

London Fieldwork Round-up 2019

Dan Nesbitt

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.

We gratefully acknowledge the assistance of the following in submitting reports:

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WC indicates that work continues into 2020.

BARKING AND DAGENHAM

Land Adjacent to the Cross Keys Public House, Crown Street, Dagenham, RM10; TQ 5005 8460; CA (James Aaronson); evaluation; Feb 19; Mr George Hand; CRJ19

The fieldwork involved the excavation of three trial trenches measuring 10, 12 and 15m long by 2m wide. The evaluation recorded evidence of the water feature shown on 19th-century maps at a depth of 0.70m below ground level in the western edge of the evaluation area, continuing to a depth of c. 1.60m. The remainder of the site produced little in the way of archaeologically significant observations.

The remains of a buried agricultural land surface were exposed in the centre and east of the site and contained a single sherd of Late Medieval Sandy Transitional Redware dated to the 15th and 16th century. Natural was observed in the base of all three trenches comprising sandy-silty-flinty-gravels. The upper stratigraphy of the trenches comprised a significant quantity of dumped and reworked material containing modern demolition detritus and domestic waste.

Sacred Heart Convent, Goresbrook Road, Dagenham, RM9; TQ 4841 8378; TCH (Zoe Schofield); evaluation; Jan 19; Be First; GSB19

The Convent dates to the early 20th century and formed an important part of Dagenham's community development. It is located c. 100m west of the discovery of Roman cremation burials at Goresbrook fields (Newham Museum Services, 1995). Ten trenches were opened within the gardens of the Convent building but all proved to hold a common stratigraphy of natural clay overlain by subsoil and topsoil interpreted as garden layers and were negative of archaeology.

New Office Building, Stolthaven Terminal, Hindmans Way, Dagenham, RM9; TQ 4853 8209; QUEST (Dan Young); geoarchaeological evaluation; Sep 19; PCA Ltd; HNM19

Geoarchaeological fieldwork and deposit modelling was undertaken at the site. The results confirm a sequence of Late Devensian Shepperton Gravel overlain by Holocene alluvial sediments, including peat, buried beneath modern Made Ground. The peat here is between 1.55 and 4.45m thick, with a highly variable upper surface of between –0.84 and –4.6m OD. On the basis of the palaeoenvironmental potential of the sequences retained from the site, a programme of palaeoenvironmental assessment was recommended.

Sebastian Court, Meadow Road, Barking, IG11; TQ 4597 8401; CA (James Aaronson); watching brief; Oct 19; Jerram Falkus; MEA19

A borehole survey was conducted as part of a programme of geoarchaeological field investigation and deposit modelling with Quaternary Scientific (QUEST). The topography of the valley of the Mayes Brook, a tributary of the River Roding, can be made

out in the new geoarchaeological deposit models for the site.

The Gravel surface falls from north-west to south-east from 2.2m OD on the East Tilbury Marshes Gravel terrace to –1.09m OD within the valley of the Mayes Brook, which cut through the East Tilbury marshes Gravel to reach the floodplain of the Thames c. 300m to the south of the site. A unit of Holocene floodplain alluvium associated with the Mayes Brook overlies the Gravel in the eastern and southern areas of the site, recorded up to a level of 1.3m OD and present in thicknesses of between 0.52 and 1.4m. This unit was absent in the western area of the site.

In two boreholes towards the south, peat is recorded within the alluvium at levels between 0.54 to –0.03m OD and –0.13 to –0.37m OD; significantly, this unit is indicative of a transition on the floodplain to semi-terrestrial conditions supporting the growth of wetland vegetation, and it has high palaeoenvironmental potential. On the basis of this potential of the peat recorded in the southern area of the site, a programme of environmental archaeological assessment is recommended in order to investigate the potential of the sediments to provide a detailed reconstruction of the environmental history of the site and its environs.

In terms of its prehistoric archaeological potential, the new deposit models indicate that the site lies at the interface between the floodplain of the Mayes Brook, and the higher, drier ground of the East Tilbury Marshes Gravel terrace. Thus, the prehistoric archaeological potential might be considered high in the northern area of the site at the interface between the wetland and dryland.

Land south of Merrieldands, Merrieldands Crescent, RM9; TQ 4894 8341; COT/ARCA (Ralph Brown); evaluation; Jun–Jul and Nov 17; MRC17

An evaluation and preceding geoarchaeological borehole survey identified Pleistocene Terrace gravels overlain by a sequence of significant, fine-grained alluvial deposits and peat deposits, which accumulated between the Middle Neolithic and Middle Bronze Age and the Middle Bronze Age and early 19th century.

Land south of Merrieldands Crescent, RM9; TQ 4894 8341; PCA Ltd (Bruce Ferguson, Patric Cavanagh, Shane Maher); watching brief; Jul–Dec 19; RPS Consulting UK; RRI19

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at various stages of the development on the site. The works revealed a modern made ground layer over alluvial clay and peat seen between 0.25m and 1.5m below ground level.

BARNET

Hendon Hall Hotel, Ashley Lane, NW4; TQ 2349 8991; ASE (Sarah Ritchie); watching brief; Nov–Dec 19; RPS Heritage; AHY19

The evaluation identified varying, widespread levels of truncation although an east-west ditch in the south-west of the site and an east-west masonry foundation in the west are likely to have been parts of, or associated with, a post-medieval building depicted on the 1754 Crow map. Other remains found on the site include later post-medieval masonry foundations and landscaping features associated with Hendon Hall's mid-19th-century stable block.

Clitterhouse Farm, Claremont Road, Cricklewood, NW2; TQ 2368 8684; HADAS (Bill Bass); excavation; Aug 19; HADAS and The Clitterhouse Farm Project; CTH16

Following previous investigation at this site (see *LA 14* Supp. 3 (2016) 97 and *LA 15* Supp. 1 (2017) 2), an area thought to be the original entrance to the earlier farm complex was evaluated in lieu of building work by The Clitterhouse Farm Project. Natural London Clay was overlain by a series of sandy/pebbly and cobble deposits dating to 18th–20th centuries. A large cobble feature was recorded to the west of the area. Foundation cuts c. 1900 were seen for the present farm buildings with modern drains crossing the site.

Hendon School, Golders Rise, Hendon, NW4; TQ 2359 8900; PCA Ltd (James Langthorne); watching brief; Mar–Jul 19; Archaeology Collective; GLI19

Archaeological work monitored landscaping/ground preparation, ground reduction, foundation trenches and services runs. Natural clay was encountered within the drainage trenches at 62.14m OD and in the Boiler Trench at 60.33m OD. The natural clay was sealed by subsoil and overlain by topsoil. Any previously existing layers had been removed and truncated by ground levelling and ground reduction operations when the school was constructed. No archaeological features or finds were encountered.

Former Royal British Legion Building, Moxon Street, EN5; TQ 2459 9654; AOC (Lee Waters, Sian Anthony); evaluation, watching brief; May 19, Nov 19; Langley Co-Partnership Ltd; MXN19

The works were carried out prior to and following the demolition of the former Royal British Legion building occupying the site and prior to the redevelopment of the site into a two-storey residential building and associated bike storage, refuse and landscaping. The site investigations identified a natural sand and gravel horizon, indicating that the natural deposits appear to slope

down towards the south-eastern corner of the site. Overlying the natural was a sequence of buried subsoils and topsoils. Overlying the buried soil horizons was a sequence of post-medieval made ground deposits, concrete and brick foundations from modern alterations to the recently demolished property as well as a modern manhole. Modern made ground was observed as backfill over the foundations of the recent demolished property. No archaeological remains were observed during the watching brief or evaluation.

Moxon Street Garage, Moxon Street, EN5; TQ 2458 9652; AOC (Natasha Bilson & Gethyn Phillips); evaluation; Dec 19; Morgan Property Consultants Ltd UK; MXO19

Three archaeological trial trenches each measuring 5.00m by 2.00m were excavated as part of the same redevelopment as the British Legion Building above. The site is located within the historic centre of Barnet, within the historic parish of Chipping Barnet. The site investigations identified the natural as a light-yellow grey sand and gravel horizon, indicating a slope downwards in the natural towards the east of the site. Overlying the natural was a sequence of post-medieval made ground deposits.

Evidence of the construction and demolition of an earlier cellar was present in Trench 2, as was a large pit containing ceramic building material dated to the 15th–16th century and two sherds of post-medieval redware dated to the 16th–19th century. The pit is likely to have been excavated and filled during the clearance of building debris from the site when the adjacent cellar was constructed as observed in Trench 2. A more modern structure of unknown function was observed in Trench 1. Modern crush and concrete capped all three trenches. No other archaeological remains were observed during the evaluation.

Prospect Ring, East Finchley, N2; TQ 2699 8954; PCA Ltd (Matt Edmonds); evaluation; Feb 19; Hill Partnerships Ltd; ECT19

A sequence of 20th-century made-ground deposits, post-medieval deposits and a pit containing butchery waste overlaid or truncated natural clay. No archaeological evidence pre-dating the 19th century was found in any of the four trenches indicating that any potential archaeological deposits had been truncated by landscaping works during the 20th century and the construction of the housing estate in this part of the site. The heights of the natural clay across the site indicated a gradual slope from the north-eastern part of the site to the south-western area.

Marie Foster Centre, Wood Street, Chipping Barnet, EN5; TQ 2425 9633; MOLA (Martin Banikov); evaluation; Jun 19; TowerEight on behalf of the client; OOD19

Seven evaluation trenches were investigated across the site prior to development and it appears that the majority of the stratigraphic sequence is represented by 20th-century activity predominantly comprised of modern made ground or subsoil over the natural

gravel and localised features. Natural gravel followed the natural slope of the area to the south-east. One post-medieval feature, a large pit at the south of the site, appears to predate the 20th-century development and is possibly late 19th century in date. No evidence of an east–west aligned medieval ditch predicted in the north-west of the site was found.

BEXLEY

Arthur Street Estate, Arthur Street, Erith, DA8; TQ 5169 7716; ASE (Ian Hogg); evaluation; Sep 19; RPS Heritage; ARR19

No archaeological deposits, finds or features were recorded in the evaluation. Natural Crayford Silt was recorded throughout the trenches at between 9.01m and 12.66m OD. Subsoil was only encountered in the south-eastern corner of the site; elsewhere significant horizontal truncation and subsequent levelling was recorded; this was associated with the Victorian terraced housing and their subsequent removal and the redevelopment of the site in the 1960's.

10 Cray Close, Crayford, DA1; TQ 5245 7499; PCA Ltd (Guy Seddon); evaluation; May 19; Mr Paul Saunders; CAY19

A sequence of made ground and topsoil was observed across all three trenches within the proposed development area, which overlay a natural horizon consistent with the Crayford Brickearths recorded at 7.04m OD.

BRENT

Cannon Industrial Estate, First Way, Wembley, HA9; TQ 1972 8571; MOLA (Martin Banikov); watching brief; Jan 19; Bowmer and Kirkland Ltd; CIE19

Development work consisted of new university and student facilities. Natural light orangey brown clay was seen in all parts of the site. In the central western area of the site, above the natural clay, redeposited natural clay was recorded in which a ceramic pipe drain was observed. To the north-east of the pipe drain, a partially destroyed concrete floor, immediately overlying the top of the natural clay, was identified.

The surviving parts of this floor measured approximately 7m east–west by 5.5m north–south and were most likely part of a ground or basement floor of the previous building. Along the northern boundary of the site the remains of a red brick structure were recorded. It measured 1.5m in height, approximately 0.7m in width, approximately 5.2m in length and was orientated north–south. This structure was part of the above ground foundations of the previous building occupying the site.

BROMLEY

Land at Bullers Wood School (St Hugh's Playing Fields), Bickley Road, BR1; TQ 4205 6921; CAN (Adrian Gollup); evaluation; Feb 19; Kier Construction (South-East); BIC19

The work was implemented in advance of the construction of a new school, Bullers Wood School for Boys. There was visible

evidence for past terracing, which had probably occurred by the mid-19th century when a large house with fairly extensive grounds (Widmore House) had been established on the site – the now demolished house was situated in the northern part of the site. Four archaeological trenches each of about 30m length were cut across the southern part of the site by machine. A proposed trench in the northern part of the site could not be excavated due to the presence of asbestos, but this area was later examined by test pitting.

The evaluation confirmed that the natural geology of the site was sand and gravel of the Harwich Formation. Mid-19th-century development of Widmore House and landscaping of its grounds may also have led to considerable disturbance and terracing of the earlier landscape. There was no evidence for any activity predating the post-medieval period on the site. Seven features, probably dating from the late 18th and 19th centuries were identified. These features were almost certainly truncated by the slightly later quarrying or landscaping.

Land at Fordcroft Road, Orpington, BR5;

TQ 4665 6756; SWAT (Simon Holmes); excavation and watching brief; Jan 13–Aug 14; Skillcrown Homes Ltd; FRC13

The underlying geology is mapped as Upper Chalk, which was not encountered. There is a SAM to the north of the site (List entry No. 1001973) between Poverest and Fordcroft Road concerning a Romano-British building, a bathhouse and Saxon cemetery.

An area to the north-east between Poverest Road and Bellefield Road had been excavated by the Museum of London in 1999. Immediately adjacent to the SWAT site to the north-east, an area had been excavated by Pre-Construct Archaeology in 2003 (*LA 10* Supp. 3 (2004) 64) and 2005 (*LA 11* Supp. 2 (2006) 27). Within the SWAT area of investigation, a trench evaluation was undertaken in 2008 by Archaeological Solutions (*LA 12* Supp. 2 (2009) 46–7).

The 2013 excavation consisted of a strip, map and sample. The central and northern areas were within the extents of the SAM, which encountered six pits within brickearth dated by pottery, metalwork including a coin and hobnail and box flue tiles to between the 1st and 2nd century. There were also two ditches and the site interpreted as part of an area of small enclosures and associated domestic activity, although these were beginning to phase out given the site being on the outer extent of the SAM.

The southern part of the excavation not in the Scheduled area, contained modern quarrying activity which revealed that extensive terracing had taken place during their original excavation – probably sometime during the later 19th century, although quarrying had not been recorded on any mapping. Modern basements were observed within the south-eastern corner of the site, also not seen on mapping and likely to have been short lived in the late 20th century. Made ground of about 0.6m was seen across the site.

Land at The (former) Red Lion Public House, 259 High Street, St Mary Cray, Orpington, BR5; TQ 4718 6740; SWAT (Bartek Cichy & Dr Paul Wilkinson); evaluation; Mar 19; Goodway Properties Ltd; SYR19

In two evaluation trenches flinty course gravel was encountered sealed by topsoil. Archaeological features recorded included a pit dated by pottery to c. 1900 and a post-1807 well plus modern service and drainage trenches.

Down House, Luxted Road, Downe, BR6; TQ 4315 6114; PCA Ltd (Guy Seddon); evaluation; Sep 19; Historic England; LXT19

Six hand-dug trial pits targeted either known historical features or geophysical anomalies. A sequence of topsoil, overlying subsoil, in turn sealed the natural deposits, was observed across the site. Further work was carried out on the known archaeological features, which comprised a 19th-century well and drain. A possible metallised surface/garden path was discovered during the evaluation.

Bromley Ski Centre, Sandy Lane, St Paul's Cray, Orpington, BR5; TQ 4792 6996; PCA Ltd (Tanya Jones); evaluation; Nov 19; Esatto Design Architecture on behalf of MG Mason Developments; SKI19

In nine trenches across the site natural deposits consisting of Palaeocene Upnore Formation were present at the base of the Lambeth Group (previously the Woolwich and Reading Beds). The natural deposits were overlain with up to 4m of made ground with localised areas indicating that the natural originally sat at a much higher level but had been heavily truncated.

Langley Court, South Eden Park Road, Beckenham, BR3; TQ 3777 6805; MOLA (Philip Jefferies); watching brief; Nov 19; RSK Environment Ltd on behalf of the Essential Land LLP; LGY12

Following work in 2015–2016 (*LA 14* Supp. 3 (2016) 97), four geotechnical test pits in the south-east of the site were monitored. These test pits were in close proximity to the 2016 watching brief observations of a possible burnt mound, but in this instance no similar evidence of such deposit was observed. Modern made ground and disturbed natural sand was seen to directly overlie natural sand or gravel. Topographical survey information for ground level data is pending.

CAMDEN

Channing Junior School, Highgate High Street, N6; TQ 2865 8727; MOLA (Richard Hewett, Mike Curnow & Martin Banikov); watching brief; Jan–Oct 19; Rolfe Judd; CJU19

Building debris of various periods, the parts of two wall footings – possibly remnants of the 16th-century house that once belonged to Sit Roger Cholmeley (1485–1565) – were partially exposed. Aligned east–west, they were formed of roughly hewn pieces of ragstone and greensand as well as Tudor bricks, irregularly coursed, and set in orange yellow clay.

Further to the east there were other wall footings, in English Bond, set with off-white lime and sand mortar. These were 18th–early 19th century in date and distinctly different to the earlier footings. They were all thought to belong to various phases of the original house. Against one footing there was a dark greyish brown sandy silt soil, perhaps an indication of a former flower bed.

In between, and parallel to these footings, there was a narrow and shallow brick lined drain, or duct. The chamber being empty it could not be proven if this feature was related to drainage or if it had served as an air duct. In a small area to the south of the school building other wall footings were identified also of 18th–early 19th century date and are presumed to relate to earlier phases of the house.

To the south and west of the current main building it was noted that the ground had been terraced. Over the natural orange sand and gravel there was a series of post-medieval dumped deposits of soil and rubble which were believed to represent various phases of landscaping within the boundary wall of the grounds undertaken from the 17th century onwards. A wall footing similar to those seen nearer the main building was also noted. **WC**

Plot S1, King's Cross Central, NC1;

TQ 3000 8380; MOLA (Mike Curnow); watching brief; Feb 19; King's Cross Central Ltd Partnership; XKB16

Following work in 2016 (*LA 15* Supp. 1 (2017) 5) and 2018 (*LA 15* Supp. 3 (2019) 94), a watching brief was carried out on basement excavations on Plot S1. The final stage of the excavation, in the south-east corner of the site, revealed a layer of alluvial silty clay beneath previously recorded 19th-century railway remains. This deposit is probably the same as that encountered during the 2016 works and was interpreted as historic alluvium related to the River Fleet which ran to the east. No finds were recovered.

Fortune Green Road Rehabilitation Scheme, Lyncroft Gardens, NW6; TQ 2528 8534; CA (Heidi Archer); watching brief; Mar 19; Thames Water Utilities; LCF19

Monitoring of eleven trenches excavated along the southern part of Lyncroft Gardens, adjacent to Lyncroft Mansions and Emmanuel Church was associated with the installation of a new water main.

The stratigraphy recorded was uniform throughout, comprising the existing tarmac road surface, overlying a layer of re-inforced concrete, and a thin lens of loose brick rubble. Below the brick rubble, a homogenous deposit of compact orange-brown clay, taken to be the natural London Clay, was present and continued below the extent of excavation.

No features associated with the land use prior to the creation of the present estate were observed and no finds were recovered. The high level at which natural geology was encountered, c. 0.5m below ground level, would suggest the area was heavily truncated in advance of construction of the present

street, wholly removing any evidence of previous activity or occupation.

Castlewood House, 63–69 & 77–91 New Oxford Street, WC1A; TQ 2998 8138; MOLA (Silvia Barlassina); evaluation; Jun–Jul 19; Royal London Mutual Insurance Society; NOX19

In the western part of the site, construction of Castlewood House had truncated the natural gravels and removed all archaeological remains apart from a few 19th-century brick foundations and cut features.

On the eastern side of the site, known as Medius House, a series of post-medieval features had survived, including a large north–south aligned ditch which may represent a field boundary pre-dating the 17th-century development of the area. Medieval pottery was recovered from the lowest fill of this ditch, which appeared to have been re-used and re-cut over an extended period of time.

Several pits, postholes and part of a large, possibly circular, brick-lined structure were dated from the second half of the 17th century to the early 18th and reflect the sub-urban development of the site. These were sealed by an extensive series of levelling and make-up deposits and two brick surfaces of 19th-century date, which were possibly located within the back yards or gardens of nearby buildings.

St Giles Circus, Denmark Place, Denmark Street, Charing Cross Road, St Giles High Street, Andrew Borde Street, 71 Endell Street, WC2H; TQ 2988 8127; MOLA (Sam Pfizenmaier & Neralie Johnston); excavation; watching brief; Feb–May 19; Cord; STG15

Following work in 2018 (*LA 15 Supp.3* (2019) 94), excavation continued within Book Mews and to the rear of 7 Denmark Street. A large north–south aligned ditch crossing Book Mews which had been seen during the previous phase of work was further excavated. This measured 2.5m wide and 1.5m deep and was probably backfilled during or soon after the founding of the nearby precinct of St Giles in the early 12th century. The partially robbed foundations of a rectangular chalk and ragstone building also likely date from this period. There was some evidence for quarrying after c. 1240 at the western end of the mews and 7 Denmark Street.

An undated square chalk pier or column foundation at the east end of the mews indicates there was once a substantial medieval building in the vicinity. A later north–south aligned wall (likely a remnant of the Tudor Masters House) utilised these foundations. A row of beam slots indicated the original floor level; these had been subsequently blocked and rendered over when the wall was re-used as part of a vault, probably in the 18th century. An early brick well, walls and floors are all probably contemporary with the Tudor building which was demolished prior to the construction of Denmark Street in 1680s.

A complex sequence of intercutting brick and timber drains/soakaways criss-crossed

Book Mews. These are probably contemporary with the standing listed building at 7 Denmark Street (c. 1680s) and a pair of brick vaults which were located immediately to its rear. Book Mews itself was partially cellared with later Georgian vaults. A targeted excavation at the rear of 7 Denmark Street uncovered a brick cesspit filled with a diverse assemblage of domestic rubbish mostly dated 1820–1830, possibly associated with the inhabitants of this building.

8 & 10 Stukeley Street, WC2B; TQ 3030 8133; PCA Ltd (Phil Frickers, Aidan Turner & Ellen Green); watching brief, evaluation; Jul–Nov 19; Benprop Drury Ltd; SKL19 Work revealed a layer of natural sandy gravel (Lynch Hill gravel), at the base of the sequence (Phase 1) which sloped down to the south in the direction of the River Thames. It was sealed by a layer of humic rich disturbed natural that may represent the base of an early post-medieval agricultural horizon. This was truncated by early to mid-17th-century pitting, which probably represents quarrying for natural sand and gravel (Phase 2).

Sealing the pits was made ground, which raised and levelled the area so that buildings and external property boundaries could be constructed during the mid- to late 17th century. A mid- to late 18th-century cesspit or well was also identified in an external yard (Phase 3).

Another episode of ground raising and levelling then occurred before more walls and associated features were constructed during the late 18th to 19th century (Phase 4). The entire sequence was sealed by 20th-century made ground (Phase 5).

Fenton House, Windmill Hill, Hampstead Grove, Hampstead, NW3; TQ 2629 8601; PCA Ltd (Corso Dominici); watching brief; Jan 19; The National Trust; FEH19

The excavated area comprised two service pits for installing sub-stations, plus a single connecting trench for the cables running from Hampstead Grove to Fenton House, Hampstead. The latter had to pierce the boundary wall of Fenton House facing Hampstead Grove.

A series of post-medieval made ground deposits were covered by garden soil. Unlike the stable yard or the back lawn, it is probable that this portion of the gardens has seen few changes over time, as suggested by several maps. The earliest deposit recorded was a possible natural horizon recorded at a shallow depth of 0.70m.

CITY OF LONDON

15 Abchurch Lane, EC4N; TQ 3276 8094; MOLA (Danny Harrison); watching brief; Jan–Feb 19; The Royal Philatelic Society; ARH18

Following earlier work in 2018 (*LA 15 Supp.3* (2019) 95), a watching brief on excavations for a proposed lift pit at basement level in the south-west of the site revealed truncated natural gravel deposits but no archaeological features or early deposits were identified.

Bishopsgate (between Middlesex Street and Camomile Street), EC3; TQ 3327 8157; CA (Heidi Archer); watching brief; Aug 19; Thames Water Utilities Eight2O/SMBJV; BIO19

Thames Water trenching along the length of Bishopsgate allowed for nine trenches being recorded, measuring up to 1.2m in depth. The uppermost stratigraphy was consistent, comprising the existing tarmac road surface over a bedding layer of concrete. Below this was post-medieval/modern made ground, frequently heavily disturbed and truncated by numerous services. No finds or features of archaeological interest were observed. Natural geology was not encountered.

6–8 Bishopsgate/150 Leadenhall Street, EC3; TQ 3308 8116; MOLA (Silvia Barlassina & Sadie Watson); watching brief, excavation; Mar–May 19; Stanhope; LAA18

Following work in 2018 (*LA 15 Supp.2* (2018) 97), excavation was undertaken on several areas of lesser truncation. A late 1st-century AD main road, serving both the fort to the south of the site and local traders ran across the site from east–west. There were several large quarry pits on the site, where gravel and sand had been extracted to provide road surface metalling. One of these Roman quarry pits, at the east end of the area, was deep into natural gravels.

To the east of this was a gully running east–west (parallel with the projected line of the road across the site), lined with stakeholes and with two large postholes in its base. This may represent a palisade, or other fenced boundary gully. Heavily truncated timber wall lines were observed oriented east–west. These may represent domestic buildings made from clay (brickearth) and timber. Further information will be available when the ceramic dating is available but from their stratigraphic location these appear to be late 1st century AD in date.

There was also a small area of heavily truncated 2nd-century buildings on the north-east corner of the site. By the end of the Roman period (4th century AD), the site had been turned over for use as refuse disposal, with deep pits full of general waste from food and industry found in areas of previous Roman occupation, in the northern part of the site.

Medieval archaeology was represented by a series of 14th–15th-century pits at the far eastern corner of the site. These pits had been used for general refuse disposal. No medieval or later structural archaeology was observed, due to the depth of truncation.

WC

Cannon Street Gas Mains Replacement, EC4; TQ 3257 8093; PCA Ltd (Corso Dominici); watching brief; Apr–Aug 19; The Environment Partnership; NNA19

An archaeological monitoring exercise was undertaken during ground works necessary to renew the gas mains at Cannon Street, as part of a wider programme of gas main replacement across London to be completed by 2021. The monitoring focused on excavations along Cannon Street and side roads, from its junction with Queen Victoria

Street to the west to its junction with Martin Lane to the east. Within this wide area ten trenches (generally up to 1.2m deep) and two test pits (up to 2m below ground level) were opened. No archaeological features or finds were recorded and no natural features were impacted.

74 Coleman Street, London, EC2R;

TQ 3266 8148; MOLA (Isca Howell); evaluation, watching brief; Apr, Jul–Aug 19; CgMs and RPS Heritage; CLZ19

One evaluation trench was recorded on site prior to re-development works. The evaluation involved recording in section, a previously excavated north–south aligned trench at basement level that had been opened as part of excavations for temporary works. The earliest deposit identified was a dense brown gravel, at the south of the trench, likely to be natural Terrace Gravels.

At the north of the trench a brown clayey silt overlaying the natural brickearth – possibly an early made ground deposit – was recorded in section. These two deposits may have been fills of a deep cut feature such as a quarry pit. All deposits were overlain by modern made ground. Although the dating of deposits within the sections was inconclusive, initial assessment of the site, in relation to evidence of archaeological activity adjacent to it, would suggest that potential Roman or later deposits may survive.

The watching brief consisted of the recording of three trenches which revealed an extensive modern disturbance. The earliest deposit identified was a very compact sandy gravel – likely to be *in-situ* natural Terrace Gravels – in the trench across the site and in the trench on the eastern edge of the site. At the eastern edge of the site, the Terrace Gravels were overlain by a thick possible archaeological deposit of indeterminate date containing ceramic building material flecks and fragments of oyster shell, in turn truncated by a modern concrete slab and sealed by modern made ground.

Creed Court (3–5 Ludgate Hill, 1–3 Creed Lane and 11–12 Ludgate Square), EC4M;

TQ 3184 8111; MOLA (Silvia Barlassina & Mike Curnow); watching brief; Sep–Oct 19; McAleer & Rushe Contracts UK LTD; CEO19 Following an evaluation (site code CCO13) in 2013 (*LA 14 Supp. 1* (2014) 8), a geo-archaeological watching brief was undertaken on ground reduction for the piling mat, in preparation for the construction of a new, extended basement.

The entirety of the site had been truncated into the naturally deposited Thames terrace gravel layers during the 1980s, leaving only the remains of deep-cut features. All the features were concentrated towards the south and east of the site. Dating of the features is preliminary based on on-site spot dating from finds. The earliest features encountered are presumed to be Roman. These included eight pits, two wells, and a c. 6x5m stone-lined sunken feature, which may have been related to water or waste management (e.g. a cesspit or cistern).

The remains of three later walls, ranging from medieval to early post-medieval in date, were also encountered. The earliest of these, a packed-chalk foundation, ran north–south, directly truncating the natural gravel. The latter two, of mixed stone and tile rubble construction, ran east–west, and may have originally abutted the medieval wall. It is likely that these walls relate to medieval and post-medieval tenements, such as those shown in the vicinity of the site on historical maps of London, before 1666.

Crosby Square, 22 Bishopsgate, EC2N;

TQ 3315 8123; MOLA (Philip Jefferies); watching brief, excavation; Aug–Dec 19 ongoing; Lipton Rogers Developments LLP; YSQ19

A watching brief and controlled excavation was carried out at Crosby Square, part of the 22 Bishopsgate office skyscraper development. During controlled excavation of two trenches, several red brick and stone walls and floors were recorded. These masonry structures are thought to relate to either the 15th- or 17th-century house known as Crosby Place or the later 17th–18th-century Crosby Hall.

A second trench was excavated against the wall of a c. 19th-century brick vault along the north-east side of the area to enable strengthening of the vault wall. A sequence of deposits and intrusions mostly truncated by the vault were recorded. Further stone masonry wall footings, floor surfaces and later robbing activity are thought to be contemporary with the deposits and structures seen in the first trench.

The north-west side of a backfilled subterranean brick structure with white tiled walls was observed during the demolition of a flight of public stairs leading up from Undershaft to the former pavement level of Crosby Square. Dating of the tiles suggest this structure is Victorian and it is thought to be either a public/private toilet block or a utilities room of a former Bank. Dating of building materials and associated finds is yet to be completed. Natural was not reached.

WC

50 Fenchurch Street, EC3;

TQ 3327 8092; MOLA (Sam Pfizenmaier); evaluation; Jul–Sep 18; Capital Real Estate; FTF18 Following work in 2018 (*LA 15 Supp. 3* (2019) 96), two further evaluation trenches were excavated within and around the surviving Grade 1 listed tower of All Hallows Staining. The remains of 1st/2nd-century Roman buildings were recorded within the tower. Well-preserved floor and occupation horizons as well as a possible robbed out wall, beam slots and a hearth indicate that early Roman activity is well preserved on site. A well containing late Saxon shelly-ware pottery (970–1050) is a comparatively rare survivor in the immediate area from this period.

Three well-preserved adult inhumations were truncated by and must predate the tower foundations (constructed c. 1320), indicating the likely existence of an earlier church on the site. The extensive chalk and ragstone foundations of the tower were

further exposed, these were vertically faced, with a uniform flat base and 1.2m thick with evidence that they were trench built below 12.56m OD.

Nine post-medieval adult inhumations were recorded within an extensive cemetery soil in the tower: two were heavily truncated, and only survived as torsos, while the remainder were only partially within the limits of excavation. Three inhumations were aligned north–south, adjacent to and respecting the alignment of the standing Tower with the rest aligned east–west, with the heads to the west. All were buried within wooden coffins, with some handles still *in situ*, but generally these were poorly preserved. A large quantity of disarticulated human remains was also collected, indicating that the Tower was probably used for burials over a long period of time.

St Dunstan-in-the-West Church,

186A Fleet Street, EC4A;

TQ 3123 8118; CA (Heidi Archer); watching brief; Jul 18–Aug 19; Clarke & Butterfield Chartered Architects; DWC19

The works exposed a number of post-medieval features and made ground deposits, most notably, two brick burial vaults situated beneath the Old School Building and in the front yard. Both vaults contained a considerable quantity of human bone, taken to be redeposited here from the former burial ground, which was removed to accommodate the construction of the present standing building in 1830 and the widening of Fleet Street. A smaller quantity of post-medieval pottery was also present within the charnel fill.

At the southern end of the external vault, the charnel material was absent, instead filled by a stratigraphic sequence of various demolition rubble layers. It is unclear, however, as to where this material originates from, the date at which it was deposited, or what prompted the need to store it in an already in-use burial vault. With the exception of a small quantity of medieval pottery and late 18th-century ceramic building material, no features which could be attributed to the pre-1830s church were encountered.

1 & 2 Garden Court, Middle Temple, EC4Y;

TQ 3110 8093; MOLA (Ian Blair); watching brief; Jun 19; Honourable Society of the Middle Temple; GAD18

Following work in 2018 (*LA 15 Supp. 3* (2019) 96), an intermittent watching brief continued on site in areas where excavation was being undertaken for two internal lift pits in 1 & 2 Garden Court, and a service trench for a new district heating system, running the length of Garden Court on the east side of the building. Only disturbed make-up deposits were exposed beneath the concrete slab, in the shallow lift pits within the footprint of the existing stairwells of 1 & 2 Garden Court, which are assumed to be contemporary with the construction of the Grade II listed building in 1885. Most of the external trench along Garden Court was taken up with live services, and consequently most of the excavated deposits,

had been heavily disturbed during the 20th century.

