of the construction cut for the wall.

Thorpe Coombe Hospital, 714 Forest Road, Walthamstow, E17; TQ 3812 8984; ASE (Sarah Ritchie); evaluation Sept–Nov 2017; CgMs Consulting; FTR17

Eleven evaluation trenches were opened in the grounds of the hospital, the core of which is a Grade II-Listed, late 18th-century mansion once owned by Sir Robert Wigram, and known for most of the 19th century as North Bank. It was renamed Thorpe Coombe after conversion into a maternity hospital in the early 20th century, while in more recent times it has provided mental health services. The trenches revealed London Clay generally sloping from west to east across the site. Various features and remnants of buildings were also encountered, from both the North Bank and the subsequent hospital phases.

Ive Farm Sports Ground, Ive Farm Road, Leyton, E10; TQ 3727 8669; PCA (Christina Reade, Shane Maher); evaluation, excavation Feb–May 2017; NPS London; IVE17

An initial nine-trench evaluation reached natural Taplow Gravels beneath a sequence of natural alluvial layers followed by natural brickearth. Evidence of Mesolithic to Neolithic activity, including three pits, was discovered in two trenches: one towards the north-east, the other towards the centre of the site. The subsequent excavation focused on those two areas and produced two additional Mesolithic/Neolithic features: a small posthole and a linear feature.

There were also several late Bronze Age/early Iron Age features, including groups of postholes and pits that formed alignments to suggest the former presence of structures or boundary markers. The only other features uncovered were two post-medieval postholes in the north-east of the site. Modern make-up and topsoil sealed these features and deposits.

Marlowe Road Development, Phase 1a, Marlowe Estate, Walthamstow, E17; TQ 3823 8946; AOC (Les Capon); evaluation Mar 2017; Countryside Properties PLC; MOW17

At the northern end of the site, immediately south of the northern part of Marlowe Road, evaluation work revealed a 16th-century pit or ditch followed by the foundations, flagstone floors and cellar of a house dating

back to the 17th century. It was probably one of a group of buildings shown in this location on Forbes's map of 1699 under the name of Wilcox.

The map also attributes an orchard and meadow on the eastern side of Wood Street to this person who, it may be surmised, was the local farmer or landholder. The house may not have been demolished until early in the 20th century, when suburban development reached this part of Walthamstow. In the south of the site, a small trench revealed remains of properties fronting on to Wood Street that survived until WWII.

WANDSWORTH

Northern Line Extension, Battersea Station, Battersea Park Road, SW8; TQ 2904 7726; MOLA (Stella Bickelmann); watching brief Feb–Jul 2017; Tube Lines Ltd; NBA15

Work continued from 2016 (*LA* 15 Supp. 1 (2017) 36), with a series of watching briefs on various ground works. These mostly exposed natural terrace gravels beneath modern deposits, though in some places the gravels underlay natural London Clay. No archaeological remains were observed.

1 Beamish Road, Putney, SW15; TQ 2388 7571; AAL (K Mawson); watching brief Oct 2016; Mr and Mrs Gruchet; BMI16

Three areas were monitored to a depth of c. 1m during underpinning works. No early archaeological features were encountered, but a small quantity of residual Roman pottery and animal bone was found in subsoil and garden soils, along with post-medieval pottery, ceramic building material and fragments of 17th-century clay pipes.

New Covent Garden Market, Main Market Southern Car Park (Blocks A1/B1), Brooklands Passage, South Lambeth, SW8; TQ 2965 7691; WA (Rachel Williams); evaluation May–Oct 2017; VSM (NCGM) Ltd; NNE16

Evaluation-trenching showed that a minimum of 2.5m of made ground overlies natural geology. Channel-edge deposits, comprising peat and alluvium, were consistent with the existing terrain model established by the Battersea Channel Project. Brick and stone surfaces probably related to early activity at the Nine Elms Railway depot.

