

# London Fieldwork Round-up 2020

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The fieldwork projects are listed alphabetically by street name within each borough. The site name and address is followed by the OS grid reference; the name of the organisation that carried out the work (supervisor(s) in parentheses); the type and dates of work; the source of funding; and the site code.

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WC indicates that work continues into 2021.

## BARKING AND DAGENHAM

**Barking Abbey Retail Park, Abbey Road, IG11;** TQ 4388 8388; ASE (Sarah Ritchie); evaluation; Jan 20; RPS Group; YBB19

The evaluation comprised three trenches within the north-western area of the site. These trenches complete the evaluation of the site, the rest having been opened during previous phases of evaluation. This phase of evaluation revealed a sequence of modern building remnants and made ground,

horizontally truncating naturally deposited alluvium. The alluvium sealed natural river sands and gravels.

**Barking Quay aka Town Quay, IG11;** TQ 4396 8375; PCA Ltd (Guy Seddon); evaluation; Dec 20; RPS Group; TQY20

Two evaluation trenches were excavated in the central area of the site, reaching natural deposits represented by gravels and alluvial silt. A thick layer of 19th-century made ground was sealing the gravel in the trench located in the north-east part of site. In the south-western trench, a large timber post of uncertain date was cut into the natural silt. Sealing it was another layer of alluvium, which yielded pottery dating back to 1630–1700. The upper alluvial deposit was truncated by a construction-cut for a 19th-century brick-lined rectangular cesspit. 19th-/20th-century made-ground layers sealed both trenches.

**SEGRO Park, Plot 2 (formerly Plot 67), Choats Road, Dagenham, RM9;** TQ 4848 8271; MOLA (Dave Taylor);

geoarchaeological borehole evaluation; Sep 20; SEGRO (East Plus) Ltd; DAC20  
The underlying sand and gravel (Shepperton Gravel Member), the pre-Holocene deposits which represent the late Pleistocene floodplain, undulated across the site. There is evidence of a possible early Holocene palaeochannel that runs across the southern part of the site where the gravels are at similar levels to those seen at Plot 63 (SEG20; MOLA2020).

Further Holocene deposits were recorded across the site and consisted of thick peat overlaid by silty clay. This was sealed by made ground which varied in depth but was up to 6m thick in places.

**Dagenham Dock, Chequers Lane, RM9;** TQ 4891 8303; QUEST (Rob Batchelor); geoarchaeological assessment; Dec 2020; RPS Group; CQS20

Geoarchaeological fieldwork and deposit modelling was undertaken at the site. The results indicate that the Late Devensian Shepperton Gravel is overlain by a sequence of Holocene alluvium including peat deposits. Further work was recommended.

**Padnall Lake, Eastern Avenue, Romford, RM6;** TQ 4807 8912; PCA Ltd (Wayne Perkins); evaluation; Dec 20–Jan 21; RSK ADAS Ltd; PDK20

A total of 20 trenches were excavated and complemented by an east–west aligned transect of nine geoarchaeological test pits. Four additional stepped trenches were completed during Phase 2. The trial pits were excavated to either the base of the Quaternary sequence or until the water table was encountered. Natural drift geology horizons were represented by silty clay or sandy gravels.

The earliest evidence of human activity was a north–south linear cut, interpreted as a drainage or boundary ditch, observed in two trenches located in the central part of the site. A stone hone recovered from a fill of this ditch suggested its medieval origin. The feature was sealed by relict plough soil or subsoil of possible post-medieval date, evidenced by residual medieval pottery, in addition to post-medieval pottery. This horizon was also recorded within most of the trenches directly above natural deposits. Overlying the plough soil was a modern made-ground deposit, further landscaped by topsoil and turf.

**The former Medina Dairy, Gallions Close, Barking, IG11;** TQ 4630 8274; QUEST (Rob Batchelor); geoarchaeological assessment; Dec 20; RPS Group; GNC20  
Geoarchaeological fieldwork and deposit modelling confirmed that the surface of the Late Devensian Shepperton Gravel is largely within the range of depths previously recorded across the 'Barking Eytot'. The Shepperton Gravel surface is overlain by a tripartite sequence of Lower Alluvium, Peat and Upper Alluvium, capped by made ground. These findings are broadly consistent with previous modelling surveys undertaken in the local vicinity. Further work was recommended.

**Gascoigne Estate East Phases 2 & 3a, Barking, IG11;** TQ 4456 8350, TQ 4415 8350; AOC (Les Capon); evaluation; Jan 21; L B Barking and Dagenham; GCW20

The evaluation comprised eight test pits. These produced evidence of demolished building remains relating to the Victorian/Edwardian period terraces that were built on the site around the turn of the 20th century. A square cut feature, interpreted as a pit or posthole, contained 19th-century pottery and is also likely to date to the demolition of this scheme in the 1970s. This archaeological evidence feeds

into our understanding of the location of these buildings already known through historic map evidence and was considered to be of low significance. Following demolition of these terraced houses, the ground was built up to make way for the standing buildings extant on the site. The evaluation identified buried roads and topsoils providing heights for the early 20th-century ground level. Natural brickearth was observed.

**Tesco Car Park, Highbridge Road, Barking, IG11;** TQ 4381 8381; TVAS (Andy Weale); evaluation; Mar–Apr 19; Be Eco World Development Management Company Ltd; HGB19

Although no finds or deposits of archaeological interest were revealed as the relevant depths could not be reached, the trenching provided information on the stratigraphy of the site which it was hoped should allow the design of a mitigation strategy whether archaeological deposits were present or not.

**SEGRO Park, Plot 63, Hindmans Way, RM9;** TQ 4852 8223; MOLA (Graham Spurr); evaluation; May 20; SEGRO Asset Management Ltd; SEG20

The site lies on the Thames floodplain, close to the river itself and it is thought to be located in a former inlet known as Horseshoe Corner. The sands and gravels of the Shepperton Gravel member, forming the late Pleistocene floodplain surface, were recorded at the base of the borehole sequence. This is 1.5m lower than recorded on a site to the north-west (REE20, see below) and reflects the site's location further into the Thames/Horseshoe Corner inlet. No evidence for Mesolithic stabilisation deposits was observed.

The gravels were topped by clayey sands representing early Holocene channel deposits. The borehole data recorded further Holocene sediments that varied in composition, but primarily consisted of a thick peat deposit capped by silty clay alluvium. These were sealed by made ground varying in thickness between 4m and 6m.

**SEGRO Park, Plot 70, Reef Street, Dagenham, RM9;** TQ 4816 8288; MOLA (Graham Spurr); geoarchaeological watching brief; Mar 20; Segro Asset Management Ltd; REE20

The site is located on the north bank of the Thames in the centre of the floodplain. Three geoarchaeological window samples were taken across the site to assess the evolving landscape. At the base of the sequence recorded, the underlying Pleistocene floodplain gravels (Shepperton Gravel Member) represented the early Mesolithic land surface. These were sealed by Holocene floodplain deposits comprised of sandy/silty clay alluvium interspersed with bands of peat, almost 4m thick. Across the site, the Holocene deposits are sealed by an average of 3m of made ground.

**Crown House, Linton Road (Block A), IG11;** TQ 4425 8431; MOLA (David Saxby); evaluation; Aug 19; Be First; LIT19

Three evaluation trenches were excavated on the site. Pieces of burnt flint were recorded on the eastern and south-western sides of the site, and a single sherd of pottery, possibly Saxon, was found in the eastern trench. Both types of finds were recovered from the surface of the brickearth, and they were not associated with any features.

The brickearth on the south-western part of the site was cut by three small parallel 19th-century ditches. One of these ditches contained a single fragment of Raeren Stoneware dating to 1480–1610. In the middle of the site a squared-shaped pit was recorded containing 19th-century pottery, along with the remains of 19th-century terrace housing footings.

**165 North Street, Barking, IG11;** TQ 4395 8461; PCA Ltd (Tanya Jones; Patric Cavanagh; Wayne Perkins; Phil Frickers); evaluation, watching brief; Jan – Jun 20; Parkview Developments (South) Ltd; NOH20

The investigations comprised excavation of a single trench followed by monitoring of ground reduction within the entire footprint of the proposed development. Natural Taplow terrace gravel was found to slope downwards towards the north. An undated posthole was cut into the natural gravel in the south-east corner of the site and was sealed by a layer of 19th-century made ground.

Mid- to late 19th-century brick foundations of the residential buildings, boundary walls and an associated drain were constructed above the made-ground layer. Most of these structures were discovered during the evaluation, with only one additional wall fragment unearthed during the watching brief. A high degree of damage to archaeological horizons, caused by the 20th-century impacts was observed during the monitoring.