The earliest deposit in the base and lower section at the north end of the trench, was an external post-medieval dump deposit, which produced sherds of a green glaze Border Ware drinking vessel and a red Border Ware skilnet of late 16th–17th-century date. This was post-dated by two probable 18th-century brick structures: the remains of a north-west/south-east aligned brick-lined drain with a limestone slab lid, and a postulated east–west aligned brick feeder drain later inserted through its west side. Further south, a truncated east–west brick footing, also likely to be 18th century in date, was defined in the east face of the trench. No surfaces were seen in association with this wall, which extended below the base of the trench. **WC**

Citicape House, 61-65 Holborn, EC1A; TQ 3169 8148; MOLA (Isca Howell); evaluation, geotechnical watching brief; Jun 19; Dominvs Group; HVT19

The only feature seen during the archaeological evaluation in the basement of the existing building was a shallow pit containing Roman pottery and brick while the geotechnical watching brief confirmed that the existing basement truncated the underlying natural London Clay.

Inner Temple Garden, Inner Temple, EC4Y; TQ 3131 8087; PCA Ltd (Aidan Turner); watching brief; Sep 19; The Honourable Society of the Inner Temple; ITG19

A watching brief consisted of the excavation of two soak-away pits and their associated drains and pipe trenches. No deposits or features pre-dating the 1772 enlargement of the river embankment were observed which is consistent with historical records and maps of the area which show this area of land to have been built up from the foreshore in the early 1770s. It is unlikely that a large quantity of significant pre-1772 structures or deposits survive in the first 1–2m below the current main level of the garden.

Deposits encountered were made of mixed layers of largely brick demolition rubble, dust and ash. Building materials found in these deposits consisted of mostly 18th-century red brick, but also included fragments of earlier 17th- and 16th-century bricks, as well as fragments of chalk and other stone building materials. This type of deposit was found in all the excavated areas, with no underlying riverbed, foreshore, soil or natural deposits being observed. No structures pre-dating the 1772 embankment enlargement were identified.

Leadenhall Street, EC3A; TQ 3305 8113 (west end) TQ 3346 8112 (east end); CA (Heidi Archer); watching brief; Jan 19; Thames Water Utilities; LAL19

Thames Water Mains Rehabilitation works were conducted along the length of Leadenhall Street. The stratigraphy across all trenches comprised the existing road make-up directly overlying made ground. Natural deposits were not encountered and no finds or features of archaeological interest were observed.

1 Leadenhall Street, EC3V; TQ 3306 8109; MOLA (David Sankey); watching brief; Jan–Dec 19; 1 Leadenhall Limited Partnership; LLS18

Following trial work in Gracechurch Street, Leadenhall and Whittington Avenue, Old Bailey and Wentworth Street, sections of a cable trench were monitored from Wentworth Street to Limeburner Lane. Significant results included the remains of the scheduled city wall at Creechurch Lane, the foundations of a Tudor Grammar School and/or chapel in Whittington Avenue, and old building foundations in Wentworth Street and Gresham Street.

The remains of the Spanish Ambassador's residence were potentially encountered at Shaw's in the present Gravel Lane, near Middlesex Street – although remains might be of a later period when it was occupied by Commonwealth forces during the English Civil War or later in the 17th century. The west side of St Bartholomew-by-the-Exchange was exposed below the road surface of St Bartholomew's Lane with ashlar facing blocks. A route for the new cable was found west of these remains. **WC**

Custom House, Lower Thames Street, EC3R; TQ 3317 8061; MOLA (Luke Tremlett & Brigid Geist); standing structure recording; Jul 19; Custom House; LTM19

An HE Level 2 archaeological building recording was carried out on the Grade I listed Custom House building, constructed between 1813 and 1817 to the design of David Laing, and partially rebuilt in 1825 by Sir Robert Smirke. It has four main storeys and a basement. Custom House is a large neo-classical building with Portland stone facades to south, east and west. The north elevation is formed in yellow brick with Portland stone dressings and string courses between the storeys and sash windows with stone sills and decorative cornices above. The West Wing is largely as Laing designed it, but the East Wing was reconstructed in 1966 after it was damaged during bombing in WWII.

The southern elevation was formed in Portland stone and had a central projecting section with wings to the east and west. The central section had an entrance with six Ionic columns which extended from the first floor to the third floor, a pattern repeated on the extending east and west wings. At the second-floor level, there was a small enclosed area which housed the clock and was accessed via a ladder from the roof. The roof parapet along the east and west wings had a stone balustrade; the windows were timber sashes and the ground floor openings were all segmental arches.

St Paul's Cathedral School, New Change, EC4; TQ 2165 8110; MOLA (Sam Pfizenmaier, Tony Mackinder, Phil Jefferies & Adrian Miles); watching brief; Apr–Dec 19; City of London; NCH17

Following work in 2017 (*LA 15 Supp. 2* (2018) 51), a variety of service trenches, ground reduction, the removal of the children's play area and various trial pits located over or near the demolished Church

of St Augustine were monitored.

An area of ground reduction around the north-eastern corner of the church exposed sections of the 13th-century foundation (as predicted by Peter Marsden's work in the 1960s), apparently trench-built and cut into an underlying undated 'dark-earth' silty clay layer. The wall was formed from chalk and ragstone with a sandy yellow mortar, and although heavily truncated, appeared to be the north-eastern corner of the church. Projecting north from this wall was a section of chalk footing, assumed contemporary, possibly a buttress supporting the church.

Fragments of worked medieval stone were recovered from later deposits, these included sections from a plain medieval coffin lid (11th–13th century) and Reigate stone ashlar probably used as internal facing in the medieval church. Remains of the presumed northern wall and a column base from the central aisle of the Wren period church were also located, in some instances built abutting the medieval foundations. These were constructed from re-used ragstone and chalk, probably from the medieval church. Built on top of the north-eastern corner of the church foundations was a thin curving masonry wall, probably a 'post-war' garden feature.

A variety of worked stone fragments were recovered from post-war rubble used to backfill the demolished church. These are believed to have been mounted on the interior wall of the church and are likely to be from Victorian/Edwardian commemorative plaques. Work within the standing tower was also monitored, including the construction of a new metal staircase. **WC**

The Royal Exchange, EC3V; TQ 3282 8113; MOLA (Tony Mackinder); watching brief; May 19; Takenaka Europe GmbH UK; REX19

Four trial pits beneath The Royal Exchange, a Grade I listed building, revealed all deposits had been truncated down to a concrete slab thought to be part of the structural improvement works to the basement during the 1980s. One pit also revealed the remains of the building's arched wall foundation.

3 St Helen's Place, EC3A; TQ 3318 8132; MOLA (Antonietta Lerz & Philip Jefferies); watching brief, evaluation; May 19, Nov 19; Leathersellers Company; HNS19

The monitoring of a geotechnical borehole, situated in the open yard to the rear of the building, down to the natural brickearth and gravels observed a sequence of made ground deposits potentially spanning the Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods. An evaluation trench in the same area was abandoned shortly after the initial breaking out of the concrete slab due to health and safety concerns.

St Alphage Gardens, EC2Y; TQ 3244 8161; MOLA (Richard Hewett); watching brief; Dec 19; City of London; ALP17

Following work in 2018 (*LA 15 Supp. 3* (2019) 98), a watching brief was maintained on groundworks in the north-western corner of the newly landscaped garden within the Churchyard.

Two very small interventions were made,

c. 1.20m apart, in the new pathway and set against the southern face of the City wall, for posts to accommodate a new signboard. In the western pit rich brown sandy silt was revealed, consistent with the anticipated cemetery soil and containing a small quantity of disarticulated human remains which were carefully reburied beneath the base of the excavated area. Above the soil level there was a small diameter utility pipe or conduit of uncertain provenance overlain by the made ground for the new paving. In the eastern pit only buried concrete was encountered – probably connected to the late 19th- and early 20th-century work in the area.

Sir John Cass's Foundation Primary School, St James's Passage, Duke's Place, EC3A; TQ 3349 8117; CA (Heidi Archer); watching brief; Apr 19; Sir John Cass Foundation; SJM19

Groundworks associated with the installation of new play equipment at the Sir John Cass Foundation Primary School monitored the completion of six linked trenches, each measuring 1m square x 0.6m deep, covering an area measuring 5.6m in length x 3.8m in width. Two sections of yellow stock brick wall were observed at a depth of 0.26m, taken to represent the south-east corner of a 19th-century warehouse which occupied the site until the 1950s.

The associated stratigraphy comprised basement rubble backfill within the two walls and disturbed made ground within its construction cut. No signs of earlier occupation, including Roman evidence or the Priory of the Holy Trinity and St James's Church were observed. Natural geology was not encountered.

60–70 St Mary Axe, City of London, EC3A; TQ 3336 8135; CA (James Aaronson); watching brief; Oct 18–Jan 19; Department of the Built Environment, City of London Corporation; SMX19

The work was commissioned due to the scheme being located over the two Scheduled Monuments of the Roman City wall and bastions on Camomile Street and Goring Street (LO26L and LO26M). The work monitored primarily superficial streetscape excavations and the completion of a single drop shaft, located on St Mary Axe.

The stratigraphy observed in this drop shaft comprised the existing road surface above modern, disturbed made ground. No finds or features of archaeological interest were recorded during the watching brief. Natural geology was not encountered.

St Paul's Cathedral, Queen's Entrance, EC4M; TQ 3195 8110; CA (Heidi Archer); watching brief; Aug 19; Department of the Built Environment, City of London Corporation; QEE19

The watching brief monitored the completion of four pits situated at the Queen's Entrance, to the south-west of the Cathedral complex, ahead of installation of new City of London security bollards. No features of archaeological interest were observed in any of the groundworks, and there were no finds or features consistent with the earlier

occupation of the area. Natural geology was not observed.

St Paul's Cathedral South West Entrance, Paternoster Row & Ludgate Hill, EC4M; TQ 3192 8114; CA (Heidi Archer); watching brief; Jan–Feb 19; Department of the Built Environment, City of London Corporation; PAT19

The site was located in close proximity to the Grade I Listed Cathedral Church of St Paul. The watching brief monitored the completion of a single L-shaped trench, excavated to accommodate the installation of a series of new security bollards. The works exposed several phases of activity dating from the 11th–17th century, including a medieval 'yard' surface, pre-17th-century tenement building, two undated inhumations and a quantity of charnel material. The significant archaeological features were encountered between depths of 1.06m and 1.70m (14.70–14.06m OD). Natural geology was not reached.

Emperor House and Roman Wall House, 35–36 Vine Street, 1–2 Crutched Friars and 10 Crosswall, EC3N; TQ 3359 8099; MOLA (Antonietta Lerz); watching brief; Jan–Mar 19; Urbanest; VIN14

Following work in 2018 (*LA 15* Supp. 3 (2019) 99), a further watching brief on piling works located close to the extant stretch of Roman wall that runs across the site revealed only truncated natural gravel.

St Bartholomew's Hospital, West Smithfield, EC1A; TQ 3183 8150; MOLA (Antonietta Lerz); excavation; Nov–Dec 19; Nuffield Health; SBM16

Following work in 2018 (*LA 15* Supp. 3 (2019) 99), an excavation was undertaken in the basement area of the Residential Staff Quarters. Although the modern basement had removed almost everything above the natural sand, a series of intercutting Roman pits was preserved at the base of the sequence. These were sealed by post-medieval deposits and structures, including a brick-lined cesspit and coal cellar, and a brick yard surface dating from the 16th–17th centuries. These in turn, were followed by 18th- to 19th-century structures including a brick wall and a substantial soakaway with a brick vaulted dome. **WC**

St Peter ad Vincula Chapel, The Tower of London, EC3N; TQ 3355 8059; PCA Ltd (Guy Seddon & Chloe Sinclair); evaluation; Mar–Apr 19; Historic Royal Palaces; TOL177

An evaluation comprised two test pits excavated along the east and west perimeter of the stairwell wall, located at the western entrance to St Peter Ad Vincula Royal Chapel. Two burials, an adult female and young child were found cut into the remnants of a possible medieval floor surface. These remains were found lying supine, aligned east–west, with the skulls facing eastward. Skeletal elements of a third individual were recovered from the burials associated contexts. No burial goods were observed.

3 Wine Office Court, EC4A; TQ 3142 8121; CA (Heidi Archer); watching brief; Jan 19;

Jeff Kahane & Associates on behalf of property owner; WOF19

The watching brief monitored groundworks associated within and to the front of the property, at basement level. The work exposed the remains of an east–west aligned brick drain, taken to be contemporary with the 1828 construction of the house. No finds were recovered. Natural gravels were encountered at approximately 11.4m OD.

CROYDON

Beddington Lane, Beddington, CR0;

TQ 2940 6691; WA (Matt Kendall); evaluation; Nov 19, Jan 20; RPS Heritage; BDO19

The archaeological evaluation encountered no archaeological features or deposits and two areas of modern disturbance within Trench 2. Buried soil was observed within all excavated trenches within the main site area, which suggested that the potential for surviving archaeological features and deposits was good, particularly in Trench 3 which was located away from the former sludge beds.

Natural geology was encountered in Trenches 1–3 which corresponded to the levels indicated in the previous ground investigations where little truncation seemed to have occurred. These levels also indicated that any potential archaeological features or deposits present across the rest of the site would have been removed during the construction of the former sludge beds. Natural deposits within Trench 5 comprised gravel deposits.

Air-raid shelter at Burford, Blakefield Gardens, Kenley Coulsdon, CR5;

TQ 3100 5814; ASE (Hannah Samuels & Justin Russell); standing structure recording; Jun 19; Ben Wilkinson; BKD19

The structure forms an unusual arrangement in that it comprises a 'standard' Anderson air-raid shelter at its northern end, which not long after its construction was incorporated into a larger brick shelter to the south. Both shelters were constructed to provide air-raid shelter protection during World War II.

The Anderson shelter was most likely constructed between 1939 and 1940, while the brick extension would have been constructed sometime between 1940 and 1945. Combined, the structure would have been able to accommodate between 12 to 14 people; with the Anderson shelter being intended for six people, and the brick shelter affording shelter for a further six to eight. It is thought that the structure had a typical residential association, providing private shelter to the residents of Burford.

The structure's plain internal walls, shuttered concrete ceiling construction and concrete screed floors, are all typical of such shelters. The brick shelter's thick walls and articulated layout also conforms to typical air-raid shelter blast-resistant design conventions, as does the Phase 2 entrance lobby constructed to the east of the Anderson shelter. The shelter retains very little in the way of original wartime paraphernalia. The features that do remain, principally in

the form of air vents, electrical light fitting scars, cable inlets and the bench/bunk brackets, allow for the basic interpretation of its layout.

23a George Street, CR0; TQ 3252 6562; COT (Sam Wilson); watching brief; Apr 19; GOE19

A watching brief during geotechnical investigations identified an undated wall of irregular flint nodules and chalk block construction. The wall pre-dated the extant buildings on the site, but could not be dated beyond this.

Land adjacent to Venture House, 15 High Street, Purley, CR8; TQ 3133 6161; MOLA (Tony Mackinder); evaluation; May 19; Miropurley Ltd; VTH19

A single evaluation trench revealed natural sand and gravel truncated by modern activity. No archaeological remains were observed.

7 Highwood Close, Kenley, CR8; TQ 3205 5863; PCA Ltd (Wayne Perkins); evaluation; May 19; ARCHCO Developments; HGO19

An evaluation in three trenches was conducted in the former garden to the rear of the existing property. The natural topography of the site slopes down towards the south and west. The desk-based assessment and map regression demonstrated that the study site had been open agricultural land up to the early 20th century.

An anomaly in the north-east corner of Trench 1 was investigated and found to be a natural depression where the chalk bedrock shelved off downhill to the west. The layer that had accumulated within it appeared to be natural colluvium which contained degraded chalk. However, no cultural material was uncovered. No archaeological features or deposits were present.

55 Hillcrest Road, Purley, CR8; TQ 3113 6239; PCA Ltd (Wayne Perkins); evaluation; Mar 19; Alan Wickham on behalf of JP Whelan Homes; HIC19

An evaluation comprised three trenches in the curtilage surrounding the existing building. All trenches showed evidence of bioturbation and widespread horizontal truncation associated with landscaping for the property.

In the northern part of the site (Trench 1) a single undated cut feature was tentatively interpreted as a ditch or alternatively part of a modern garden feature. No evidence relating to the Saxon cemetery or the later parish boundary were identified, though the cut feature in Trench 1 ran perpendicular to the parish boundary and may represent a feature which fed into a larger ditch.

2a Howley Road, CR0; TQ 3206 6534; MOLA (Claudia Tammasino); watching brief; Sep 19; Croydon Council; OWY19

Made ground of 19th–20th-century date was sealed by modern subsoil and concrete or tarmac. Fragments of 19th-century pottery and decorative architectural elements were found but no structural remains were observed. Natural strata were not reached.

Kenley Revival Project, Kenley Aerodrome, Kenley, CR8; TQ 3290 5835; MOLA (David

Sankey); excavation; Jul 19; Kenley Revival Project (HLF); KRP17

Following work at the former RAF airfield in 2018 (LA 15 Supp. 3 (2019) 99–100), an area close to Whyteleaf Hill was investigated by the volunteers. Two further anti-aircraft machine gun positions (formed from upturned concrete sewer pipers emplaced in the ground) were recorded, together with a possible bomb crater and several concrete foundations with metal rings (which may have served as anchor-points for camouflage netting over the fighter pens).

A potential pillbox foundation was also observed, as was a ‘lollipop shaped’ aircraft hard-standing and some defensive ditches overlooking Whyteleaf Hill (where a topographical survey had been undertaken during the previous season of work).

Finds, which were recorded then discarded at the original findspots, included the base of a broken mug dated 1942, a large metal cog, possibly from an improvised gun mounting, a button from a military greatcoat (which could date to either war), over 100m of twisted 4.5mm metal wire and the toe-and-heel plates from a boot. The latter items are of interest as it is known that in 1924 a rival RAF squadron based at Northolt ‘bombed’ the airfield at Kenley with old boots as a practical joke and it is possible, if unlikely, that they relate to this episode.

Former Car Park site, Lion Green Road, Coulsdon, CR5; TQ 2966 5939; MOLA (Tony Mackinder); evaluation, excavation; Jul 19, Jan 20; Brick by Brick Croydon Ltd; LGR15

Following work in 2015–16 (LA 14 Supp. 3 (2016) 105), an evaluation trench was excavated next to Sovereign House revealing only colluvial deposits. A subsequent excavation on the higher ground further to the south-east found three burials, one of which dated to the late 6th–early 7th century, supporting previous work which unearthed other burials of late Roman or Saxon date. The excavation also noted evidence of 19th–20th-century water pipes running from the pump house adjacent to Sovereign House to the now-demolished Cane Hill Hospital which was situated in the south-west of the site.

Site adjacent to Norbury Station, Norbury Avenue, SW16; TQ 3066 6976; PCA Ltd (Tanya Jones, Wayne Perkins); evaluation; Apr 19; BritBuild Properties Ltd; NBY19

A single-trench evaluation was undertaken prior to the redevelopment of the site. The natural drift geology was found to be a very ‘mixed’ and heavily-bioturbated yellowish, mid-brown clayey sand with evidence for animal burrowing. Two irregular features were found to be the result of either animal burrowing or root disturbance.

A terracotta land drain (c. 1700–1900) was recorded in the east of the trench, which was an indication of 18th- to 19th-century agricultural activity. A small area of concrete pad measuring c. 1m x 1m was revealed in the base of the trench, but it was considered too insubstantial to be structural. It may

have related to the building of Norbury Station in 1878.

122 Riddlesdown Road, CR8; TQ 3215 6208; MOLA (Richard Hewett); watching brief; Mar–May 19; Redstone Developments; RRA19

A watching brief was carried out on groundworks for the construction of a new building on the site of a now-demolished house which appeared on the 1934 OS map. The site is located on a chalk hill slope descending eastwards, although the central area had been terraced away for the earlier structure. On the higher western part of the site there were remnants of subsoil above the chalk bedrock. No archaeological remains were observed.

1–17 Scarbrook Road, Croydon, CR0; TQ 3224 6529; PCA Ltd (Tanya Jones); evaluation; Nov 19; Prospect Archaeology Ltd on behalf of Huxley Developments Ltd; SCB19

Two trenches excavated in the west and south of the site recorded natural flint gravel and sand deposits overlain by 19th-century made ground deposits which were sealed by the modern made ground.

122–6 Southbridge Road, CR0; TQ 3234 6464; TVAS (Kyle Beaverstock); watching brief; May 19; Finnerti Ltd; SUH19

The north-west and south of the site had been heavily truncated by post-medieval groundworks. In areas where the natural geology (2nd terrace gravel) was exposed (+48–49m OD), no finds or features of archaeological interest were encountered.

Kenley Aerodrome, Victor Beamish Avenue, Caterham, CR3; TQ 3311 5755; AOC (Alice Fraser & Lee Waters); watching brief; Mar–Jun 19; bpr Architects; VBA19

Ahead of the development of new Squadron Facilities at the Kenley Aerodrome, ground disturbance associated with the replacement of a portacabin with a larger building and the erection of a new fencing system were monitored. The deposits recorded comprised a sequence of natural clays overlain by made ground deposits with a high frequency of flint and charcoal, sealed by tarmac and concrete.

Archaeological features observed were dated to the modern period, including the remnants of brick and concrete foundations of a 1917 aircraft hangar. Aerial photos of the site dates the demolition of the hangar to around 1939.

Wandle Road Car Park, Scarbrook Road, CR0; TQ 3219 6518; AOC (Sian Anthony); evaluation; Strip, Map, Sample (SMS); Jan 19; May–Jun 19; Archaeology Collective; NDL19

An archaeological evaluation was carried out in January 2019, comprising six trenches measuring either 5.00m or 10.00m by 1.80m. The work targeted the remains of 19th-century terraced housing demolished in the 1960s. The geology encountered on site was Hackney Gravel Member, encountered in three of the six trenches.

Archaeological remains were encountered in all six trenches, predominantly consisting of brick buildings,

yards, internal floors and associated infrastructure, dating to the 19th century. An earlier post-medieval chalk wall was also identified indicating occupation predating the 19th century. The finds included 19th-century tableware and glassware items, in addition to a pottery sherd dating to 1550–1700, associated with the earlier chalk wall.

Following the results of the archaeological evaluation, an SMS investigation was carried out. This investigation uncovered 11 prehistoric features, including a possible structure, postholes, small pits and a small ditch, which contained lithics dating to the Mesolithic–Neolithic transition period. Two early post-medieval buildings were also identified, along with associated yard surfaces, postholes and pits.

The late post-medieval phase represents a broad change in use with demolition of the earlier structures and an expansion of building over the whole site. Surviving cellars represent brick buildings on Wandle Road built between 1780 and the early 19th century and possibly rebuilt in the mid-19th century when terrace houses were constructed along Scarbrook Road which introduced wide-scale drainage and backyard components including small rubbish pits and brick yard surfaces.

These buildings survived into the 1960s until demolition for the construction of the Croydon Flyover and the area was then used as a car park. The finds assemblage recovered during the SMS was relatively small. It was dominated by the lithics from the prehistoric period and moderate quantities of post-medieval pottery with small quantities of glass, brick and tiles with evidence of domestic objects including coins. Environmental remains and animal bone were limited in quantity and significance.

No 1A West Hill Road, Sanderstead, CR2; TQ 3306 6243; BA (Konstantinos Bompotis); watching brief; Mar–May 19; Devco Property Ltd; WEH19

Prior to ground reduction at the north-west extent of the site, a trench was excavated to assess the nature of the ground in the basement area. This trench was enlarged and confirmed the uniformity of the chalk bedrock in this area. The chalk bedrock was encountered at an average depth of c. 0.60m below ground level and was overlain by a 0.20m thick light orange-brown sandy silt subsoil. Above this was the dark grey-brown sandy silt topsoil with occasional chalk and modern building material, which was observed to a depth of 0.40m below ground level.

Overall the site was found to have been subject to considerable truncation and modern build-up by the construction of the former dwelling. Modern made ground was observed over most of the site overlying natural chalk bedrock, which was found to survive between a height of 105.97m OD and 108.76m OD. No archaeological remains were encountered.

EALING

Acton Refinery, Bashley Road, Park Royal, NW10; TQ 2099 8246; PCA Ltd (Adam Garwood); historic building recording; Jul 19; RPS Heritage, on behalf of Goodman; YBA19

An historic building recording of the Acton Refinery was carried out prior to the site's closure and redevelopment. The precious metal refinery at Bashley Road was established by the Mond Nickel Company Ltd in 1924, a company founded at the turn of the 20th century by Dr Ludwig Mond, a German-born manufacturing chemist who, along with Dr Carl Langer, discovered a cost-effective process of extracting nickel from its ore and a by-product from which small quantities of precious metals of the platinum group could be extracted.

In 1929, the company merged with the International Nickel Company (INCO) and expanded the Acton site, with new additions built to the designs of architect/engineer T L Williams. The laboratory wing was remodelled in 1954, to plans drawn up by 'in-house' architect A P Lloyd FRIBA, while the 1960s saw the heightening of the Furnace Room to a double-height space, designed by the same hand, while several new buildings were built on the former tennis court to the east of the refinery during the 1970s.

Acton remained one of the largest producers of precious metals into the 21st century and, in 2006, INCO Europe was acquired by Vale S A, a Brazilian mining company. In 2017, they announced its intention to cease refining at Acton. The original refinery buildings and structures of 1924–5, which appear on the 1935 OS map were surveyed at Historic England Level 2, while all other buildings and structures post-dating the completion of that OS map, were surveyed at Level 1 (external photographic survey only).

Honey Monster Factory, Bridge Road, Southall, UB2; TQ 1333 7972; OAS (John Gill); historic building recording; Mar–Apr 19; Galliard Homes, via RPS/CgMS Heritage; HNE19

An historic building recording at the former Quaker Oats factory in Southall, Ealing, west London prior to the redevelopment of the site. Among the many products produced at this site was Sugar Puffs and therefore the complex is known locally as the Honey Monster Factory.

The complex was first constructed in 1936 and it provides a good example of a particular type of industrial complex from the first half of the 20th century known as a 'daylight factory', comprising a main multi-storey range with a re-inforced concrete-frame and a non-loadbearing curtain wall with extensive glazing to ensure plentiful natural light. The complex comprises a main processing range, a lower office range, a huge bank of grain silos and various other warehouses.

The interior of the multi-storey mill is dominated at each floor level by a grid of concrete columns, with mushroom-shaped

heads, forming a large open-plan space in which various processing and packaging operations took place. The complex was expanded in several phases until the early 1980s and each of these expansions was undertaken with great care to ensure that the secondary ranges matched the 'house style' of the original building. However, although it was carefully designed, it was austere and there seems to have been no attempt to give the building pizzazz or make it architecturally glamorous like the nearby Hoover Building. It is likely that the building was designed to follow the style of other Quaker Oats factories in America.

Acton Gardens Development (Phase 9.2), South Acton Estate, Enfield Road, Acton, W3; TQ 1969 7955; PCA Ltd (Ellen Green); evaluation; Jun–Jul 19; Countryside Properties; ATG19

Six trenches were opened in this evaluation but no evidence of archaeological activity was observed. Natural deposits were observed in all six trenches, sloping upwards towards the north of the site.

1 Lambourn Close, Hanwell, W7; TQ 1570 7960; PCA Ltd (Rosie Banens); evaluation; Jun 19; L B of Ealing; LMC19

An archaeological and palaeoenvironmental evaluation consisting of two trenches and two test pits found no archaeological or palaeolithic activity.

Ealing Fields High School, Little Ealing Lane, W5; TQ 1725 7881; ASE (Ian Hogg & Susan Chandler); standing structure recording, evaluation; Feb 19; Bowmer & Kirkland; EIL19

The house was built as a private residence, replacing an earlier building. It was celebrated for the parklands and gardens it was set in, with Queen Victoria visiting in the mid-1800s. In the late 1800s it became the St Anne's Convent and Convent School until the 1980s when it became the King Fahad's Academy. The Academy remained at the site until the mid-2000s. During its time as a school, the building saw several phases of expansion and a major renovation in the 1980s. The building has been out of use for a number of years, but will soon come back into educational use. The evaluation comprised two machine-excavated trenches.

Natural Taplow Gravels were recorded between +17.75m and +18.72m OD and were overlain by post-medieval made ground suggesting some landscaping of the site. Wall foundations associated with the southern wing of Place House demolished in the late 18th century, were recorded in the south-east of the site. Elsewhere, probable gravel quarry pits may have been associated with the rebuilding of the house at this time.

Evidence of the renowned gardens which occupied the site during the 19th century was limited to a pond in the far south of the site and a single drain. Late 19th/early 20th-century rubbish pits attest to the demise of these gardens. No evidence of the postulated medieval manor was found.

West London Shooting School, Sharvel Lane, West End Road, Northolt, UB5;

TQ 1063 8352; MOLA (Helen Vernon); evaluation; Sep 19; West London Shooting School; SHA14

Following a first phase of archaeological evaluation in 2014 (LA 14 Supp. 2 (2015) 56); a second and final phase was carried out in September 2019 prior to the creation of new buildings around the existing club house, the raising of external bunds, and the construction of internal bunds. Natural clay was found under hardcore or topsoil, but no archaeological features or deposits were observed.

Warren Farm, Windmill Lane, W7; TQ 1492 7923; OAS (Mariusz Górniak & Kate Brady); evaluation; Jan and Feb 19; Environmental Dimension Partnership (EDP); QPR19

A 26-trench evaluation of the site of a proposed sports ground development at the former Warren Farm Sports Centre, Southall. The work followed a geophysical survey that did not identify any obviously significant archaeological features. The trenches revealed a low density of ditches and pits from which a small number of post-medieval finds was recovered. All of the features are consistent with the documented former agricultural use of the site in the 19th and early 20th centuries. The alignment of the ditches matches several field boundaries marked on the first edition OS map of 1896.

Ada Lovelace School, Woodhanger, Woodville Gardens, Acton, W5; TQ 1852 8142; AOC (Les Capon); evaluation; Jan 19; Kier Construction Ltd (Southern), Archaeology Collective; ALO19

The site evaluation, in an area of ground previously used as sports fields off Park View Road, comprised 12 trenches each measuring 30m long. The sequence of deposits revealed the natural topography of London Clay, forming a south facing, gently undulating slope north of the medieval settlement of Ealing.

Only two of the trenches revealed archaeological features. One trench, in the north centre of site contained a brick drain made of re-used bricks and tiles. In the centre east of the site, a ditch had been infilled during the 17th and 18th centuries with household debris including pottery and animal bones. Three more interesting finds comprised two wig-curlers and a slate pencil. The household from which these originated is likely indicated on Rocque's map from 1746 and lies outside of the investigated area. The remaining 10 trenches showed slight terracing of the site to create level sports areas including tennis courts.

ENFIELD

Alma Estate Regeneration (Phase 2a & 4), Alma Road & South Street, Phase 2A, EN3 4UF & Phase 4, EN3 7UQ; TQ 3594 9563 (phase 2A); TQ 3604 9600 (phase 4); WA (Alistair Zochowski & Jon Sanigar); evaluation; Feb 19; Countryside Properties (UK) Ltd; AES19

The Phase 2A archaeological evaluation comprised of the excavation of four trenches and two test pits, with one trench having to

be abandoned due to located buried services. Trench 2 identified a modern pit, and within the section of Trench 6 a deposit of pale yellow bricks relating to demolished 19th-century buildings was also recorded. All the trenches identified layers of topsoil and made ground overlaying the natural geology. The Phase 4 evaluation comprised the excavation of one trial trench which identified layers of made ground overlying the natural geology attributed to the development of the site in the 1980s. No archaeological features, remains or deposits were identified. Trench 2 could not be excavated due to the on-site obstructions.

Broomfield House, Southgate, N13; TQ 3015 9275 and 3040 9260; EAS (Martin Dearne); excavation, watching brief; Jan–Mar 19; LB Enfield; FHB19

Excavational evaluation of aerial photography recorded crop marks in the park surrounding the Grade II listed Broomfield House found their cause to be broad shallow gullies probably demarking/drainage a 19th- or possibly 20th-century show/event ground and a possible path defining a tent position within it. Monitoring of works to create a new wetland area nearer to the house were largely archaeologically negative and it is likely that the only landscape modification had been the cutting back of a break of slope (beyond the area investigated) to define an area which may have served a specified recreational purpose.

However, in a pipe trench there was evidence for two phases of walling preceding the current boundary wall around the well preserved, Grade II Department of the Environment/Historic England registered, water gardens attached to the house. The earlier phase probably incorporated a large gate foundation. There was also evidence for two (undated) phases of surface creation between the water gardens and the boundary wall and, just outside the boundary wall, a crudely repaired 19th-century vaulted brick drain was recorded.

Elsyng Palace, Forty Hall, Forty Hill, EN2; TQ 3383 9887; EAS (Martin Dearne); excavation; Jul 19; EAS; FXR19

Excavation of two trenches completed several years of work on a south-west range of the Tudor/Stuart and earlier royal palace (a Scheduled Ancient Monument). Much of the south-eastern part of the range was found to have been entirely truncated, presumably on palace demolition c. 1656, and the deep truncations filled with a large deposit of gravel.