Thomas's School Battersea, 28–40 High Street, Battersea, SW11; TQ 2689 7662; PCA (Stacey Amanda Harris); evaluation Jan 2017; Thomas's London Day Schools; BSE17

Three evaluation trenches reached natural Langley Silt. The earliest features were in the south of the site: a medieval pit and ditch overlaid by a series of post-medieval levelling layers. A late post-medieval wall on a north-east/south-west alignment appeared to correspond to a building shown on the 1838 Tithe map.

Elsewhere across the site, post-medieval make-up directly sealed the natural and was cut by various 18th- to 20th-century walls and floors, some of which also corresponded to buildings on the 1838 map.

Melody Road, Wandsworth, SW18; TQ 2635 7440; TVAS (Sean Wallis); evaluation 2017; sponsor not named; MLY17

The area had been occupied by Victorian terraces, which were destroyed by bombing in 1941. No archaeological finds or features were recorded, except perhaps the backfilled bomb crater itself, cutting through the brickearth and underlying sand and gravel.

Linton Fuel Oils, Osiers Road, Wandsworth, SW18; TQ 2544 7508; QUEST (Rob Batchelor); geoarchaeological assessment 2017; CgMs Consulting; OS117

A deposit model combining data from three new geoarchaeological boreholes with that from existing geotechnical records, indicates that Wandle/Shepperton Gravel, with its top between -0.8 and -0.12m OD, is overlain by up to 3.5m of organic-rich alluvium. Radiocarbon dating assigns the latter to the medieval and post-medieval periods, and the preservation of pollen, waterlogged wood and insects is such as to shed light on human activities nearby.

46 Ponton Road, Nine Elms, SW8; TQ 2962 7733; PCA (James Langthorne); evaluation June 2017; CgMs Consulting; PTO17

Two test pits – one in the north-west, the other in the east of the site – reached natural sand and gravels beneath natural clay overlaid by redeposited or disturbed clay. In the east, a 19th-century trench-built wall foundation, on an east–west alignment, was possibly part of the Nine Elms Goods Depot. A third test pit, in the south-west of the site, did not reach natural sand and gravels, but did produce evidence for the Battersea Channel, in the form of natural alluvium beneath the redeposited clay. Make-up everywhere, of 19th- and 20th-century date, completed the sequence.

198 York Road, York Place, Battersea, SW11; TQ 2654 7575; PCA (Fergal Nevin, Tanya Jones); evaluation, watching brief Sept 2017; CgMs Consulting Ltd; YKP17

A 10-trench evaluation was followed by a watching brief. Three of the trenches did not reach natural because of extensive modern truncation, but elsewhere the natural geology was predominantly brickearth over sand. In the north-east, however, natural gravels were found directly below 19th-century make-up; a well of the same date was also recorded here. Towards the centre of the site, a possible medieval ditch was discovered beneath medieval or early post-medieval ploughsoil. Elsewhere, later post-medieval ploughsoil generally overlay the brickearth. Various 19th-century garden soils and garden features in the centre and east were perhaps the remains of flowerbeds. Modern demolition material sealed the site, probably derived from clearance of terraced houses and of Garton's Saccharum Works, a factory that produced a specialist sugar used in brewing.

The Bricklayers Arms, 32 Waterman Street, Putney, SW15; TQ 2395 7562;

PCA (Natasha Billson); evaluation Oct 2017; Rebecca Newman; WMA17

A test-pit in the back garden exposed the remains of a 19th-century brick wall sealed by make-up of similar date. Natural strata were not reached.

WESTMINSTER

50 Bedford Street, Covent Garden, WC2E; TQ 3033 8067; ASE (Steve White); watching brief Oct 2017; CgMs Consulting; BEF17

The excavation of a lift pit to a depth of 11m OD was monitored, but no natural deposits or archaeological remains were observed, only modern make-up. Archaeological layers have been recorded on nearby sites at c. 15–16m OD, and so it is likely that any such layers here have been destroyed by modern basements.