**Dagenham Studios, Rainham Road, South Dagenham, RM10;** TQ 5066 8521; TCH (Zoe Schofield); watching brief, geoarchaeological analysis; Apr 20; PRP on behalf of Be First and Dagenham Studios; RHA20

The site stands within the northern foreshore of the River Thames Basin and immediately west of the Beam River. In 1977 gravel extraction to the north-east of the site uncovered worked lithics leading to an interpretation of a flint knapping site. The two recovered hand axes are [Late] Lower or [Early] Middle Palaeolithic in date and can be considered 'classic' Acheulian-type examples. They both appeared to have evidence of rolling suggesting that they may have reached their destination through riverine action.

During the 19th century, Stockdale farm, which may have had medieval origins, was located on the site. On the south side, the site had already seen some development in the form of film studios and the archaeological works were in response to expansion. The ground had seen disturbance from the 20th-century factory and 21st-century film studio development but no archaeology was observed.

Borehole samples were taken and the results analysed by QUEST revealing a London Clay surface sloping down from north–south across the site, overlain by Hackney Gravel, capped by modern made ground. In one sequence, a thin horizon of possible colluvium was recorded. The deposits contained no further geoarchaeological or palaeoenvironmental potential. Date period: Holocene.

**UCL PEARL (Person Activity Research Laboratory), formerly Sanofi Aventis, Rainham Road South, Dagenham, RM10;** TQ 5056 8542; TCH (Zoe Schofield); standing structure recording; Nov 19–Nov 20; AECOM on behalf of UCL; UCL19

The May and Baker Factory in Dagenham was designed and constructed by architect Edward Mills (1915–2011) between 1934 and 1953. Edward Mills was a pioneer in the use of concrete in his designs and took a great interest in how places of work could be designed to be pleasant and social spaces.

The canteen, found to the north of the site, is listed due to the wavy-shell concrete roof design. The adjoining building, an extension of the canteen (1953) that housed the Executive Dining Room that overlooked the bowling green and tennis courts, was due for demolition and in response a Level 3 Building Recording with Oral History Study was undertaken. May and Baker were one of the largest employers in the Dagenham area and several of the employees were interviewed. The study will be deposited at the Essex Records Office.

**53–135 Roxwell Lane & 2 & 4 Stebbing Way, IG11;** TQ 4987 8588; PCA Ltd (Phil Frickers); watching brief; Jan 20; Harrison Group; RXL20

A watching brief was undertaken to monitor geotechnical site investigation comprised of two test pits, 12 boreholes and four windowless samples. The earliest deposits of natural silty clay or gravel were overlain by clay layers. In one of the window samples, located in the eastern part of the site, compacted peat deposit was encountered, overlain by another alluvial clay layer. Modern levelling and landscaping layers comprised the upper part of the stratigraphic sequence. No archaeological finds or features were seen due to the limited nature of the investigation.

**95–97 Tanner Street, Barking, IG11;** TQ 4416 8476; CA (Heidi Archer); evaluation; Nov 20; landowner; TSB20

Evaluation comprised two trial trenches and two geoarchaeological boreholes, with the latter used to produce a deposit model by QUEST. Natural Taplow Gravels were exposed within the trench located in the yard to the south-east of the site. The results indicate that the gravel surface slopes downwards relatively steeply from south to north across the site, as would be expected given the site's location on the edge of the relatively narrow Loxford Water tributary. The gravels were overlain by a deposit of alluvium, which appeared to have been naturally accumulated and likely deposited by the nearby Loxford Water.

Assessment of the organic rich deposits revealed that during their accumulation, the floodplain environment was occupied by alder woodland with grasses, reeds, sedges and aquatic plants. It was not possible to date the deposits, although the openness of the dryland environment suggests that it post-dates widespread woodland clearance occurred from the Bronze Age onwards. The alluvium was sealed by a late 19th-century to early 20th-century made-ground deposit, which contained material of limited archaeological significance.

**7 Thames Road, Barking, IG11;** TQ 4569 8286; QUEST (Rob Batchelor); geoarchaeological assessment; Dec 20; RPS Group; TMD20

Geoarchaeological fieldwork and deposit modelling was undertaken on the site. Overall, the results confirm that the surface of the Late Devensian Shepperton Gravel is largely within the range of depths previously recorded across the 'Barking Eyot'. The geotechnical records from the central and southern parts of the site indicate it may rise above this. The Gravel surface is overlain by a tripartite sequence of lower alluvium, peat and upper alluvium, capped by made ground.

These findings are broadly consistent with previous modelling surveys undertaken in the local vicinity. Further fieldwork followed by palaeoenvironmental assessment was recommended.

**12 Thames Road, Barking, IG11;** TQ 4585 8273; PCA Ltd (Bruce Ferguson); watching brief; May 20; RPS Group; TEM20

Nine window samples and one borehole were monitored during the watching brief. A sequence of alluvially-deposited layers was encountered, indicative of a palaeochannel. The earliest deposits observed were Late Quaternary to Early Holocene sands and clays, overlain by peat of probable Bronze Age origin. Another layer of alluvial clay sealed the peat horizon and was in turn overlain by 19th-century and modern made-ground layers. No archaeological finds or features were seen due to the limited nature of the investigation.

## BARNET

**Land at Breasy Place, Borough Gardens, Hendon, NW4;** TQ 2264 8906; KDK Archaeology Ltd (Laura Dodd); evaluation; Jun 20; Arlen Properties; REY20

A single trench was excavated down to the natural geology within the footprint of the proposed new office building. No features or artefacts of archaeological interest were revealed during this programme of works.

**Brockley Grange, Brockley Hill, Stanmore, HA7;** TQ 1739 9414; PCA Ltd (James Langthorne); evaluation; Oct 20; Savills; BKY20

Two evaluation trenches were excavated. The stratigraphic sequence of the site revealed in the trenches consisted of natural clay overlain directly by a thick layer of modern made ground. Topography of the site and absence of subsoil indicated that any

potential archaeological remains had been completely truncated in this part of the site.

**Brake Shear House, 164 High Street, EN5;** TQ 2443 9674; ASE (Tomasz Mazurkiewicz); evaluation; Oct 20; RPS Group; BSR20

Six trenches were excavated during this archaeological evaluation. The site was truncated, especially in the east. There was no surviving subsoil horizon.

Recent demolition work was evident in the form of two made-ground layers recorded throughout the site. These layers were between 0.90m and 1.6m thick and sealed surviving archaeological features cut into the underlying natural geology (sandy gravel) in three of the trenches. The features include a possible medieval ditch and posthole, and an early post-medieval pit in one trench and three later post-medieval pits in three trenches.

## BEXLEY

**267 Broadway, Bexleyheath, DA6;** TQ 4854 7534; CAN (Andy Linklater); watching brief; Feb 21; Kallar View Construction Ltd; BOY20

Following demolition of a lightweight single-storey former library building of roughly mid-1930s date, the site was subjected to the installation of a concentrated series of augered piles prior to the reduction of the entire site ground surface to a depth of up to 0.70m. Known to have been located within an area heavily influenced by post-medieval gravel quarrying alongside the southern side of former Roman Watling Street, numerous large and small amorphous pits and a ditch were identified across the entire site. They cut into the upper surface of the underlying natural gravel-based geology.

Leaving small intact islands of undisturbed natural geology in between, the adjacent pit fills consisted of laminated deposits of discarded quarry upcast and disturbed grey soils from which a small amount of early to mid-19th-century pottery and domestic refuse was retrieved. Within this assemblage, a small amount of mid- to late 18th-century ceramics and clay tobacco pipes suggested an earlier phase of domestic rubbish disposal had occurred across the site prior to later quarrying.

No further evidence of earlier use of the site was encountered, presumably removed by the later industrial quarrying of the underlying natural resource. It is known that prior to the construction of the adjacent former building immediately to the west of the site, a large pond existed there; itself a possible relict of previous gravel extraction.

**Land at Church Manorway, Erith, DA17;** TQ 5052 7970; WA (Peter Capps; Finlay Wood); watching brief; Jul–Sep 20; Waterman Infrastructure and Environmental Ltd; CMY20

The watching brief identified two 20th-century brick and concrete built tile kilns, with multiple small flues feeding a larger central flue, which led to a chimney to the north-east of the main structure. The kilns can be seen on historic mapping and aerial photography and had been demolished by

1995. Two tramways were recorded parallel to the kilns and would have served the kilns themselves. No evidence of the 19th- and 20th-century tourism industry in Erith was recorded within the site, and no evidence of prehistoric or Romano-British activity was recorded.