However, a further room on the north of the range had partially survived and was crossed by a probably earlier 15th-century drain. The room of the (later 15th/16th-century) range contained two successive gravel floors, at least one brick-built pier, possible indications of the presence of large tanks connected to the palace's water supply and a probable cistern setting adjacent to a brick-floored sunken area.

Elsyng Palace, Forty Hall, Forty Hill, EN2; TQ 3362 9857; EAS (Martin Dearne); watching brief; Nov 19; EAS; FXS19

Partial recording of a drain trench in the Banqueting Suite car park (formerly farm courtyard) of Forty Hall, a Grade I listed Carolean manor house, recorded a likely early 19th-century wall and possible associated surface which could have related to a remodelling of the courtyard not recorded cartographically.

IKEA, Glover Drive, Edmonton, N18; TQ 3524 9174; COT (Tim Havard); evaluation; Apr 17; GRL 18

An evaluation identified Pleistocene river terrace gravels across the site, overlain in places by brickearth. Both deposits were sealed by Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene alluvial/fluviol deposits. A single undated feature, most likely representing a natural erosion gully, was cut into the alluvium.

Fern House School, Keswick Drive, EN3; TQ 3536 9907; PCA Ltd (Neil Hawkins); evaluation; Sep 19; Enfield Council; KSK19

Six evaluation trenches recorded the natural Taplow Gravel Member. Trench 1 encountered two possibly natural features and two pits dated by pottery recovered to the Early Saxon period (AD 400–650). An assemblage of residual prehistoric lithics and pottery, plus Roman pottery and building material, was recovered from the same pit. Trench 2 recorded an undated field boundary. The four remaining trenches recorded untruncated natural terrace gravels with no archaeological features or deposits.

Enfield Trent Park, Snakes Lane, EN4; TQ 2910 9720; PCA Ltd (Matt Edmonds); excavation; Apr 19; AECOM on behalf of Berkeley Homes (North East London) Ltd; SNK16

A single open area excavation was carried out within the former walled garden. No further evidence of prehistoric or medieval activity identified in the evaluation was recorded. The principal features found in this excavation related to the removal of trees (tree throws) and to garden features of a late 18th-early 19th- and 20th-century date.

Navigation Park (Phase II East), Wharf Road, EN3; TQ 3641 9537; OAS (Mariusz Górniak, Jason Stewart & Elizabeth Stafford); evaluation; May 19; SEGRO Plc; NVR19

Previous investigations to the west had uncovered part of a Bronze Age settlement and evidence of Roman activity, where the underlying gravel topography rises at the edge of the floodplain of the River Lea. This phase of evaluation trenching was located further into the reclaimed floodplain. No evidence of human activity was identified within the evaluation, but the sediment sequences did represent the development of wetland environments. The sediment sequences recorded in the trenches were of similar character to those previously investigated. They comprised silty clay alluvium overlying Pleistocene gravel at a depth of c. 2m.

A thin peat horizon was noted across the area possibly correlating to a previously identified deposit dating to the Bronze Age. This was overlain by calcareous tufa accumulations deposited by springs draining

the higher ground at the edge of the floodplain. Stabilisation horizons were also noted within the overlying alluvium suggesting a complex history of fluctuating water levels. Sediment sequences were well-preserved and detailed sampling was undertaken on representative sequences in two trenches. The alluvial and peat sequences are likely to offer some potential for palaeoenvironmental analysis, subject to further assessment.

GREENWICH

Trinity Hospital Flood Defence Wall, Crowleys Wharf, East Greenwich, SE10;

TQ 3879 7816; MOLA (Sadie Watson); watching brief; Jan–Jun 19; The Environment Agency; INI19

A watching brief was carried out in the site on two different occasions. The first visit monitored the excavation of a trench behind the wall to enable installation of a temporary secant wall and piles. No archaeological features were identified during this visit.

The second visit monitored the removal of some materials from the northern face of the wall, and associated cleaning of the wall. Brickwork dating to the 19th century was identified below several modern courses of brick. This 19th-century brickwork had been extensively repaired in a piecemeal fashion and contained concrete mortar or render where observed. Below this brickwork was the stone ashlar of the 1677 construction phase, when the wall was installed to protect Trinity Hospital from flooding. No archaeological deposits were observed as no excavation took place below the level of the base of the wall.

45 High Street, Eltham, SE9;

TQ 4255 7448; COT (James Coyne); evaluation; Jun 18; ELH18

An evaluation identified a probable 19th-century ditch, likely related to agricultural activity.

St Alfage Church, 3 Greenwich Street, SE10;

TQ 3829 7760; PCA Ltd (Douglas Killock); watching brief; Sep–Oct 19; The Morton Partnership Ltd; ALF19

A watching brief took place to monitor ground reduction work within the churchyard of this Grade 1 listed church. Three areas were monitored for archaeological features: foundation trenches for a new ramp into the north entrance of the church; service trenches for water pipes into the north transept; and service trenches for electrical cables in the north and south churchyards. There were a number of 18th-century brick-lined tombs and monuments uncovered on the north-west and south of the church which post-dated the reconstruction of the church.

Also observed were the original brick foundations of the north transept of the standing church and a large vaulted brick crypt, the existence of which was previously unknown as the entrance is now closed/inaccessible in the church vaults. Both form parts of the Hawksmoor build.

The results of the watching brief strongly

suggested that the graveyard which surrounded the earlier church, had been cleared and the charnal reburied in selected areas close to the new building. Ground level was then systematically raised as the new build progressed.

Morden Wharf, Morden Wharf Road, SE10; TQ 3922 7899; MOLA (David Taylor); geoarchaeological watching brief; Oct 19; Ramboll UK Ltd Blackfriars; MRW19

A geoarchaeological watching brief was carried in an area within the Greenwich Peninsula and Foreshore area, which is of high archaeological potential.

The earliest deposits observed were the Pleistocene floodplain gravels, belonging to the Shepperton Gravel formation. These were overlain by Holocene deposits, which comprised Mesolithic–Late Bronze Age peats indicative of a marshland environment. The peat deposits were overlain by thick alluvial clay deposits which formed in the late Iron Age and are indicative of a mudflat/saltmarsh environment. Post-medieval to modern made ground sealed the sequence, and mainly consisted of demolition rubble relating to the 19th/20th-century buildings previously occupying the site.

Greenwich Millennium Village (Phase 4), Peartree Way, SE10;

TQ 4012 7898; MOLA (Phil Stastney); geoarchaeological evaluation; Jan 19; Greenwich Millennium Village Ltd; GMP12

Following work in 2013 and as part of phase 4, six geoarchaeological boreholes were sunk across the site, revealing a Quaternary sediment sequence. Sub-samples were taken throughout the sequence, from two boreholes for radiocarbon dating, microfossil and plant macrofossil assessments, to assist with the overall site interpretation. The sequence comprised Pleistocene gravel deposits belonging to the Shepperton Gravel formation at the base. These were overlain by Late Pleistocene bedded sands, typical at the margins of active river channels, with banded clays and silts indicative of occasional episodes of overbank deposition.

Mid- to Late Holocene organic muds and peats overlying these banded sand deposits are likely to equate to Devoy's' Tilbury (III) peat which has previously been dated to the Neolithic/Bronze Age. This was overlain by Late Holocene mineral floodplain alluvium, indicative of an estuarine floodplain. A sub-sample taken from the base of these deposits dated this transition at 2280–2030 cal BC, during the late Bronze Age. The sequence was capped by modern made ground.

Thames Water Works, Plumstead Road, SE18; TQ 4447 7896 (west end) and TQ 4486 7880 (east end); CA (Heidi Archer); watching brief; Apr 19 (phase 1) and Aug–Oct 19 (phase 2); Thames Water Utilities; PLU19

The programme monitored three trial pits along the northern side of the Plumstead Road during phase 1 works. The stratigraphy observed throughout was uniform, comprising the existing paving surface over modern made ground and natural sand.

No finds or features were observed.

A second watching brief was conducted during phase 2. The programme monitored two open-cut trenches, measuring c. 125m and c. 170m in length, two reception pits and a guided auger-boring drive pit. Several series of modern made ground layers were recorded across the site, with the depth of the drive shaft reaching natural drift geology of gravels overlying natural Thanet Sand observed from c. –0.08mOD to c. –1.69m OD in the Drive Pit. Part of a wall foundation was recorded in Trench 1. No other finds or features of archaeological interest were observed.

171d Shooters Hill Road, SE3; TQ 4100 7712; CA (James Aaronson); evaluation; Dec 19; Nunn Ltd; OOT19

The trenches were dug prior to an archaeologist being on site and, as such, only sections were recorded. All three trenches exposed natural geology comprised of a mixture of orange-yellow sand in the north of the site and pale brown/grey gravels to the south from between 0.75m and 0.95m below present ground level reflecting the natural topography of the site with an upwards slope from south-east to north-west.

Natural geology was overlain by thick deposits of relict gravel-rich subsoil and topsoil, occasionally containing late 19th-century flowerpots and roof tiles representing the former ground conditions of gardens and allotments. Occasional darker silt lenses present within the subsoil were interpreted as reworked cultivation trenches relating to the same land use. These were sealed below the extant hoggins and tarmac ground surface of the former car sales site. No archaeologically significant features or deposits were observed on this occasion.

3–5 Tunnel Avenue, SE10; TQ 4006 7834; WA (Benjamin Cullen); evaluation; Aug 19; Linden Hill - Capital Homes - SDG Ltd; TNL19

The evaluation consisted of the excavation of two trial trenches which were stepped to enable the inspection of deeper archaeological and geoarchaeological deposits. Only one small sub-circular feature of uncertain origin was found within Trench 1. Both trenches had similar upper deposits of concrete, 20th-century made ground (levelling layers containing bricks and 20th-century finds) and then post-medieval buried soils.

In Trench 1, the natural deposits consisted of alluvial clays overlying silty sands. In Trench 2, the natural deposits consisted of alternating layers of gravels and silty sands. The silty sand layers within the trenches are suggestive of the presence of a channel or a long linear depression filled with waterborne materials. The deposits within these trenches were entirely minerogenic and contained no palaeoenvironmental material.

HACKNEY

Abney Park, Stoke Newington, N16;

TQ 3331 8683; PCA Ltd (Aidan Turner); evaluation; Jul 19; Hackney Council; AYP19

Natural deposits of brickearth and weathered brickearth were identified in three of the four pits from elevations which suggest a depression to the north of the site consistent with the known location of the Hackney Brook. Made ground and topsoil sealed all locations.

1 Ashtead Road, Clapton, E5; TQ 3427 8784; PCA Ltd (Amelia Fairman); watching brief; Nov 19; RPS Heritage; ASZ19

An archaeological watching brief was carried out on underpinning at this site. No archaeological features or horizons were identified. Modern made ground was observed directly overlying natural horizons.

Chart House, 16 Chart Street, N1; TQ 3292 8273; MOLA (Richard Hewett); watching brief; May–Jul 19; Heynes Tillett Steel Ltd; CHZ19

Observations were made during groundworks in an open yard located within the bounds of the former burial ground of the Haberdashers Company. This was established with a part of the endowment provided by Robert Aske's Charity and in use between c. 1695 and c. 1854. Beneath the burial ground, a possible quarry pit or other large feature of uncertain date cut through brickearth into the natural sands and gravel.

Besides some disarticulated human remains, revealed after the removal of the ground slab, in excess of 40 *in-situ* inhumations were removed from individual plots by the TCS Exhumation Company under a Ministry of Justice Licence. Two brick tombs were also located, one of which contained the remains of eight individuals; three of them, Martin Challis, *obit* 1792, Ann Challis, *obit* 178(0) and Ann Bridgman, *obit* 1762, were identified by inscriptions on their lead coffin plates (not retained). Some brick wall footings, perhaps denoting boundaries, conceivably related to the burial ground, were also seen.

Clapton Common, E5; TQ 3413 8770; CA (Geoff Potter); watching brief; Jul 19; LB Hackney Streetscene; CCM19

The watching brief at the north-eastern side of Clapton Common monitored the completion of a single T-shaped trench, excavated to accommodate the installation of two new tree beds and footpath. The works exposed several layers of made ground, possibly dating to the late post-medieval or modern period. Within these layers were residual finds of ceramic building material, pottery, shell, animal bone, clay tobacco pipes and glass.

The finds mostly dated to the late post-medieval period and modern, with some Roman and medieval pottery fragments also recorded. No significant archaeological features were encountered, with the stratigraphy comprising the upper tarmac/grass layer over made ground layers between depths of 0.02m and 0.5m. Natural geology was not reached.

134–146 Curtain Road, EC2; TQ 3329 8260; MOLA (Neralie Johnston); evaluation; Dec 19; Cogent BC; RTA19

One evaluation trench was excavated in the

central garage area of 146 Curtain Road where a number of natural deposits were observed, the highest of which was weathered brickearth. Over the natural deposits was a thick deposit of 17th-century plough soil which was cut by two features – an 18th–19th-century brick well and a timber structure, possibly a fence.

Sealing the well and the timber structure was a 19th-century ground-raising deposit which was cut by an early 20th-century yellow brick concrete ground beam. This ground beam was possibly a later addition to the current building. A loose brick and mortar rubble was back-filled around the beam and this was covered by bedding material and sealed at the surface by a concrete ground slab. Evaluation is ongoing.

1 Fairchild Street, Shoreditch, EC2A; TQ 3345 8225; PCA Ltd (Emily Bates & Kari Bower); evaluation; Jul–Aug 19; Mills Whipp Projects Ltd on behalf of HG Europe (Shoreditch) Ltd; FCD19

Field evaluation consisted of five trenches. Features recorded included late medieval quarry pits, early post-medieval cut features, post-medieval brick walls and elements of a 19th-century theatre complex.

Britannia Leisure Centre, 40 Hyde Road, N1; TQ 3295 8355; MOLA (Brigid Geist, Luke Tremlett); standing structure recording; Mar 19; Hawkins/Brown; HYE18

Work continued from 2018 (*LA 15 Supp.* 3 (2019) 104). The Britannia Leisure Centre was constructed over two phases in the late 20th century, with Phase 1 being the construction of a multi-purpose Leisure Centre in 1980, and Phase 2 the addition of a swimming pool and a new entrance to the north by 1991. It was two storeys high and the top floor, which sat in the middle of the complex, was considerably smaller than the building footprint.

Phase 1 formed the eastern-most portion of the complex at the time of recording and this was clad almost entirely in dark green corrugated iron with tin flashing above. The ground floor had exposed red brick in Flemish bond between reinforced concrete beams that spanned the height of the building.

Phase 2 was clad with red brick in Flemish bond with brick buttresses. This facility was progressive for its time as it was considered the first multi-purpose facility in Hackney to provide such a number of activities under one roof: squash, badminton, table tennis, basketball, weight training, hockey, netball, volleyball, keep fit sessions and five-a-side soccer as well as the swimming pool. Not only did the Britannia Leisure Centre provide the people of Hackney with a place to play sports and exercise, it also provided them with a place to socialise – becoming an important part of the community.

130 Kingsland High Street, E8; TQ 3357 8520; MOLA (Tony Mackinder); watching brief; May–Jun 19; HG Construction for client TowerEight; KIA19

Natural brickearth of the Hackney Gravels was truncated by brick walls, concrete floors

and architectural fragments belonging to a large congregational chapel that existed on the site from 1851 to the mid-20th century. There was no evidence of any post-medieval burials associated with the chapel.

164–170 Mare Street, E8; TQ 3497 8418; ASE (Hannah Samuels); standing structure recording; Mar 19; CgMs Heritage; MRF19

The site is an example of an early 20th-century purpose-built motor car garage and petrol filling station, originally with canteen and office at first floor level. From the 1940s onwards, the first floor level was utilised as a gown, handbag and clothes factory.

The ground floor level has retained its original use as a garage until the present day, with petrol filling station and forecourt being turned into a car sales suite by the turn of the 21st century. The first floor level is currently used as a fitness centre. Its original use reflects the national increase in car ownership from the early 20th century onwards and more specifically the development of motor garage and petrol filling stations along the arterial roads within London at this time.

Despite the first floor level having been put to a variety of other uses throughout the 20th century, the building has retained its distinct Art Deco architectural style and its original use at ground floor level. The use of the first floor level as a gown factory by 1940 is reflective of the general retail and industrial trends in the area, there having been a high proportion of clothing manufacturers registered nearby in the early to mid-20th century.

382 Mare Street, E8; TQ 3495 8510; PCA Ltd (Tanya Jones); watching brief; Aug 19; RPS Heritage; MRJ19

A watching brief monitored two test pits to investigate the location of the foundation for the new property. No natural deposits were encountered during the works carried out. The archaeological horizons encountered appeared to be post-medieval in date and likely from domestic land use.

Newington Green Unitarian Chapel, 39 Newington Green, N16; TQ 3287 8545; PCA Ltd (Chloe Sinclair); watching brief; Mar 19; Archaeology Collective; NEG19

A watching brief was carried out in six areas across the footprint of the Mary Wollstonecraft room in order to investigate any archaeological features that predated the post-medieval structure present on the site. The remains of a 0.40m wide post-medieval brick wall were observed in the northern portion of the site. Thick made ground deposits were observed in all six areas overlying natural brick earth.

Queensbridge Road (between Brownlow Road in the north and Denne Terrace in the south), Haggerston, E8; TQ 3393 8388 (north), TQ 3393 8366 (south); CA (Heidi Archer); watching brief; Aug–Nov 19; Thames Water Utilities; QBR19

The programme of archaeological works entailed the monitoring of two trenches undertaken on Brownlow Road, towards the northern end of Queensbridge Road and

Denne Terrace, at the southern end, adjacent to the Regent's Canal. The stratigraphy recorded across the two trenches was relatively similar, comprising the existing road, pavement surfaces and bedding layers above a mixed silty soil backfill surrounding the existing services.

A second surface and bedding layer was recorded in Trench 2 comprising cobbles set in a coarse mix concrete. The cobbled surface observed in Trench 2 is taken to be the former road surface from when Denne Terrace formed a junction with Queensbridge Road. Analysis of cartographic sources shows this to have been the road layout until as recently as the 1990s. No further features of archaeological interest were recorded and no finds were recovered. Natural geology was not encountered in either trench.

180–182 Shoreditch High Street, E1;

TQ 3346 8235; PCA Ltd (Matt Edmonds); evaluation; May 19; Shoreditch High Street Ltd; ITC19

Archaeological evaluation of 14 trial pits demonstrated that the construction of the current bank building in the late 19th century, and modifications made during the 20th century, had caused significant truncation, with only limited intact stratigraphy surviving. Natural sand was recorded in seven of the trial pits, with the overlying sequence principally represented by reworked natural deposits up to 0.40m in thickness. Possible cut features were recorded in two trial pits but remain undated and of unknown function.

Springfield Park, Hackney, E5; TQ 3464 8752; MOLA (Kasia Olchowska); watching brief; Oct–Dec 19; L B Hackney; SGD17

Following work in 2017 (*LA 15 Supp. 2* (2018) 57), a watching brief on the restoration of, and development around, Springfield House was carried out on site. Natural sands and gravels, occasionally overlain by sandy silty clay, were recorded. In a single location, towards the south-eastern corner of the new building footprint in the community space area, a thin sandy layer was recorded above gravel which might represent soil formation.

In the majority of monitored locations, the natural sequence was overlain by modern made ground. The limited number of archaeological features, located mostly in the Community Space area, Attenuation Tank and drainage trenches, cut into the natural strata or, in the western and north-western portions of the Community Space, into historic made ground. The majority were cut features such as pits, ditches or wells. One of these features was very large and possibly associated with landscaping taking place in the vicinity of Springfield House, built in the early 19th century.

A small number of finds retrieved from the features dated them chiefly to the 19th century – though some could perhaps represent the 18th century. A single fragment of an 18th–19th-century wall or wall foundation was uncovered in the Community Space area.

Two brick wells were encountered: one, in the Community Space area, appeared to comprise two parts. The circular well, built of red bricks bonded with a greyish line mortar – dated to the 19th century – and a brick-built domed capping fitted directly above it, which also included a rectangular inlet, possibly dated to the 20th century. The second well, outside the basement of Springfield House, was built with purple and orange red bricks and had a thin black internal lining – its basic characteristics suggest a 19th- or 20th-century date.

75–89 Wallis Road & 59 Berkshire Road, E9; TQ 3707 8470; PCA Ltd (Ireneo Grosso); evaluation; Mar 19; CgMs Heritage; WLB19

The evaluation found evidence of archaeological deposits spanning from the second half of the 17th to the early 20th centuries. Of note was a small section of a timber and gravel, man-made structure positioned in the east bank of a channel which occupied the west part of the site in the 17th century. The earliest cartographic evidence for the presence of a watercourse in the western part of the site is shown on the Rocque map of 1745 while the latest is shown on the OS map of 1870.

Also recorded was a sequence of undated alluvial deposits. Natural river terrace gravel was not observed during the evaluation. No masonry structures dated any earlier than the 20th century were recorded and there was no evidence for the former later 19th-century Parkesine works known to have been present on the site.

HAMMERSMITH AND FULHAM

The Moat School, Bishops Avenue, Fulham, SW6; TQ 2409 7638; PCA Ltd (Wayne Perkins); watching brief; Jun–Jul 19; CgMs/RPS Heritage; BOP19

This watching brief included the removal of the entrance gateposts, the widening of the access drive and the excavation of new footings for works located within the Scheduled Monument for the Fulham Palace Moated Site. The drift geology of Kempton Park Gravels was exposed which were sealed by brickearth. During ground reduction of the brickearth, a number of burnt flints and a worked flint was retrieved, indicating that the brickearth had been reworked or redeposited. This was in line with known, seasonal prehistoric occupation of the site recorded by previous excavators.

At the west of the site, an isolated post-medieval pit was associated with three postholes. All of these deposits were sealed by layers of 19th- and 20th-century made ground containing fragmentary ceramic building material, glass and ceramic, later topped by a landscaped surface of turf and topsoil.

Fulham Gasworks, Imperial Road, SW6; TQ 2600 7685; JMHS (Natasha Djukic); standing structure recording, evaluation; May–Jun 19; St William Homes LLP; IRL19
Historic Building Recordings to Historic England's level IV standard were undertaken at Fulham Gasworks formerly known as The

Imperial Gas Company (1824–1876) and later The Gas Light and Coke Company (1876–1970). The initial building recording has been completed, and a series of sporadic evaluations undertaken.

The site is 6.33 hectares in size, comprising two sectors bisected by Sands End Lane. It is bounded by Emden Street, Michael Road and Gwyn Close to the west and Imperial Road to the south. Sands End Lane passes east–west through the southern part of the site. The site comprises a number of gasholders, an electricity substation, a telecommunication mast, a National Grid depot, live gas infrastructure and a series of vacant buildings that were formerly in business and industrial use.

Along Sand's End Lane are the four listed buildings, which are due to be kept and refurbished during the development. To the north is a Grade II* gasholder known as 'Gas Holder 2', built in 1830 (LB 1261959). An Office Building, built in 1856 (LB 1392025) and attributed to Edward Francis, is located on the north-western side of Sand's End Lane. Further west are the Gas Light and Coke Company War Memorials (LB 1392026). On the southern side of Sand's End Lane is the former GLCC Laboratory constructed in 1927 (LB 1392024, designed by Sir Walter Tapper RA, FRIBA).

In particular, Gas Holder 2 is historically extremely important as it was created during the inception of the gas industry. It is believed to be the oldest gasholder in the world, designed and/or built by two of the pioneering experts in gasholder design: Samuel Clegg and John Kirkham in 1830. When it was constructed, it was the largest gas holder in the world. Gas Holder 2 has a capacity of 230,000 cubic feet, by comparison, modern gasholders on average hold 1,800,000 cu ft. It continued in use until 1944 when it became a relief tank. By 1972, it had been decommissioned.

Hammersmith Town Hall, King Street, W6; TQ 2578 8326; PCA Ltd (James Heathcote); watching brief; May 19; Archaeology Collective; HSM19

A watching brief monitored the geotechnical site investigation of seven boreholes and two test pits. A layer of deeply deposited silt found in the south-eastern part of the site was identified as a natural silt of the later backfilled Hammersmith Creek that crossed the site. The natural geology was overlain by modern made-ground deposits and the remains of the 20th-century development on the site.

Fulham College Boys' School (formerly Henry Compton Secondary School) School, Kingswood Road, SW6; TQ 2405 7692; PCA Ltd (Stacey Harris); evaluation; Feb 19; Fulham College Boys' School; FLC19

A watching brief monitored below ground works within the footprint of a demolished building. The area excavated was in close proximity to both a Grade II listed building and an archaeological priority area. Archaeological remains consisted of post-medieval agricultural layers, overlain by made ground. Two post-medieval walls were

encountered surviving within the northern limit of excavation.

Standish Road, Hammersmith, W6; TQ 2223 7842; CA (Heidi Archer); watching brief; Nov 19; Thames Water Utilities, Eight2O/SMBJV; DIS19

The works recorded a single 4m x 4m trench situated at the southern end of Standish Road. The stratigraphy observed comprised 0.8m of modern made ground, including a layer of reinforced concrete, at which point the roof of a substantial concrete structure was exposed.

The structure comprised an east–west aligned shelter, constructed from a series of pre-fabricated concrete sections. When in use, the structure could have been accessed via a staircase at the western end and vertical ladder at the eastern end. Interior fittings were limited to metal struts attached to the floor at regular intervals, serving as supports for benches, shelves, or similar. The structure measured 11.75m in length x 1.70m in width x 1.95m in height.

Based on the size, form and additional reinforcing, it is consistent with a WWII defensive structure. The exact purpose or provenance of the structure is unclear, although its reinforced nature would suggest it was used to protect personnel or equipment. Its size would indicate it was built for a small number of people, or goods, so it is therefore tentatively suggested to be for military use or associated with the Pumping Station, rather than a community shelter. Preserved *in-situ*.

Fulham Riverside (formerly Fulham Wharf), Townmead Road, Fulham, SW6; TQ 2607 7582; MOLA (David Taylor); watching brief; Sep 19; Barratt London; FWF12

Following previous monitoring works (LA 15 Supp. 1 (2017) 15), excavations in the eastern part of the site continued to be monitored, revealing London Clay directly overlain by natural Late Pleistocene gravels which previously had not been observed in the area. Overlying these gravels was lue grey silty clay. No peat or archaeological features were observed within the alluvium.

Fulham Reach, Winslow Road, W6; TQ 2327 7795; MOLA (Philip Jefferies); evaluation; May 19; St George Ltd; WIN11

Three evaluation trenches were machine excavated in the south-easternmost area of the site, referred to as the Phase 5 Block D/E redevelopment. This phase follows on from earlier watching briefs on other areas of the site under the same site code, conducted 2012–2017 (LA 13 Supp. 2 (2012) 62; Supp. 3 (2013) 103; LA 14 Supp. 2 (2015) 61; Supp. 3 (2016) 190), as well as other investigations on the site under earlier site codes starting in 1999. A substantial amount of modern made ground was observed along with concrete foundation pads, large modern intrusions and utility services, causing significant disturbance to the area. No surviving archaeological deposits or structures were observed. Natural brickearth and gravels survived in two trenches – these were significantly truncated.

HARINGEY

Tottenham Hale Centre, Welbourne, Ashley Road West and East Sites, N17; TQ 3429 8957; PCA Ltd (Neil Hawkins & Shane Maher); evaluation; Oct 19; RPS Heritage on behalf of Argent; WMD19

Nine evaluation trenches were excavated. The earliest deposit encountered on site was natural brickearth. Levels taken on the natural deposits suggested the natural topography of the site slopes downwards slightly to the south-east in the direction of the River Lea. A ditch dated to the medieval period with a north-west by south-east orientation, also containing late Mesolithic or early Neolithic worked flints was recorded to the west of the Welbourne site. The medieval features were sealed by post-medieval agricultural horizons. Made ground, dated to the 20th century, was found to form the current ground surface level.

Hornsey Town Hall, The Broadway, Crouch End, N8; TQ 3025 8834; PCA Ltd (Aidan Turner); evaluation; Apr 19; CgMs Heritage; YTH19

Four evaluation trenches were excavated within the areas of the development where basements were proposed. A sequence of modern made ground was seen to overlay natural deposits in every trench, but no finds or features of archaeological interest were observed.

Hale Wharf, Ferry Lane, Tottenham, N17; TQ 3478 8947; PCA Ltd (Aidan Turner, Neil Hawkins & Joe Brooks); watching brief; Sep-Oct 19; John F Hunt; FRR17

A watching brief was undertaken to monitor a geotechnical investigation of the site (Phase 2). The project consisted of trial trenches and boreholes. The results of the geotechnical investigation helped to finalise the deposit model for the site and enhanced our understanding of the deposits present in this part of the Lea Valley. The depositional sequence recorded during the watching brief largely confirmed that which had been previously seen across the site. A possible organic peat horizon was recorded in the south-east of the area most recently investigated.

With the exception of the London Clay which forms the underlying bedrock, the deposits present fell into three categories: Gravels dating to the Pleistocene era; Alluvium (Peat, Upper Alluvium) dated elsewhere on the site to the Saxon period; and Made Ground. No archaeological remains predating the post-medieval made ground have been found and no post-medieval remains that can be associated with the mill complex were present.

Bruce Castle, Lordship Lane, Tottenham, N17; TQ 3340 9069; MOLA (Ian Blair); watching brief; May 19; Haringey Council; BUO19

A watching brief was commissioned to monitor the machine excavation of a narrow trench for a new drainage run at the rear of Bruce Castle Museum. The line of the new drainage run was known to cross an earlier archaeological trench, excavated in 2006

(LA 11 Supp. 3 (2007) 70) as part of a community archaeology project (site code BCP06). Natural brickearth was partially exposed across the base of the new drainage trench.

Four medieval/post-medieval masonry structural features consisting of a brick culverted drain, and three footings, were recorded. A chalk footing with brick and peg tile, bonded together with degraded light cream yellow sandy mortar containing chalk and brick/tile flecks, was observed at the south-east of the trench. The bricks are dated 1470–1550 and it is likely to originally be part of a north–south aligned foundation of Tudor date.

To the centre of the trench a north–south aligned brick footing composed of soft, slightly bright orange, highly fired or scorched bricks dated 1470–1550, was recorded. The bricks were only present across the west half of the footing, with the remainder of the feature composed of heavily scorched reddish orange brickearth. The fired composition of this feature suggests that it was probably part of a stand-alone structure subject to intense heat levels, such as a brick clamp, kiln or oven of Tudor date.

Another north–south footing composed of squared blocks of chalk bonded with light beige cream sandy mortar was observed at the west end of the trench. Whilst undated, it is most likely that it is also of Tudor date. Finally, a brick culverted drain aligned roughly north-east/south-west defined the east end of the trench. It is assumed that this structure is 18th century in date, and contemporary with the similar brick drains recorded to the west in 2006.

White Hart Lane Station, White Hart Lane, Tottenham, N17; TQ 3368 9129; MOLA (Ian Blair); watching brief; Jun 19; Transport for London; WHT18

Following work in 2018 (LA 15 Supp. 3 (2019) 107), an intermittent watching brief continued on site in two areas either side of the existing railway viaduct, to create a new station entrance, ticket hall, station facilities and station forecourt. The sequence was consistent with that previously recorded, with natural brickearth seen at a comparatively shallow depth across the site, overlain by a layer of reworked subsoil – probably a buried plough soil of late post-medieval date. This horizon was post-dated by a small number of 19th-century pits, with mixed clinker-based levelling deposits noted over a wide area of the site, assumed to be contemporary with the construction of the station in 1872.

500 White Hart Lane, Tottenham, N17; TQ 3223 9156; PCA Ltd (Cecilia Galleano); evaluation; Jan 19; CgMs Heritage (RPS Heritage) on behalf of Crouch End (FEC) Ltd; WHN19

The aim of the project was to assess the presence or absence of the early 17th-century New River and any surviving archaeology. A section through recorded natural clay bedrock, overlain by a natural deposit of clayey gravel. A large shallow cut for the New River truncated this clayey

gravel and was filled with a sequence of modern early 20th-century fills.

Tottenham Hale Centre, Hale Road, N17; TQ 3429 8957; QUEST (Dan Young); geoarchaeological evaluation; Jun 19; RPS Heritage; HAE19

Geoarchaeological fieldwork and deposit modelling was undertaken at the site. The results indicate a sedimentary sequence very similar to that described by Corcoran *et al.* (2011) for Landscape Zone LZ3.3. This comprises a sequence of Kempton Park Gravel, the surface of which generally lies at between 6m and 7m OD, which is overlain by 0.5m to 2m of Enfield Silt, and modern made ground, between 0.5 and 1.5m thick. In localised areas, the Enfield Silt was entirely truncated. Palaeoenvironmental potential was considered negligible and no further work was recommended. However, Palaeolithic artefacts have been identified elsewhere in sediments equivalent to the Enfield Silt in London, and further work was recommended as a result.