Ten Broadway Development, New Scotland Yard, 8–10 Broadway, SW1H; TQ 2967 7939; MOLA (Sam Pfizenmaier, Mary Ruddy); evaluation Feb–Mar 2017; BL Development Ltd; BOA17

In the south-eastern part of the site, natural Holocene gravels had been cut by a series of streams and pools including a channel on the route of the river Tyburn. These had been infilled at some time in the Iron Age or Roman period by a sequence of peat deposits representing a marsh environment. In the west of the site, a pocket of dark grey sand and clay probably represented post-medieval ground-raising deposits, while a block of worked stone recovered from a modern dump could have originated from Dacre House, constructed north of the site during the 16th century. Construction of the mid-20th-century standing buildings had removed all later deposits.

1 Canon Row, SW1A; TQ 3023 7970; MOLA (Azizul Karim, Daniel Harrison); standing building survey, watching brief May, Oct 2017; Willmott Dixon Interiors; CNO17

A survey of the Grade II*-Listed former Canon Row police station was carried out prior to refurbishment and alteration. Areas subject to modification were recorded to Historic England Level 3, the remainder to Level 2.

Constructed between 1898 and 1902 as an extension to New Scotland Yard, Canon Row follows the design of that building, mixing Flemish with English Baroque styles and featuring red bricks, granite and Portland stone dressings, and a slate roof. It is L-shaped, with an east–west range of five storeys and a north–south range of four storeys plus attic; in parallel with the latter an entirely stone-faced range of just two storeys fronted on to Canon Row itself. As a purpose-built late Victorian police station, it contained not only office space and prison cells, but also dining and recreational facilities, besides residential accommodation consisting of private suites for married couples and dormitories for single men.

It is of especial interest, therefore, in that it represented not simply a place of work but an institution where the

professional and domestic lives of the men serving there were substantially integrated. A watching brief on trenches excavated against the west basement wall exposed ground-raising deposits containing 18th-century pottery, overlain by similar deposits containing 19th-century material. These had been truncated to the east by a sand-filled construction cut for the present building. Natural strata were not reached. WC

1 Canon Row, Derby Gate, Westminster, SW1A; TQ 3020 7977; PCA (Leonardo Penades); watching brief Dec 2017; WSP/Parsons Brinckerhoff; DBY17

Evaluation-trenching did not reach natural strata but did reveal make-up layers, subsoil and a wall on a north–south alignment – all evidence for the terraced houses that stood here between the 16th and the 18th centuries. In the east of the site, these remains had been truncated by modern features, including a manhole and parts of Westminster Underground Station and the District Line.

Ilona Rose House, 111–119 Charing Cross Road, 12–14 Greek Street, Soho, WC2; TQ 2982 8116; MOLA (Paul Thrale); evaluation Oct–Nov 2017; Soho Estates Portfolio Ltd; CHX16

Following work in 2016 (*LA 15 Supp.1* (2017) 38), an archaeological strip-and-map investigation was carried out in the northern half of the site in areas without modern basements. Natural gravel and clay were found truncated, suggesting widespread stripping of subsoil deposits by post-medieval brickearth and gravel-quarrying. Large levelling deposits overlay the natural layers and probably date from the development of the area from the 17th century onwards. These were cut by 17th- and 18th-century building remains consisting of deep wall foundations, a basement floor and associated soakaways, which were later utilised as cesspits. An unusual vaulted cellar of 18th-century date was also observed, as were late 19th-century additions and rebuilds to the buildings.

Chelsea Barracks (former), Chelsea Bridge Road, SW1; TQ 2834 7827; MOLA (Daniel Harrison, Isca Howell, Tony Mackinder, Martin Banikov); watching brief Jan–Sep 2017; Project Blue Development Ltd; CBV08

Following work in previous years (*LA 14 Supp. 3* (2016) 134–5; *LA 15 Supp.1* (2017) 38), ground reduction was monitored in the south-eastern part of the site. The main topographical feature here was the river Westbourne, running roughly north-east to south-west, of which several former channel courses were revealed by analysis of alluvial deposits. Deposits of thick late glacial sands showed for instance that, some 15,000–11,000 years ago, the Westbourne was a significantly broader stream, only contracting at the start of the Holocene as a result of climate change.