**Lidl Belvedere, Burt's Wharf, Crabtree Manorway North, DA17;** TQ 5015 8051; MOLA (Graham Spurr); watching brief; Nov 19–Feb 20; Lidl Great Britain; BWF19

A geoarchaeological watching brief was carried out during which 11 geotechnical boreholes were dug and three geological window samples were taken from across the site. By modelling the buried stratigraphy and preliminarily reconstruction, the evolving landscape of the site, three deposits or facies of varying archaeological and paleoenvironmental potential were identified. The site is situated at the centre of the River Thames floodplain.

The underlying deposits of archaeological interest consist of Pleistocene floodplain gravels. The floodplain gravels were found to be overlain by a 7.5m layer of Holocene floodplain deposits consisting of sequences of by sandy/silty clay alluvium interspersed with bands of peat. Across the site, the Holocene deposits are sealed by an average of 1.4m of made ground. Potential for artefactual recovery is considered low for the site, although paleoenvironmental potential is high. Consequently, further analysis work, such as some proxy environmental analysis of the alluvial and organic deposits (ie through pollen, diatom/ostracod assessment) coupled with radiocarbon dating, may be required.

**Hurstwood Garages, Hurstwood Avenue, Erith DA8;** TQ 5135 7678; SWAT Archaeology (Peter Cichy); evaluation; Mar 20; Barnes Webster & Sons Ltd; HWG20

The site had been agricultural land until it was occupied by 20th-century garages and tarmacked car parking, which were demolished ahead of the evaluation. The evaluation consisted of three trenches in the north-western part of the site which revealed modern made ground with hardcore debris concealing underlying superficial natural geology of Crayford Silt Member – clay and silt. No archaeological finds or features were present.

**Land East of Maiden Lane, Crayford, DA1;** TQ 5250 7498; PCA Ltd (Wayne Perkins); evaluation; Sep 20; RPS Group; MLC20

During the evaluation, four trenches were excavated down to the level of underlying chalk bedrock, sealed by natural colluvium. Archaeologically significant features were only observed in one of the trenches located in the central part of the site, where eight parallel, north–south linear cuts representing planting beds were recorded. The features produced residual prehistoric flint, ranging from the Mesolithic to Iron Age periods and were truncated by three shallow gullies interpreted as land parcel divisions. Mixed building material and residual Saxon pottery were recovered from the fills of gullies.

It was not possible to establish precise dating for all those features due to the relative lack of finds but they were thought to be of post-medieval origin, based on historic research indicating horticultural land use until late 19th–early 20th century. Subsoil and 20th-century made ground sealed cut features and natural deposits.

**33 Monterey Close, DA5**; TQ 5031 7254; PCA (Ireneo Grosso); evaluation; Aug 20; Mr P Saunders; MCB20

Natural deposits of sand, silt and clay classified as Lambeth Group were encountered in all five trenches excavated during the evaluation. The natural deposits were truncated by 20th-century rubbish pit and land drains. Redeposited natural layers and topsoil sealed the modern truncation and natural horizons. No archaeologically significant features or finds were observed within the study area.

**London Power Tunnels: Hurst Drive Site, Land between North Cray Road and Vicarage Road, DA5**; TQ 4942 7294, TQ 4974 7299; ASE (Stephen White); watching brief; Aug 20; HMJV; LPT20

The strip to natural deposits took place after an intrusive ecological topsoil stripping monitored by the attending ecologist. Natural sand was observed between 18.01m OD (at the base of the hill) and 26.18m OD (towards the crest of the hill) and was directly sealed by subsoil and then topsoil.

## BROMLEY

**10 Chelsfield Road, Orpington, BR5**; TQ 4715 7268; SWAT Archaeology (Peter Cichy); watching brief; Oct 20; David Morrall; ORP20

The site formed part of a large irregular plot of land underdeveloped until the late 19th century and the construction of the existing dwelling and associated outbuildings. Roman artefacts of pottery, tile, a millstone, plaster and mortaria sherds had been located on the site identified by an earlier excavation by the Orpington and District Archaeological Society (ODAS) in 1988. Three trenches in the north-western area of the site and a further fourth trench was excavated in the garden at the southern part of the site by ODAS volunteers.

A soil sampling programme was not implemented as suitable deposits were not identified to facilitate palaeoenvironmental analysis. The trenches revealed superficial deposits of Taplow Gravel beneath subsoil and topsoil. The bedrock of chalk was not reached. No archaeological finds or features were found.

**Lynwood House, Crofton Road, Orpington, BR6**; TQ 4540 6584; ASE (Tomasz Mazurkiewicz); watching brief; Aug 20; The Beach Ltd; CFT17

The watching brief involved monitoring of the ground reduction in the three main areas located to the east of the extant building. Only topsoil was removed, exposing a layer of modern made ground.

**High Street (Land adjacent to railway**

**viaduct), St Mary Cray, Orpington, BR5**; TQ 4722 6831; PCA Ltd (Armi Utrianen; Matt Edmonds); evaluation; Aug–Oct 20; Archaeology Collective; SCP20

The initial watching brief monitored four test pits and revealed demolition/levelling layers across site, sealed by possible garden soil and the 19th/20th-century occupation layer. Further evaluation comprised three trenches and another four test pits.

Natural Taplow gravel recorded in all the trenches was sealed by a dark layer, possibly representing 19th-century agricultural soil. Directly above it, a thin layer of crushed chalk was observed in two trenches located in the north part of the site. This deposit could have been associated with the mid-19th-century construction of nearby Viaduct Cottages. The upper sequence in all trenches comprised a thick layer of made ground or levelling deposits resulting from the demolition of mid-19th/early 20th-century buildings, overlaid by modern surface.

**The Royal Bell, 173–177 High Street, BR1**; TQ 4020 6935; PCA Ltd (Wayne Perkins); evaluation; Aug 20; Mr N Hillman & Sons Ltd; RBB20

A single 'L'-shaped trench was excavated during the investigations in the open yard situated at the rear of the Royal Bell public house, which was built in the 17th century and subsequently modified in the 19th–20th centuries. The earliest deposit encountered on site was natural silty sand, truncated in places by activities related to construction of the public house.

A possible firing pit or clamp kiln was also cut into the natural horizon and yielded fired clay in addition to archaeobotanical remains, including charred seeds and cereals. It was not possible to provide precise dating because of lack of reliable dating material, but the overall character of the feature indicated its prehistoric origin. The feature was sealed by a sequence of made-ground layers created during the construction and later alterations of the Royal Bell between the 17th and 20th centuries.

**Langley Court, South Eden Park Road, Beckenham, BR3**; TQ 3777 6805; MOLA (Isca Howell & David Sankey); watching brief; Dec 19–Nov 20; RSK Environment Ltd; LGY12

Following work in 2015–2016 (LA 14 Supp. 3 (2016), 97) and 2019 (LA 16 Supp. 1 (2020), 3) trial pits and subsequent ground remediation was monitored. Natural Pleistocene deposits overlain by Holocene alluvium were recorded but they also contained more recent building material, indicating at least some reworking in more recent periods. The alluvium was truncated by 20th-century building foundations and overlay archaeologically sterile geological deposits. No remains of archaeological significance were observed.

**Langley Court Care Home, South Eden Park Road, Beckenham, BR3**; TQ 3784 6823; MOLA (Phil Jefferies); watching brief; Nov 19–Jan 20; Signature Devco 3

Property Holdings S.a.r.l.; LCH20

This work forms part of a larger site that has previously been reported on under site code LGY12 (LA 16 Supp. 1 (2020), 3). Machine-excavated ground reduction for a new access road, piling and drainage works were monitored. No archaeological features, structures or deposits were observed as the area had been significantly disturbed by modern activity on the site. The highest level of natural gravel was observed towards the west of the site.

## CAMDEN

**Plot S5, Kings Cross Central, York Way/Canal Reach, N1C**; TQ 3012 8391; MOLA (David Sankey); watching brief; Nov 20; Kings Cross Central Ltd Partnership; XKD20

Monitoring of ground preparation pile probing started in Nov 20. To date, 19th-century dumps and fragmentary railway remains have been recorded. **WC**

**Kings Cross Central Station, Building 53, Canal Reach, Kings Cross, N1C**; TQ 3004 8387; MOLA (David Sankey); watching brief; Dec 20; King Cross Central Limited Partnership; XKE20

Monitoring of ground preparation pile probing found 19th-century dumps and fragmentary railway remains which were recorded. **WC**

**Middlesex Hospital Annexe, 44 Cleveland Street, W1T**; TQ 2926 8181; MOLA (David Saxby); evaluation; Feb–Jul 19; University College London Hospitals Charity (UCLHC); CVL18

The evaluation was undertaken within the property boundary of the Strand Union Workhouse (1778–1873). Seven trenches were excavated on the site; six trenches were located within the cemetery with a single trench located at the front of the workhouse. On completion of the evaluation, a site investigation trench was excavated by machine along the northern, eastern and southern perimeters of the site.