44 Old Church Lane, Stanmore, HA7; TQ 1701 9158; PCA Ltd (Emily Bates & James Langthorne); evaluation; Feb 19; Mrs R Singh; OCU19

An evaluation monitored three test pits in which no deposits, features or structures that related to any archaeological period were encountered during the investigation. A sequence of natural gravel overlain by successive layers of subsoil and topsoil was identified in all three pits.

HARROW

Waxwell Lane Car Park, Pinner, HA5; TQ 1204 8978; MOLA (Sam Pfizenmaier & Martin Banikov); evaluation; Jun 19; Harrow Council; WXL19

An evaluation carried out prior to development of the site recorded London clay capped by patches of sand and flinty clay (Lambeth group deposits) within three trenches. Root systems recorded within each trench were likely the remains of an orchard that covered the southern half of the site. Residual 19th-century pottery and building material were found with c. 1970s made ground, which truncated the natural geology.

HAVERING

89–101 New Road, Rainham, RM13; TQ 5081 8293; PCA Ltd (Matt Edmonds); evaluation; Dec 19; Simran Virk on behalf of Ash Properties Ltd; RNR19

Three trenches formed Phase I of an archaeological evaluation. No archaeological features or deposits were encountered during the evaluation, with only natural strata, subsoil and topsoil present which were capped by modern deposits.

90 New Road, Rainham, RM13; TQ 5087 8276; PCA Ltd (Guy Seddon); excavation; Mar 19; Archaeology Collective; NOA19

The excavation revealed numerous features of predominantly Roman date. The northern part of the site, closer to the purported route of the Roman road, contained mainly pits of

various sizes, including large quarry pits and a number of postholes. Linear features were also found, in particular in the north-western corner of the site. A ditch parallel to the road was seen in that area, although further to the south-east it was truncated by modern footings. Work is currently ongoing at this site and overall phasing will be applied to these features as more of the site is excavated. **WC**

28 Osborne Road, Hornchurch, RM11; TQ 5265 8824; CA (James Aaronson); Strip, map and sample; Jan 19; Cedarmill Developments Ltd; OBO18

The archaeological fieldwork was commissioned upon advice from Historic England following an evaluation in November 2018 which recorded a linear ditch containing large quantities of 11th-century pottery. In addition, significant evidence of late Bronze Age and early Iron Age occupation was recorded during development of the adjacent site in 2008–10.

Archaeology recorded was almost exclusively 10th–11th century in date judging by the more than 680 sherds of pottery recovered from various features. This included a rectangular, possibly open-fronted, timber-built structure set within a larger enclosure, the northern limit of which was formed by the ditch first encountered in the evaluation stage.

A secondary area of activity was located to the north of the timber structure and included several linear ditches on various alignments and pits of various sizes. Little in the way of coherent patterns of activity could be proposed for this secondary area. This secondary area also produced the only pre-medieval find, a single 4th/5th-century belt buckle with stylised zoomorphic design. This find is considered residual, but indicates the presence of earlier communities close to the site. Several post-medieval features of 19th- and 20th-century date – in the form of rubbish pits, fence alignments, pet burials, garden features and boundary gullies – were also recorded.

Royal Liberty School, Upper Brentwood Road, Romford, RM2; TQ 5321 8972; AOC (Paul Clarke); evaluation, historic building recording, watching brief and excavation; May 19, Aug 19; RPS Heritage, Wilmott Dixon; YYL19

The evaluation comprised of six trenches, measuring 20m long by 1.8m, targeted to examine the location for the proposed development at the site. The natural geology on site was observed as superficial gravel and sand in all six trenches. Archaeological remains were located in five of the six trenches dating predominately to the post-medieval period.

The archaeological remains encountered were in the form of linear ditches, a posthole and a possible tree pit, suggesting they may be associated with parkland and the gardens of Hare Hall, a late 18th-century Palladian Mansion at the site that has more recently been used as part of the school. A small number of finds were recovered from the

features. Residual Roman finds suggested Roman activity nearby. The same was the case for residual Tudor bricks, which were present in later, dated features. The remaining finds assemblage of animal bone, pottery, brick and tile were dated to the post-medieval period.

Based on the results of the archaeological evaluation, targeted mitigation was then carried out. These investigations comprised historic building recording, watching brief and excavation. These revealed evidence dating to the Roman, post-medieval and modern periods. The archaeological excavations revealed a number of linear features and pits dated to the later Roman period (c. AD 200–400) through finds of pottery. These features represent the first *in-situ* Roman evidence in the immediate area, adding important detail to interpretation of Roman activity in this part of *Londinium's* hinterland. In addition to the assemblage of Roman pottery, the Roman features also contained ceramic building material, potentially relating to high-status masonry structures, and fired clay relating to wattle and daub walls, providing evidence for the types of Roman architecture that may have existed in the area.

Post-medieval features (c. AD 1480–1900) were also recorded on site. A 19th-century ditch and a further ditch of more general post-medieval date were identified, in addition to possible post-medieval structural remains identified during the watching brief, comprising brick footings and a brick culvert. These features and structures likely relate to the development and expansion of Hare Hall and its gardens at the site between the late 18th and 20th centuries.

The archaeological investigations also revealed a WWI practice trench cut into several of the Roman features. This trench relates to the use of the site as a training ground for the Artists' Rifles Regiment. Historic building recording was undertaken on three buildings located on the site. This included two air-raid shelters, dating to WWII, likely designed for use by the pupils and staff of the school. The third building was interpreted as a possible minor defensive fortification, also of WWII date.

HILLINGDON

33–37 Belmont Road, Uxbridge, UB8; TQ 0558 8432; TVAS (Kyle Beaverstock); evaluation; Jun 19; Austringer Capital Ltd; LMO19

Two trenches were dug as intended and the natural geology was encountered in both trenches beneath modern made ground (+43.82m and +43.94m OD). One trench had been heavily disturbed by modern concrete foundations, the other less so. No deposits nor artefacts of archaeological interest were uncovered.

Fitzwalters Building, St Helen's School, Eastbury Road, Northwood, HA6; TQ 0928 9160; MOLA (Lara Band & Brigid Geist); standing building recording; Mar 19; St Helen's School; EAB19

A standing building survey to Historic England level 3 guidelines was carried out on Fitzwalters Building on Eastbury road. Fitzwalters is a late Victorian Arts and Crafts style building which was once a domestic dwelling. It was built c. 1900 and was occupied by the Baynes family until 1935 after which it was acquired by St Helen's School and initially used as staff accommodation. During WWII, Fitzwalters was requisitioned by the British Army, at first housing nurses and later, soldiers. Since 1972, Fitzwalters has been used as a part of the music department at St Helen's School.

The survey of the building revealed several changes and additions to the south and east elevations, including an extension with a catslide roof at the south end of the east elevation and several partitioned rooms on the south interior end of the building which were to facilitate music teaching and practice. The north end of the east elevation had been extended to provide a caretaker's flat which had incorporated the original east-facing kitchen on the back of the building. On the first floor above the smaller rooms on the south elevation, more partitioned areas provided accommodation for teaching staff mentioned above.

Several of the original fireplaces were intact, including a rare Japanned or Chinoiserie cast iron fireplace surround and there was a unique balustrade for the staircase. At the north end of the building, there was an unusually large ground floor wing which consisted of a single room and appeared to be original to the building. At the time of writing, Fitzwalters was due to be demolished and a new building constructed in its place.

9 Eastcote Road, Ruislip, HA4; TQ 0911 8767; AOC (Tim Johnston); evaluation; Oct 19; Hillingdon Borough Council; EAT19
Archaeological works were to follow the demolition of a single-storey modular building. The site evaluation comprised two trenches, 13.5m and 3.6m by 1.8m. The site sequence revealed the natural topography of mid-orange clay. This was overlain by a series of alluvial deposits, some of which had been reworked. The remains of a modern brick wall with a concrete foundation was uncovered in Trench 2. Both trenches were capped with hardcore and concrete.

St Martin's Church, Eastcote Road, Ruislip, HA4; TQ 0922 8765; PCA Ltd (James Langthorne); watching brief; Sep 19; Mr Mark Stimpson, PCC St Martins Church; ETC19

A watching brief was attended while drainage work was being undertaken. No archaeological features were observed or recorded.

6A High Street, Uxbridge, UB8; TQ 0566 8401; L - P (Michael Johnson); standing structure recording; Apr 19; Bayar Enterprises Ltd; HSX19

A level 2 historic building recording was conducted at a disused office property fronting on to the High Street in Uxbridge. A building has likely occupied the site since

the 18th century when the High Street area was first formalised. However, features of the current building suggest an early to mid-19th-century date of construction, replacing the earlier iteration before the issuing of the first OS map in 1855.

No 6A is above a commercial property and consists of three storeys and two bays with a total of 15 rooms. There is also an inscription of 'Nottingham House' on its High Street facade – the local archive contains no further information on the name.

Woodbridge House, New Windsor Street, Uxbridge, UB8; TQ 0526 8400; KDK (Karin Kaye); geoarchaeological evaluation; Mar 19; Uxbridge United Welfare Trusts; WID18

The archaeological and geoarchaeological evaluation involved five test pits being excavated across the site to investigate the potential presence of archaeological material as well as late glacial and early postglacial deposits. Although the investigation did not expose evidence for prehistoric human activity on the site, the presence of post-medieval and modern material was recovered from the upper stratigraphic layers. The presence of this later material can be attributed to the landscaping and construction of Woodbridge house.

HOUNSLOW

Cargo Service Centre, Bedfont Road, Hounslow, TW19; TQ 0745 7386; MOLA (Paulo Clemente); watching brief, partial excavation; Nov 18, Jan–Aug 19; AIPUT; BDT17

Four phases of archaeological work took place on the site of the former Cargo Service Centre. The site lies within the western limit of a Scheduled Ancient Monument (1002042), which refers to a Romano-British settlement located 910m west of East Bedfont Parish Church. All together the works comprised a watching brief, included within the Scheduled Monument, during groundworks followed by a partial excavation in order to characterise the site before it was protected.

A further programme of archaeological watching brief was maintained on the area to ensure protection of the identified archaeological remains throughout the ongoing development programme. A third phase of archaeological watching brief was later requested to cover ground reduction works on the car park immediately to the east of the northern end of the current site.

The results obtained from the first phase of watching brief indicated that natural geology of Brickearth and Taplow gravel showed a natural gentle slope towards the south but also reflected the different degrees of truncation undergone on site. This truncation was obvious to the west of the investigation area where an intermittent watching brief was also maintained. The results obtained through the phase 2 partial excavation, the characterisation of the uncovered features and the phase 3 watching brief suggest that the rural settlement survived in the north and south-east corner of the Scheduled

Monument Area. This was shown by cropmarks in aerial photographs held by Historic England.

The dating evidence pointed to a Romano-British field system whose origins can be traced back to the Middle–Late Iron Age. Possible hut circles of Iron Age tradition were found within the field system. Also, a number of pits and a few postholes were found, which probably related to agrarian activity. The preservation and modification of the field boundaries proved the continuation of this activity throughout the Roman period, possibly into the Saxon period. At least two phases of Roman activity could be discerned, showing a probable expansion of the field system, and consequently the economic activity.

The scant evidence of activity during the medieval or post-medieval periods was restricted to a pit and two intercutting shallow ditches, likely to have been part of a field boundary, proving the use of the land during this period. The boundary, predating the current boundaries, also suggests a low intense activity. The phase 4 watching brief confirmed that the preserved archaeological remains received no damage during construction work.

Brentford Waterside, Blocks B, C and K, Brentford High Street, TW8; TQ 1755 7730; MOLA (Jess Bryan, Paulo Clemente, Marianne Cook); evaluation; Jun–Jul 19 and Jan–Apr 20; Ballymore; BJC19

Following work in 2018 (*LA 15 Supp. 3* (2019) 15, under site code BJA18), an archaeological evaluation was carried out in two phases across blocks B, C and K as part of the Brentford Waterside Project. Initially 23 trenches were intended for the evaluation, but due to standing buildings, re-inforced concrete, live services and spatial issues, only 12 were able to be excavated. Despite this reduction in investigation area, and the considerable post-medieval and modern truncation of the site, the results of the evaluation were significant, identifying potential Prehistoric and Saxon remains alongside Roman, medieval and post-medieval activity.

Several fragments of worked flint and a single piece of heavily degraded pottery indicate the potential for further prehistoric remains to exist on the site. However, the artefacts recovered from the evaluation are not considered stratigraphically secure as to indicate cut features of prehistoric date.

Roman features were located on the eastern and southern side of the site and comprised a series of intercutting drainage gullies, pits and postholes and a potential quarrying pit, likely associated with roadside activity – the main Roman road from Silchester to London is known to lie north of the site.

A limited amount of Saxon pottery was recovered from a gully which truncated the earlier Roman drainage gullies. While potentially intrusive and therefore unsecured in terms of context, these finds are important as Saxon activity is not well represented in this area of Brentford. Previous finds of

Saxon pottery were recorded in Block G to the east. While potentially of insecure context, the pottery may be indicative of Saxon activity in the wider area.

Medieval activity was concentrated to the north of the site, below the recently demolished shop frontages alongside the High Street. The remains broadly comprised waste pits, a single cesspit and a single ditch possibly related to domestic activity. The post-medieval period was recorded across the site in the form of 18th/19th-century walls and floors. These walls and floors were identified by the lack of yellow stock bricks, and the sandy orange mortar, as opposed to grey concrete found in the later walls. Analysis of some of the brick work suggests at least two phases of construction, although re-use of bricks in later phases may skew the dating. **WC**

Brentford Waterside Development, Block A, St Lawrence's Church and Graveyard, High Street, Brentford, TW8; TQ 1744 7726; MOLA (Lara Band, Azizul Karim & Luke Tremlett); standing building survey; Mar 19; Orion Heritage Ltd; BJB18

A level 4 Archaeological Building Recording was carried out in the Grade II listed building, St Lawrence Church, ahead of restoration work which seeks to re-purpose the site for future use. Various secondary sources suggest the church and burial grounds were founded in the 12th century by Ralph de Brito. The earliest surviving fabric is the tower, constructed by the 15th century and possibly earlier. The interior of the tower was bricked lined – this was probably introduced during the tower repairs of 1757 or the restoration work of the mid- to late 19th century. Most visible was the 1874–5 remodelling of the church. Elements such as the acanthus leaf topped pillars and the remains of the panelling that had been installed, represented the 19th-century Anglican shift towards neo-Gothic church architecture.

The vestry and vicarage were built in 1889–90 while the orange interior and linoleum flooring were an introduction of the mid- to late 20th century. The burial ground lies to the north and south of the church, the south section being the main area of the graveyard. Secondary sources suggest burial within the church from the 12th century; burial records for the church exist from 1570. All memorials in both the south graveyard and the north graveyard were surveyed and photographed except those uprooted and leaning up against the church, churchyard wall or railings.

The earliest grave markers observed during the survey probably date to the later 18th century, post-dating the rebuilding of the nave. Burials within the church stopped c. 1854. In 1884, the burial ground was doubled in size, extending southwards. Although secondary sources state the burial ground closed in 1903, the graveyard evidence suggests it may have been in use until the 1950s. One interesting monument, Memorial 2, was a rectangular limestone dedicated to Harriot Jane Emery who died

aged 17 in 1856. The epitaph is semi-legible, enough to ascertain that it is a quotation from *On the Death of Colonel Bainbridge's Daughter*, written in 1815 by the Irish Romantic poet Thomas Moore.

New Sky Innovation Centre, Parcel F (Buildings 6 and 7), British Sky Broadcasting Campus, Grant Way, Brentford, TW7; TQ 1621 7776; MOLA (Tim Spenbrooke); watching brief; Jan 19; Concept Consultants on behalf of the client; SKY19

An archaeological watching brief was carried out on three test pits prior to redevelopment of the site. No archaeological features or deposits were observed. Natural deposits of London Clay sealed by Taplow Terrace gravels were encountered.

65-67 Hanworth Road, TW3; TQ 1397 7568; LP (Audrey Charvet); evaluation; Mar 19; GAA Design; HWO19

This site was located within the Hounslow Archaeological Priority Area as well as approximately 50m south of the projected line of the London to Silchester Roman Road and the London to Staines Roman Road Archaeological Priority Area. No archaeological features, deposits, or finds were observed, and there was a clear interface between modern made ground and the orangish-brown silty clay subsoil that was present at 19.36m OD. The natural geology of compact mid-brownish-orange clay was present at 19.13m OD.

Acton Lodge, 84 London Road, Brentford, TW8; TQ 1695 7719; LP (John Quarrell); evaluation; Feb 19; Eco World London Development Company Ltd; ATO19

An evaluation was carried out on the former site of Acton Lodge in Brentford, a post-medieval hall with associated gardens and outbuildings. Several features dating to the 19th century were uncovered, including two Victorian pits containing pottery and a corroded metal bucket leading to their interpretation as being rubbish pits associated with the gardens of Acton Lodge. Further evidence of horticultural activity was found in the form of a sandy silt garden soil deposit containing terracotta plant pot sherds, disarticulated animal bone, and charcoal, which overlaid a localised deposit of post-medieval demolition material.

This evaluation also found an octagonally-shaped decorative brick floor made up of red bricks, Dutch clinker bricks, and cobblestones arranged in a spoked-wheel pattern. Based on its close location to an ancillary building depicted on an OS map from 1865 and oral history records, it is believed that this floor was part of a 19th-century summer house in the grounds of the Lodge. The floor was not dismantled and was left *in situ*. Across the site, a silty clay subsoil overlaid natural silty clay brickearth.

Bolder Academy, Macfarlane Lane, Isleworth, TW7; TQ 1597 7800; PCA Ltd (Stacey Harris); excavation, watching brief; Oct 19–Jan 20; RPS Heritage on behalf of Bowmer and Kirkland; BOE19
Excavation took place within the foundations of the proposed building to the south of

the site, with the area to the north-west monitored as a watching brief during ground reduction work. The archaeological excavation revealed natural gravel, prehistoric pits and ditches dating from the Bronze Age to early Roman period across the excavation area, representing an open landscape and suggesting nearby occupation. No Saxon or medieval remains were encountered.

The post-medieval period was represented by a ditch and a number of pits and postholes, which suggested a continued open landscape likely in existence since the prehistoric period, and agricultural use of the land during the post-medieval period.

ISLINGTON

Land at Chadwell Street, EC1R; TQ 3140 8293; PCA Ltd (Chloe Sinclair); evaluation; Apr 19; Archaeology Collective; CDW19

A single evaluation trench was excavated in which natural river terrace gravels (Finsbury Gravel Member) were identified along the length of the trench. The lowest archaeological horizon observed was interpreted as a post-medieval ground raising layer, up to 2.75m thick containing a single sherd of post-medieval pottery (1550–1900). A layer of brick rubble was subsequently sealed by topsoil completing the sequence. No evidence of 17th-century Civil War defence features were observed.

Challoner House, 19-21 Clerkenwell Close, EC1R; TQ 3143 8218; MOLA (Philip Jefferies); pre-determination evaluation, site investigation monitoring; Mar–Apr 19; CgMs Heritage; CEL19

A pre-determination evaluation comprising five test pits and the monitoring of a further nine test pits and two boreholes revealed a sequence of mid-16th to early 19th-century date beneath the present ground slab. The earliest structural remains identified were a brick wall on the north-west side of the site and a brick floor on the south-east side. These are thought to represent buildings of Tudor or Stuart date, perhaps belonging to the first private occupation of the site following the dissolution of the monasteries or representing an early 17th-century rebuild of Challoner House.

Another brick floor in the west of the site may be contemporary with these, while brick sewer culverts in the south-west are thought to belong to the 17th or 18th centuries. Nineteenth-century (probably Victorian) walls, associated floor slabs, make-up layers and demolition/backfill deposits were also recorded, while probable backfilled basements of this period may have truncated part of the west side of the site. The depths of the archaeological remains reflect the underlying topography of the natural slope to the south-west towards the Fleet Valley.

Hat & Feathers Public House: 4–10 Clerkenwell Road, 29–39 Goswell Road & 1–4 Great Sutton Street, EC1; TQ 3197 8223' MOLA (Tony Mackinder); excavation; Nov–Dec 19; Omenport Developments Ltd; RKN19

Following work in 1998 under the site code CWL98 (LA 9 Supp. 1 (1999) 16), an evaluation was carried out at the site of the Hat and Feathers Public House, a 19th-century Grade II listed building located at the south-eastern corner of the site. This building is being retained as part of the new development. The site is also within the precinct of the London Charterhouse, a Carthusian monastery founded in 1371, to the south-east.

To the north-west of the site a series of 14th-century dump deposits overlaid the natural sand and may have been backfilling sand or gravel extraction pits. There was also a large rubbish pit that included the remains of horses. A human skeleton appears to have been included in one of these dumps.

In the centre of the site extensive 14th-/15th-century dumped deposits were succeeded by late 17th- and 18th-century rubbish pits. Several brick features and an associated yard surface were recorded in the centre and northern part of the site. This probably relates to documented 18th-/19th-century buildings fronting on to Great Sutton Street to the north. Natural was sand and gravels.

City Gate House, 39–45 Finsbury Square, EC2A; TQ 3287 8185; PCA Ltd (James Heathcote); watching brief; Feb–Mar 19; Mills Whipp Projects; FNS19

The watching brief monitored three trial pits excavated within a double basement. Natural sands and gravels capped by natural brickearth were observed in all of the trial pits. No archaeological finds or features were identified, and it was clear that the natural deposits had been heavily truncated by the construction of the current building.

Primary Academy Islington, 99 Golden Lane, EC1Y; TQ 3219 8219; MOLA (Andy Daykin & Tim Spenbrooke); evaluation, watching brief; Apr–Sep 19; ISG; PAG19

The works on the site of the former Richard Cloudsley School comprised two evaluation trenches, a small number of test pits and a general watching brief on selected groundworks. The archaeological survival on the site comprised mainly post-medieval buildings and a small number of associated structures and deposits dating from the late 17th century onwards. Late 17th-century survival included a brick-lined pit, wells and soakaways. Most of the building survival dated from the 18th century onwards. The greater potential for survival was at the northern end of the site as most of the southern part of the site had been truncated by relatively modern development.

Old Street Underground Station, new entrance adjacent to Cowper Street, EC1; TQ 3277 8248; MOLA (Portia Askew); watching brief; Dec 19–Feb 20; Morgan & Sindall Construction & Infrastructure Ltd; OWP19

Two vaulted roof brick cellars probably related to buildings shown on the Harwood map of 1799 were encountered on the south side of North Street. A 19th-century brick foundation, seen on the north side of the

street, is probably part of a large building on the 1877 OS map. Natural brickearth was encountered.

St John's Crypt, Museum of The Order of St John, 26 St John's Lane, Clerkenwell, EC1M; TQ 3174 8205; MOLA (Anna Nicola & Luke Tremlett); stone inscription survey; Oct 19; Museum of the Order of St John; MSJ19

A survey was undertaken within the crypt beneath St John Priory Church in order to ascertain the extent of the survival of inscriptions within the masonry of the crypt, and to provide a photographic catalogue of all visible inscribed marks.

The crypt was first constructed in the mid-12th century as part of the first Hospitaller Church and was later widened in the late 12th century and modified and restored in 1900–1. All surfaces within the crypt were closely examined using a raking light over the visible faces of the stone arches, stone ribbing, stone plinths, window bays doors, and over the surfaces of the stone and plaster walls as well as over any stone furniture and tombs.

Many of the inscriptions were truncated by later decorative stone rubbing, and some were in poor condition, due to their age and the damp environment of the crypt. The inscriptions were analysed to determine where possible, whether these could be catalogued as masons' marks. The survey found that the crypt contained 129 visible marks which were catalogued as a combination of mason's marks, ritual marks, and graffiti. The latter appeared as small crucifixes and were probably inscribed by members of congregation, as was suggested by their location around the earlier seating areas.

The majority of the marks were in the form of perpendicular lines across the width of a stone, perhaps being reminiscent of a measuring line. Other marks included the Marion Mark, walking legs, a bow, sometimes with an arrow – these were repeated throughout the crypt. Some more unusual marks were recorded including a boxed star crowned with a cross, resembling a flag, which may denote a holy inscription, some ritual purpose, or may simply be a working drawing, essentially denoting the laying out of a plan.

145–157 St John Street, EC1V; TQ 3171 8220; MOLA (Adrian Miles); evaluation; Jul–Aug 19; Meritcape Ltd; TJO19

Three evaluation trenches were excavated on the site revealing a lot of modern disturbance within the proposed development area. In the less disturbed area, at the southern part of the car park, evidence for 17th-century quarrying was overlain by a ceramic tiled floor considered to be part of an 18th-century building from the period of early industrial development of this area. The tiles are imported Low Countries unglazed floor tiles; dated c. 1580–1800.

More recent remains included a Yorkstone slab basement floor and cesspit probably related to the late 19th-century building seen on the 1878 OS map.

Although the site lies within the precinct of the medieval Priory of the Order of St John of Jerusalem and the 18th-century St John Churchyard, no evidence was found of them either in the form of structures or burials.

KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA

Olympia London, Hammersmith Road, W14; TQ 2431 7904; MOLA (Luke Tremlett); standing structure survey; Jul 19; Olympus Property Holding Ltd; HMI19

A photographic survey of the listed Olympia Grand, Pillar Hall, Olympia National and Olympia Central buildings and a Level 2 archaeological building recording of the listed multi-storey car park were carried out ahead of refurbishment and redevelopment works.

The first buildings of the complex were the Grade II Olympia Grand and Pillar Hall which were built by the National Agricultural Hall Company in 1866 to host major agricultural events and military shows popular at the time. This was a growing and lucrative business in the mid-late 19th century and the building fabric reflects this. In the Pillar Hall, ornate plasterwork adorns the walls and ceilings of the ancillary showrooms while decorative metalwork of the Olympia Grand gives the giant hall a sense of grandeur.

The Olympia National, which is listed at Grade II, was constructed in 1923 in response to the growth in the exhibition sector. Designed by Holman and Goodrham, it was of a similar 'barrel roof' style to the Olympia Grand, but on a much smaller scale, containing a large events hall and ornate ancillary rooms. The Olympia Central, which is also listed at Grade II, was designed by Joseph Emberton (1889–1956) and completed in 1929 in the Art Deco style with its iconic frontage on Hammersmith Road.

The multi-storey car park (listed as Grade II) to the north at Maclise Road was also designed by Emberton in 1936, but in the 'Moderne' style; with curved elevations and horizontal banding. This was originally designed to provide parking for 1,200 cars on 10 half-storey high concrete decks and offered drivers a covered route to the main entrance of the Grand Hall. This represented a change in travel trends towards private car ownership, where previously most travel would have been via the adjacent station.

Kensington Palace Sunken Garden, Kensington Palace, Kensington Gardens, W8; TQ 2593 8008; L - P (Sote Angeleski); watching brief; Nov 19; Historic Royal Palaces; KEN36

A watching brief observed the removal of garden soils within the Sunken Garden of Kensington Palace, which is also part of the Princess Diana Memorial Garden. Several features relating to garden activity were uncovered, including horticultural soil deposits; red brick masonry features likely related to greenhouse walls; garden dividing walls; pedestals for statues or garden pots; construction cuts for additional walls; and a land drain. All features were dated to the

1850s–1860s. Natural gravels and clay were observed at 25.10m OD and 25.20m OD, and natural sand was observed between 25.15m OD and 25.20m OD.

King William III Lawn, Kensington Palace, W8; TQ 2589 7997; PCA Ltd (Patric Cavanagh); watching brief; Feb–Mar 19; Historic Royal Palaces; KEN35

A watching brief was undertaken to monitor the installation of a new irrigation system on the King William III lawn to the south of Kensington Palace. The works comprised the excavation of four small pits to a depth of 0.95m below ground level and a connecting 40m shallow trench. Thirty pits were also excavated, between which the irrigation pipes were bored below ground.

The watching brief identified a late post-medieval subsoil horizon overlain by topsoil. A possible post-medieval garden feature was found in Slot 4. No structures or definite horizons of archaeological interest relating to any former palace structures were identified.

The Odeon Cinema, 263 Kensington High Street, W8; TQ 2511 7925; MOLA (Neralie Johnston); watching brief; Aug19; Lodha Group; KOD19

Eleven trial pits were observed during a watching brief. Natural gravel was observed across the site following a north–south slope. This was directly overlain by natural brickearth, although in places, between the two, there was a layer of natural sandy clay. Sealing the brickearth throughout most of the site was a layer of plough/garden soil.

This soil contained a few fragments of pottery and building material and confirmed the use of the site as agricultural field and gardens during the 18th–19th centuries. This deposit was truncated by cut features and very poorly preserved brick wall foundations. This is likely to be related to the intensification of urban development over the course of the 19th century onwards. No pre-18th-century human activity in the form of cut features or deposits were observed within the investigated pits.

163 Kensington High Street, W8; TQ 2545 7948; PCA (Chloe Sinclair); watching brief; Jul 19; RPS Heritage; ENS19

A watching brief monitored ground reduction in two underpinning pits along the western and southern basement walls of the current structure. Natural gravel was recorded directly underlying the basement slab. No archaeological remains were observed over the course of the investigations.

Portobello Dock, The Wharf Building, 344 Ladbroke Grove, W10; TQ 2398 8235; MOLA (Brigid Geist, Lara Band, Lauren Wilson); standing building recording; Feb 19; Portobello Docks; LBO19

Portobello Dock is a Grade II listed structure, with offices, car park, retail, design workshops and restaurants. The site is bounded by Ladbroke Grove to the west, Kensal Road to the south, Adela Street to the east and the Grand Union Canal to the north. It consists of Portobello Dock, with the yard, ramp and wharf building along the

southern bank of the Grand Junction Canal. The structures largely date from the late 19th century when the wharf was created to act as a storage facility for refuse being transported out of London. It was converted in 1991.

The wharf building is a two-storey yellow London stock brick structure with Portland stone, rubbed red brick and blue engineering brick dressings. On the south side of the site, there was a cobbled horse ramp leading to the upper storey which was originally horse stabling. At the time of the survey, the ground floor had brick-built jack arched ceilings supported by segmental arches and brick piers with iron structural elements.

There was a sunken showroom area under the exterior upper deck which was below the water level surrounding the wharf on the south side. The structure of the sunken area and the deck above was supported by cast iron columns and beams. This sunken section of the building was formerly open and was part of the wet docking area. The first floor was originally open on the south side, but glazing had been added c. 1991.

24 Lawrence Street, SW3; TQ 2711 7770; PCA Ltd (Chloe Sinclair); watching brief; Jan–Mar 19; West Hill Projects Ltd; WRC19

A watching brief was conducted in the basement of this property. The earliest deposit observed was a natural yellow sandy gravel recorded in one small test pit directly underlying basement level, at a maximum height of 2.66m below finished floor level. No prehistoric, Roman or medieval activity was present in the areas monitored.

9 St Mary Abbot's Place, Chelsea, W8; TQ 2486 7910; ASE (Sarah Ritchie); watching brief; Jul 19; RPS Heritage; SAY19

The monitoring identified Kempton Park Gravel deposits sealed by a rooted interface, both sloping from south-east down to the north-west. These were levelled up by a post-medieval make-up layer observed within the north-east. The site was sealed by c. 0.85m of modern made ground. No archaeological finds or features were observed within the underpins observed.

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES

The Royal Exchange (on the site of former Post Office), Ashdown Road, Kingston-upon-Thames, KT1;

TQ 1810 6909; MOLA (Isca Howell); excavation; May–Jun 19; St George; AHD19

Following previous work by PCA in 2016 and 2018 under the site code ASD16 (LA 15 Supp. 1 (2017) 21) and (LA 15 Supp. 3 (2019) 111), an excavation was carried out. Natural sandy gravels were recorded at the base of the sequence, cut by a single north–south aligned ditch, which probably represented a land boundary. It was dated by a coin of 1500–72, although it contained medieval pottery (as did many of the features on the site, even those known to be later). This was cut on its east side by a second, possibly larger, ditch which continued south then appeared to curve to the east before the southern limit of excavation. This ditch may

have defined the western boundary of an area containing a series of linear features which were interpreted as probable plough furrows.

A third ditch, partially truncated by modern activity, was recorded against the east side of the second ditch. This was probably of 18th-century date and was associated with 26 pits and postholes, mostly in the northern part of the site, which contained post-medieval material. They were interpreted as the results of 18th- or 19th-century activity taking place at the rear of the properties which would have fronted Brook Street. The third ditch contained brick rubble in its upper fill and was assumed to have gone out of use before the Post Office and an adjacent Drill Hall were constructed in the 1890s.

18–32 Beaufort Road & 23–43 Fassett Road, KT1; TQ 1827 6832; ASE (Ian Hogg); evaluation; Jan 19; RPS Heritage; BEU19

The work comprised the excavation of four trial trenches. The evaluation found natural Langley Silts between +9.46m and +10.10m OD; subsoil deposits were cut by a series of planting pits probably associated with the gardens of Victorian housing on the site. The features were sealed by topsoil which was overlain by concrete slabs. No significant archaeology was encountered during the work.

13 Coombe Lane West, KT2; TQ 1987 6967; PCA Ltd (Ellen Green); watching brief; Dec 19; CgMs Heritage; OMB19

A single service trench running north–south revealed natural clay at a depth of 0.60m below ground level, covered by a 0.30m thick layer of sterile silty clay. No archaeological material was encountered.