Previous investigations in this area had revealed a complex sequence of organic deposits, fluvial silts and peats, which had

FIELDWORK ROUND-UP

accumulated within the channel cut, while in the Iron Age over-bank flooding consolidated the lower part of the site with over 2m of alluvial clays as river levels rose. The wetland conditions were favourable for exploitation, as shown by finds of prehistoric flints within colluvial deposits further up the slope, and by the discovery of a double ditch containing pottery of possibly Saxon date towards the top of the slope.

However, the site remained largely undeveloped until the late 17th century when Richard Jones, 1st Earl of Ranelagh (1641–1712), acquired a substantial estate which included this and the surrounding area. The Earl, who had amassed a vast personal fortune directing construction of the nearby Chelsea Hospital, built a house and gardens here. After his financial affairs were investigated and he died in debt, the house and most of the gardens were sold to the owner of the Drury Lane Theatre, who opened them to the public as the Ranelagh Pleasure Gardens. They continued as such until 1803. The present work revealed several brick structures, including a 17th-century wall surviving to a height of over 2m and a large soakaway, which were probably part of the Earl's original estate. Later 18th- and 19th-century brick structures included a brick-lined barrel well.

Most of the building took place on the higher gravels, while osier beds occupied the lower-lying land on both banks of the Westbourne throughout the 18th and early 19th centuries. An important development was the establishment in the 1720s of the Chelsea Waterworks Company, which eventually occupied over 100 acres, mostly to the east of the present site. Bored elm pipes, seen during the watching brief, probably carried water from there, but the most notable discovery was a pair of elongated artificial lakes which can be seen on Rocque's map of 1746. These were probably created by the Waterworks Company, along with several others beyond the site boundary to the south-east. They may have been allowed to flood periodically so as to irrigate the willow trees growing on their banks. The north-western end of one lake was seen to have been elaborately constructed, with a well-preserved revetment forming a bank angled at 45 degrees.

Closer inspection revealed that portions of two 17th- or early 18th-century barge bases had been used in its construction. Freshwater mussels had burrowed into the lake bed, suggesting that it was stocked with fish and may have been used for recreation besides being purely functional. The silt and backfill contained a wealth of 18th- and 19th-century finds, including numerous clay tobacco pipes with an ostrich-feather design (perhaps the Prince of Wales' Feathers), and toys such as a wooden boat, cannon and anchor.

Westminster Ceremonial Streetscape Project, SW1; TQ 3009 7949 (centre); PCA (Kari Bower, Matt Brooks, Pat Cavanagh, Corso Dominici, Stacey Amanda Harris, Tanya Jones, Terence

Newman); watching brief July–Oct 2017; FM Conway Ltd; WCP17

A watching-brief was carried out on a wide-ranging scheme to install security features in streets within London's Ceremonial Footprint. This includes locations such as Green Park, St James's Park and Buckingham Palace. Of the trial pits that were monitored in 18 different locations, only seven exposed archaeological remains, all of them post-medieval.

The main discoveries can be grouped as follows. (1) Along Horse Guards Avenue: a Victorian drainage system or culvert. (2) Marlborough Road: sections of 17th-/18th-century walls, believed to be remains of buildings associated with St James's Palace. (3) Along Piccadilly and within Green Park: remains of an 18th-century wall, with a contemporary culvert and manhole, apparently evidence for the original park boundary and for the now-demolished Green Park Lodge. (4) Queen Anne's Gate, adjacent to Queen Anne House and Falcon House: post-medieval garden soil cut by remains of two 18th-century brick-arched cellars, partly rendered with a brown cement, possibly for water proofing. Various post-medieval occupation and make-up layers were also seen in this last area.

Westminster Street Scheme, Covent Garden Piazza, Henrietta Street, King Street, James Street WC2E; TQ 3035 8091; PCA (Rosemary Banens); watching brief Oct 2017; FM Conway; CGP17

The excavation of three trial-holes was monitored. None reached natural strata, but one exposed some post-medieval masonry, possibly associated with the early development of Covent Garden in the 17th and 18th centuries. The other two revealed only 19th-/20th-century make-up and services.