Four hand-excavated test pits and four engineering test pits were also excavated. The earliest deposits encountered were a series of large late 18th-century quarry pits. A series of late 18th-century wheel ruts were found leading to the front of the workhouse which were likely made during the construction of the workhouse between 1775–8.

The workhouse cemetery was located to the rear of the site: 55 articulated burials were recovered from three trenches (50 adults and 5 sub-adults dating to between 1780 and 1853 were excavated). The site investigation trench revealed numerous graves and 23 skeletons were excavated from the hand-excavated test pits (12 adults and 11 sub-adults).

**Kings Cross Central Station: Bridge BR2, Goods Way/Bagley Walk, N1C**; TQ 3011 8342; MOLA (Daniel Harrison); watching brief; Mar 20; Argent; XKC20

A watching brief was undertaken on site investigation works for foundations for a new

bridge across the Regent's Canal between Goods Way and Bagley Walk. The canal and associated towpaths run here in a cut at a lower level than the surroundings, which were raised in the 19th century during the creation of the goods yard on the north bank and gas works on the south bank.

On the north side of the canal, at goods yard level, weathered natural London Clay was located below a thick layer of organic silt, the top of which perhaps indicates the original pre-goods yard ground surface. Above this a thick deposit of gravelly clay probably represents the ground-raising deposits put down in the 19th century to create the goods yard.

An earlier retaining wall for the raised yard, visible on the 1871 OS map and set back a short distance from the current retaining wall, was also recorded. To the south of the canal, investigations from towpath level revealed a substantial concrete and brick foundation, likely relating either to the high-level railway viaduct shown on the 1894 OS map or to the gas works shown on both the 1871 and 1894 surveys at that location.

**St Andrew's Gardens, Gray's Inn Road, WC1X;** TQ 3078 8241; MOLA (Antony Francis); watching brief; Sep 20; L B Camden; SAG20

St Andrew's Garden is a former burial ground associated with St Andrew's, Holborn, that closed for burial in 1850 and was converted into public gardens in 1885. A narrow trench was excavated to enable repairs to a foul water drain. Natural was not reached and no archaeological features or structures were observed. The only finds recovered were a human finger bone and two fragments of a grave marker that lay within an undated deposit and were reburied during backfilling of the trench.

**252 Grays Inn Road, WC1X;** TQ 3074 8238; PCA Ltd (Phil Frickers); watching brief; Feb 20; Terence O'Rourke Ltd; GIO20

Machine excavation of seven geotechnical test pits was monitored during the watching brief. No natural horizons were reached during the investigations, except for one test pit, in which a deposit of sandy clay, interpreted as natural subsoil, was observed. 18th–19th-century cemetery soils, containing disarticulated human remains and fragments of gravestones, were recorded in most of the interventions directly below basement floors or associated levelling deposits. No burials were encountered *in situ*. Brick wall foundations dating back to late 18th–19th centuries were also seen during the monitoring.

**Channing Junior School, Highgate High Street, N6;** TQ 2865 8727; MOLA (Tony Mackinder); watching brief; Mar 20; The Channing School; CJU19

Following a watching brief in 2019 (LA 16 Supp.1 (2020), 3), a further phase found the 19th-century brick wall of a terrace running along the east side of the current school building, which was known from the 1860s until the early 20th century as

'Fairseat'. Two curved brick walls suggest there were once steps down from the terrace into the garden to the east. Inside the house an 18th-century brick wall with a large fireplace and an adjacent cupboard showed there was an earlier building that had been rebuilt in the 19th and 20th centuries.

**19 Holly Walk (rear of 16 Froggnal Gardens), Hampstead Heath, NW3;** TQ 2620 8578; PCA Ltd (Malgorzata Malecka); evaluation; Nov 20; Mr A Hariri; HOK20

A single evaluation trench was excavated to the depth of approximately 1m reaching the natural sandy clay (Bagshot formation), which was overlain by a colluvial deposit. In the north part of the trench, a large construction-cut for mid-20th-century garage walls truncated the natural sandy clay and the colluvium.

In the south end of the trench, a single small dog burial, possibly late 19th-century in date, was found, cutting into the natural sandy clay and the colluvium. The burial was sealed by two 20th-century made-ground layers. A modern made-ground/demolition layer and concrete slab overlaid the entire area. The stratigraphy in the evaluation trench demonstrated that any potential features of archaeological significance would have been removed by 20th-century construction and landscaping activities.

**Medius House, 63–69 New Oxford Street, WC1A;** TQ 2998 8138; MOLA (Silvia Barlassina); excavation; Jan–Mar 20; CBRE Building Consultancy; NOX19

After a phase of archaeological evaluation carried out in summer 2019 (LA 16 Supp. 1 (2020), 4), an archaeological excavation took place in the basement of Medius House. Untruncated natural brickearth, overlaying natural gravelly sand, was seen in the north-eastern part of the site. In the south-western part of the site, natural deposits were almost completely truncated by quarry pits.

The entirety of the archaeological features and deposits encountered on site were post-medieval in date. The earlier post-medieval stage of the site was characterised by a series of big intercutting quarry pits, which affected almost the entirety of the area. They were cut through the natural brickearth and into the gravel and sand below. The dating of the pits was established by the presence of pot sherds and clay tobacco pipe, spanning between 1640 and 1660. In the mid- and eastern part of the site, two external surfaces – dated to between 1660 and 1700 – were recognised, characterised by possible cartwheel and horseshoe traces.

The north centre part of the site was occupied by a big brick-lined circular structure, 4.30m in diameter, which was interpreted as an icehouse. The type of bricks and the finds from its construction-cut date it to the first half of the 17th century, probably pre-1666. Four niches were built or cut into the sides of the structure to hold timber beams to support a timber platform, or from which to hang goods to be kept fresh. The pottery and clay tobacco pipe assemblages from the robber-cut of the

icehouse placed its disuse at the end of the 17th–early 18th century. Three wells and a small cesspit were also recorded in the area and dated to the end of the 17th–18th centuries.

The last features recorded were a series of rectangular timber posts in the northern part of the site. They were dated to the 19th–early 20th centuries. The arrangement of these uprights suggests that they may have been used for temporary purposes during building operations or possibly to support removed foundations. While the use of timber in post-medieval and Victorian building foundations, and for temporary building and revetment construction, was still widespread in waterfront zones in the London region, it is not commonly found away from those contexts.

**The Diorama, 18 Park Street East, NW1;** TQ 2877 8227; PCA Ltd (Kevin Hayward); standing structure recording; Aug–Oct 20; Quartz Project Services Ltd; PSE20

Built heritage fabric recording of 14 exploratory openings was undertaken at the Diorama, Grade I Listed as part of 'Nos 13–24 Park Square East and Attached Railings'. The assessment set out to understand the survival (or otherwise) of significant features (drum walls, circular bearing wall and pivot) of the 1823 Diorama through targeted investigation of the historical fabric of the walls of the basement and ground floor walls of the building. The dates of these features were identified, and the phasing of the construction and subsequent alteration of the building was reconstructed.

At least two major phases of building were identified, in addition to later alterations and repairs. The earliest phase identified relates to the construction of the Diorama in 1823 and the second dates to the middle/second half of the 19th century, when the building was converted to a Baptist Chapel. Repairs and alterations associated with changes of uses and refurbishment during the 20th century were also identified.

**Mount Pleasant Development Phase 2, Phoenix Place, Mount Pleasant, WC1X;** TQ 3095 8226; ASE (Tom Rugg); excavation; Sep–Oct 20; RPS Group; PHE17

The superficial geology at the Phoenix Place site is fairly complex, with Hackney Gravel recorded to the north, London Clay through the centre and alluvium associated with the River Fleet towards the south. The natural geological sequence comprised of river alluvium and Hackney gravels at c. 14.47m AOD. This was overlain by brickearth recorded between 14.85m and 14.78m AOD. The earliest archaeological features were cut into this brickearth horizon.

No features pre-dated the 17th century. However, residual material was present which included a sherd of Roman pottery. Medieval pottery and building material were more prevalent, but also residual within later contexts. Given the proximity to *Londinium* and to medieval settlements at Farringdon and Grays Inn, the presence of this earlier material is unsurprising.