26 (Links Cottage) Galsworthy Road, KT2; TQ 1973 6986; BA (Joe France); evaluation; May 19; DB Planners Ltd; GSW19

The work was carried out in connection with the demolition of an existing two-storey detached dwelling, followed by construction of two three-storey properties with full basements. The aim was principally to determine the presence and condition of a 16th-century lead conduit forming part of the original Hampton Court Palace Water Works, which was thought to cross the south-east portion of the site. It has been established that survival of the Tudor pipework is variable as it has been affected by centuries of repair and replacement.

Of the two trenches opened, one was aligned north-west/south-east over the proposed basement area at the base of a sondage. The natural light grey-orange clayey sand was encountered at a depth of c. 0.90m below existing ground level beneath a mid-grey-brown clayey sandy silt subsoil and dark grey-brown sandy silt topsoil. No features or deposits of archaeological interest were revealed.

The second trench ran east–west and revealed a ditch with an irregular concave profile aligned on the projected course of the 16th-century water pipe. The ditch contained a section of ceramic field drain in a backfill of dark grey-brown silty sand

with light yellow-grey sandy clay lenses. No evidence for the conduit was found suggesting that, while the ditch itself may represent the original pipe trench, this had subsequently been re-opened and the lead piping removed, to be replaced by the later ceramic drain.

43 Richmond Road, Kingston, KT2; TQ 1824 6972; CA (James Aaronson); watching brief; Jul 19; Mr Sanchay Tekle; RID19

The watching brief covered the northern half of the site adjacent to Kingsgate Road. An area was stripped to reveal undisturbed natural sandy silt cut by several 18th-century linear features and a former line of more recent fenceposts. Linear features were aligned parallel to one another at the north-eastern end of the site and showed wide, narrow profiles. These were interpreted as market garden features, probably small cultivation beds.

A set of similarly dated linear features were exposed at the south-western end of the site and were interpreted along similar lines. These latter two features were truncated by modern pits which produced a mixture of 19th- and 20th-century pottery and residual earlier post-medieval material notably a 16th-century Nuremburg jetton. No significant archaeological features prior to the 18th century were recorded.

2 Portsmouth Road, KT1; TQ 1784 6870; PCA Ltd (Tanya Jones); watching brief; Jul 19; Mrs Sarah Conacher; PTH19

A watching brief on seven underpinning pits recorded a natural clay sand horizon overlain by potentially reworked horizons of silty clay and gravel at approximately 1m below ground level. Two east-west aligned features in the north of the site could represent a channel or ditch-cut, though these were not fully investigated. A series of post-medieval brick drainage structures; a soakaway, drain and brick chamber and a possible brick surface appear to predate the existing property.

4 Vicarage Close, Worcester Park, KT4; TQ 2116 6617; PCA Ltd (Ellen Green); watching brief; Jun 19; CgMS Heritage; VCG19

The monitoring of groundworks and excavation of a piling mat, 28 test pits and a drainage trench in the south-eastern portion of the site recorded natural clay overlain by two layers of post-medieval made ground. A 19th-century path and a brick garden feature dating to the late 19th-early 20th century were also observed.

LAMBETH

237 Brixton Hill, SW2; TQ 3047 7355; ASE (Sarah Ritchie); watching brief; Jun 19; CgMs Heritage; BNH19

The archaeological watching brief monitored 10 geotechnical test pits. Natural orange sand, clay and gravel deposits were observed within Test Pits 3-6, 9 & 10, and ranged from c. 0.46m to c. 1.10m below ground level. Approximately 0.25m-0.72m of *in-situ* made ground deposits were observed

overlying the natural, both inside and outside the existing building. The sequence was sealed by levelling and a concrete floor slab.

Oval Gas Works, Gasholder Place, Kennington, SE11; TQ 3099 7797; MOLA (Luke Tremlett); standing building recording; Sep 19; Oval Gasworks; OGH19A

Standing building survey to Historic England Levels 1-3 was carried out on a group of gasholders dating from the 19th and 20th centuries prior to redevelopment of the site. Gasholders No 1 (Grade II listed), 2, 4 and 5 were surveyed, gasholder 3 having been demolished in 1957. The Gasholder Station was built by the Phoenix Gas Company in the mid-19th century to contain the coal gas produced off-site at Vauxhall Gas Works. The site was in operation until the 21st century when it was decommissioned. During this time, there were several events of construction and modification.

The four gasholders at the site at the time of recording represent the changing technologies associated with Britain's gas industry. The Gas Governor Station, which is not currently accessible, will be recorded at a later date. Each gasholder consisted of movable segments and these would extend or retract like a telescope as the quantity of gas inside the holder increased or decreased. Each segment was referred to as a 'lift' with a 'flying lift' being a segment which projected above the guide rails which supported the structure. Originally the 'lifts' only moved vertically, but later 'spiral lifts' also rotated as they extended and retracted.

Gasholders 1, 4 and 5 were constructed by the firm of Samuel Cutler & Sons of Millwall. Gasholder 1 was built in 1879 with a wrought iron lattice and tapering columns. The structure was extended in 1890-1 and a flying lift was fitted which increased the volume of the holder by 50% - a relatively new invention for the time. Holders No 4 and No 5 were also constructed during the 1870s, with a second phase completed by 1890-1, although the construction was carried out by Frank & George Livesey, rather than Cutler & Sons. In 1888, Cutler & Son patented a design for a guide frame which was constructed with a lattice of vertical guides, much like No 1 had been, but also incorporated diagonal girders in a helical design rather than horizontal girders and bracing. This provided increased rigidity combined with a distinctive and elegant appearance.

Gasholder 2 was the most recent structure on the site, having been constructed in 1950 with alternating spiral lifts. This method of construction required a high degree of precision and early prototypes were prone to jamming. However, improvements in manufacturing machinery and methods of measurement during the 20th century made this type of construction possible with minimal need for a guide frame.

The Core, St Thomas' Hospital, Lambeth Palace Road, SE1; TQ 3064 7941; MOLA (Tony Mackinder); watching brief; Jul-Oct 19; Guy's and St Thomas' NHS

Foundation Trust; THH19

The watching brief located 19th-century remains within the redundant radiotherapy bunker. These consisted of granite kerb blocks and a wooden block roadway with two thin curved metal tracks set into it. The two tracks curved in opposite directions, suggesting that they were for the wheels on a pair of gates which opened on to Lambeth Palace Road. The 1872 OS map of the area indicated that the site lay outside the hospital at that time.

Wooden roadways were a 19th-century invention and had the advantages of being quieter under iron-rimmed wagon wheels and safer for horses. However, they were harder to keep clean and were expensive as they required skill to be laid correctly. Monitoring of geotechnical test pits nearby exposed only modern deposits.

Workshop, Rodmill Lane, Brixton, SW2; TQ 3039 7356; PCA Ltd (Claire Davey); watching brief; Mar 19; Black Architecture Ltd; ROL19

A watching brief was conducted during geotechnical site investigation and comprised the inspection and recording of 11 geotechnical test pits, two boreholes and three window samples. The excavations were located within the footprint of the workshop and at various points along the perimeter of the adjacent buildings. The test pits were hand excavated to determine the depths and condition of the building's existing footings. The boreholes and window samples were to assess general ground conditions on the site. Natural superficial deposits were observed across the site and consisted of London Clay. Natural geology was overlain by post-medieval and modern made-ground deposits and the remains of the 19th- to 20th-century developments on the site.

Somerleyton Road (Phase 1), Brixton, SW9; TQ 3133 7535; CA (Geoff Potter); evaluation; Feb 19; Galliford Try; SLY19

A small evaluation of two trenches were dug during Phase 1. Trench 1 was aligned east-west on the eastern side of the site, overlain by a shallow remnant soil horizon, and thereafter modern rubble and made ground sealed below the existing tarmac ground surface. Two brick footings of 19th-century garden boundaries were present in the north section.

Trench 2 contained natural sandy gravels in plan, cut by three adjoining linear features making up the central 7m of the trench. The three features were between 1.9 and 3.0m wide and were all of a similar depth and flat bottomed. They contained brown silty gravels, becoming siltier towards the base. These were interpreted as superficial gravel extraction on marginal land alongside Coldharbour Lane. Little in the way of dating evidence was recovered other than a few small fragments of 17th-century ceramic building material. The northern end of the trench contained a later 19th-century lightwell of terraced properties fronting on to Coldharbour Lane.

St Leonard's Church, Streatham High Road, SW16; TQ 2999 7172; PCA Ltd (Ireneo

Grosso); watching brief; Mar–Apr 19; Roderick MacLelland Architects Ltd on behalf of St Leonard's PCC; SEH19

A watching brief was located in the northern porch of the church covering an area of c. 10sq m. The watching brief recorded natural brickearth at 1.60m below ground level in turn truncated by two east–west orientated, post-medieval inhumations. Evidence for the truncation of burials were identified in the form of a post-medieval levelling layer, which also contained fragments of human remains. This was, in turn, truncated by the construction of the north porch during the first half of the 19th century.

A later curvilinear masonry structure was interpreted as a corridor leading to a basement located to the south of the north porch which was later blocked and backfilled during the modern or very late post-medieval period and sealed by made ground laid down as construction for the floor of the porch.

17 Brandram Road, Blackheath, SE13; TQ 3914 7537; PCA Ltd (Amparo Valcarcel); historic building recording, watching brief; Mar 19; Baron Homes Brandram Ltd; BRR19 This project comprised an Historic England Level 3 built heritage recording of the boundary walls and an archaeological watching brief during the lifting of the concrete slab. The site lay in the grounds of a large 17th- or early 18th-century mansion (Dacre House). In the second half of the 19th century, Dacre House was divided into separate residences and four houses were built in its grounds. Dacre House was demolished during the 1890s. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the site and neighbouring building were occupied by Thomas Tilling, who rented out horses and carriages.

The recording found that the boundary walls had been constructed in several different phases from the mid-19th century to the early 20th century. Nineteenth-century granite setts were uncovered when the concrete slab was lifted. They formed a yard laid out between 1839 and 1872 towards the south-west corner of the grounds of Dacre House. The boundary walls and granite setts mainly relate to the use of the site by Thomas Tilling in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The granite setts covered a sandy layer containing 19th-century ceramic building material. No evidence of activities pre-dating the later post-medieval/modern period were unearthed, although this does not necessarily discount the presence of earlier remains.

18a Dartmouth Row, Blackheath, SE10; TQ 3839 7666; ASE (Susan Chandler); standing structure recording; Oct 19; LC Property Care Ltd; DAR19 Planning applications from 1994 and 1995 show that 18 Dartmouth Row was divided to create 18a and 18 Dartmouth Row as separate dwellings.

As part of these works, the exterior of what became 18a, which had included a shop frontage to the east elevation, was

reworked and the interior of 18a entirely modernised at ground floor and first floor levels. At this time, little work was carried out to the basement, although it showed signs of previous re-working including the addition of a brick floor and the blocking of an original lightwell. The floor at ground floor level incorporated many re-used timbers.

Old Tidemill School, Frankham Street, Deptford, SE8; TQ 3733 7719; MOLA (Brigid Geist); standing building recording; Sep 19; Mulalley Construction; FRH19

A Level 2 survey was carried out on the main building and annexe of the former Tidemill School in advance of redevelopment of the site. The main building dated from c. 1926–8 and had replaced a late Victorian school which appears on the OS map of 1895. A large east–west oriented steel-framed building constructed from yellow London stock bricks with red brick and tile dressings, it consisted of two storeys with a roof-top playground. The north elevation featured large arched windows, while the south elevation had several large, double-glazed timber doors opening directly on to the playground outside. A brick lean-to structure had been constructed in this area during the 1970s, apparently to improve the warmth of the ground-floor classrooms from which the doors opened.

The annexe dated from c. 1886–87 and was located to the west of the main building. Built from yellow London stock brick with rubbed red brick dressings and terracotta and stone ornamentation, it was originally a single-storey building, which was extended and enlarged during the 1890s, both on the ground floor and by the construction of a new first floor above. It had large hopper-style timber-framed windows and a main entrance on the south elevation which once gave access to Stanhope Street (which no longer exists).

The original 19th-century walls, which marked the limit of the playground, still stood along the southern boundary of the site. The survey included a salvage list of fixtures and fittings as well as building features to be retained *in situ*.

Lewisham Exchange, Corner of Loampit Vale & Thurston Road, SE13; TQ 3805 7585; PCA Ltd (Ireneo Grosso); evaluation; Mar 19; Tide Construction Limited; LEX19

The evaluation found evidence for natural river terrace gravel (Ravensbourne Gravels) capped by a sequence of undated alluvial deposits. No evidence was found for any archaeological deposits, except one sub-circular cut feature dated to the late 19th-/early 20th century interpreted as a possible quarry pit for gravel extraction. Modern deposits associated with the development of the site for the construction of the existing retail shopping centre sealed the top of the undated alluvial deposits.

154–158 Sydenham Road, Sydenham, SE26; TQ 3606 7138; PCA (Stacey Harris); evaluation; Apr–May 19; CgMs Heritage; YDE19

An evaluation excavated four trenches

across the site, revealing natural layers of gravel and brickearth within three of the trenches. A series of 19th-century pits and postholes were seen across the south of the site, overlain by layers of late 19th- and 20th-century material. No archaeological deposits were seen in Trench 1, which was found to contain live services.

MERTON

Wilson Hospital, Cranmer Road, Mitcham, CR4; TQ 2788 6808; PCA Ltd (Tanya Jones); evaluation; Mar 19; NHS Property Services; CNM19

Six evaluation trenches were excavated. A natural gravelly clay was recorded in three trenches (Trenches 1, 3 and 4). A number of brick walls were identified in Trenches 2, 4 and 5 as part of the original construction of the 17th-century mansion house and later extensions. These were overlain with demolition rubble, backfill and levelling layers deposited when the house was demolished in 1926.

Baitful Futuh Mosque, 181 London Road, Morden, SM4; TQ 2530 6800; PCA Ltd (Chloe Sinclair); watching brief; Jun 16; Baitful Futuh Mosque; BFM19

Ground reduction in the area of a proposed attenuation tank revealed a thick layer of made ground overlying heavily disturbed natural layers. The earliest deposit seen was an undisturbed layer of London Clay. No evidence of the London to Chichester Roman road, or any anthropogenic activity predating the 20th century was observed.

Former Merton Priory Precinct Wall, 1 Merton High Street, SW19; TQ 2664 7005; CA (James Aaronson); watching brief; Jan 19; The National Trust; MPN19

Trial pits were conducted to investigate the 2012 collapsed section of the precinct wall, the nature, depth and condition of the *in-situ* footings and surrounding soil conditions. Trial pit 1 consisted of the stepped footings of the wall constructed from a randomly laid, roughly shaped amount of flint, chalk and Reigate stone blocks seemingly dry-laid or poorly bonded by a yellow sandy mortar. However, the rest of the trial pit was filled by a dark-grey/black silt containing frequent rubble flint and ashlar and brick, and a car tyre.

Trial pit 2 comprised a layer of grey clay-silt and flint rubble exposed against the stepped wall footing. A yellow mortar and flint rubble deposit with two car tyres was observed and taken to be a dump layer of excess material from the remedial repair works in 1996. Trial pit 3 consisted of a foundation cut for the wall footings, filled with loosely compacted gravel similar to the foundation pads observed during works at 101 Christchurch Road. Evidence of modern accumulation of made ground dumped against the wall face was observed.

Trial pit 4 comprised a buried land surface below an accumulation of flint, masonry and mortar rubble derived from collapsed wall material, including several fragments of moulded stonework. Trial pit 5

exposed a substantial cut for a large concrete culvert. Natural geology was not observed in any of the trial pits.

Ravensbury Estate First Phase, Ravensbury Grove, Mitcham, Morden, CR4; TQ 2656 6822; PCA Ltd (Tanya Jones); evaluation; Apr–Jun 19; CgMs Heritage; RVG19

A watching brief and small area excavation took place on the site of the calico printing works (Ravensbury Mill). Across the wider area truncated brick walls were recorded from the 19th-century factory. A small area excavation recorded brick structures believed to date from the late 18th and 19th century which included dye furnaces, a brick culvert/water drain, various washrooms/tanks and a wheel pit.

Ravensbury Estate, Ravensbury Grove, Mitcham, CR4; TQ 2655 6810; QUEST (Dan Young); geoarchaeological evaluation; Feb 19; RPS Heritage; RVN19

Geoarchaeological fieldwork and deposit modelling was undertaken at the site. The results reveal London Clay bedrock overlain by Late Devensian Wandle Gravel. This is overlain by generally coarse-grained Holocene floodplain alluvium capped by made ground. In some places, modern made ground directly overlies the Gravel. In the absence of any organic-rich horizons or peat at the site, no further palaeoenvironmental work was recommended. The greatest archaeological potential lies towards the central and south-eastern areas of the site where the gravel surface is highest.

Sunnyside, Oldfield Road, Wimbledon, SW19; TQ 4240 7078; TVAS (Thomas Stewart); watching brief; Nov 18–Mar 19; SW19 Homes Ltd; OFI17

Most of the site had been truncated by previous development. The top of the London Clay was reached at between +46m and 50m OD. No archaeological finds or deposits were recorded.

52–54 Wandle Bank and 64–68 & 72 East Road, Colliers Wood, SW19; TQ 2650 7046; AOC (Josh Bower); watching brief; Oct–Nov 19; PHD Associates; WDN19

Archaeological supervision was undertaken during the excavation of the basement in the north-western corner of the site. The natural geology observed was London Clay. The stratigraphic deposit sequence recorded showed London Clay overlain by silty clay subsoil, then made ground deposits sealed by concrete. Two archaeological features were identified and recorded.

A single ditch was found in the southern part of the excavated area and is interpreted as a drainage ditch, due to the sites' proximity to the River Wandle and the local history of riverside industry. The single deposit is suggestive of infill from the surrounding natural soil and brick fragments found in the fill may be part of a drain or culvert (since destroyed by post-medieval industrial activity) which helped facilitate this purpose.

The finds retrieved do not provide a firm date, although overall, the assemblage points to a post-medieval date. Earlier finds are

suggested as representing low levels of human activity in the vicinity since the late Mesolithic period. A later post-medieval pit was also found truncating the ditch and is of 19th- to 20th-century date. Finds recovered include lithics, Roman pottery fragments, post-medieval pottery, ceramic building material, glass, industrial residues, plant remains and animal bone fragments.

Wimbledon Park Lake, Wimbledon Park, SW19; TQ 2483 7242; MOLA (Imogen Gabriel); watching brief; Nov 19; WYG Environment Planning Transport Ltd; WBD19

The site comprises an area along the north-eastern shore of Wimbledon Park Lake. A sequence comprising London Clay overlain by redeposited London Clay and/or Head deposits associated with the construction of the lake, was capped by made ground. The deposits were considered to have little to no archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential and no further work was recommended.

NEWHAM

Angel Lane (land west of), Stratford, E15; TQ 3866 8465; MOLA (Graham Spurr & David Taylor); geoarchaeological watching brief; Jan 19; Stratford Garden Property Ltd; AEL19

The site lies on the Lea Valley floodplain, c. 200m north of Stratford Station. The stratigraphic sequence observed at the site comprised Lambeth group bedrock, overlain by Pleistocene gravels with palaeoenvironmental and archaeological potential existing where alluvial deposits survived at depth within the southern half of the site. In the northern part, modern disturbance has either removed any alluvial deposits or disturbed them, rendering this area of little archaeological interest.

The Hartley Centre, 267 Barking Road, E6; TQ 4227 8352; PCA Ltd (Esther Capuz-Duran); watching brief; Aug 19; RPS Heritage; BAI19

The investigation recorded the Lambeth stratigraphic group from a depth of 20.5m below ground level, bedrock London Clays from a depth of 5m below ground level and natural gravels from a depth of 0.80m below ground level in all the boreholes. Similarly natural gravels and sands were found in all the trenches from a depth of 0.60m. None of the test pits were deep enough to reach the natural deposits. Late post-medieval levelling and modern made ground completed the sequence in all locations.

Marshgate Lane, Stratford, E15; TQ 3810 8346; MOLA (Richard Hewett & Steve Turner); watching brief; Feb–Nov 19; Watkin Jones; MGG18

Following work in 2018 (*LA 15 Supp. 3* (2019) 115), a watching brief was maintained upon ground reduction and obstruction removal within a new building footprint. Additionally, excavations for a new basement and seven geoenvironmental test pits were also monitored. The earliest part of the sequence seen was natural sandy gravel overlain by a series of undated early alluvial

silts and organic material – these were presumed to have had a prehistoric origin. These early alluvial deposits were overlain by ground raising/ reclamation deposits dating from the 17th century.

Although artefacts were relatively sparse, one deposit produced a damaged Raeren stoneware tankard, the remnants of two Bellarmine jugs/bottles, a Tyg and a fragment of a clay tobacco pipe bowl suggesting a 1630–1700 date. In the area of the new basement, an 18th-century cesspit or well, constructed from unfrogged orange red bricks, was recorded. Truncating this feature and the entire silt sequence were two parallel rows of wooden piles. It was believed that these were late 18th century or early 19th century and that they would have supported a footing at a higher level. Further made ground deposits associated with the later 19th-century and early 20th-century industrial development of the area overlaid the 18th- to early 19th-century horizons.

East Ham Market, Myrtle Road, E6; TQ 4242 8370; PCA Ltd (Ellen Green); evaluation; Jun–Jul 19; CgMs Heritage; YRT19

Four trenches recorded natural gravels. Cut into the gravel in the southern most portion of the site were two features that were determined to be natural. In the southern portion of the site, the gravel was overlain by 19th-century made ground, into which a rubbish pit and posthole had been cut. These features are thought to be associated with the early 20th-century housing, which was present on the site.

Pool Street West, UCL East, E20; TQ 3812 8404; MOLA (Graham Spurr & Virgil Yendell); Imogen Gabriel; geoarchaeological evaluation, watching brief; VINCI Construction; Nov 19; QLZ19

The site, lying c. 30m north-east of the Waterworks River within the Lea Valley floodplain, revealed Pleistocene natural gravel deposits associated with the low terrace gravels. These deposits were overlain by Holocene deposits comprising clays, sands and silts with occasional ephemeral organics. Of possible Roman to post-medieval date, it is likely to have been deposited in a marshland environment. The sequence was capped by thick made ground deposits associated with anthropogenic ground-raising activities.

Seagull Lane Car Park, 2–3 Western Gateway, Royal Victoria Docks, E16; TQ 4042 8080; PCA Ltd (Matt Edmonds); evaluation; Jul 19; Mount Anvil; WGY19

The investigation consisted of two large, stepped trenches. Natural sandy deposits were observed in both trenches at varying levels to the north-west and to the south-east indicating a natural fall from the west to the east. A sequence of alluvial deposits and peat were encountered at various levels in all of the trenches excavated. All trenches showed signs of post-depositional impacts from the dumping of made ground to further impacts associated with the construction of dock warehouses in the mid-19th and 20th century. No evidence of any significant

archaeological activity was observed.

Stratford Waterfront, Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park, Stratford, E20; TQ 3785 8441; MOLA (Tim Spenbrooke); watching brief; Feb–Jun 19; AECOM Ltd; QPA18

A watching brief to monitor enabling works and utility trenches was carried out.

Deposits of alluvial clays were observed where the excavations exceeded 3m in depth. The alluvium was sealed by 19th-, 20th- and 21st-century layers of mixed made ground. No archaeological features or deposits were observed.

36 Shirley Street, Canning Town, E16; TQ 3969 8127; PCA Ltd (Esther Capuz-Duran); watching brief; Jul 19; RPS Heritage; SIR19

Four window samples were monitored. In two of the samples, natural gravels were recorded from elevations of 20.77m OD. These were overlain by alluvial deposits and peat from 21.96m OD. Alluvial clay was identified in two of the window samples from an uppermost elevation of 23.19m OD. This was overlain by peat from 23.42m OD in one location. All window samples identified alluvial horizons as sealing the natural sequence. Post-medieval levelling and modern made ground completed the sequence in all locations.

Canning Town Regeneration Scheme, Hallsville Quarter (Phase 3), Silvertown Square & Rathbone Street, Canning Town, E16; TQ 3960 8135; ASE (Sarah Ritchie); evaluation; Feb 19; CgMs Heritage; SVS19

The evaluation comprised three trenches measuring 17m x 2m at base. Due to the thickness of overburden, the trenches were stepped. Natural terrace gravels were recorded and the gravels were overlain by archaeologically sterile alluvial clay, which was in turn overlain by made ground of late post-medieval date. The evaluation confirmed an area of slightly higher natural gravel in the north-west of the site. Only negligible truncation to the gravel and the overlying alluvium was recorded, and no significant finds and no archaeological deposits or features were observed.

The West Ham Baptist Tabernacle, 86 West Ham Lane, E14; TQ 3924 8384; MOLA (Luke Tremlett); standing structure survey; Mar 19; Nicholas Taylor & Associates; BTA19

The West Ham Baptist tabernacle, an early 20th-century non-conformist church designed by Frederick George Fauch, was a two-storey structure that was, for the most part, original to its initial construction. The side elevations of the building were principally a stock/brown brick and the street facing elevation was painted red, with contrasting white painted elements.

Built in 1903, this church conformed to a collective group style of early 20th-century churches of similar strict Baptist congregations. This style had a highly symmetrical façade with identical rows of windows on either side of a central doorway. Usually with a decorative window at the top of a triangular gable, these façades were

framed vertically by brick buttresses.

West Ham Courthouse, West Ham Lane, Stratford, E15; TQ 3896 8425; TVAS (Genni Elliott); standing building recording; Jun 19; Newham Borough Council; WEM19

The building was recorded prior to repairs after fire damage. The courthouse was built in at least two and probably three phases: the northern half in 1884; the southern half in 1905; and the second floor around 1910. Later additions have tended to be of lower quality. Decoratively the first two phases appear similar, whether as an original design or as refurbishments. Less consideration was evidently given to the less publicly visible second floor.

19 Woolwich Manor Way, North Woolwich, E16; TQ 4370 8004; PCA Ltd (Ireneo Grosso); evaluation; Jan–Feb 19; PCA Ltd; WWM19

A single evaluation trench was excavated within the footprint of the proposed new building. Organic alluvium was recorded at the base of the trench. This was sealed by a substantial alluvial deposit, in turn capped by a further layer of alluvium. This contained intrusive late post-medieval building material concentrated in its upper part. No evidence of prehistoric, Roman or medieval activity was found within the excavated trench. The site lies in an area occupied by superficial alluvial deposits in an area previously dominated by braided channels. The alluvium was recorded to a maximum depth of c. 3m below ground level and is indicative of a wet environment during the Roman period.

Uphall Primary School, Uphall Road, Ilford, IG1; TQ 4379 8521; PCA Ltd (Joe Brooks); excavation; Nov 19; RPS Heritage on behalf of Engie Ltd; UPH19

Two test pits and two evaluation trenches were excavated. The earliest deposit encountered on site was natural sandy gravel consistent with Taplow Gravel. Levels taken on the natural deposits suggested the natural topography of the site was roughly flat. No archaeological deposits were encountered during the mitigation, which indicated that previous ground remediation had removed all archaeological horizons.

RICHMOND-UPON-THAMES

74 Church Road, Barnes, SW13; TQ 2229 765; COT (Adam Howard); evaluation; Feb 18; CCA18

An evaluation identified no features or deposits of archaeological significance.

Ham House, Ham Street, TW10; TQ 1709 7297; PCA Ltd (Richard Krason); watching brief; Jun 19; WAN Enhancement Programme on behalf of the National Trust; PIG19

Monitoring of excavation work for a shallow trench to install a fibre-optic phone line, identified natural silty sand, sealed by both a 17th-century construction horizon and two possible 17th-century walls relating to the Grade I listed Ham House.

Apartment 58 Wall Repairs, Hampton Court

Palace, KT8; TQ 1561 6839; HRP (Alexandra Stevenson); evaluation, watching brief; Apr 19; Historic Royal Palaces; HCP175

One evaluation trench was excavated at the foot of the 17th-century boundary wall which runs along Barge Walk beside the River Thames. The trench was located immediately west of the door leading to the back-entrance courtyard of Apartment 58, which is just behind the Vine House. The excavation reached a depth of 0.85m below ground level and exposed the boundary wall's foundation over nine courses of brick. The base was not reached. The bricks were of pinkish orange fabric, contained few visible inclusions and were most akin to Hampton Court Palace brick type J – a solid, good quality Wren stock brick. No further archaeological features were encountered during this excavation.

Gardeners' Mess, Hampton Court Palace, KT8; TQ 1566 6861; HRP (Alexandra Stevenson); watching brief; Apr 19; Historic Royal Palaces; HCP178

Three test pits were excavated under archaeological supervision outside the 1970s Gardeners' Mess building and the adjacent male and female toilet block located between the Works Yard and the Wilderness Garden at Hampton Court Palace. The building sits partially on the north arm of the early 16th-century moat, which was progressively backfilled between the 17th and 18th centuries.

Natural stratum was not reached during this excavation. The earliest archaeological deposit was in Test Pit 2, located against the south face of the building. It was a dark brown, silty, damp, Victorian buried garden soil located 0.7m below ground level. All other deposits and structures were associated with the construction of the Gardeners' Mess complex.

The Great Fountain Garden, Hampton Court Palace, KT8; TQ 1586 6854; HRP (Alexandra Stevenson); watching brief; Sep 19; Historic Royal Palaces; HCP179.7

A trench was excavated in the Great Fountain Garden located on the east front of Hampton Court Palace to undertake irrigation pipe repairs. Natural stratum was not reached during the excavation. The earliest deposit recorded was a dump of demolition rubble comprised of Tudor-era bricks. This was cut by the installation of a 17th-/18th-century brick culvert running on a north-east/south-west alignment and was overlain by a series of 19th- and 20th-century garden deposits.

Home Park Irrigation Trench, Hampton Court Palace, KT8; TQ 1606 6857; PCA Ltd (Patric Cavanagh); watching brief; Mar 19; Historic Royal Palaces; HCP177

A watching brief for an irrigation trench and the widening of an access road recorded natural gravel and brickearth overlain by modern made ground and topsoil.

Trophy Drive Bollards Installation, Hampton Court Palace, KT8; TQ 1547 6858; PCA Ltd (Patric Cavanagh); watching brief; Feb–Mar 19; Historic Royal Palaces; HCP176

A watching brief in the vicinity of Trophy Gates, the main entrance point leading to Hampton Court Palace, monitored 10 trenches for the purpose of the installation of bollards. The watching brief provided evidence that there was a possible road surface surviving from the late 17th to early 18th century in the vicinity of the Trophy Gates. This was seen in Trenches T7 to T9 in the form of a layer of compacted Reigate stone, possibly removed from the earlier Tudor buildings during extensive renovations carried out by Sir Christopher Wren at the behest of William III from 1689 onwards.

The gravels seen in Trench T3 may be the result of ground-raising works probably carried out c. 1840 during the demolition of the Toye Inn and later on, the Trophy Gate Buildings – evidence of this was found during previous excavations carried out by Oxford Archaeology. Extensive landscaping carried out post-demolition was possibly visible in Trench T4. A small amount of brickwork recorded in Trench T2 was difficult to assign to any particular structure.

Turret 8, Base Court, Hampton Court Palace, KT8; TQ 1564 6846; HRP (Alexandra Stevenson); standing building recording; Apr–May 19; Historic Royal Palaces; HCP179.5

Level 2 historic building recording was undertaken at ground floor level of Turret 8, one of the four crenelated turrets that flank the Great Gate House constructed between 1514 and 1522. This work was undertaken prior to conservation of brickwork and repairs to floorboards.

Both turrets on the Base Court side (Turrets 7 and 8) were re-built in 1565–7. Turret 8 rises from ground floor level to the roof of the east-facing elevation of Base Court. Both the external and internal primary phase brickwork dates to the mid-1560s with 19th-century brickwork repairs externally at ground floor level related to the 1881 restoration of the Great Gate House. The interior circular shaft of the turret presents patches of 19th/20th-century brick repairs.

The turret contains an anticlockwise spiral staircase, comprised of 19th- or early 20th-century timber treads and risers, underneath which is hidden the original Elizabethan oakwood newel post and stairs. The newel post and stairs were damaged by a past death-watch beetle infestation.

The interior of the stairwell is adorned with 18th-/19th-century timber panelling. Sections of pre-18th-century light greenish plaster were just visible inside the stairwell beneath the stairs and behind the panelling. The timber flooring on the ground floor of the turret was in a poor state of repair. Many floorboards were loose and many of the floor joists below were either broken or in the early stages of decay. The floor structure lay immediately above the original 16th-century brick floor of the turret.

The Undercroft, Hampton Court Palace, KT8; TQ 1572 6848; HRP (Alexandra Stevenson); standing building recording; Aug 19; Historic Royal Palaces; HCP179.6
A small area of red brick floor was lifted in

the south-east corner of the Undercroft at Hampton Court Palace to determine whether this was the remnant of an original Tudor floor. The Undercroft is located beneath the western side of the Great Hall and was built in 1535–6. It stands on the site of at least two earlier halls: a medieval timber hall that is thought to have been damaged by fire in 1353 and subsequently rebuilt, and a late 15th-century building constructed over massive chalk foundations. The floor in the Undercroft is predominantly comprised of purple bricks that were laid in the 1920s. The south-eastern corner of this space is comprised of re-used Tudor bricks and 20th-century engineering bricks. Some of the Tudor-era bricks had remnants of a glaze and/or paint on the surface.