20 Devereux Court, WC2R; TQ 3105 8104; LP (Barbora Brederova, John Quarrell); watching brief Dec 2017; Marsa Holding Ltd; DVX17

This Grade II-Listed public house, located 150m to the east of Aldwych, was constructed as part of Barbon's post-Great Fire redevelopment of Strand in 1676. The recorded archaeological remains were associated with the occupation of the site after that date. The earliest recorded activity was ground levelling, followed by a phase of subterranean drainage construction and the installation of a silt trap. Environmental soil analysis produced no evidence of sewage within the silt trap. The final phase was characterised by backfilling of the drains and the disuse of a staircase exit to the adjacent vault.

Recovered ceramic building materials, pottery, tobacco clay pipes and glass fragments date to the 17th–20th centuries, and a halfpenny found within the backfill of the silt trap dates to the 18th century or later. An assemblage of animal bones was also recovered. The fieldwork further confirmed

that WWII damage to the area had no impact on archaeological deposits within the footprint of the property. The natural river terrace was recorded at 1.18–1.49m OD.

Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, Catherine Street, WC2B; TQ 3053 8101; MOLA (Serena Ranieri); watching brief Feb 2017; Really Useful Theatre Company; DRR17

Twelve geotechnical test pits were monitored to determine whether any archaeological remains survived beneath the basements of the standing Grade I-Listed theatre of 1811–12. Four pits revealed truncated natural brickearth. Two of these and two others contained brick or stone structures that were probably parts of earlier surfaces associated with the theatre. In the remainder, all underlying deposits had been truncated by the present foundations.

1–5 Grosvenor Place, Belgravia, SW1X; TQ 2837 7969; PCA (Joe Brooks); evaluation Apr–May 2017; One GP LLP; GOV17

Three evaluation trenches revealed 18th-century dumps beneath 19th-/20th-century make-up. None of them reached natural strata. Several quarry-pits contained pottery suggesting they had been backfilled in the late 18th-/early 19th centuries, to allow construction of buildings fronting on to Grosvenor Place. The backfills also contained large numbers of over-fired bricks, presumably refuse from a local brickworks – possibly that shown on Rocque's map of 1746, which depicts, in the vicinity of the present site, two large pits and a building marked as a brick kiln.

79–81 Grosvenor Street, Mayfair, W1K; TQ 2883 8086; MOLA (David Sankey); evaluation Jan 2017; Frelene (Grosvenor Street) Ltd; GSR17

Geoarchaeological augering and sampling revealed alluvial deposits associated with the river Tyburn, which flows southwards from Hampstead to the Thames. These were overlaid by 18th- or 19th-century ground-raising deposits that were cut by a cesspit and by a half-metre-wide vaulted brick culvert. The cesspit, which was truncated by the foundations of the standing 19th-century building above it, contained a fragment of tin-glazed medicine jar (1630–1680).

Grenadier House, 99–105 Horseferry Road, SW1P; TQ 2966 7904; MOLA (Robert Hartle); evaluation Jan 2017; Pegasus Life Ltd; HFR17

An evaluation trench in the south-central part of the site reached natural sand overlain by probable garden soils containing finds of the period 1650–1800. An undated pit, possibly for quarrying, and a stone-capped brick drain of 17th- to 19th-century date were sealed by further garden soil. This was cut in turn by a yellow stock brick wall. Most of these remains probably relate to houses along the eastern side of the site and the Horseferry Road frontage, whereas the brick wall was probably part of a documented late 19th-century bakery. A second trench, in the south-west of the site, exposed only natural sand, recently truncated.

The Royal Albert Hall, Kensington Gore, Kensington, SW7; TQ 2657 7955; MOLA (Anna Nicola, Paul McGarrity, Antony Francis); standing building survey, watching brief Jan 2017, Feb 2017–Jan 2018; The Royal Albert Hall; ABL17

A preliminary survey was undertaken of the Grade I-Listed Royal Albert Hall in advance of alterations around the West Porch, and the creation of a new basement level adjacent to the south-western quadrant of the building. On the ground floor, the staircase and modern cloakroom were recorded, followed by the three existing basement levels. Basement level 1, which is used mainly for utilities and as a technical store, contains many modern additions and alterations, including a steel spiral staircase to the level below.