The most significant period of activity dated to the 17th century when the site lay as open land north of London. In the early 17th century, a large ditch was excavated running roughly alongside the Fleet River to the east of the site. Wheel ruts, evident along its base, show that it must have been used as a routeway. In the mid-17th century, a large deep ditch was constructed. This is interpreted as the Civil War defensive ditch, shown on Vertue's 1738 plan of London's defences and also found in the previous excavation area immediately to the south. It incorporated existing quarry pits as part of its construction and seemed to respect both the earlier 17th-century ditch and the Fleet.

The latter part of the 17th century was marked by a widespread levelling event. This may represent the abandonment of the Civil War defences which were backfilled by demolition material and domestic refuse. This levelling was cut by further quarrying towards the end of the 17th century. In the 18th century, the land may have become more rural, represented by a buried land surface, before urban development in the 19th century as shown by evidence of sewage management and metalworking. Some remains matched cartographic sources and likely related to the Royal Mail stable buildings that once existed onsite.

**Snowdon Aviary, London Zoo, Prince Albert Road, NW1;** TQ 2788 8356; MOLA (Sam Pfizenmaier); watching brief; Dec 20; Zoological Society of London; ZSA19

Following a standing building recording in 2019 (LA 16 Supp.1 (2020), 36), a watching brief was carried out on site. The initial works involved the partial demolition of the pheasantry: a row of seven single-storey early 20th-century brick, breeze-block and wooden enclosures that bordered Prince Albert Road and lay east of the Grade II\* listed aviary. Ground reduction immediately south of the enclosures exposed 20th-century soil horizons. **WC**

**St Pancras Gardens, Camley Street, NW1;** TQ 2981 8352; MOLA (David Sankey); watching brief; Nov 20; L B Camden; SPG18

The partial removal of the front concrete boundary wall to St Pancras Gardens and construction of a two-pass ramp to provide disabled access into St Pancras Gardens off Camley Street, recovered an old brick wall founded on a concrete footing. Behind the wall disarticulated human bone were seen. It is likely that this was from burials disturbed long ago, possibly encountered during the construction of the wall.

**15–17 Tavistock Place, WC1H;** TQ 3008 8242; MOLA (David Saxby); evaluation; Jan 19; London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine; TVK18

In five evaluation trenches, the earliest deposits encountered date to the post-medieval period and represent the development of buildings and roads in c. 1800. At the west of the site were the walls and floor surfaces of the Tavistock/Woburn Chapel and the Girls and Infants School, built in 1801 and out of use by

1892. In the south-eastern side of the site, the north–south aligned garden wall for 29 Tavistock Place was recorded.

The trenches, located on the west and north-west side of the site, revealed the south front wall of a building and the road surface located along the former South Crescent Mews. Within the building a number of artefacts were associated with household waste, including a range of domestic pottery types, a bone toothbrush with trademark 'silver wire' and a bird motif and a set of coins. There was also evidence of children's toys, including a limestone marble and a child's toy plate and toy chamber pot.

**15–17 Tavistock Place, WC1H;** TQ 3008 8242; MOLA (Richard Hewitt); watching brief; Sep–Oct 20; London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine; TVK18

Eight small geoenvironmental trial pits and two window samples were excavated upon the site. All these interventions were extremely limited in size. In four of the trial pits – to the west, north-west and south-west of the site – a modern concrete slab was located at a depth of 0.60m below ground level. It survived beneath recent demolition deposits; the slab was not penetrated. In three of the trial pits – to the south-west and northern boundary of the site – a clay silt soil deposit was noted below the modern demolition debris. This was construed to be, perhaps, subsoil or reworked post-medieval soil, up to the 19th century.

A small part of the face of an infilled subterranean cement rendered structure, at 0.30m below ground level, was recorded centrally towards the southern boundary of the site. It was presumed to be 19th or 20th century in origin, and it was not known if it was related to a drainage interceptor. The two window samples indicated that natural clay was overlain by natural river terrace sand and gravel. Above there was a scant remnant of undated brickearth overlain by late post-medieval soil and rubble reworked until the 19th century. Evidence related to the adjacent former Tavistock Chapel was not identified within the watching brief area.

#### CITY OF LONDON

**Aldgate Square, Aldgate, EC3N;** TQ 3354 8116; MOLA (Tony Mackinder); watching brief; Dec 20; UK Power Networks (UKPN); AFA20

A watching brief was carried out on a section of a new utility cable trench, near the junction of Aldgate High Street and Duke's Place. This is the area of the London Wall Scheduled Monument (SM LO 26 K, HA 1002048), which is the Roman City wall. Only modern deposits associated with the numerous services under the pavement were found. There was no evidence of the Scheduled Monument.

**Guildhall, Basinghall Street, EC2V;** TQ 3252 8141; CA (Geoff Potter); watching brief; Aug 20; City of London Corporation; GBS20

Contractor's groundworks associated with landscaping works were monitored and did not expose natural strata. The top of two

former basement walls were exposed: the southern wall had white-glazed bricks in an English bond pattern and the northern wall had cement screed and glazed ceramic tiles. The location of the southern basement wall aligns with the south-eastern wall of the Public Health Offices depicted on the 1904 Goad Insurance Plan. The walls were covered by a backfill deposit with building material rubble which was overlain by modern made ground.

**City Place, Basinghall Street, EC2V;** TQ 3247 8153; PCA Ltd (James Langthorne); watching brief; Oct 20; Concept Engineering; CTP20

During the watching brief, a single test pit and a borehole were monitored. The earliest deposit encountered was natural sandy gravel observed within the borehole only. It was sealed by undated layers, capped by modern bedding and concrete. The sequence observed within the test pit only consisted of modern deposits. No archaeologically significant features or finds were observed during the investigation, due to its limited character.

**6–8 Bishopsgate & 150 Leadenhall Street, EC3V;** TQ 3308 8116; MOLA (Ken Pitt); watching brief, excavation; Jul–Oct 20; Stanhope; LAA18

Following from previous excavations and watching briefs in 2018–19 (LA 16 Supp.1 (2020), 4), an excavation was undertaken within an area of a new attenuation tank. Natural brickearth had been terraced to create a platform where a series of Roman clay-and-timber buildings were constructed. Several phases of clay floors and walls were found along with domestic hearths. One phase had evidence of being destroyed in a fire. To the west, this sequence of buildings had been cut into by a robber cut. The upper fill of this robber cut was mainly mortar with wall plaster fragments and tesserae, possibly indicating that a building or cellar had been robbed out.

Medieval and post-medieval archaeology was represented by large pits which had been used for general refuse disposal. No other medieval or later structural archaeology was observed due to the depth of truncation.

**1–2 Broadgate, EC2M;** TQ 3300 8171; MOLA (David Sankey); watching brief; Sep 20; Gardiner and Theobald; BDH20

Two human skulls were recovered from this site and two more were recovered subsequently from a shaft dug at the junction of Eldon Street and Broad Street Place. They were recovered from the interface of soft organic alluvium with underlying gravels at a level consistent with being the base of the Walbrook Stream, below the level of the nearby 'New Churchyard'. They are likely to be eroded from nearby Roman burials.

**Skinner's Hall, 8 1/2 Dowgate Hill, EC4R;** TQ 3253 8086; MOLA (Tony Mackinder); evaluation, watching brief; Sep–Nov 20; The Skinner's Company; DGA18

Following work in 2018 (LA 15 Supp.3 (2019), 95), an evaluation and watching

brief was carried on the site of the Grade I Listed and Scheduled Monument, The Skinners' Hall. The original Skinners' Hall burnt down in the 1666 Great Fire and was rebuilt in 1670; it was also redeveloped and enlarged in the 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries. A test pit in the Old Courtyard revealed post-Great Fire deposits dumped in the area when the courtyard became disused during a remodelling of Skinners' Hall between 1791 and 1871.

There was evidence of a stone culvert for the Wallbrook, that is known from historic records to cross this area of the site, and it appears to be a pre-Great Fire construction. There was also a 19th-century brick drain. Other test pits located in the basement were dug to examine aspects of the standing building. These revealed a pipe within a brick culvert that is probably for the Wallbrook and showed that archaeological deposits survived beneath the modern basement.

An enclosed area beneath the Old Courtroom was also investigated and contained mixed deposits dumped there from several previous remodelling of Skinners' Hall. These deposits were left *in situ* for further investigation in the future. Natural was not reached.