It is possible that the area of red brick floor in the south-eastern corner of the Undercroft is associated with the 18th and 19th centuries when the whole area beneath the Great Hall was partitioned for the use of Grace and Favour residents. There is no record of brick flooring in the 16th and 17th centuries in the western half of the basement. On the contrary, the archaeological record from the 1970s indicates that there was a series of earthen, metalled, and gravelly surfaces.

Welcome and Orientation Signs, Hampton Court Palace, KT8; TQ 1561 6848; HRP (Alexandra Stevenson); watching brief; Apr–Dec 19; Historic Royal Palaces; HCP179.2

A set of new Welcome and Orientation Signs were installed around the palace gardens during 2019. In order to install the footings of the panels, each panel required the excavation, under watching brief, of two small square trenches. Given the shallow nature of these, natural stratum was not reached in any of the trenches. The only archaeological feature encountered during the watching brief was the offset foundation of the existing mid-16th-century Tiltyard wall, which was recorded in two trenches located adjacent to the Tiltyard Café, to the north of the main palace building. The section of foundation was left undisturbed and the sign accommodated elsewhere.

The Wilderness Garden, Hampton Court Palace, KT8; TQ 1583 6873; HRP (Alexandra Stevenson); watching brief; Sep 19; Historic Royal Palaces; HCP179.8

An isolated area of re-landscaping works was undertaken under watching brief in an area of the Wilderness Garden known as The Grove, located to the north of the main palace building. The garden was originally part of the Tudor Privy Orchard, but became known as the Wilderness in the late 17th century. During the works, a large quantity of rubble material and 19th-century domestic waste was recorded within the topsoil and the subsoil. It is likely that it corresponds to the demolition of nearby 19th-century outbuildings and greenhouses, known to have occupied the area.

Orione House & Lower Teddington Road, Hampton Wick, KT1; TQ 1759 6973; PCA Ltd (Chloe Sinclair); watching brief,

evaluation; Jun 19; CgMs Heritage; LTD19

A watching brief and evaluation monitored the excavation of five boreholes and two evaluation trenches within the western site perimeter. Natural gravels were recorded in all study areas below approximately 1.00m of made ground. No anthropogenic activity predating the 20th century was observed.

11 Old Palace Lane, TW9; TQ1746 7498; ASE (Susan Chandler); standing structure recording; Nov 19; RPS Heritage; OAL19

11 Old Palace Lane forms part of a terrace of houses, built c. 1825. The buildings of the terrace are fairly typical of the time, following a formal arrangement of principal living rooms and bedrooms and domestic service spaces. An interesting feature of the building is a contemporaneous structure which projects at first floor level, which might conceivably have served as a bathroom – purpose-built bathrooms were not commonplace in the early 19th century. The building also retains an unusual sliding French window, whose casements are housed in panelled recesses within the walls to either side when open.

49B Petersham Road, TW10; TQ 1795 7435; L - P (Florence Laino); evaluation; Jun–Jul 19; Mr & Mrs Tony and Tricia Kerr; PSA19

The excavation of a 2m x 2m test pit, followed by an additional test pit of the same size, revealed three phases of post-medieval activity. The earliest phase is represented by a red brick foundation wall, dated to between 1784–1835, and a clay layer used to level the natural clay into a floor surface. This is believed to correspond with the construction of a waterworks that operated on the site from the late 1700s up to the 1890s. The second phase is represented by a large cut truncating the earlier features, which may possibly be a robber-cut, and two deposits of demolition material, which likely were the result of the demolition of the Waterworks during the Victorian period.

The latest phase consists of walls constructed out of red unfrosted bricks, probably re-used from the earlier waterwork's masonry, and a friable sandy silt landscaping layer containing ceramic building material fragments and slag. This phase may be contemporary with the construction of the current late Victorian villa in the 1890s and represents the creation of its surrounding gardens. The results of this evaluation confirmed the presence of natural London Clay.

Richmond Gate Hotel, 152–158 Richmond Hill, TW10; TQ 1845 7383; ASE (Michael Shapland); standing structure recording; Nov 19; RPS Heritage; RCN19

The hotel's street frontage to Richmond Hill comprises the following four buildings. Nos 152–154 Richmond Hill are a pair of Georgian terraced houses of middling rank, built in the decades after c. 1750 as Richmond was becoming a fashionable place for London gentry to maintain a residence. The houses were updated in the early part of the 19th century, and given a stucco façade and cast-iron veranda in the latest Regency style.

No 156 is a tall, slender house with a characteristically Regency façade and ramped stair, which appears to have been slotted into a narrow vacant plot between the earlier Georgian houses to either side.

To the south-east lies Morshead House (No 158 Richmond Hill), a large gentry villa erected during the second half of the 18th century to take advantage of the fine views over the Thames. As with Nos 152–154, it was updated in a fashionable new Regency style in the early part of the 19th century: the construction of No 156 Richmond Hill probably instigated this phase of work. Further extensions came in the early decades of the 20th century, probably coinciding with the conversion of the house into the Morshead Hotel (later renamed the Richmond Gate Hotel).

A number of modern extensions lie towards the rear of the hotel's historic street frontage. The rear wing was built soon after 1970 as additional guest accommodation: the present plan involves the extension of this building to afford more bedroom space, while retaining the basic shell of its existing walls. A sizeable health club and swimming pool complex lay adjacent, which was destroyed by fire in April 2019.

Evolution Gardens, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, TW9; TQ 1891 7718; CA (James Aaronson); watching brief; Feb 19; Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew; RYB19

An archaeological watching brief was carried out during redevelopment of the Order Beds in the north-east of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew to form a new 'Evolution Garden'. The site had once formed part of the 18th-century Capel Estate; the forerunner to Kew Gardens, and then the royal kitchen gardens during the 19th century.

The watching brief took place during installation of a new irrigation system for the Evolution Garden. This entailed recording over 900m of slit trenching on average 0.35m wide and between 0.60m and 0.80m deep. The exposed stratigraphy was broadly similar across the entire site, with natural sandy-silts being exposed at approximately 0.65m below ground. These were overlain by thick deposits of reworked garden subsoils containing occasional small fragments of tile, brick, shell and pottery, all sealed below the existing dark-grey rooty topsoil.

Only two instances of archaeological deposits were exposed. One was a thin spread of material alongside the western side of the central path, which is interpreted as the result of clearance and preparation of the site in the 19th century when it was incorporated into the wider gardens site. The second occurrence was a robbed-out wall footing towards the north-east of the site containing a mixture of brick and chalk rubble within a shallow flat-bottomed cut. The wall footing aligned with one of those shown on 19th-century maps of the kitchen gardens.

SOUTHWARK

Imperial War Museum, Austral Street, SE11; TQ 3155 7898; MOLA (Sam Pfizenmaier &

Don Walker); watching brief; Dec 19; REDS10; AUA19

A watching brief on a series of strip foundation trenches and pile locations was carried out on site. Four trenches were excavated to the surface of the natural brickearth. At the south-west of the site, an undated soil layer was preserved above the natural; this may represent a 18th-/19th-century soil horizon dating from when the site lay in open fields and, later, a garden was located to the rear of a property fronting South Street (Austral Street). This deposit was not recorded elsewhere on the site and appears to have been stripped away, along with the underlying brickearth, by post-medieval quarrying or during the 20th-century development of the site.

A brick and concrete wall in the northern part of the site was probably the foundations for an annexe associated with the Orphans' Home, built in the latter part of the 19th century. This may be contemporary with a north-east/south-west-orientated brick culvert from which a small amount of 19th-century pottery was recovered. The latest structures were two truncated brick wall foundations, which correspond with the locations of two 20th-century outbuildings associated with All Saints Hospital. **WC**

The Marigold Public House, 244

Bermondsey Street, SE1; TQ 3321 7934; PCA Ltd (Alistair Douglas); watching brief; Dec 19; Kevin Webb; MGL19

Monitoring of a geoarchaeological test pit took place on this site, which lies 20m to the west of the Scheduled Monument of Bermondsey Abbey. The earliest deposit recorded was a horticultural type soil which probably represents open ground before the site was developed in the 18th century. It was covered by a dumped occupational deposit of probable late 18th-/early 19th-century date and sealed by a layer of broken brick/tile that may represent a later 19th-century construction/ demolition horizon. The recorded archaeological sequence demonstrates survival of archaeological deposits pre-dating at least the late 18th-/early 19th century. The archaeological record shows that the site (in the location of the test pit) has not been significantly impacted by modern development.

4–12 Bittern Street, SE1; TQ 3215 7975; MOLA (Tony Mackinder); evaluation; Sep 19; Naurea Holdings S A; BIN19

Natural gravels were overlain by sandy deposits which are also probably of natural origin. These were sealed by garden soil and demolition dumps containing clay tobacco pipe of 1780–1820 and pottery of 1820–50. The upper levels of these deposits were cut by two brick walls, one of which was associated with the remains of a brick floor, and a brick well of 18th- or 19th-century date. These probably relate to either the construction of houses on the site (which are documented from the 19th century until the site was cleared in the 1930s) or their rebuilding.

4–12 Bittern Street, SE1; TQ 3215 7974; PCA Ltd (Jim Heathcote); watching brief;

Apr 19; Naurea Holdings S A; BTE19

Five test pits and two boreholes were monitored within the building. The investigation recorded London Clay, sealed by gravels and sand. The natural was sealed by two distinct soil deposits, the upper of which produced a white tin-glazed pot sherd (1740–1830) and a sheep/goat metacarpus, suggesting an 18th- to 19th-century date. The soil was sealed by made ground and then demolition levelling.

90–92 Blackfriars Road, SE1;

TQ 3159 7985; PCA Ltd (Aidan Turner); watching brief; Apr 19; RPS Heritage on behalf of United Living; BAF19

A watching brief recorded natural sandy gravel on the eastern area of the site consistent with the Kempton Park Gravel Member. Overlying the natural gravel across the site was a sequence of alluvial deposits. This alluvial horizon consisted of sterile and homogeneous clay deposits which contained no environmental potential nor anthropogenic material. Sealing the alluvial sequence across the site was a horizon of post-medieval made ground. On the eastern side of the site, this deposit was 0.6m thick and is thought to date to the later post-medieval, due to brick and tile fragments of this date observed as inclusions. This made ground represented an episode of landscaping potentially in preparation of redevelopment of the site in the late post-medieval period.

15 Blue Lion Place, Bermondsey, SE1;

TQ 3324 7948; PCA Ltd (Terence Newman); watching brief; Mar 19; Archaeology Collective; LNU19A

The watching brief monitored groundworks associated with the removal of existing foundations and preparation for piling works in two trenches. Excavation revealed a basement area that had been backfilled. The earliest deposit was a layer of greenish, grey sandy clay identified as a deliberate deposit of demolition debris. This was overlain by a dark grey silty clay with frequent inclusions of ceramic building material, which in turn was overlain by modern plastic sheeting and modern concrete. No archaeological features, deposits or artefacts were found during the watching brief.

150–154 Borough High Street, SE1;

TQ 3247 7987; MOLA (Tony Mackinder); evaluation; Aug 19; CgMs Heritage; ORO19

Two trenches were excavated in the yard at the rear of the existing building. Natural gravels sealed by natural brickearth were recorded beneath a post-medieval garden soil deposit. This was cut by two brick walls of 18th-/19th-century date, which relate to a building identified as a basket factory on the Goad fire insurance map of 1889. This building, which had a concrete floor, appears to have been destroyed during WWII. The site was infilled with rubble during the post-war years. Modern deposits and tarmac sealed the archaeological remains.

153–157 Borough High Street, SE1;

TQ 3255 7995; MOLA (Tony Mackinder

& Richard Hewett); watching brief; Sep–Dec 19; CgMs Heritage; BHV19
Following work in 2016–17 by PCA under the site code BHG16 (*LA 15 Supp.* 1 (2017) 28), a watching brief on underpinning of the eastern party wall found waterlain clay, overlain by several post-medieval dumps. These were cut by brick walls, a brick floor and a brick cellar – all of 18th- or 19th-century date.

A subsequent watching brief on the drilling of two pile locations revealed alluvial deposits of probable Roman date beneath medieval and post-medieval soil deposits. A sherd of Roman greyware was observed in the lower deposits and two sherds of blue transfer-printed plate were seen in the upper deposits but these were not retained. **WC 301–303 Borough High Street, SE1;** TQ 3231 7959; MOLA (Danny Harrison, Adrian Miles, David Sankey, Sam Pfitzenmaier & Sadie Watson); watching brief; Dec 18–Jun 19; Overcourt Ltd; UGH18
Following earlier watching brief in 2018 (*LA 15 Supp.* 3 (2019) 119), a further watching brief was undertaken across the basement for the installation of a new lift pit, underpinning around the perimeter of the basement, groundworks for the installation of temporary props and general ground reduction under archaeological observation. A total of three test pits, eight soil investigation pits and four shallower test pits were excavated.

Truncation was extensive in the basement, with orange sandy natural gravels and archaeological deposits seen heavily disturbed. The earliest dated deposits identified were fills of a heavily truncated pit seen at the north-eastern corner of the site which was dated to c. 1580–1700 by the presence of London-area post-medieval redware (PMR) in forms typical of the 17th century. There were also a few deep-cut features seen across the ground reduction area of the basement, consisting of pits and the remnants of brick-lined cesspits dating to the 18th–19th centuries. The latest archaeological feature identified was a pit on the eastern side of the site, which was dated to the late 19th or early 20th century by the presence of a complete small bottle in natural green glass, dated after c. 1905 and probably before c. 1930.

202–203 Grange Road, SE1; TQ 3339 7923; PCA Ltd (Ireneo Grosso); excavation; Apr–May 19; Vanquish Iconic Developments; GAN18

A watching brief and excavation carried out in three stages followed on from the results of the 2018 evaluation (GAN18), (*LA 15 Supp.* 3 (2019) 119). No trace of the Bermondsey eyot was located at the site, which seems to lie too far away from the south-west edge of this known feature. Medieval and post-medieval features were identified; a large ditch (Ditch 3) dominated the medieval landscape. Constructed c. 1220–1350 and remaining in use until the first half of the 16th century, it is likely to be part of the large boundary ditch associated with Bermondsey Abbey.

Two parallel ditches to the north (Ditches 1 and 2) remain undated but their orientation and location would suggest they were contemporary with the medieval boundary Ditch 3 or earlier. Later in the post-medieval period, a large north-south ditch (Ditch 6 on the western limit of excavation) was constructed with a primary fill containing early 18th-century pottery, ceramic building material and a large number of horn cores, associated with and disposed of from the tanning yards shown nearby in this area on Rocque's map of 1739–47. Several 18th- to 19th-century brick-lined cesspits were found throughout the area. Modern features were represented by a Victorian building with basement and two rooms with brick and tiled floors.

209–210 Grange Road, Bermondsey, SE1; TQ 3334 7925; PCA Ltd (Neil Hawkins); evaluation; Mar 19; Zalman Properties; GGD19

A single evaluation trench recorded natural gravel, sealed by a subsoil and possible ploughsoil, which contained a single sherd of pottery dated to the late 16th/17th century. Cutting these deposits was a pit which contained pottery of the same late 16th-/17th-century date. A late 19th-century brick wall foundation ran east–west through the northern area of the trench.

47 Grange Walk, SE1; TQ 3356 7922; MOLA (Richard Hewett); watching brief; Jan 19; LB Southwark; GWA17

Work continued from 2018 (*LA 15 Supp.* 3 (2019) 119). Natural terrace gravels were overlain by an 18th- or 19th-century levelling or consolidation deposit which included brick rubble, mortar and fragments of post-medieval pottery. Modern activity had removed all other remains. Although the site was located within the outer precinct of the medieval Bermondsey Abbey and is conjectured to lie close to the line of the Civil War defences of London, no evidence for either was observed.

Former Outpatient Pharmacy Site, Guy's Hospital, Great Maze Pond, SE1; TQ 3285 8006; MOLA (Silvia Barlassina); evaluation; Sep 19; Johnson & Johnson Finance Ltd; GTZ19

Three evaluation trial pits were excavated. Natural deposits were not seen although redeposited alluvium was recorded in the southernmost pit and similar material containing Roman pottery was observed in the north-eastern one. The majority of the site appears to have been in a marginal landscape zone which, although prone to flooding, is neither as low as the surrounding channels, nor as high as the land lying north of St Thomas Street.

These deposits were overlain by post-medieval deposits (probably representing consolidation of the area) which, in the north-western pit, were truncated by a 19th-century brick foundation. This probably relates to the 'Ship and Shovel' public house which stood on the site during the 19th and early 20th centuries and is featured in Charles Dickens' *Pickwick Papers* as a haunt of the character Bob Sawyer. In

the southern pit, the deposits were heavily disturbed by modern activity.

Suffolk House, 127–129 & 131 Great Suffolk Street, SE1; TQ 3220 7968; PCA Ltd (Stacey Harris); evaluation; Nov 19; Tailored Living Solutions Ltd; SFK19

A single evaluation trench was excavated within an open area to a maximum depth of 3.20m below ground level. The trench revealed evidence of Roman land management and demarcation with a ditch (containing a small Roman pottery assemblage), followed by a period of disuse with dark humic deposits representing subsequent medieval abandonment and probable post-medieval agricultural use of the land.

Eighteenth-century urbanisation of the area is first shown on the 1795–1819 Horwood map and represented on site by two brick soakaways containing 19th-century finds assemblages (pot, clay tobacco pipe, glass, animal bone, metal button) from their subsequent backfill and disuse. Natural deposits were seen from a height of 2.40m OD and continued below the limit of excavation at 0.98m OD.

171–177 Ilderton Road, SE16; TQ 3523 7805; PCA Ltd (Jim Heathcote); watching brief; May 19; Platinum Contracts Ltd London; IER19

Nine test pits and subsequent watching-brief trenches and ground reduction recorded natural sandy-gravel sloping from 0.77m OD to the south down to –0.51m to the north. This was sealed by an organic peat horizon between 0.81m OD and –0.06m OD overlain by an inorganic alluvial clay deposit between 1.17m OD and 0.48m OD. These natural alluvial layers were sealed by 19th-century made ground, which was cut by a probable 19th-century timber-lined revetment structure. Modern made ground completed the deposition sequence.

180 Ilderton Road, SE15; TQ 3520 7783; PCA Ltd (Shane Maher); evaluation; Sep 19; Henley Homes Group; ILO19

A two-trench evaluation recorded the natural sands and gravels. The natural was cut by a series of shallow prehistoric features which included various pits, postholes, stakeholes and two linear features. These were sealed by an undated sterile deposit of alluvial clay. In the eastern trench, this was truncated by a number of late 19th- to early 20th-century rubbish pits and postholes, which were related to a terrace of houses known to have occupied the site from the late 19th century until they were damaged beyond repair during WWII.

Livesey Exchange, Lovegrove Street, Old Kent Road, SE1; TQ 3435 7793; CA (Geoff Potter); watching brief, evaluation; Oct 19; what if; projects Ltd; LVR19

Two evaluation trenches were dug in the footprint of the proposed development: Trench 1 towards the north-west end of the site and Trench 2 towards the south-east. The excavation of four geotechnical trial pits was observed, which were situated along the south-western boundary and one in the

north-east. Natural geology in the form of orange/brown silty sand was encountered.

Trench 1 comprised a series of made ground layers →, some containing fragments of post-medieval pottery, clay tobacco pipe and a glass bottle – over the natural deposit. Evaluation Trench 2 revealed the remains of possible post-medieval basement or semi-basement walls. The walls may have formed part of the buildings situated on the south-east of Lovegrove Street, and visible on maps dated to 1830. The walls were surrounded by made ground, some of which contained demolition material and fragments of late post-medieval to modern pottery, a clay tobacco pipe, shells, a glass bottle base and several animal bones. In the geotechnical trial pits, made ground over natural was observed, with the remains of old floor surfaces uncovered in two pits.

Malt Street Regeneration, SE15;

TQ 3414 7779; COT (Sam Wilson); watching brief; May–Jun 17; MLT17

A watching brief identified no features or deposits of archaeological significance.

Elephant and Castle Shopping Centre,

New Kent Road, SE1; TQ 3196 7901; MOLA (Adrian Miles); watching brief; Feb 19; Gardiner and Theobald LLP; EAC19

A watching brief with the purpose of examining the foundations of the existing buildings was carried out on site. A brickearth-type deposit was encountered below the tarmac. At the same level on the adjacent site (ERD07, MOLA 2011), a cut ditch was found, dated to AD 240–400, and probably forming both a field/property boundary and drain. This ditch is unlikely to have accompanied roadside activity and possibly reflects a wider agricultural landscape. There is, therefore, some limited potential for survival of archaeological features in this area. No further archaeological information was found.

221 New Kent Road, SE1; TQ 3269 7901; MOLA (Philip Jefferies); pre-determination evaluation; Jun 19; CgMs Heritage; NYK19

An evaluation was carried out in the car park area, which occupies approximately half of the site. Two machine-excavated test pits revealed horticultural/agricultural features, which may date from the 17th to mid-19th centuries, and truncated brick structures of Victorian date. The site had been disturbed by modern activity and no other remains were observed. A pre-determination evaluation of two machine-excavated test pits was carried out on site.

Below the present car park area, occupying approximately half of the site, several truncated brick masonry structures and earlier garden features had survived. The masonry structures can be dated to the mid- to late 19th century and can be located on the 1876 OS map, while one sherd of pottery from the horticultural/agricultural garden features may date them from the 17th to the mid-19th century.

Ruby Triangle, Old Kent Road, SE15;

TQ 3462 7787; MOLA (Danny Harrison); evaluation; Oct–Nov 19; Ruby Triangle

Properties Ltd; UBY19

Following work in 2018 by PCA (*LA 15* Supp. 3 (2019) 120; site code: KRA18), six trenches were evaluated on site. Natural sands and gravels were seen in each trench across the site. In places, these were capped by surviving sandy brickearth – however, this was mostly only a thin, patchy deposit except in the south-eastern quarter of the site.

No archaeological deposits or features could be definitively ascribed to the prehistoric, Roman or medieval periods, with the only evidence from those periods consisting of one small piece of flint working waste, residually deposited in a later ditch, and three fragments of Roman pottery, also all likely residual.

Evidence of post-medieval quarrying in the form of discrete pitting was seen across the site. This appears to have begun in the early post-medieval period, with a proportion of the pits being sealed by a layer that was interpreted site wide as later post-medieval plough soil. However, a number of the quarries had been cut into this layer, suggesting that quarrying likely carried on until not long before the construction of terraced housing in the 19th century.

An oval-sectioned brick build drain was recorded at the north-east of the site. This consisted of a single skin of very shallow-frogged typical red London-made bricks and was dated most likely to the 19th century. Elements of this 19th- and 20th-century urban development were seen to survive on site, although limited to wall bases. Across much of the site, a 20th-century demolition layer, which likely relates to post-WWII clearance, formed the basis for modern surfaces.

634–636 Old Kent Road, SE15;

TQ 3452 7775; WA (Jon Sanigar); standing structure recording, evaluation; May 19; Martin Arnold Ltd; KER19

The evaluation comprised the excavation, investigation and recording of two trial trenches. A sondage was excavated within each trench to test the geology of the site. Prior to the evaluation, the extant buildings within the site boundary were demolished, and demolition material remained onsite during the evaluation.

Both trenches contained archaeological features dating to the late post-medieval/modern period. Features comprised six pits, three walls, two concrete foundations and a single linear ditch. The three walls have been identified as probably belonging to the 1930s garage which was demolished in advance of evaluation works. No Palaeolithic or Mesolithic remains were identified within the site – however, gravel deposits possibly belonging to the Kempton Park Gravels were identified in the two sondages.

185 Park Street, SE1; TQ 3214 8038; MOLA (Daniel Harrison, Tony Mackinder & Michael Tetreau); evaluation; Feb–Mar 19; Sons and Co; PAQ19

The site is located over the course of the now-silted Bankside Channel, near to two Scheduled Ancient Monuments: the Rose

and Globe Theatres. These are situated to the east and north-east of the site. The lowest deposit encountered on site was very fine sand, which likely relates to the Bankside Channel during the prehistoric period. This was sealed by a thin band of peat, in turn covered by fine silt alluvium representing the inundation of the site from the later prehistoric period onward, with land reclamation commencing in the later medieval or early post-medieval period. Evidence for this was seen in the form of a large ditch which crossed the site from east to west, though the site may well have largely remained as undeveloped marshland until the mid-17th century.

Timber structures seen by Emerson Street were constructed on the surface of the alluvium and were probably of a fairly short lived or temporary nature, as they were sealed by deposits dating from the 17th century. These were imported to consolidate the ground for agricultural use and also for development. A circular brick well – probably late 17th or early 18th century, and likely relating to terraced housing along Emerson Street – was seen along with a brick wall running parallel to the street and probably dating from the 18th century. By Park Street in the west of the site, a short length of brick wall and associated brick floor were seen, along with brick column bases, likely dating from the late 18th or early 19th centuries.

The southern portion of the site was the last to be developed, with the creation of the church of St Peter and the adjacent St Saviour's School, both built c. 1839. Following the evaluation, a watching brief was undertaken during bulk ground reduction. In the south-west of the site, natural River Terrace Gravels were overlain by a fine sand deposit, likely to be associated with the Bankside Channel. Above this, alluvium and locally organic-rich sediments were recorded.

259 Rotherhithe Street, SE16; TQ 3654 8029; PCA Ltd (Stacey Harris); watching brief; Nov 19; DB Construction Ltd; RHH19

The site comprised four areas of ground reduction within the already cast concrete foundations of the proposed building. The remaining concrete floor surface of the previous building was removed, and the exposed deposits were reduced to a depth of up to 0.34m below the top of the concrete foundation. The works were undertaken in order to lay the internal floor surfaces within the proposed building. Wall remnants of the recently demolished property were seen, along with made ground deposits relating to earlier post-medieval ground consolidation and buildings.

The Clipper, 562 Rotherhithe Street, SE16; TQ 3656 8009; QUEST (Dan Young); geoarchaeological evaluation; Jan 19; RPS Heritage; CPP19

A single geoarchaeological borehole was put down at the site and deposit modelling was carried out. The results revealed a sequence of Late Devensian Shepperton Gravel, overlain by sandy and clayey

Holocene alluvium, capped by modern Made Ground. No organic units or peat were recorded in the sequence at site.

The palaeoenvironmental and archaeological potential was considered low, and no further work was recommended.

Rose Court, 2 Southwark Bridge Road, SE1; TQ 3227 8046; MOLA (Philip Jefferies); watching brief; Mar–Apr 19; WPP 2005 Ltd; RCU18

Following work in 2018 (*LA 15 Supp.* 3 (2019) 121), excavation of a trial pit was monitored at the north-west corner on the north-east side of the Rose Court building in Rose Alley. The earliest deposit observed was an undated alluvial layer, possibly cut by a brick wall which is thought to be the north-west corner of a house. Three deposits abutting the north-east side of the wall were observed and produced finds of mid-17th- to 18th-century date. A brick sample from the wall was dated 1666–1800. The stratigraphic relationship between these deposits and the wall was not fully established within the confines of the test pit, which was significantly disturbed by modern foundations and services. Natural deposits were not reached.

Landmark Court, 15–31 Southwark Street, SE1; TQ 3248 8010; MOLA (Ken Pitt); evaluation; Feb 19; U+I Group PLC; LKO19

Two evaluation trenches were monitored on the site. The earliest deposit was observed in the trench at the east of the evaluated area and consisted of a dark grey alluvium. Above this deposit was a possible late 1st-century Roman brickearth floor which was overlaid by two ground levelling deposits – the earliest of which contained pottery dated to AD 50–100 – and another possible earth floor. A possible small rubbish pit, dated to AD 40–400, was cut into this dump.

Sealing these deposits was a brickearth slab interpreted as a Roman clay-and-timber building (provisionally dated to the early 2nd century AD) with the remains of an earth wall, clad in white painted plaster, along its northern edge. Infilling the partially demolished remains of this building was a layer of demolition debris, probably derived from a nearby Roman masonry building. Pottery recovered from this deposit is dated to AD 120–160. Sealing the Roman deposits was a layer of ‘dark earth’ and ‘garden soil’ which were cut by 18th- and 20th-century brick foundations, consisting of a red brick footing and a make-up deposit for a Yorkstone yard surface.

The earliest deposit recorded on the trench at the west of the evaluated area consisted of a large ditch or channel, roughly aligned north–south, backfilled in the late 16th century, but perhaps dug much earlier. This ditch was cut by a red brick foundation, possibly an internal partition to 17th- or 18th-century basements. Built over the partially demolished remains of these basements were two red brick walls which may be part of a later basement/building. No natural deposits were seen.

7a Springall Street, SE15; TQ 3483 7718; CA (Heidi Archer); watching brief;

Dec 19–Jan 20; London Light Ltd; SPI19

The watching brief monitored the completion of a test pit on the southern boundary, to determine the depth of the wall foundation. An L-shaped trench was also monitored, which involved stripping the footprint of the new building and grubbing out any foundations of previous buildings. The stratigraphy consisted of post-medieval made ground layers over natural silty clay, encountered at c. 2.52–2.64m OD. The finds from these post-medieval made ground layers indicate domestic refuse, including animal bone with evidence of butchery, pottery, ceramic building material, clay tobacco pipe and glass.

105 Sumner Street & 133 Park Street, SE1; TQ 3223 8034; MOLA (Alex Blanks & Claudia Tommasino); evaluation; Nov–Dec 19; Land Securities PLC; SNE17

Following work in 2017 (*LA 15 Supp.* 2 (2018) 76), four trial trenches were excavated revealing natural alluvium beneath post-medieval dumping and make-up layers. These were cut by a series of timber-lined tanning pits of probable 18th- to 19th-century date, which may relate to a tanner’s yard shown on Horwood’s map of 1799. The pits were well preserved and had only been truncated by later piling in a few areas. The dumped deposits were also cut by the foundations of 19th-/20th-century buildings which were probably industrial. Modern deposits and concrete completed the sequence.

The Black Horse Public House, 254 Tabard Street, SE1; TQ 3282 7924; MOLA (Adrian Miles); evaluation; Mar 19; Black Horse Investments Ltd; TAD19

Three evaluation trenches were excavated on the site revealing significant modern disturbance related to buildings previously on site. At the rear of the building, in the centre of the area, 17th- to 18th-century deposits in the form of a red brick wall and floor, survived and were truncated by a wall and steps associated with the building shown on the 1872 OS map as a public house.

59 Thrale Street, SE1; TQ 3237 8021; PCA Ltd (Ellen Green); watching brief; Feb–Mar 19; Archaeology Collective; TRL18

The watching brief consisted of a single trench in the basement of an early 19th-century Grade II listed building. Natural sand was encountered directly under the concrete slab of the basement. Evidence for Roman activity was represented by three intercutting Roman rubbish pits filled primarily with demolition rubble.

Pottery fragments from the pits dated to AD 50–250 with the ceramic building materials dated generally to the Roman period. Large amounts of plaster and roofing debris were also present, indicating the possibility of a high-status building in the vicinity of the site – however, no foundations or walls were observed. Evidence of 19th-century activity was also recorded in the form of a well and a series of rubbish pits.

London Bridge Island, Tooley Street, SE1; TQ 3277 8027; PCA Ltd (Neil Hawkins);

watching brief; Oct 19; Frankham Consultancy Group Ltd; OOOY19

A geotechnical watching brief monitored nine test pits and six window samples. The window samples encountered natural gravel between 0.38m OD and 1.01m OD. Undated stratified deposits were recorded in one window sample, which may represent Roman or medieval horizons. Post-medieval brick walls were also recorded within the window samples at 3.27m OD and 2.9m OD. Later 18th- and 19th-century made ground completed the stratigraphic sequence.

The cable route is directly associated with the redevelopment site at 1 Leadenhall Street, EC3V, but the archaeological work extends along the 3.1km cable route. This runs through the City and into LB Tower Hamlets, from Limeburner Lane in the west to Wentworth Street in the east.

Tower Bridge Court, 224–226 Tower Bridge Road, SE1; TQ 3362 8007; CA (Geoff Potter); watching brief; May 19; Landid; TBT19

The watching brief monitored the completion of three pits, excavated to determine the underlying deposits of the basement ahead of development of the existing building. The works exposed several layers of made ground, including the concrete floor slab, gravelly sand and unreinforced concrete, as well as a deposit of alluvium. A sample was taken from the alluvium deposit at a depth of 1.82m, which contained post-medieval ceramic building material crumbs. Natural geology was not encountered.

69–71 Union Street, SE1; TQ 3231 8004; L – P (Sote Angeleski); evaluation; Dec 19; RPS Heritage; NIO19

An evaluation was conducted consisting of two hand-excavated test pits. Evidence for Roman activity was found with a quarry pit being sealed by an external dump layer. This contained finds dating to the 1st or 2nd century AD. A number of residual Roman finds were also found in later post-medieval features, though the fresh nature of the pottery finds in particular suggest that they derived from *in-situ* Roman features in the vicinity. Both pits demonstrated intensive post-medieval activity in the area, including a ditch, a timber-lined well, and three quarry pits, all dated to the 17th–18th centuries.