Throughout basement level 2, the ground level has been lowered by cutting back a stepped foundation until it is flush with the walls. In the blowdown room (used for the disposal of waste water from the boilers), the ceiling is formed of jack arches made from oversized, unfrogged red bricks supported by cast iron I-beams. A large blocked segmental arch suggests major changes have been made in the boiler room.

In basement level 3, as in level 2 above, the stepped brick foundation has been removed in order to lower the floor level. A subsequent watching brief on ground reduction for a new basement revealed only made ground, probably backfill associated with construction of the building in 1867–71. No structural remains or finds were observed.

36, 38 & 40 Langham Street, 94 Great Portland Street, Marylebone, W1; TQ 2902 8163; MOLA (Adrian Miles); watching brief May 2017; Great Marlborough Estates; LHM17

Natural sand and gravels lay directly beneath the foundations of the standing building. No archaeological deposits were observed.

Royal College of Surgeons, 35–43 Lincoln's Inn Fields, WC2; TQ 3083 8127; MOLA (Daniel Harrison); evaluation July 2017; The Royal College of Surgeons; LCD17

The street frontage of the Royal College of Surgeons mostly dates from the 1830s, whereas the portion to the rear was rebuilt in the 1950s, following wartime bomb damage.

In the 17th century, this was the site of a real tennis court which was, at various times, converted into a theatre, before being replaced by a purpose-built theatre in 1714. The latter was subsequently used as a barracks, auction room and warehouse until it was demolished c. 1848 to allow expansion of the College. An evaluation trench in the 1830s portion of the building produced no remains that could be definitively ascribed to either the tennis court or the theatres; however, it did reveal some late medieval and early post-medieval features, including a small area of possibly late medieval stone flooring, wall

foundations probably dating from the 17th or early 18th century, and a later post-medieval well.

Within the 1950s building, one trench reached gravel beneath weathered brickearth and reworked or redeposited brickearth; above these deposits, a late medieval or early post-medieval layer was recorded, along with a pit of similar date. A second trench in the same building revealed only 19th-century brickwork from structures destroyed in 1941.

Royal College of Surgeons, 35–43 Lincoln's Inn Fields, WC2A; TQ 3081 8126; ASE (Katya Harrow); standing structure recording Aug 2017; Montagu Evans; RYC17

The Barry Building was recorded to Historic England Level 3. Having suffered serious bomb damage, much of the building owes its current fabric and appearance to post-WWII restoration. The northern part, however, retains Charles Barry's imposing façade to Lincoln's Inn Fields of 1835–9, which, with additions from the late 19th century and 1930s, continues to serve as the formal entrance.

In this part of the building too, the 19th-century interior décor and configuration has survived to a good degree, albeit with some modification. The most evocative of the surviving interior spaces is Barry's 1830s library, with its late 19th-century extension, which exhibits detailed craftwork of high quality.

44 Lincoln's Inn Fields, WC2A; TQ 3076 8124; MOLA (Graham Spurr); watching brief Sept 2017; Grafton Architects; LNF17

A single borehole was monitored, revealing natural terrace gravels beneath a backfill deposit containing pottery of probable 19th-century date. WC

Highway improvement works, The Mall, Marlborough Road, St James's, SW1A; TQ 2946 7996; CA (Heidi Archer); watching brief Jan–Feb 2017; The Royal Parks; MBH17

Cable trenches did not reach below early 20th-century levels but exposed, beneath layers of asphalt and concrete, a widespread sandy layer that contained several fragments of decorative stonework. Possibly, but not necessarily, these were the result of WWII bombing. A make-up deposit below produced a few 19th-century potsherds and so may have been laid down when The Mall was remodelled into its present form, around 1911.

Marylebone Lane water main renewal, Bentinck Street to Wigmore Street, W1U; TQ 2842 8135 (centred on); MOLA (Isca Howell); watching brief Apr–May 2017; Thames Water; MWM17

A watching brief on the installation of a new water main confirmed that the new route follows the old, and so lies entirely within recently disturbed made ground. No archaeological remains were observed, nor were natural strata reached.