**4a & 4b Frederick's Place, EC2R;** TQ 3251 8120; MOLA (Silvia Barlassina); evaluation; Jul–Aug 20; Hawk Heritage; FRP20

Two of the proposed three evaluation trenches were excavated on the site. The evaluation also included a watching brief on three geotechnical trial pits. The evaluation revealed that the preservation of archaeological remains across the site is high. Roman deposits were found in both evaluation trenches and are likely to be found across all the site, from a depth of 1.20m below basement level. These Roman deposits consisted of a thick brickearth surface overlaying a dark charcoal stained deposit and overlain by a possible demolition deposit related to clay walls and floors built on the trench in the west of the site; and a layer of Roman demolition building material, stone and brickearth on the trench in the south of the site.

On the western side of the site, a possible early medieval structure was overlaid by the foundation of a medieval chalk wall. Deep medieval cut features, such as cesspits and rubbish pits, were found in on the southern part of the site. Modern truncations seemed to have affected post-medieval deposits, by removing most of them. However, along the western side of the site, post-medieval activity was represented by a modern drain associated with a 19th-century wall and its brick floor; while on the southern side of the site, a mixed demolition deposit – probably post medieval in date – covered most of the area. Natural was not reached.

**1 & 2 Garden Court, Middle Temple, EC4Y;** TQ 3110 8093; MOLA (Ian Blair & Tony Mackinder); watching brief; Jun 19–Jul 20; Honourable Society of the Middle Temple; GAD18

Following work in 2018 (LA 15 Supp.3 (2019), 96), and 2019 (LA 16 Supp.1 (2020), 5), a further watching brief was carried out on the site containing the Grade II listed 1 & 2 Garden Court building, dating from 1885; the Grade II listed Essex Watergate building, dating from 1676; and the Grade II registered park and garden of the Middle Temple. Several brick walls and drains were found that appear to be 18th century or later in date. One wall could relate to a building seen on the Faden map of 1817, and this had a possible ash pit against it. Natural deposits were not reached.

**Leadenhall Market, Gracechurch Street, EC3V;** TQ 3308 8098; CA (Heidi Archer); watching brief; Oct 19–Mar 20; City of London Corporation; LHA19

Six trial pits associated with a series of security upgrades were monitored as well as subsequent resurfacing groundworks. Natural geology was not observed. The work exposed the existing post-medieval basements below the market and a shallow sequence of modern backfilling events. A single fragment of moulded stone was recovered, dated to the 20th century, and is believed to be a fragment of the earlier incarnation of the Lloyd's Building which occupied the site until 1978.

**Great St Helen's, EC2N;** TQ 3316 8127; CA (Heidi Archer); watching brief; Jan 20; City of London Corporation; GHL20

During drainage improvement works, a single drop shaft was monitored and natural Langley Silt was recorded at a depth of 3.6m below existing ground level. At a depth of 2.65m, a deposit containing frequent seashells and oyster shells as well as smaller quantities of animal bone, ceramic building material, flint and pottery was recorded. Analysis of the pottery indicates the deposit is most likely Roman in date, and possibly represents a relic subsoil or made-ground layer. The southern side of the deposit had been truncated by a course mix concrete, which in turn had a feature cut into it, taken to be a tree bowl. At the top of the drop shaft, the corner of a red brick structure was exposed and left *in situ*.

**Project FED, 115–123 Houndsditch, EC3A;** TQ 3340 8130; MOLA (Tony Mackinder); evaluation; Aug–Sep 20; Mills Whipp Projects for Brockton Everlast; HOD20

Five test pits were investigated and found that the deepest survival was in the test pit located in the unbasemented part of the site in Clothier Street, on the centre of the site. An undated deposit of possibly waterlain clay, seen in a borehole on the north of that test pit, suggests that the natural brickearth had been truncated in one area.

There were a series of dumps and several bands of yellow clay associated with an 18th-century wall, which is probably part of a large building that is seen on maps from 1720 onwards on Cutler Street to the west. By the 19th century, this building was identified on maps as a public house and it survived until the mid-20th century. Survival in the basemented parts of the

site was more limited.

**Bartholomew Close Public Realm Project, Little Britain, EC1A;** TQ 3192 8165; CA (Heidi Archer); watching brief; Jan 20; City of London Corporation; LBN20

A single drop shaft was monitored as part of drainage improvement works, revealing natural gravels. The gravels were truncated by the cut-and-fill of post-medieval made ground with moderate building material fragments and a clay tobacco pipe stem. Overlying the natural gravel and made ground was a deposit of mottled brickearth, which in turn was overlain by natural orange gravel ballast.

Above this was a bedding/levelling layer for a wall, which was observed in the north-west facing section and consisted of 11 courses of brick in an English Bond which were sooted and heat-cracked with flecks of charcoal present in the mortar. Above the wall was another wall which comprised 18 courses of red brick. The walls were taken to be the remains of a post-medieval basement and coal cellar from a building which fronted Little Britain, observed on maps since the 18th century until it was damaged during the WWII and replaced by a courtyard belonging to St Bartholomew's Hospital.

Both walls were filled with what was possibly the demolition backfill of the former building. Above the red brick wall was a post-medieval made-ground deposit, which was truncated by modern services.

**1 Leadenhall Street, EC3;** TQ 3306 8109; MOLA (David Sankey); Jan–Dec 20; 1 Leadenhall Limited Partnership; LLS18

Following work in 2019 (LA 16 Supp.1 (2020), 6) sections of a cable trench were monitored in Gresham Street, Lothbury and Newgate Street towards, but not including, the scheduled City Gate area. Additionally, the foundations for temporary electricity substations in Whittington Avenue were monitored without exposing archaeological remains.

**40, 48, 49 Leadenhall Street, 19–22 Billiter Street, 108–114 Fenchurch Street, 6–13 Fenchurch Buildings, EC3M;** TQ 3335 1070; MOLA (Isca Howell, Danny Harrison, Jessica Bryan); excavation; Sep 19–Mar 20; TIAA Henderson Real Estate; LLT16

Following demolition of the buildings on site, archaeology was found truncated by the modern basement slabs. The surface of untruncated natural terrace gravel was found at c. 9m OD. Untruncated brickearth was seen to the east at c. 11m OD and between 1m to 2m thick. Archaeological remains were found to the north of the site truncated by sub-basements. These consisted of the base of deep-cut features such as medieval/post-medieval chalk wells and Roman pits.

In the south of the site, survival was greater. Large post-medieval quarry pits, later filled with rubbish, were recorded. A significant amount of bell-founding waste was collected from the upper fills within these pits. Where the pits had not truncated the earlier remains, Roman stratigraphy was recorded. brickearth walls, floors and post-

hole alignments indicated the presences of building. Kilns, wells and deep-cut pits indicated the presence of open areas associate with these properties.

**Adjacent to 60 London Wall Southern Carriageway, EC2M;** TQ 3284 8152; CA (Geoff Potter); watching brief; Dec 20; City of London Corporation; LLL20

Works took place in the southern carriageway of London Wall, opposite the junction with Circus Place and also located just to the south of the line of the City Wall and associated Scheduled Ancient Monument (List no. 1002051; Legacy System no. LO26P). There were no significant finds or features – exposed deposits comprised recent ground, plus modern services and associated backfills. Natural geology was not reached.

**Adjacent to junction of Long Lane & Lindsey Street, EC1A;** TQ 3196 8178; CA (Heidi Archer); watching brief; Jun 18–Aug 20; City of London Corporation; LID18

A watching brief monitoring groundworks associated with a drainage scheme comprised three drop shafts and a single trench. Natural Hackney Gravel was encountered in the three drop shafts.

The existing brick sewer cut into the gravel, which was overlain by a series of post-medieval backfills. A red brick wall was observed in section in the third drop shaft undertaken on Charterhouse Street, and is dated to the 16th–18th century although its purpose is unknown.

A small finds assemblage was recovered from the works, including Roman pottery, medieval pottery, clay tobacco pipe, oyster shell, animal bone and human bone. The collection is predominantly indicative of general earlier post-medieval domestic occupation associated with the expansion of the Charterhouse area, though the presence of Roman and medieval pottery in later contexts indicates some disturbance, as does the presence of disarticulated human remains, which are thought to originate from one of the medieval plague pits known to be in the Charterhouse area.