74 Union Street, SE1; TQ 3223 8006; PCA (Cecilia Galleano); watching brief; Jan–Feb 19; Archaeology Collective; UIS19

A watching brief comprised the inspection and recording of seven geotechnical test pits and one borehole, located within the ground floor of a disused office building. Natural superficial deposits of alluvial clay, sand, and gravel were observed across the site. The natural bedrock, London Clay, was encountered in Borehole 1 at the depth of 9.2m below ground level. This was overlain by post-medieval and modern made ground deposits from the 19th- to 20th-century development of the site.

Capital House, 42–46 Weston Street, SE1; TQ 3299 7998; MOLA (Neralie Johnston, David Saxby & Martin Banikov); evaluation;

watching brief; Oct–Nov 19; Kohn Pedersen Fox Associates; WEO19

Following work by PCA under the site code WEQ10 (*LA* 13 Supp. 1 (2011) 35), an evaluation and a concurrent watching brief on geotechnical pits were carried out. Thick undated alluvial deposits were recorded across the site. In the south-east corner, an evaluation trench exposed a probable timber-lined tanning pit of mid- to late 17th-century date. The pit was sealed by 18th-century made ground, which was found across the whole southern part of the site and was cut by wall foundations of similar date. These lay directly beneath the present ground slab. In the northern part of the site, the natural alluvium had been truncated by 19th-century basements. **WC**

New Hibernia House, Winchester Walk, SE1; TQ 32607 80318; MOLA (Neralie Johnston, Richard Hewett & Adrian Miles); evaluation; Dec 19–Jan 20; RPS Heritage; WIW19

Following work by PCA under the site code WWK16 (*LA* 15 Supp. 1 (2017) 32), three evaluation trenches were excavated. A robbed-out Roman wall was recorded in the centre to north of the site. The fill contained *opus signinum*, Roman tile and *tesserae* dated AD 50–160 as well as medieval tile dated c. 1180–1480, showing that it was probably robbed to provide building stone for the construction of Winchester Palace during the 12th/13th century. The robbed wall was cut to the south by a large undated ditch or pit, similar to the largest feature on site, a thick waterlain deposit in the south-east dated to the 15th/16th century.

A thick layer of cultivation soil representing the Outer Courtyard of Winchester Palace sealed these remains. In the north-east of the site, the soil was overlain by a 200–300mm thick mortar floor bearing the impression of 17th-century Flemish tiles in its surface, covered by an 18th-century ground-raising deposit into which 18th-/19th-century brick walls, drains, floors and a well were cut. **WC**

SUTTON

Land to the rear of 16 Church Lane, Beddington, SM6; TQ 2986 6523; TVAS South (Odile Rouard); evaluation; Nov 19; Mr G Parish; HCH19

The site had been heavily disturbed by modern features and rooting, as well as being used as a rubbish dump. The top of the natural Thanet sand was reached at between +33–34m OD. No archaeological finds or features were recorded.

324 Croydon Road, Wallington, SM6; TQ 2919 0158; PCA Ltd (Patric Cavanagh); watching brief; May–Jun 19; NFC Homes Ltd; CDO19

The watching brief recovered a small quantity of struck flint from the site in a residual context. The flints were dated as belonging to the Late Palaeolithic, Mesolithic/Neolithic and Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age periods. Natural geology, comprising clay over chalk, was overlain by

modern made ground deposit and topsoil.

The Forge, High Street, Carshalton, SM5; TQ 2810 6455; ASE (Tom Rugg); watching brief; Oct 19; RPS Heritage; FOG19

Natural geological deposits were encountered across site at a depth of 0.80m below ground level. To the west of the site, the remains of a recently demolished wall believed to be 18th/19th century and two ditches likely to be 18th/19th century were recorded. A probable 19th-century brick structure, perhaps a cellar, was also seen in the south of the site backfilled with rubble and silt material. The excavation of footings trenches revealed two ditches and four walls. The two ditches are undated, but are thought to represent 18th-/19th-century garden activity. A brick structure in the south of the site was perhaps a late 19th-century cellar.

16 Mill Lane, Carshalton, SM5; TQ 2799 6484; PCA Ltd (Alex Belvir); watching brief; Apr–May 19; ARC 64 Ltd; MLA19

A watching brief comprised the monitoring and recording of two foundation trenches and a large pit, which were machine excavated. Natural geology, comprising alluvial clay, was recorded and was overlain by modern made ground deposits and the remains of a 19th-century soakaway and remnants of a 20th-century building. No archaeological deposits predating the 19th century were observed. It appears this site was largely unexploited until after the 19th-century sale of Samuels Long's estate and the subsequent development of houses for millworkers along the north of Mill Lane.

Drapers Centre, Monkey Puzzle Way, Carshalton, SM5; TQ 2792 6235; CA (Heidi Archer); watching brief; Jul–Aug 19; BRM Associates; MPW19

The works were located within the Scheduled Ancient Monument Late Bronze enclosure at Queen Mary's Hospital, Carshalton (SMLO163). The programme of archaeological works, associated with the installation of a new footpath and lighting columns, entailed the monitoring of the completion of two trenches and four pits approaching the Drapers Centre. The stratigraphy recorded was homogenous throughout, comprising the existing grass verge and topsoil overlaying a layer of subsoil above natural Thanet Sand. No features associated with the Bronze Age enclosure ditch were observed. One Late Bronze Age flint scraper was recovered.

TOWER HAMLETS

Ailsa Wharf, Ailsa Street, Poplar, E14; TQ 3829 8181; CA (Heidi Archer); geoarchaeological evaluation; Apr 19; Alan Baxter Ltd; AIL19

A total of six boreholes were monitored during geoarchaeological monitoring and deposit modelling with Quaternary Scientific (QUEST). The results indicated that London Clay bedrock was overlain by a sequence of Late Devensian Lea Valley Gravel, Holocene alluvial deposits and variable thicknesses of made ground. The surface of the gravel falls from around 0m OD on the western part of

the site, to between –2 and –3m OD close to the position of the present River Lea.

The Lea Valley Gravel is overlain by a combination of *in-situ* and redeposited alluvial deposits, which are generally thicker where the Gravel topography is lowest. No peat is recorded across the site and is rarely recorded across the wider area. The alluvial sequence is capped by a variable thickness of made ground.

It is likely that the course of the River Lea was much less well defined during the late 18th century, possibly even to the extent of there being a secondary channel to the west of the main channel as indicated by certain historical maps. However, while the gravel surface clearly reduces in height from west to east across the site, there is little evidence for a substantial or separate channel cutting into the gravel to the west of its current position, or for significant migration of the main channel since that period.

Both the on-site geoarchaeological monitoring, and the review of a substantial amount of geotechnical data from the site and nearby area indicates an absence of organic-rich/peat sequences on which more detailed palaeoenvironmental investigation might be undertaken. No further work is recommended.

The Carlton Arms Public House, 238 Bancroft Road, E1; TQ 3555 8257; AOC (Natasha Billson & Gethyn Phillips); watching brief; Oct 19; Rivington Street Studios; BCT19

The monitored works were undertaken during underpinning, ground reduction and ground beams. Archaeological monitoring aimed to establish and record the stratigraphic sequence and archaeological deposits during intrusive works on the site. The natural deposit was observed during the investigation and recorded as a sandy gravel deposit overlain by natural sandy clay. This was sealed by made ground, probably associated with the construction of the Carlton Arms.

A single archaeological feature was encountered towards the south-eastern end of the site. The square-shaped pit was backfilled with a moderately compact, dark blackish brown, clayey silt and ash fill, with inclusions of occasional mid-sized gravels and sub-rounded stones, ceramic building material fragments, wooden stakes and metal fragments of a lead gas pipe, suggesting a late post-medieval to modern date.

The only evidence *in situ* for the previous public house were the remains of the cellar. These included a strip foundation of hydraulic lime on to which walls of the cellar were founded. The walls were composed of red bricks, laid in English bond and bonded with lime mortar, rather than the hydraulic lime used for the strip foundation.

Blossom Street, E1; TQ 3347 8203; MOLA (Alison Telfer, Tony Baxter, Adrian Miles, Ken Pitt, Dave Saxby & Jez Taylor); watching brief; Jun–Dec 19; British Land; BLS14

Following an evaluation and watching brief in 2014 (*LA* 14 Supp. 2 (2015) 80/81) and a standing building recording in 2018

(*LA 15* Supp. 3 (2019) 122–3), 11 areas were excavated. These areas covered the footprints of 16 buildings, as well as pavement areas and deeper basements monitored during phases of the watching brief. The site lies within a designated Scheduled Monument (GL162), the medieval Priory of St Mary Spital.

One of the earliest features took the form of a circle of postholes, located in the central area of the site, towards the west. Given their position in the archaeological sequence, it is likely that these features, thought to represent a structure, had a prehistoric origin. Nearby were the remains of more than one horse, dating to either the late Iron Age or the very early Roman period. In the later Roman period, roadside burials, ditches and quarry pits were in keeping with the area of the site just outside the city gates to the north.

Towards the north of the site, five Roman inhumations formed two parallel lines west-south-west/east-north-east. One of the individuals had been buried with two pots. The presence of two or three crania in other features suggested additional former burials, since truncated. In the south-eastern corner of the site, below the courtyard area of the former Water Poet public house, were the remains of two substantial chalk and greensand walls aligned north–south. These walls supported an upper storey when complete. They were thought to be late medieval and therefore contemporary with St Mary's Priory. Several other medieval features, including wall foundations and cesspits, were recorded across the remainder of the entire site. These are thought to relate to properties to the north of the priory precinct.

After the Dissolution of the priory and demolition of the medieval buildings, rebuilding (and re-use of medieval foundations) can be seen in the Tudor period. A number of features dated to this period, including a series of possible ovens, three phases of roadway, horn-lined cesspits and a tile-lined drainage feature that may have been involved in irrigation. By the 17th century, the area of the site had been fully developed, with houses fronting the main road (now Norton Folgate and Shoreditch High Street). These had backyards to the east, containing brick drains, soakaways and barrel wells, plus connecting brick-paving pathways. The footprints of these properties continued largely into the 18th and 19th centuries, with accompanying evidence for kiln construction and use representing more than 300 years of small-scale industry in this part of London. **WC**

96–98 Bromley High Street, E3;

TQ 3789 8289; CA (Geoff Potter); evaluation; Jan 19; Landowner; BHS19

The foundation wall of a mid-19th-century building was exposed, overlying the corner of an earlier post-medieval structure, possibly dating from the 16th–17th century. While no direct connection could be made between the earlier structure and the nearby medieval Priory of St Leonard's or later Bromley Manor House, some re-used

building material could have come from buildings associated with these sites.

A modern, concrete encased pipeline and a series of made ground deposits covering an early modern, possibly late 19th century, brick vault were also recorded. The vault may have been related to a commercial property which occupied this site during this period and appeared to have been subsequently filled with rubble and mortar. Natural Taplow Gravels geology was reached in one of the trial trenches.

Enterprise House, 21 Buckle Street, E1; TQ 3399 8126; MOLA (Tony Mackinder); evaluation; Jun–Jul 19; Bennett Construction Ltd; UCK19

Two evaluation trenches, measuring 2m x 2m, were excavated on the ground floor of the still standing c. 1990s building. Natural gravels were sealed by a post-medieval garden soil type deposit. There was an 18th- to 19th century-brick building and deposits associated with its demolition/backfilling in the mid-20th century. This building could be any of those seen on maps of the site dating from the Horwood map of 1799 to the various 19th-century OS maps.

During the watching brief, monitoring continued on ground-reductions from the level of archaeological survival observed in the evaluation. Within the deepest excavation of a lift pit in the central north of site, truncated natural gravel was observed. This was sealed by undated re-deposited and potentially trampled silty clay, suggesting the brickearth had been quarried. Over the silty clay was a c. 20th-century thick deposit of loose brick rubble, potentially evidence of WWII or post-war destruction.

2–10 Cobb Street, E1; TQ 3357 8150; PCA Ltd (Cecilia Galleano); watching brief; Feb–Jun 19; Arts Media (UK) Ltd; OBB19

A watching brief and excavation revealed 10 Roman burials and a sequence of early post-medieval archaeology lying directly over the Roman cemetery. In the Roman sequence, 10 graves with inhumations most likely form part of the eastern cemetery outside of the Roman city wall. The presence of iron nails indicated burial within wooden coffins.

Apart from two fragments of one glass vessel there were no other associated grave goods. A small pottery assemblage (59 fragments), spanned the entire Roman period, but over half of the fragments could be dated to the early Roman period (late 1st and 2nd centuries AD). Most sherds were heavily abraded, suggesting they may be re-deposited and not contemporary with the burials. A small number of other Roman ditches and pits post-date the cemetery.

The medieval archaeology had been truncated away by early post-medieval features, which included quarry pitting and occupational pits associated with horn working in the area. The excavation also found five later post-medieval brick buildings.

767–785 Commercial Road, Mile End, E14; TQ 3677 8114; PCA Ltd (Stacey Harris); evaluation, historic building recording; May–Jun 19; Archaeology Collective; CMI19

The aim of the building recording was to provide an Historic England Level 2/3 record of No 785 Commercial Road before its demolition and façade retention, plus an Historic England Level 4 record of Nos 777–783 Commercial Road before its restoration.

The Historic Building survey recorded a group of industrial and office buildings, before their restoration and conversion into offices, of the Grade II listed 1869 sailmakers' and chandlers' warehouse and associated 1894 office range. Together they formed No 777, plus the integrated office and galleried engineers' workshop of 1896 (Nos 779–783). It preceded the demolition of No 785, the unlisted and galleried engineering workshop of 1902–3, plus Johnson's 1876 house/offices and 1880 warehouse.

The buildings were largely constructed for Caird and Rayner (coppersmiths, engineers and contractors to British and foreign admiralities) during the late 19th/early 20th centuries to manufacture their evaporation and de-salination plant for the marine industry. Caird and Rayner first acquired and adapted the 1869 sailmakers' and chandlers' warehouse, built by William Cubitt & Company, into a coppersmiths, machine shop and brass finishing shop. In 1893–4, they added an adjoining office range (No 777) fronting on to Commercial Road, which was designed by Marshall. In 1896, plans were submitted for a new two-storey steel-framed galleried engineering workshop and the three-storey office building at Nos 779–783 designed by Marshall and Bradley.

The workshop was built with an innovative internal rolled-steel frame, which marked the transition from iron- to steel-framed buildings in Britain. The site was enlarged again in 1902–3 and a new steel-framed three-bay galleried engineering workshop was built at No 785, using a full steel frame with continuous single piece rolled steel stanchions rather than the shorter composite stanchions.

The archaeological evaluation comprised three trenches within the open areas of the site. The aims of the project were to determine the level of post-depositional truncation on the site and establish whether any prehistoric, Roman, medieval or post-medieval remains survive. Post-medieval structures with numerous alterations and repairs and a basement were exposed in all three trenches, truncated by services and overlaid by levelling layers and a concrete surface. Natural sandy gravel was encountered at a height of 6.88m OD and 3.59m OD within two trenches.

Empress Coach Works, 1–3 Corbridge Crescent, E2;

TQ 3477 8344; PCA Ltd (James Langthorne); evaluation; Feb 19; Mills Whipp Projects Ltd; CDE19

The evaluation consisted of a watching brief area and five evaluation trenches. The stratigraphy reflected landscaping works in the latter part of the 19th and into the 20th centuries as part of the construction of

industrial facilities at the site and, later, the Empress Coach Works. Any potential archaeological activity which pre-dated the mid-19th century, had been entirely truncated.

7 Dock Street, E1; TQ 3416 8084; L - P (Florence Laino); watching brief; Feb 20; JMS Estates Ltd; OCK19

A watching brief observed the installation of drainage and foundations as part of a redevelopment of a rear courtyard, located approximately 650m north of the River Thames, 400m east of the eastern Roman city wall, and just to the south of the eastern cemetery of Roman London. The watching brief observed a large quarry pit, broadly dated to the 18th century, that had been heavily truncated by construction cuts for the surrounding Victorian and modern buildings. A buried wall contemporary with the Victorian standing building was also found. This was interpreted as a garden wall or part of the building's original build. Natural sandy gravel was encountered at 9.50m OD.

Duke Shore Wharf, Narrow Street, E14; TQ 3661 8065; MOLA (Pat Miller & Luke Tremlett); watching brief, standing building recording; Oct 19; TEAM2100; DEW17

A previous watching brief in 2017 (*LA 15 Supp. 2* (2018) 15) had exposed a section of the rear of the river wall and associated 20th-century concrete foundations, including a number of iron tie-bars and the truncated remains of a north-south running timber structure consisting of softwood planks with vertical posts that pre-dates the present river wall.

The 2019 watching brief between the remains of tipping-bay foundations recorded a similar timber upright and evidence of a tie-back in the west of the site. In the east of the site, modern dumping overlaid possible alluvium and the top of another possible timber was just visible at the base of excavations. Similar to the 2018 works, the limited nature of the investigation did not provide an opportunity to examine the feature fully to ascertain its function or precise date, although historic mapping suggests the timbers may relate to the 19th-century river wall or wharves/dry docks.

A Level 2 building survey of the existing river wall from the river foreshore was also completed, ahead of proposed remediation works, while the watching brief was being undertaken. While the site has been occupied for several hundred years, this section of river wall had been constructed by at least the 18th century and has undergone multiple alterations up until the present day.

Five general phases of construction and modification were evident. The first phase consisted of the construction of the red stock brick river wall in the 18th century. This was recorded as 'Cox & Co's Yard' in 1799. At that time, the wall was remodelled to its current approximate location, with a southwards projecting return. However, the southern section of wall was angled in something of an 'M' shape to accommodate the dry dock caisson.

Sometime between 1887–95, phase 2,

which involved the straightening of the river wall to its current layout, took place. This was when the wharf was converted into a garbage collection point for barges controlled by the Public Cleansing Department for the Borough of Poplar. The third phase comprised the application to phase 2 of concrete skim-and-timber fenders sometime between 1895 and 1914.

Sometime in the 20th century, purple/blue machine-made bricks were applied as a cap to most of the river wall (phase 4). Finally, phase 5, which was of a similar age to the modern sheet piling to the east of the river wall investigated by this work, consisted of the restoration to the Phase 1 wall.

10 Folgate Street, E1; TQ 3347 8198; PCA Ltd (Tanya Jones); evaluation; Apr–Sept 19; Mr Richard Dewhurst on behalf of Mr John McNeill; OLG19

An evaluation trench revealed a chalk foundation, possibly part of the medieval Priory and Hospital of St Mary-without-Bishopsgate, which formerly stood on the site. This chalk foundation cut through layers containing medieval pottery (1240–1400). A number of 16th- and 17th-century post-medieval layers contained large assemblages of ceramic building material, possibly from the monastic dissolution, and also an undefined cut feature.

14 Fournier Street, E1; TQ 3381 8176; PCA Ltd (James Langthorne & Patric Cavanagh); watching brief; Feb–Mar 19; Archaeology Collective; FON19

A watching brief exposed substantial brick walls (2.44m+ in height) along the southern limit of excavation, likely to be the boundary walls for the property which was built in the mid-late 18th century. These related to the post-medieval development of the site, specifically from the mid-late 18th century when the properties and their boundaries were established.

Barratt Industrial Estate, Gillender Street, E3; TQ 3818 8214; PCA Ltd (Cecilia Galleano); evaluation; Feb–Jun 19; Gillender 2 LLP; GND19

Five evaluation trenches and four test pits recorded masonry remains of the Four Mills Brewery dated to the 19th and 20th century. The watching brief investigation recorded masonry remains related to the 18th-century Four Mills Distillery.

3 Hancock Road, Bromley By Bow, E3; TQ 3800 8301; CA (Heidi Archer); trial trenching; Apr 19; Jomas Associates Ltd; HCC19

The programme of archaeological works entailed the monitoring and recording of three trial pits and a single borehole, undertaken as part of a larger ground investigation scheme. The trial pits, excavated around the perimeter of the site to inspect existing wall foundations exposed modern and post-medieval ground below the modern tarmac and concrete surfaces. Much of the material is taken to be modern backfill associated with the construction of the Blackwall Tunnel Northern Approach Road which runs approximately north-west/

south-east along the western side of the site.

A series of boreholes undertaken across the site exposed a deep stratigraphic sequence comprising up to c. 4m of made ground overlying alluvium, associated with the floodplain of the River Lea, which bounds the site to the north-east. This alluvium overlaid a sequence of natural geological gravels, London Clay and chalk, recorded to a depth of 50m below ground level. No finds or features of archaeological interest were observed during the watching brief.

Imperial Street, Bromley-by-Bow, E3; TQ 3825 8263; PCA Ltd (Ester Capuz Duran & Ellen Green); watching brief; Aug–Sep 19; The Guinness Partnership Ltd; IMP19

A watching brief monitored the excavation of 13 geotechnical test pits. It was primarily undertaken in order to test and, if necessary, revise an existing deposit model for the site provided in the Written Scheme of Investigation (AECOM 2019).

Natural Thames terrace gravels (Taplow Terrace Gravel and Kempton Park Gravel) were identified sealing London Clay at a maximum level of 6.54m OD in the west falling to a depth of –3.5m OD in the south-east corner. This extreme difference is most probably due to the existence of a relict channel of the nearby River Lea that crosses the eastern and south-eastern portions of the site.

In the north-central section of the site (Test Pits 3 and 4) brickearth and peat were respectively observed at levels of 4.64m OD and 4.90m OD and may indicate the existence of a dry eyot in this area. These deposits were sealed by a thick layer of alluvium at a maximum height of 6.84m OD in the north-west corner of the site (Test Pit 1), falling to a maximum depth of –1.1m OD in the south-east corner where it presumably infills the aforementioned relict channel of the River Lea.

According to Bates and Whittaker (2004) and Stafford *et al* (2011), alluvium located above c. 0m OD was probably deposited during the historic period, while alluvium located below that level in the far eastern side of the site is more probably prehistoric. A deposit of 19th-century to modern made ground and a modern concrete slab sealed the entire area.

Orchard Wharf Service Station, Leamouth Road, E14; TQ 3895 8107; PCA Ltd (James Langthorne, Ellen Green); watching brief; Jul 18–Jul 19; CgMs Consulting for Galliard Homes; LEH18

Investigation took place over a year in three watching briefs and a localised excavation. The principal features encountered were a large, wooden, rectangular tank and a substantial boiler – both of which were associated with the copperas industry (iron sulphate produced for the tanning industry) in the 17th and 18th centuries.

The copperas industry was superseded at the site by various 19th-century structures that were built by the East India Company. These structures included a building with a cellar, the potential remains of an Engineer's

or Dockmaster's house, drainage and two circular structures of unknown function. There were no interface deposits between natural clay, sand, peat, and gravel and the post-medieval features possibly indicating extensive landscaping prior to the construction of the copperas structures.

Leven Road, Poplar, E14; TQ 3835 8162; QUEST (Dan Young); geoarchaeological evaluation; Apr 19: Pre-Construct Archaeology; LVE19

Geoarchaeological fieldwork and deposit modelling was undertaken at the site. The results indicated that the Lea Valley Gravel surface was generally falling from the south-north-west towards the eastern and north-eastern areas of the site. This is overlain by a sequence of Holocene alluvium, in places including peat. A palaeoenvironmental assessment was recommended, and the southern and north-western areas of the site are considered to have the greatest potential for prehistoric archaeological remains.

Alpha Square, 50 Marsh Wall, 63-69 & 68-74 Manilla Street, E14; TQ 3731 7984; MOLA (Tony Mackinder, David Taylor); evaluation; Jul-Aug 19; Far East Consortium International Ltd; MHA19

Three trenches on the west, middle and east of site were investigated. River terrace gravels show a rise from the east to the west, the depth of the overlying alluvium suggesting there was a hollow or channel lying running north-west to south-east towards the eastern part of the site.

The trench in the west side of the site revealed the remains of a brick building with Yorkstone floors dated to the 18th-19th century, and a circular brick soakaway. The 18th- to 19th-century brick building may represent the building seen on the map of 1813 in that area of the site.

90 Monier Road, Hackney Wick, E3; TQ 3558 8584; PCA Ltd (Ellen Green); watching brief; Dec 19-Jan 20; CgMs Heritage; ON119

A watching brief was undertaken during the groundworks related to the construction of a new mixed-use development monitoring and recording of a large area of pile probing. Natural alluvial deposits were encountered at 0.1m below ground level. The earliest archaeological deposit encountered was a layer of 19th-century made ground in the western portion of the site.

Arbor City Hotel, 12-20 Osborn Street, Whitechapel, E1; TQ 3403 8154; PCA Ltd (Wayne Perkins); watching brief; Feb 19; CgMs Heritage; OBE19

A watching brief was carried out on geotechnical investigations and excavation of two test pits. Natural gravels, overlain by undated garden/night soil layers, post-medieval demolition material and made ground were exposed in one trench only.

Pennington Street Warehouse, London Docks, E1W; TQ 3450 8062; MOLA (Brigid Geist, Luke Tremlett); standing structure recording; Sep 19; St George City Ltd; PEN13

Following on from 2016 (*LA 14 Supp. 2* (2015) 82) building-recording work in Area 3, the former Pennington Street Warehouse shed Areas 1,2,4 and 5 were recorded to an HE Level 2 prior to redevelopment and refurbishment of the Grade II listed building.

Constructed c. 1804 as part of the early development of the London Docks, the warehouse was designed by Surveyor Daniel Asher Alexander and Engineer John Rennie for the storage of high value commodities such as ivory, coffee, cocoa, spices, wine and spirits. The wine and spirits were stored in the elegant basement vaults and the building was at one time referred to as the 'rum warehouse'.

The building is oriented roughly east-west with north and south roof pitches. The north elevation overlooks and occupies almost the entire west half and south side of Pennington Street and has a symmetrical appearance which repeats along the length of the elevation. The superstructure was constructed of load-bearing yellow London stock brick walls, supported by a substructure of granite block piers and brick vaulting. The building was divided into five units, each with 1-2 short projections on the south elevation, which housed the concrete staircases to the basement. The south elevation had large arched window openings with large, divided light windows and iron glazing bars.

The interiors were great open spaces, which in some cases had been partitioned to form smaller offices. The warehouses suffered bomb damage during WWII and had rebuilt and repaired sections of brickwork, but the majority of the early fabric remained. Although a new steel structure had been added to support the modern roof, the queen-post timber roof trusses with the original metalwork remained *in situ* in Area 4. It is one of the very few remaining original London Dock buildings.

1-9 Quaker Street, E1; TQ 3368 8213; MOLA (Daniel Harrison); excavation; Apr-Oct 19; Whitbread Group PLC; QKR16

The site is located just to the north of Spitalfields and was, until recently, occupied by a single large unbasemented building – a stable block for the Great Eastern Railway, which was built in 1888. Excavation for the basement of a new hotel revealed level gravels below a thick layer of brickearth which survived across the whole site footprint to a much higher level than anticipated – the land was largely untouched by quarrying by comparison to some other sites in the vicinity. Above the brickearth, a layer relating to farming was identified, cut by post-medieval boundary/drainage ditches.

Historic records show the site was first developed for terraced housing in the 1650s, although historic mapping would suggest that parts of it were rebuilt at least once. Evidence for the 17th-century urbanisation consisted of surviving red brick walls and cellar floors, which had been constructed on a raft of imported material. It became apparent over the course of the archaeological work that the street is wider

now than when the terrace was constructed, so only the backs of the terraced houses and their gardens or backyards were seen.

It also became apparent that, while backyard plots could clearly be identified, at times these may have been combined into larger plots or yards. There were a number of alleyways spaced at points along the terrace – some of these were retained all the way through until redevelopment of the block for stables. Numerous cut features were identified in the back yards. While some of these related to industry – there was one large tanning tank and several smaller features that may relate to tanning – along with horn-core lined pits, most of the cut features relate to domestic disposal (lined and unlined cesspits). Two post-medieval wells – one barrel well and a brick well likely dating from the 17th or 18th century – were also seen. No evidence of prehistoric, Roman or medieval activity was found.

629-631 Roman Road, London, E3; TQ 3693 8353; TCH (Zoe Schofield); evaluation; Feb 19; Cedargate Developments Ltd; ROR16

In 2016, three structural test pits were excavated in advance of construction at a shop on the Roman Road. Towards the front and south of the shop, a metal surface was uncovered, similar to that described in previous archaeological evaluations carried out at Parnell Road and Lefevre Road (Mills, *Trans LAMAS 35* (1984) 25-36) to the east and south-east of the Priority Development Area respectively, which were interpreted as the London to Colchester Roman Road. Phase II of the evaluation focused on a further nine structural trenches of varying sizes located within the shop and Phase III was the extension of some of the existing trenches for underpinning.

The evidence suggests that the metal feature found in phase I was the northern extent of the Roman Road that ran east-west at an angle across the front and southern part of the shop in accordance with the findings of the Inner London Archaeological Unit in 1984. Although no definitive edge was encountered, the road petered out towards the centre of the shop, where a deposit interpreted as road wash was recorded. Pottery recovered from trenches 4 and 7 gave a date from AD 43-270, which is concurrent with the AD 50 date of the road's construction.

The road is probably that of the Stratford to Great Dunmow route (*Iter IX*) of 25 miles, noted in the 2nd-century *Antonine Itinerary*. Fortunately, the construction of the shallow 19th-century foundations had not impacted on the road feature – however, early modern alterations to the building, including the rear north extension and the installation of a basement had caused significant disturbance. An inverted stone animal trough and a post-medieval brick built well or drain was found towards the rear of the shop.

17 Victoria Park Square, E2; TQ 3511 8284; PCA Ltd (Patric Cavanagh); watching brief; Aug-Oct 19; Chris Dyson Architects LLP; VPS19

A watching brief identified natural clays and gravels overlain by a horizon of undated alluvium and early post-medieval cut features and masonry associated with the existing building. The natural horizons were overlain by an extensive alluvial deposit considered to immediately pre-date the construction of the building in c. 1690. These layers contained residual medieval pottery and 17th-century clay tobacco pipe and glass.

Post-medieval features included an internal brick wall and floor surfaces of gravel and brick, which were interpreted as related to the extant property. Cut features – a well with intercutting pits – were potentially associated with the construction process in c. 1690. No evidence was identified for prehistoric, Roman or medieval activity at the site, other than some residual medieval pottery.

Westferry Printworks, Westferry Road, E14; TQ 3737 7921; MOLA (Daniel Harrison); watching brief; Jan–Apr 19; Westferry Developments Ltd; WTY17

The site is located directly to the north of the Outer Dock of Millwall Dock. Following on from previous phases of work in 2017 (LA 15 Supp. 2 (2018) 15), bulk ground reduction was observed under watching brief conditions within a static perimeter sheet-pile wall. Additionally, the excavation of service trenching and a deep-water chamber were monitored.

The deposit sequence seen tallied with previous findings, consisting of an area of higher underlying gravel in the western portion of the site (corresponding to a previously identified gravel island or eyot) dropping down to the east and sealed by a sequence of fine alluvial deposits. The major portion of these are probably attributable to periods of flooding over the historic period across the site. The gravel high point was noted in the south-western portion of the site in the deep-water chamber excavation.

In the easternmost part of the site, a trench was opened from the base of the bulk excavation. Fine sand deposits, likely silting of a prehistoric channel, were seen sealed by a layer of peat which may represent a prehistoric land surface – although no finds were retrieved to confirm this. The peat was sealed by the historically deposited fine silt alluvium. Above the historic alluvium, a layer of re-deposited alluvium and upcast gravel was seen, deriving from the creation of the adjacent Millwall dock, capped by an ashy clinker deposit which formed the basis for the ground surface.

The findings of the watching brief correlate with historic mapping which clearly shows a natural channel within an area of lower-lying marshy ground just to the east of the site in the late 18th century, prior to the development of Millwall Dock and a corresponding change in ground level with the dock's creation in the 1870s.

Central House, 59–63 Whitechapel High Street, E1; TQ 3401 8139; ASE (Sarah Ritchie); evaluation; Jun–Aug 19; Frasers Properties Ltd; WHG19

Nine archaeological evaluation trenches and a cable run (Trench 10) were excavated on site. Ground level on the site was relatively flat and horizontally truncated by a modern basement located at c. +10.87m OD. The north-eastern area of the site had not been basemented previously and contained the vehicle access ramp down into the basement. The trenches were between c. 0.40m and 1.60m deep, and the general site sequence consisted of c. 0.40–1m of modern activity associated with the erection of the current building, sealing either natural sand and gravels, or up to c. 0.75m of early post-medieval activity in the form of deep cut quarry/rubbish pits dated to about the 17th century.

Naturally deposited Taplow sand and gravels were observed within all trenches, bar Trench 4, and had been horizontally truncated at c. +10.50–10.30m OD across the site. No survival of natural brickearth was observed within the evaluation. The evaluation results suggest an area of archaeological survival predominantly located within the centre and south-west of the site, comprising deep cut post-medieval features where they survive cut into the natural Taplow Gravels.

101 Whitechapel High Street, E1; TQ 3389 8144; PCA Ltd (James Langthorne); watching brief; Apr–May 19; CgMs Heritage; WEA18

An evaluation was carried out in two trenches. Natural brickearth overlying natural gravel appeared to have been heavily truncated within both trenches as a result of impacts caused by 19th-century basements and post-WWII clearance works. However, a small amount of earlier activity including a Roman pit and a fragment of re-deposited human bone indicated that archaeological deposits pre-dating the 19th century may still be extant in other, less truncated parts of the Whitechapel site. Natural brickearth was encountered within both trenches at heights between 10.70–10.82m OD.