Millbank Tower, SW1P; TQ 3020 7866; MOLA (Sam Pfizenmaier); watching brief

Nov–Dec 2017; Motcomb Estates Ltd; MBA17

Two geotechnical test pits were monitored adjacent to the historic boundary wall of the early 19th-century Millbank Penitentiary. The wall was exposed to a height of c. 4.5m. The work also revealed walls, drains and floors associated with 19th-century houses at 43 or 44 Millbank, which were demolished after WWII. These were sealed by late 20th-century levelling deposits containing fragments of 19th-century stone door or window surrounds, and by modern topsoil. WC

St James's Palace forecourt, Pall Mall, St James's, SW1A; TQ 2934 8011; PCA (Wayne Perkins); watching brief June 2017; WSP UK Ltd for St James's Palace; SJA17

Eight trial-holes, which were dug as part of a public realm improvement scheme, were monitored. None reached natural strata. Seven revealed only modern make-up and services, but the trial-hole located furthest to the south exposed an undated layer of cinders and ash, and a short section of brickwork that could possibly belong to the part of St James's Palace destroyed by fire in 1809.

Park Crescent West, Regents Park, W1B; TQ 2864 8200; MOLA (Daniel Harrison, Adrian Miles); watching brief Jan–Mar, May, Oct 2017; PCW Planning and Development Ltd; PCE15

Following work in 2016 (*LA 15 Supp. 1* (2017) 40–41), contractors' groundworks were monitored within an area of former 19th-century mews housing in the south-west corner of the site. Natural gravels were cut by a brick-lined well or soakaway probably relating to these houses and overlain by modern material.

A watching brief was also carried out on groundworks involving the backfilling of a deep trench excavated during the previous phase to investigate the structure of a late-18th century ice well. In tandem with the backfilling, additional protection was installed against the exposed brick shell of the structure, which has been scheduled (NHLE List entry Number 1427239), to assist its preservation.

Parliament Street, Parliament Square, Abingdon Street, Millbank; TQ 3011 7963; PCA (Leonardo Penades); watching brief Apr 2017–Feb 2018; WSP/Parsons Brinckerhoff; PTS16

The watching brief on groundworks relating to a new ducting scheme continued from 2016 (*LA 15 Supp. 1* (2017) 41). Thirty-one trenches were monitored along the north-south route from Parliament Street to Millbank. At the northern end, several post-medieval brick walls and surfaces were evidence for a former row of terraced houses. Just to the south of Parliament Square, as in 2016, post-medieval masonry and cobblestone surfaces appeared to be remains of buildings and shops formerly attached to Westminster Abbey and St Margaret's church.

In the Abingdon Street area, two early

FIELDWORK ROUND-UP

post-medieval chalk walls, running east–west, may have been part either of a former Palace Yard gate or of the little-known Prince’s Palace; the latter is believed to have been situated on the west side of Old Palace Yard by the precinct wall into the abbey. The walls apparently related to a room whose floor-level had been raised with a series of thin, crushed-rubble layers.

Further south, in the Millbank area, a well was recorded, along with evidence for another block of post-medieval buildings. Throughout the transect, the structures described appeared to have been demolished at the beginning of the 20th century, and sealed by the make-up which forms the bedding beneath current pavements and streets.

Royal Air Force Club, 128 Piccadilly, Mayfair, W1J; TQ 2860 7998; AOC (Ian Atkins); standing structure recording Jan–May 2017; Paul Murphy Architects; PDY17 The squash courts and attendant rooms that form the rear wing of the Grade II-Listed RAF Club were recorded. Built in 1922, the building is of girder construction, comprising five bays over three floors. The basement has a canteen, laundry and store rooms, very much as originally configured. The ground and first floors have a court, 1.5 times the height of the offices and changing rooms in each of the eastern three bays, and much original fabric is preserved. There is a mezzanine floor at the western end of the building. Constructed just 32 years after the game is first documented, and just two years after the first professional squash championship, the courts are slightly smaller than their modern counterparts.