**Old Rectory, 29 Martin Lane, EC4R;** TQ 3281 8083; MOLA (Jeremy Taylor); watching brief; Mar–Jun 20; Chelsea Construction Co; MRI20

The watching brief monitored excavation of the concrete floor slab at lower ground floor level, exposing existing service runs prior to the insertion of new services, utilising the existing runs where possible. Services beneath the slab were exposed in six separate locations; deposits below the services were inaccessible in two. Of the remaining four, one contained a fragment of brick wall pre-dating the existing building, likely of late 18th or early 19th-century date. Each location contained a soil layer with inclusions indicative of archaeological material, but no firm dating evidence. The layer probably relates to construction of the existing building in 1851–3, redeposited as levelling/make-up beneath the concrete slab.

**81 Newgate Street, EC1A;** TQ 3208 8135;

PCA Ltd (Wayne Perkins); watching brief; Aug 20; Pella Real Estate Partners; NSS20  
A watching brief was undertaken during geotechnical investigations around the curtilage of the BT Building. In total 10 trial pits and eight boreholes were monitored. Only one borehole (BH01-A), in the west part of the site, attained the depth of the natural deposit represented by gravely sands.

A post-medieval made-ground layer was recorded in a borehole located in the south-east corner of the site. A short section of east–west wall was discovered in a test pit near the western edge of the study area – its alignment matches the buildings which once stood on the site, as depicted on the OS Maps from 1873 and 1914. The remaining boreholes and test pits revealed nothing of archaeological interest, as expected due to the limited scope of the investigations.

**St Paul's Cathedral School, New Change, EC4M;** TQ 3216 8110; MOLA (Sam Pfizenmaier); watching brief; Jan–Mar 20; St Paul's Cathedral School; NCH17

Following the 2019 watching brief (LA 16 Supp. 1 (2020), 6), work was monitored within the St Augustine's tower, including the construction of a new metal staircase. The creation of two new doorways, cut into the eastern façade at first and second floor levels, exposed stone and coursed brick, probably contemporary with the Wren period re-build of St Augustine's. Further post-medieval worked stone was also recorded. **WC**

**St Bartholomew's Hospital (Pathology Centre), West Smithfield, EC1A;** TQ 31840 81520; MOLA (Jeremy Taylor); watching brief; May–Aug 20; Nuffield Health; SBM16

Following work in 2018 (LA 15 Supp.3 (2019), 99) and 2019 (LA 16 Supp.1 (2020), 7), a watching brief was carried out in the basement of the Residential Staff Quarters. Truncated natural sand and gravel was observed immediately beneath the basement slab. Although finds analysis is incomplete, provisional interpretation would point to archaeological survival from the Roman through to the late post-medieval periods. These include early Roman quarrying and refuse pits that are probably associated with the 12th-century priory. Later activity is represented by 17th-century cellars and cesspits and an 18th-century well/soakaway. The project is ongoing. **WC**

**Fleet Street Estate, Fleetbank House, Salisbury Court, Whitefriars Street, EC4Y;** TQ 3147 8111; MOLA (Mike Curnow, Richard Hewitt); evaluation; Sep–Oct 20; City of London Corporation; FSE20

Phase 1 comprised three trenches: one in Hanging Sword Alley and two in Salisbury Square. The trench in Hanging Sword Alley revealed only modern material. At the base of the trench was a black rubber membrane, thought to be a tanking membrane related to basements under the adjacent Hood Court. To the south of Salisbury Square, a 14th-century medieval pit, probably related to the Bishop of Salisbury's inn of residence, was found truncating an earlier undated pit.

The two pits cut into naturally deposited gravel layers. The pits were sealed by a clay and gravel surface: possibly an early post-medieval road surface. The surface was buried by rubble layers dated to the late 17th century, that may relate to the Great Fire of London. The remains of a 19th-century building and associated basements or light wells had completely removed any underlying archaeology and cut into naturally deposited gravel.

## CROYDON

**9 Addington Road, CR2;** TQ 3413 6161; PCA Ltd (Wayne Perkins); watching brief; Sep 20; Abrams Archaeology Ltd on behalf of NC Developments Ltd; ADR20

Works involved the recording of extant layers revealed during earlier ground works. The earliest deposit observed on site was natural clayey sand sealed by a layer of colluvium. Several pieces of late Mesolithic–Early Neolithic struck flint were recovered from the colluvial deposit. However, they were almost certainly residual.

A modern truncation backfilled with redeposited natural layers and modern dump deposits was visible, especially along the eastern edge of the site. It is, therefore, likely that any archaeological strata had been removed by 20th-century activity.

**Minster Green Forecourt and St John's Memorial Garden, Croydon Minster/St John the Baptist Church, Church Street, CR0;** TQ 3191 6541; MOLA (Adrian Miles); evaluation; Jan 20; Growth Zone; MGF20

Three trenches were excavated towards the southern end of the site. A late post-medieval soil horizon was recorded at the base of the sequence. A small amount of disarticulated human bone was recovered from this and it is likely that the deposit is part of the graveyard associated with the church.

The remains of a demolished brick structure cutting through the soil horizon may be a burial vault or one of a number of outbuildings seen on maps of the first half of the 19th century. This was sealed by re-landscaping of the area, which raised the ground level by 0.9m and in the second half of the 19th century. A 20th-century pathway was observed below the topsoil. Nineteenth-century pottery was also recovered.

**Land to the rear of 23–25 George Street, CR0;** TQ 3246 6563; PCA Ltd (Wayne Perkins); watching brief; Apr–Jun 20; Surface Property; EOG20

The watching brief involved the monitoring of machine excavation of 34 underpinning or service trenches. Natural Lynch Hill terrace gravel was observed at the base of all trenches. The earliest features encountered on site, in one of the trenches situated in the north-west part of the investigated area, were two possible medieval quarry pits cut into the gravel. They were, in turn, horizontally truncated by a construction cut for a medieval chalk wall foundation.

The wall was orientated east–west and presumably once formed part of a substantial medieval building or an external boundary



wall. A fragment of bedding layer, upon which the wall was built, was cut by another pit of possible medieval origin. The features were sealed by 20th-century deposits infilling modern intrusions. In the remaining trenches, the natural gravel was overlain by 19th-century garden soil and 20th-century demolition layers.

**49 Haling Park Road, South Croydon, CR2;** TQ 3195 6378; PCA Ltd (Guy Seddon); watching brief; Apr 20; NFC Homes Ltd; HLA20

A watching brief was undertaken during ground reduction works involving the excavation of foundation and service trenches. The earliest deposit observed was natural chalk bedrock, overlain by brickearth in the north-east part of the site. Both deposits showed evidence of horizontal truncation, it is therefore likely that any potential archaeological strata had been removed during 20th-century construction of the previous property. Early 20th-century made ground sealed the natural horizons.

**21 Hollymeoak Road, Coulsdon, CR5;** TQ 2902 5805; PCA Ltd (Tanya Jones); evaluation; Oct 20; Eye Construction Ltd; HMO20

Four trenches were excavated during the evaluation within the proposed development. Natural clay deposits were observed across the site with the topography of the site sloping down from south to north. The natural deposits were directly overlain by either 20th-century subsoil or made ground and topsoil. No significant finds or features were recorded on site. It is likely that any potential archaeological strata would have been removed during modern landscaping works carried out to create a level plot for the property.

**Former Car Park site, Lion Green Road, Coulsdon, CR5;** TQ 2966 5939; MOLA (David Saxby); watching brief; Oct–Nov 20; Brick by Brick Croydon Ltd; LGR15

Following work in 2019 and early 2020 (LA 16 Supp.1 (2020), 8), a watching brief was carried out on site. The results of the archaeological investigation did not uncover any further skeletons or archaeological features previously recorded.

Further down the slope, to the north, the natural chalk became a patchy crushed chalk deposit with geological features of brown clayey silt. Further north, the natural was a loose brown medium to large size gravel before turning to chalk in the northernmost area of the archaeological investigation.

**585–603 London Road, CR7;** TQ 3140 6739; MOLA (Silvia Barlassina); evaluation; Dec 20; Barton Willmore; LOR20

Phase 1 of an archaeological evaluation was carried out and one of the two proposed evaluation trenches was excavated in the northernmost part of the site. No archaeological deposits were encountered. Below the turf and the subsoil, which contained very occasional late 19th-early 20th centuries fragments of pottery, natural deposits were encountered at c. 0.70m below ground level. The second trench was

not excavated due to the lack of appropriate buried services information. **WC**

**Purley Downs Golf Club, 106 Purley Downs Road, South Croydon, CR2;** TQ 3310 6155; PCA Ltd (Rosemary Banens); evaluation; Sep 20; Gen-Plan Planning Consultancy; PDC20

The proposed scope of the evaluation at Purley Downs Golf Course included five trenches, but one of them had to be abandoned during the investigations, due to the presence of services within it. In the remaining trenches, natural chalk bedrock was revealed, sloping down from north-east to south-west. It was directly overlain by sterile subsoil and topsoil.