32 Whitechapel Road, Shadwell, E1; TQ 3422 8152; CA (James Aaronson); evaluation; Jul 19; Raycliff; WBF19

A previous desk-based assessment concluded that the site lay alongside the London to Colchester Roman road and was the site of an historic Inn and later the Whitechapel Bell Foundry. Two test trenches were dug in the footprint of the 'Back Foundry' located in opposing corners; Trench 1 in the south-west and Trench 2 in the north-east. Natural brickearth and gravels were encountered between 9.84m OD and 9.28m OD.

In Trench 1, the brickearth was cut by a linear feature aligned north–south in the base of the trench, which was at least 0.64m wide and 0.46m deep. The remainder of the trench comprised a series of made ground, cut in the western section by a large horn-lined pit. The eastern half of the pit contained a surface into which were set four beam-slots. Large quantities of artefactual evidence dating to the 16th–early 18th century were recovered from the trench. The eastern edge of the trench was

truncated by a 19th-century 'clay cellar', used for storing moulding clay.

Trench 2 contained a series of made ground deposits containing similar 16th- to 18th-century material. Brickwork in the south-west of the pit represented a structure pre-dating the establishment of the bell foundry. The south of the trench contained the northern edge of a storage pit constructed during rebuilding of the 'Back Foundry'. The northern limit of excavation was formed by the semi-basement party-wall of 19th-century cottages that once fronted Plumbers Row. No *in-situ* evidence of pre-16th century occupation was recorded.

Whitechapel Civic Centre (former Royal London Hospital), Whitechapel Road, E1; TQ 3470 8176; MOLA (David Sankey); watching brief; May–Dec 19; Bouygues; WPR17

Following work in 2017 and 2018 (LA 15 Supp. 2 (2018) 82), a watching brief was carried out on the site. The area of the site had been quarried in the 16th or 17th centuries and terrace gravels dug into it. The base of the quarry had dirty brickearth tailings, covered by 2m or more of coal-ashy fills. In the upper fills, were a large sherd of a 17th-century post-medieval Redware table jug, found at the far west of the site, and a small late 16th- or early/mid-17th century Surrey/Hants border whiteware drinking mug, found over 100m to the east. The latter vessel may relate to the longstanding Ashwye's (subsequently 'Red Lion') farm and short-lived Elizabethan theatre to the east. Quarry fills were cut through by the foundations of 18th- and 19th-century Royal London Hospital and its drainage.

WALTHAM FOREST

The Score Centre, 100 Oliver Road, Leyton, E10; TQ 3776 8637; ASE (Tom Rugg); evaluation; Sep–Oct 19; RPS Heritage; OLI19

Five archaeological evaluation trenches and four test pits were excavated. No significant archaeological remains were recorded. Late post-medieval to modern pits, possibly backfilled gravel quarry pits and dumped deposits were the only recorded features. Two sherds of residual Late Bronze Age pottery were recovered from within a modern feature. Alluvial deposits believed to be of the River Fillebrook were observed in one trench towards the middle of the site.

Leyton Gas Works, Clementina Road, E10; TQ 3666 8699; OAS (Jon Gill); historic building recording; Oct & Nov 18 and Jan 19; Montague Evans on behalf of The National Grid; CNI18

A historic building recording of the surviving structures was carried out prior to and during the dismantling of the three gasholders at the site. This work forms part of a national programme of recording these distinctive structures, which have formed familiar landmarks in towns and cities throughout much of the 19th and 20th centuries.

The gasworks at Lea Bridge Road was originally established in 1853, but the three

gasholders which have been recorded in the current project all represent later phases of extension to the south and east of the original works. The earliest holder recorded (No 5) is believed to have been constructed in 1899 and is a column-guided structure, while the other two (Nos 6 and 7) are spiral-guided and date from 1923 and c. 1962 respectively. The holders therefore provide a good illustration of the evolution of gasholder design from the later 19th century, when column-guided structures were most common, to the early 20th century when spiral-guided became more prevalent.

Lea Bridge Gas Works, Clementina Road, E10; TQ 3663 8699; PCA Ltd (Cecilia Galleano); watching brief; Nov 19; St William LLP; CEM19

Eight geotechnical test pits were monitored at this site. During the investigation, natural gravel terrace deposits overlaid by alluvial clay layers, sloping from the east to the west of the site, were interpreted as the former eastern bank of the River Lea. Overlying these deposits were modern reworked clay layers, most likely related to the infrastructure of the 19th and 20th-century firework manufacturer and gasworks. No archaeological finds or archaeological features were observed during the excavation of the eight pits. There was no evidence for any finds or features relating to the Walthamstow Slip.

Walthamstow Wetlands, 2 Forest Road, N17; TQ 3502 8930; MOLA (Martin Banikov & David Taylor); watching brief; Sep 19; Thames Water Utilities Ltd; ORE18

A watching brief was carried out on a manhole trial pit to the south-west of the car park, and a ducting trench south of the Coppermill stream near the Engine House/visitor centre. No archaeological significant remains or deposits were observed in either location. The sequence observed in both areas consisted of natural inorganic floodplain alluvium (seen in the manhole trial pit location), overlaid by topsoil and modern made ground.

Equipment Works, Forest Road, Walthamstow, E17; TQ 3574 8950; PCA Ltd (Ireneo Grosso); evaluation; Feb 19; CgMs Heritage; FSR18

A watching brief, subsequent to an evaluation on the same site, monitoring ground reduction and obstruction removal recorded only natural brickearth sealing natural Taplow Gravel.

Leadale Avenue, E4; TQ3715 9351; CA (Heidi Archer); watching brief; Oct 19; Thames Water Utilities; EAD19

Thames Water mains rehabilitation works are situated at the western end of Leadale Avenue. The works recorded 50 pits between Waltham Way (west) and Lansdowne Road (east). The stratigraphy was consistent across all pits comprising the existing road make-up directly overlying natural clay, encountered at c. 25–19m OD. No finds or features of archaeological interest were observed.

Score Centre, 100 Oliver Road, Leyton, E10; TQ 3778 8637; QUEST (Dan Young);

geoarchaeological survey; Oct 19; RPS Heritage; SCE19

Geoarchaeological fieldwork and deposit modelling was undertaken at the site. The results reveal the surface of the Leytonstone Gravel falling towards the centre of the site within the valley of the River Fillebrook. This is overlain by the Late Devensian Enfield Silt, and towards the centre of the site by alluvium. The Enfield Silt is potentially heavily modified by colluvial (hill-slope processes). In the absence of any particularly fine-grained or organic units, no further palaeoenvironmental work was recommended. On the basis of the colluvial nature of the sediments, it is considered unlikely that the sequences at the site might contain Palaeolithic archaeological remains, either in primary context or as individual artefacts contemporary with the deposition of the Enfield Silt.

WANDSWORTH

Land at Atheldene Road, SW18; TQ 2602 7363; ASE (Ian Hogg); evaluation; Apr 19; Higgins Homes; AWW19

The evaluation revealed a moderately intact subsoil horizon buried beneath a made ground layer that was between 0.30 and 0.80m thick. The made ground is likely formed from the demolition and levelling of the late 19th-century workhouse, which formerly stood on the site. The only archaeological features were a hedge line and a wall foundation – both are thought to pertain to the workhouse.

189 Balham High Road, SW12; TQ 2846 7302; PCA Ltd (Matt Edmonds); evaluation; Nov–19; Shanaya Parekh on behalf of SGP International Ltd; BHA19

This investigation, carried out in one evaluation trench, exposed a sequence of post-medieval subsoil and topsoil that overlaid natural sands and gravels (Lynch Hill Gravel Member). There was no archaeological evidence for any layers pre-dating the post-medieval period, indicating that any potential archaeological deposits had been entirely truncated away.

101A High Street, Tooting, SW17; TQ 2737 7129; ASE (Susan Chandler); standing structure recording; Sep 19; RPS Heritage; TNG19

At the time of the survey, the building had been left part-way through a scheme of modernisation, which is understood to have stopped when the building was purchased by the current owner. Historic mapping and photographs demonstrate that the building probably developed from a pair of small outbuildings associated with No 101 Tooting High Street. Although no fabric relating to these earlier structures can presently be identified, the layout of the building – which seems to fossilise some elements seen on the historic maps, and the wording of a 1948 planning application – both suggest that the existing building (which is largely a product of the mid-20th century), incorporated pre-existing structural

elements. The few surviving fixtures and fittings relate to the mid-20th-century scheme of rebuilding/modification.

York Road Business Centre, 55 Lombard Road, Battersea, SW11; TQ 2673 7615; L - P (Cornelius Barton); evaluation; Jun 19; Big Yellow Self Storage Company Ltd; LMD19

The site was located approximately 150m east of the River Thames and is within the Wandsworth Archaeological Priority Area. This evaluation observed no archaeological deposits or features.

Battersea Power Station Phase 4A, Sleaford Street, SW8; TQ 2931 7718; PCA Ltd (Aidan Turner); watching brief; Apr–May 19; CgMs Heritage; BZP19

A watching brief was conducted in nine test pits to determine the archaeological potential of the site. No archaeological features were observed, and only natural deposits were recorded. These consisted of sand, gravels and alluvium.

180–214 Upper Tooting Road, SW17; TQ 2765 7188; MOLA (Antonietta Lerz); evaluation; Feb–Apr 19; Barrowfen Properties Ltd; UPP13

Following work in 2013 (*LA 14 Supp. 1* (2014) 40) an archaeological evaluation comprising two trenches was undertaken. This revealed the preservation of alluvial deposits overlying the natural clay, which was interpreted as the surface of the Head deposits. In the north-east part of the site, the alluvium sealed a partially exposed undated cut feature, possibly a pit or ditch cutting through the natural.

Spread Eagle Public House, 69–71 High Street, Wandsworth, SW18; TQ 2569 7459; OAS (Mariusz Górniak); evaluation; Oct 19; Leagate Project Services on behalf of Young & Co's Brewery Plc; WNZ19

The Spread Eagle is a Grade II listed building (1065502) which dates to the late 19th century and replaced an earlier building on the site with the same name. The Spread Eagle is first mentioned in 1664 and, on John Corris' map of Wandsworth dated 1787, the site is referred to as 'The Eagle Inn & buildings, gardens etc.'

An archaeological evaluation in the car park to the rear of the Spread Eagle comprised two trenches, located in the western and eastern part of the site. They revealed 1.2–1.4m of deposits, layers, pits, surfaces, and walls dating from the early 18th century to the current car park phase.

The earliest phase of activity found in the trenches comprised a rubbish pit and finds from a buried former topsoil horizon dating from the first half of the 18th century. The finds included drinking vessels and clay tobacco pipe fragments, no doubt associated with the Spread Eagle or a former tearoom adjacent to the site. Most of the features in the trenches dated from the 19th century. The OS maps indicate that, during this period, there were outbuildings in the yard of the Spread Eagle. These outbuildings were demolished in the later 20th century.

Garratt Lane Old Burial Ground,

9 Westdean Close, SW18; TQ 2572 7458; PCA Ltd (Wayne Perkins); watching brief; Feb–Mar 19; United Living; WDE19

A watching brief monitored the removal of the north boundary wall of the cemetery and limited ground reduction within the bounds of the cemetery itself. The work recorded disturbed chanel and loose, disarticulated human bone that had been disturbed by past grave-digging activities. The formation level for the new build did not surpass the depth of the burials and was raised to exclude the possibility of any damage to existing skeletons. Buried monuments were left *in situ*.

In Area 2, ground reduction exposed the footings and vestiges of the 19th- and 20th-century buildings which had once occupied the area, and into which the burial ground did not extend. The work also revealed the existence of a number of domestic rubbish pits located randomly within the cemetery.

WESTMINSTER

2 Barton Street, London, SW1P; TQ 3006 7927; MOLA (Philip Jefferies, Isca Howell, Virgil Yendell & Alison Telfer); watching brief; Oct 18–Sep 19; Hackett Holland Ltd; RTO19

A watching brief was carried out on the excavation of two site investigation test pits below the lower ground floor slab and excavation of a new basement below the rear courtyard. Natural sandy clay was sealed by alluvium associated with the River Tyburn, which was itself overlain by a sequence of demolition and levelling layers. These lay beneath made ground, interpreted as being contemporary with the extant 19th-century building, which was recorded beneath the floor slab.

In the south-west corner of the basement, two red-brick walls were observed, which may either pre-date the present building or represent a previously-demolished outbuilding. Three intrusive cut features may represent 17th-/18th-century garden features.

117–125 Bayswater Road, W2; TQ 2594 8063; ASE (Sarah Ritchie); evaluation; Nov–Dec 19; Avison Young; BWT19

Existing basement construction has reduced much of the site deep into the natural geology and this had removed all but the deepest of potential archaeological features such as wells. Two evaluation trenches were opened in two small areas in the northern and western parts of the site that had not been truncated by basements. A c. late 17th-century large quarry pit; c. late 18th- to late 19th-century brick-lined cesspits and drains; a brick basement and various external layers/garden soils were recorded. The archaeology is considered to be of low significance.

Carrington Street Car Park, W1J;

TQ 2871 8016; PCA Ltd (Douglas Killock); evaluation; Aug–Dec 19; Gardiner & Theobald LLP on behalf of Averdeen Oak Ltd and Croix Properties Inc on behalf of Motcomb Estates Ltd; CRG18

Field evaluation consisting of six trenches and four geoarchaeological boreholes, revealed a sequence that dated entirely to the post-medieval period. Cut features consisting of pits, ditches and postholes formed the early part of the sequence. Cow burials dating to the 18th century were also recorded. The entire landscape was remodelled in the mid-18th century, when ground level was raised by extensive dumping and brick buildings erected. **WC Former Stephen Street Board School, Marylebone Institute, 29 Cosway Street, NW1;** TQ 2730 8193; ASE (Ian Hogg & Susan Chandler); standing structure recording, evaluation; Dec 18, Nov 19; Orion Heritage; CSY19

Natural deposits were only observed in the south of the site, between 28.86m and 29.02m OD; they were severely truncated by drainage associated with the late Victorian school house to the east. The natural deposits in the south were overlain by made ground and levelling deposits associated with the demolition of 19th-century terraced housing which occupied the perimeter of the site, and the subsequent construction of the school house in 1899.

The school house is well built and represents a fairly typical example of a Victorian Board School structure, built in the Queen Anne Revival style, which was commonly used for such buildings. It originally contained 'laundry, cookery and school-keepers accommodation' – the laundry and cookery rooms being spaces where female students would have been taught appropriate skills, which they could then use to seek employment or use at home. This reflects the morals of the time, where education could be used to better a child, as long as it was class appropriate. The school-keeper accommodation also reflects the norms of the time, where such employees would be accommodated on site.

Evidence of the 19th-century terraced housing was recorded in the east of the site in the form of a cellar wall at least 3.30m high, which survived directly below the modern surface; the cellar itself had been backfilled during the 20th century. The successive phases of construction on the site have led to the severe truncation of the natural deposits making it unlikely that earlier remains survive.

10 Downing Street, SW1A; TQ 3004 7996; PCA Ltd (Rosemary Banens); watching brief; Aug 19; Archaeology Collective; DNI19

A watching brief demonstrated that archaeological remains were present at a minimum depth of 0.30m below ground level. The remains comprised two post-medieval layers and a brick wall, dated to between the 18th and 19th centuries and relating to the later development on the site (c. 1750–1850) rather than the Palace of Whitehall. Large cast iron pipes and other truncations occupied the majority of the trench, suggesting that the archaeology was better preserved to the north and south, along or below the pavement. It is also likely that further archaeological deposits would

have been encountered at a greater excavation depth.

Theatre Royal, Drury Lane & Catherine Street, WC2B; TQ 3053 8101; MOLA (Tony Mackinder); watching brief; Apr–Dec 19; LW Theatres; DRR17

The reduction of a sub-stage area and the placement of new service trenches and drains were monitored on the site of the Theatre Royal. The highest level of natural brickearth was observed in the auditorium, while elsewhere on the site truncated natural gravels were observed.

The only archaeological deposits found were 19th century or later in date. These comprised a mixed deposit containing disarticulated animal and human bones to the south-west of the site, which appeared to be part of a 19th-century ground raising dump. A Yorkstone floor, found to the north-east of the site, is probably an earlier floor of the current Theatre Royal. The existing 19th-century Grade I listed building appears to have truncated any earlier deposits.

1 Great Scotland Yard, SW1A; TQ 3010 8026; MOLA (Paul Thrale); watching brief; Apr 19; Galliard Homes Ltd; GST12

Following an evaluation in 2014 (*LA 14 Supp. 2* (2015) 135), an archaeological watching brief was carried out on level reductions within the northern half of the lower ground floor and the rear courtyard.

The earliest deposit identified was a large fill, or levelling deposit, of clayey silt, at the rear basement room, containing a single post-medieval pottery sherd dating to 1480–1600, three residual medieval pottery sherds dating to 1050–1150 and a single fragment of Roman brick dating to AD 50–160. This deposit was cut by a brick foundation for the rear wall of the existing building running east–west, which was recorded in the courtyard. The foundation also truncated a silt deposit containing clay pipe fragments dating to 1660–80 and post-medieval pottery sherds dating to 1760–1800. Truncated natural sand deposits were observed.

In addition, a brick-lined vault located to the immediate east of the entrance steps to the lower floor level was recorded. The vault was constructed of red bricks with an exterior render and a flagstone roof. Some historic damage could be seen to the southern rear wall and north-east corner of the structure. This vault is thought to be part of the original standing building which was first erected in 1812. Horwood's map of 1799–1819 shows a row of three terraced houses had been built along the north edge of Scotland Yard. These may well represent the houses built in c. 1812, of which No 1 is the only remaining example.

79–81 Grosvenor Street, W1K; TQ 2883 8086; MOLA (Martin Banikov); watching brief; Apr–May 19; Frelene (Grosvenor Street Ltd); GSR17

Following work in 2018 (*LA 15 Supp. 3* (2019) 127), a watching brief was undertaken in the western and central areas of the site during pile probing, ground reduction for the new basement, excavation

works for pile caps, a lift pit, new services and an attenuation tank. In the central area of the site, natural alluvium sediments, potentially related to the River Tyburn, were observed near to the proposed attenuation tank. Above the alluvium was recorded a thin layer of peaty deposits or dump of organic rich material. These deposits were sealed by demolition backfill. In the western part of the site and under the temporary stairs, an infilled culvert drain – oriented towards the east – containing a mix of yellow and red stock bricks was recorded.

20 Hanover Terrace, NW1; TQ 2747 8263; PCA Ltd (James Langthorne); watching brief, evaluation; Jan–Feb 19; Archaeology Collective; HVE19

A watching brief monitored the excavation of five underpinning and structural support pits within a former stable block at this property. Successive layers of natural clay and natural gravel and clay were the earliest deposits found in the course of the watching brief. Natural deposits were superseded by a layer of made ground and the concrete floor of the building. No archaeological structures, features, or deposits were encountered.

14 Lisle Street, WC2H; TQ 2980 8083; PCA Ltd (Wayne Perkins); evaluation; Mar 19; CgMs Heritage; LIS19

A recording exercise was undertaken on the remains exposed in the preliminary building work within this 18th-century terraced house. Natural Sands (Hackney Gravel Member) were exposed in the basement area of the house. Seventeenth-century features were identified beneath the ground floor as a soil deposit presumed to be a garden soil associated with Leicester House, built 1631–5. The garden soil was cut by a substantial wall from the rear foundation/substructural wall of Gerard House built around 1682.

Eighteenth-century walls were visible within the northern wall of the basement, incorporating an arched recess (for probable storage). Overlying this was a brick wall laid on a concrete footing. By 1874, an extension to the property covered the full footprint of site boundary and was identified in brick sleeper walls for floor joists and evidence for below-ground structures such as a coal store.

Old Palace Yard Mound, Old Palace Yard, SW1P; TQ 3012 7944; PCA Ltd (James Langthorne); evaluation; Oct 19; The Dean and Chapter of Westminster Abbey; WOP18 Modern garden soil originating from the construction of the mound in the 1960s and its later development was the principal deposit encountered during the watching brief. The only earlier features were two masonry ‘structures’, which may have dated to the late post-medieval or early modern periods. It is also possible that these ‘structures’ were in fact lumps of building rubble deposited out of context during the establishment of the mound around the mature trees.

Oxford House, 70–88 Oxford Street, W1B; TQ 2955 8136; MOLA (Richard Hewett); watching brief; Mar 19; Pontsarn Investments Ltd; OXS18

Following work in 2018 (LA 15 Supp. 3 (2019) 128–9), a watching brief was maintained on ground reduction. This revealed truncated natural Lynch Hill Terrace sands and gravels which, on the northern site boundary, were overlain by traces of Langley Silt or brickearth. No archaeological features were observed and modern activity had removed all later deposits.

Paddington Quarter, 31 London Street, W2; TQ 2673 8132; MOLA (Richard Hewett); evaluation; Apr 19; Great Western Developments; PDQ19

Two evaluation trenches were excavated revealing natural Lynch Hill Terrace sand and gravels. In one trench, there were traces of the overlying brickearth (Langley Silt complex), but in the other this had been entirely truncated. Modern deposits completed the sequence. No archaeological remains were observed. **WC**

Admiralty Arch, The Mall, SW1; TQ 2997 8031; MOLA (Ken Pitt, Sam Pfizenmaier, Martin Banikov, Tony Mackinder, Imogen Gabriel & Graham Spurr); evaluation, watching brief; Jan–Oct 19; Prime Investors Capital; ADM18

Following work in 2018 (LA 15 Supp. 3 (2019) 128), two phases of evaluation and watching brief revealed that natural brickearth had been truncated by the brick-walled basements of 18th- to 19th-century buildings along Spring Gardens. In the eastern side of the site, vaulted basements, filled with rubble, and basement foundation walls with flagstone floors were recorded.

Several sections of the walls had plastered faces, showing they were internal, and one section of a curved wall was also painted. The alignment of the walls appears to fit with buildings seen on two plans of Spring Gardens dated 1730 and 1778. By the time of the Harwood map of 1799, the area appears to be gardens suggesting the rubble backfill relates to when the buildings had been cleared in the late 18th century.

A series of geoarchaeological boreholes, used to investigate deeper deposits, found the presence of bedded silts and sands probably relating to the Devensian Langley Silt Deposit. At the west of the investigated area, a thin layer of greyish brown soft, possibly organic, fine sandy silt was recovered directly overlying the gravels. It possibly relates to the Ipswichian Trafalgar Square Sands and Silts. **WC**

Westminster Ceremonial Streetscape Project (Location H), The Mall, WC2N; TQ 2997 8031; PCA Ltd (Stacey Harris); watching brief; Nov–Dec 19; FM Conway Ltd; WCP17

A watching brief excavated seven trenches in The Mall slightly to the west of Admiralty Arch, London, referred to as ‘Location H’. Natural geology was reached in two of the trenches, beneath disturbed or redeposited natural layers in all trenches. The next phase of activity identified was related to the early post-medieval parkland, then ground levelling prior to the modern layout.

Marlborough Road, SW1A; TQ 2950 8009; PCA Ltd (Tanya Jones & Stacey Harris);

watching brief, excavation; Jan 19; FM Conway Limited; MBR19

This investigation was undertaken in advance of the installation of pedestrian and traffic management systems to be installed at a later date. The remains of two walls from the north-eastern wing of St James’s Palace were excavated, along with associated drains and evidence of construction or repair to buildings between the 16th and 19th centuries. A small part of the walls was removed, by hand, to allow for the future installation of the planned gate. At no point were any of the trenches deep enough to uncover natural deposits.

Westminster Ceremonial Streetscape Project (Location M), Northern boundary of Green Park along Piccadilly, W1J; TQ 2867 7984 to TQ 2898 8024; PCA Ltd (Wayne Perkins); watching brief, excavation; Feb 18–Feb 20; FM Conway Ltd; GPP19

This watching brief was carried out during the excavation and replacement of the north boundary wall to Green Park, Piccadilly as part of the Westminster Ceremonial Streetscape Project. Location M comprised a strip, approximately 540m long and 5m wide, incorporating the pavement along the north of the boundary wall of Green Park. It ran between the Bomber Command Memorial at the west to Green Park Underground Station to the east. The watching brief was undertaken over 32 days in 47 pits excavated to receive the new wall stanchions. An ‘interface’ layer with the natural was recorded at a height of 11.37m OD in seven of the pits. The former 19th-century north boundary wall to Green Park was exposed in 10 of the pits, surviving to a height of c. 12m OD.

Snowdon Aviary, London Zoo, Prince Albert Road, NW1; TQ 2799 8360; MOLA (Anna Nicola); standing structure recording; Jun 19; The Zoological Society of London; ZSA19 A level 3–4 archaeological building survey was carried out at the Snowdon Aviary, known as the Northern Aviary, at London Zoo. The walk-through structure was built in 1965 in a collaborative approach by architects Cedric Price, Anthony Armstrong Jones (Lord Snowdon) and engineer Frank Newby. They employed some of the most advanced technologies of their time, including the use of aluminium casting, steel forgings, welded aluminium mesh and tension cables in order to produce a light weight frame designed to maximise the flying space of its avian inhabitants.

The structure was notable for its intelligent engineering which appeared architecturally complicated and spacious at the same time, but also as it belonged to a number of experimental architectural styles such as zoomorphic-brutalism; post-war exhibition architecture; mastod structures and combined the expertise of architect-engineers who were influenced by the likes of Frei Otto and Buckminster Fuller.

The networked structure comprised two ‘floating’ tetrahedra formed of aluminium tubes at the west and east ends, the northern being set up higher to allow for the slope of

the bank, which declined steeply towards the Regents Canal to the south. The primary support of the tetrahedra was through a pair of inverted shear legs or 'V'-frames which inclined outwards at the east and west ends. They were anchored into the ground with compression heavy rocker bearings. The aviary also held a large pool for the birds, a cascade, and several environmentally enriching features such as avian style shelters. The aviary was recorded in response to its refurbishment as a walk-in colobus monkey enclosure.

Vaults at 7 Poland Street, W1F;

TQ 2939 8112; PCA Ltd (Adam Garwood, Charlotte Matthews & Amparo Valcarcel); historic building recording, watching brief; Feb–Jul 19; FM Conway Ltd; PND19

Heritage recording, comprising an Historic England Level 2 recording of the built heritage, and archaeological watching brief of two structurally failing vaults were commissioned prior to and during their demolition and groundworks for their replacement.

The recording confirmed that the vaults were built in the early 18th century at the same time as the house that they served. The house was completed in 1706. The larger southern vault was used as a fuel store and the smaller northern vault was originally a beer, wine or food store, conveniently sited adjacent to the door into a basement kitchen. Both showed levels of rebuilding and repair to their closing walls and neither retained evidence of any historic fittings or fixtures, such as shelves.

12 Soho Square, W1D; TQ 2966 8132; PCA Ltd (Chloe Sinclair); watching brief; Aug 19; Lothbury Property Trust Company Ltd; SQS19

A watching brief consisting in total of five trial pits were excavated by the contractor and recorded by an archaeological supervisor. Natural deposits were not seen during the investigation. Four of the trial pits revealed cement continuing below the lower limit of excavation, while a yellowish bedding sand was observed at the base of the remaining trial pit.

Norfolk House, St James's Square, SW1Y; TQ 2963 8035; QUEST (Dan Young); geoarchaeological evaluation; Sep 19; RPS Heritage; JSQ19

Geoarchaeological fieldwork and deposit modelling was undertaken at the site. The results revealed a sequence of London Clay bedrock, overlain by Wolstonian (Marine Isotope Stage (MIS) 6)/Ipswichian (MIS 5e) Spring Gardens Gravel of Gibbard (1985), Ipswichian Trafalgar Square Sands and Silts, Late Devensian Langley Silt and modern made ground. The surface of the Spring Gardens Gravel is relatively even across the site, rising sharply just to the north, where it probably represents the higher Wolstonian, Hackney or Taplow Gravel terraces. On the basis of the Palaeolithic archaeological and Pleistocene palaeoenvironmental potential of the sediments, further works were recommended.

St Mary's Churchyard, St Mary's Terrace,

W2; TQ 2663 8182; CA (Heidi Archer); watching brief; Mar 18–Jan 19; City of Westminster Council; SNM19

The programme of archaeological works comprised the recording of all *in-situ* headstones and grave-markers located along the western boundary wall prior to their removal to allow for the dismantling and reconstruction of the aforementioned wall, as part of necessary repair works. The recording was followed by a watching brief to monitor the associated groundworks.

The recording project revealed the markers dated to between 1716 and 1856, the majority commemorating members of the parish. The watching brief monitored the dismantling and reconstruction of the boundary wall. The groundworks were limited to the stripping of the turf to expose the topsoil and as such no features were recorded and no finds recovered. Natural geology was not reached.

Courtauld Institute of Art, 150 Strand, WC2R; TQ 3072 8087; MOLA

(Antonietta Lerz); excavation; Jun–Nov 19; Courtauld Connects; OUR19

Excavation within two rooms located in the north wing of the Grade I Listed Somerset House, and a watching brief on drainage works, revealed natural terrace gravels overlain by truncated natural brickearth. This was cut by a series of Middle Saxon rubbish pits of 8th- or 9th-century date, which contained large quantities of animal bone as well as ceramic loom weights, a spindle whorl, a bone pin and part of a bone comb. The mortared chalk wall foundations of a medieval building, which would have fronted on to the Strand, were recorded.

This structure may be contemporary with a very large 14th-century chalk-lined cesspit found nearby, which was preserved to over 4m in depth. The primary fills contained a large number of ceramic jugs, bowls and dishes of 14th- and 15th-century date. It also held metal objects, including a belt buckle and a spur, and appears to have remained open as late as the early 16th century.

It was retained when the original Somerset House was constructed over this plot in the mid-16th century, but by the early 17th century, it had been converted for use as a cellar with a series of brick floors laid down, the latest dating to the 18th century. Backfilled when the palace was demolished during the later part of the century, the latest features observed were a series of brick-lined drains associated with the purpose-built government offices which occupied the site from the late 18th century onwards. **WC UK Holocaust Memorial, Victoria Tower Gardens, SW1;** TQ 3026 7918; MOLA (Silvia Barlassina & Ken Pitt); watching brief, geoarchaeological evaluation; Apr–May 19; Atkins; VWG19

Geoarchaeological investigations had revealed natural Pleistocene gravels overlain by alluvium and post-medieval made ground. Six geotechnical test pits were then monitored, three of which exposed parts of a previously observed 17th- to 19th-century river wall which ran north–south across the

site. In two test pits, made ground was cut by east–west aligned brick walls, which probably represent buildings that occupied the area from the 17th until the early 20th century. Deposits of sand, clay and rubble overlay the remains, topped by 'park soil' put in place to form the gardens.

Infirmiry Hall, Westminster Abbey, SW1P; TQ 3011 7939; PCA Ltd (Corso Dominici); watching brief; Mar 19; Dean & Chapter of Westminster Abbey; INF19

Four different phases were recorded spanning from the medieval period to the beginning of the 20th century during archaeological monitoring of works to lay a new floor within the Hall. The foundations of the southern, eastern and western walls of the Infirmiry Hall were revealed as well as possible medieval surfaces and postholes. The remains of a 16th-century doorway were observed in the western wall, which was later blocked in the late 19th/20th century. The patchy remains of a bedding deposit/foundation for an 18th-century timber floor were also revealed, together with a 19th-century brick footing for a partition wall across the northern part of the area of investigation.

West Front Visitor Entry, Westminster Abbey, SW1P; TQ 3005 7951; PCA Ltd (Joe Brooks); evaluation; Dec 19–Jan 20; The Dean and Chapter of Westminster Abbey; WMMW19

PCA were instructed by the client to partly re-excavate one of the 2010 trenches (Trench 1) to allow a structural appraisal of the underground chamber and allow an assessment to be made of whether it could be re-used as part of the new building. PCA were also briefed to excavate a further two test pits to further expose the roof of the chamber. This work has led to an ongoing effort to remove the early 20th-century backfill from the chamber. This work has yet to be reported, but will be done as part of the full post-excavation assessment.

The Old War Office, 57 Whitehall, SW1A; TQ 3018 8016; MOLA (David Sankey); watching brief; Dec 18–Apr 19; Westminster Development Services Ltd; OWO18

Excavations in the 'Rectangle' and 'Triangle' Courtyards and in adjacent and intervening areas revealed only truncated natural Pleistocene Thames Terrace gravels above London Clay. No archaeological remains were observed.

The Berkeley Hotel, Wilton Place, Knightsbridge, SW1; TQ 2809 7973; MOLA (Pat Miller); watching brief; Jan–Feb 19; The Berkeley Hotel Ltd; YHO19

Monitoring of ground reduction at the north-east of the Berkeley Hotel site in the basement area at 33–39 Knightsbridge recorded redeposited made ground overlying a truncated natural clayey silt deposit. This deposit was most probably alluvium associated with the former course of the Westbourne River, which previously flowed close to the site. Borehole information available for the site indicated this deposit is c. 4m deep and overlay terrace gravels. No archaeological features were seen.