31 Sackville Street, Mayfair, W1S; TQ 2926 8061; MOLA (David Sankey); watching brief May–Dec 2017; Studio DAR; SCK14

Following work in 2014 (*LA 14* Supp. 2 (2015) 88), underpinning and ground reduction were monitored. No archaeological remains were observed, only truncated natural brickearth and gravel beneath modern deposits. WC

The Courtauld Institute of Art, Somerset House, Strand, WC2R; TQ 3074 8087; PCA (Rosemary Banens); watching brief Mar–Apr 2017; Mills Whipp Projects; CIA17 Geotechnical investigations were monitored. The natural Taplow Gravels were directly overlaid by modern made ground, which contained, however, fragments of Tudor brick and butchered animal bone.

Norman House, 105–109 The Strand, WC2R; TQ 3054 8075; ASE (Steve White); watching brief Nov 2017; CgMs Consulting; TSD17

The excavation of three trial pits was monitored in the basement. Natural alluvial deposits, truncated by the foundations of the present building, were observed in one. The others encountered just make-up beneath the concrete floor slab.

Victoria Palace Theatre, Victoria Street, SW1E; TQ 2904 7920; MOLA (Adrian Miles); watching brief Jan–Mar 2017; Buro Four; VTO16

Monitoring continued from 2016 (*LA 15* Supp. 1 (2017) 42), with further observations of natural sand and gravel beneath alluvium and modern deposits. No archaeological remains survived.

Diana Car Park, West Carriage Drive, Hyde Park, W2; TQ 2689 8003; MOLA (Robert Cowie, Anthony Francis, Isca Howell); watching brief Oct–Dec 2017; TfL; WCD17

A possible floodplain deposit cut by a substantial red-brick wall was recorded in a tree-planting pit in the south-west of the car park. The wall is probably part of the early 18th-century Bastion Wall which marked the boundary between Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens. It was sealed by various post-medieval and modern landscaping deposits. Work elsewhere in the car park exposed only modern sub-surface deposits.

Great Cloisters, Westminster Abbey, SW1P; TQ 3003 7944; PCA (James Langthorne); evaluation, watching brief Jan–Feb 2017; The Dean and Chapter of Westminster Abbey; WMN17

Monitoring of groundworks and evaluation-trenching took place in the south-western corner of the Cloister Garth, during installation of a new manhole. The natural sand was sealed by medieval subsoil. In the west and south, some medieval chalk and stone wall foundations may have been part of the corner of a single structure, possibly an arcade. Alternatively, one of them could potentially be a foundation for one of the buttresses that currently form part of the Great Cloisters.

A medieval or early post-medieval temporary mortar floor sealed the subsoil, and was overlaid by a fragment of post-medieval brick flooring, and by the pipes and wall foundations of an 18th-century lavatory block. Modern made ground completed the sequence.

Adrian Boulton Music Centre and Ashburnham House, Westminster School, Little Dean’s Yard, SW1P; TQ 3004 7941; PCA (Wayne Perkins); watching brief May–June 2017; Ptolemy Dean Architects for Westminster School; WMT17

The buildings lie on the site of the Abbey’s Great Kitchen (late 11th century). Geotechnical investigations exposed a stone-built foundation in the south-west and a brick foundation in the west, both of which may have been parts of buildings shown on a plan of 1719.

Two test-pits in the north were positioned near the south face of the north wall of the Great Kitchen. The continuation of the medieval wall foundation was recorded, along with a brick floor of 16th-/17th-century date, perhaps relating to the re-purposing of the kitchen (or its site) after the Dissolution.

Hobhouse Court, Whitcomb Street, St James’s, WC2H; TQ 2984 8051; MOLA (Robert Hartle, Ken Pitt); evaluation Apr, Dec 2017; Deloitte Real Estate; WHB16

Following work in 2016 (*LA 15* Supp. 1 (2017) 42), four evaluation trenches revealed natural sand and gravel cut by 18th-/19th-century cellars.