Landscaping associated with the golf course had removed the superficial geology and had likely negatively impacted or removed any archaeological remains which may have been present.

**14 Russell Green Close, Purley, CR8;** TQ 3126 6221; TVAS (Maisie Foster); evaluation; Dec 20; Mera Real Estate; RGP20

Three trenches were successfully excavated, revealing the natural chalk directly below topsoil or modern made ground. No deposits of archaeological interest were encountered.

**122–126 Southbridge Road, Croydon, CR0;** TQ 3234 6464; TVAS (Kyle Beaverstock); watching brief; May 19; Finnerti Ltd; SUH19

The north-west and southern parts of the site had been heavily truncated by post-medieval groundworks but, even where not disturbed, no finds or features of archaeological interest were present.

**2 Wyvern Road, Purley, CR8;** TQ 3164 6239; PCA Ltd (Tanya Jones); watching brief, strip, map and sample; Nov 20; Savills Heritage and Townscape; WYV20

Ground reduction within an entire footprint of the proposed development was monitored during the investigations. The earliest revealed horizon was natural chalk bedrock, observed across the site. It was truncated by two possible pits and a linear feature. It was not possible to determine dating for either of those cuts because no finds were recovered from them. Their function also remains unclear, but the most likely interpretation for them was root pits and/or garden bedding. The site was sealed by modern topsoil.

## EALING

**Crossrail: West Ealing Station, 2–4 Argyle Road, West Ealing, Hanwell, W13;** TQ 1665 8079; COT (Jeremy Clutterbuck); watching brief; Jul 20; XTS20

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

**Goldsmith's Arms, 130 East Acton Lane, W3;** TQ 2100 8070; L – P (Aaron Clarke); evaluation; Nov 20; Bugler Developments; GLS20

Three 20m x 2m trenches were excavated in the external areas of the Goldsmith's Arms in East Acton. The site lies in the heart of a medieval hamlet designated as an Archaeological Priority Area, though no medieval remains were encountered.

The Goldsmith's Arms itself was built in

1910 on the site of an earlier public house and then demolished prior to the fieldwork. Recorded walls, cobbled surfaces, brick floors and a drain neatly correspond with a plan of the earlier establishment depicted on 19th century maps. Nine fragments of clay tobacco pipes were retained, comprising bowls and stems dated to the late 18th/early 19th century.

**Ark Soane Academy, Mill Hill Road, W3;** TQ 1975 8004; MOLA (Martin Banikov); evaluation; Feb 20; ISG plc; ARN18  
Following previous work carried out in 2018 (LA 15 Supp.3 (2019), 101), 10 evaluation trenches were investigated. No archaeology was found. Natural deposits were sand and gravel.

**South Acton Gardens: Phase 9.4, South Acton Estate, W3;** TQ 1965 7954; PCA Ltd (Stacey Harris, James Langthorne); evaluation; Mar–Jun 20; Countryside Properties; SAC20

During the archaeological evaluation, three trenches were excavated down to the level of natural gravel and clay. An undated pit and 19th-century brick lined soakaway were cut into the natural deposits. These two features were in turn sealed by subsoil, which was truncated by a construction cut for a late 19th-century/early 20th-century brick wall extending beyond the limit of excavations. Deposits and features related to the 20th-century demolition episodes were found at the top of the stratigraphic sequence.

**66 Twyford Avenue, Acton, W3;** TQ 1934 8069; CA (Heidi Archer); evaluation; Jun 20; Nextius Capital; TWA20

Works comprised a single trench which exposed natural brickearth clay at a depth of 0.35m below ground level and gravels at c. 1.2m below ground level. Two adjoining sherds of prehistoric pottery dated to the Early Iron Age and two fragments of burnt flint were recovered from the brickearth. Above the brickearth, a sequence of post-medieval made ground was observed, which contained finds indicative of post-medieval domestic activity.

**Twyford Abbey, Twyford Abbey Road, NW10;** TQ 1900 8316; ASE (Michael Shapland); standing building recording; Jan 20; RPS Group; TWF19

Twyford Abbey was built in the first decade of the 19th century on the site of a much older moated medieval manor house. It was a picturesque creation in the fashionable 'Gothick' style, designed by the architect William Atkinson for the stagecoach proprietor and dairy farmer Thomas Willan. A service yard, walled gardens and estate buildings lay to the north, a number of which still survive. The house continued to be extended and occupied as a family home throughout the 19th century, although in the 1890s much of its extensive former estate was sold off for development.

Nevertheless, Twyford lay in open fields until the 1930s, when it became subsumed into the rapidly expanding Metroland of semi-detached houses, light industry and transport infrastructure. The house was

acquired by the Roman Catholic Alexian Brothers in 1902 and converted into a nursing home. The order progressively extended and modified the house and its outbuildings over subsequent decades, which was used for food production during the WWII. It was then run by the Alexian Brothers as a nursing home until 1987, when it was vacated and left in an increasingly derelict state until stabilisation works were undertaken to the house in 2017.

**The Castle Public House, Victoria Road, Acton, W3;** TQ 2090 8183; ASE

(Amy Williamson); standing structure recording; Oct 20; RPS Group; CAS20  
Built in 1923/4 for Fuller, Smith and Turner, the building's design can almost certainly be attributed to the architect T H Nowell Parr, who was the house architect for Fullers at the time, and who is acknowledged as one of the leading pub architects of the early/mid-20th century. Its design draws heavily on the Arts-and-Crafts style, which is characteristic both of the era and of other pubs designed by T H Nowell Parr for Fullers. Its design exemplifies the ideals of the 'improved' public house, which essentially sought to make pubs more civilised places to visit and attract a 'better class' of customer.

The original layout comprised several separate bar spaces on the ground floor, with a large function/club room and kitchen on the first floor. The first floor and small attic provided an assortment of other rooms, which would have accommodated the publican and his family, any live-in staff and also paying guests. Although elements of the building's original layout have been altered, particularly on the ground floor to provide a more open-plan retail space, the original configuration generally remains legible, assisted greatly by the many surviving original fixtures and finishes.

**Albany Park, Bell Lane, EN3;** TQ 3610 9820; EAS (Martin Dearne); watching brief; Aug–Oct 20; L B Enfield; APB20

Monitoring of the cutting of a new course for Turkey Brook (a tributary of the River Lea) for a distance of c. 100 m and to a depth of up to 3.40 m, and of cuts for new wetland areas, allowed the detailed recording of Pleistocene Leyton (Kempston Park) Gravels and early Holocene clays including evidence for north–south palaeochannels cut at different stages of the depositional sequence.

Four main Pleistocene gravel horizons were isolated, one producing a single primary reduction flint flake and some separated by clay deposits. Pleistocene palaeochannels included a sequence of cuts filled with both gravel and clay deposits. Early Holocene humic clays covered the gravels on part of the site and filled the upper part of a palaeochannel that may have spanned the Pleistocene/Holocene interface.

Overlaying the early Holocene clays, an alluvial deposit produced part of a South Hertfordshire-type greyware dish/bowl, suggesting a medieval date for its deposition, probably during flooding. A later field bank and ditch was probably 18th–early 19th century in date, but was itself overlain by

another alluvial layer with later 19th/early 20th-century material. Two medium-sized WWII public air-raid shelters, mainly built of prefabricated concrete panels, were also fully recorded.

**Enfield Chase Re-forestation, Land between Hadley Road & The Ridgeway, EN2;**

TQ 2980 9820; PCA Ltd (Charlotte Faiers); fieldwalking; Aug–Sep 20; L B Enfield; HAD20

Archaeological fieldwalking was undertaken on land to the south of Botany Bay Farm running between Stagg Hill and The Ridgeway, just north of and parallel to Hadley Road. The project covered six areas totalling 35.3 ha. The aim of the project was to determine the presence or absence of archaeological activity and any concentrations across the site within the upper horizon of the ploughsoil.

Artefact densities were extremely low across the study area and consisted primarily of occasional struck flints of unknown date, some pieces of burnt flint, a small distribution of post-Roman pottery, ceramic building material fragments and stone and a small collection of predominantly post-medieval cast-iron metalwork recovered using metal detectors. The low density and dispersed nature of the artefacts recovered during the fieldwalking suggested that the site had low potential to contain strata representing any archaeologically significant periods.

**Victoria Road, Edmonton, E9;** TQ 3410 9361; MOLA (Robert Hartle); evaluation; Nov–Dec 20; Millbank Homes (North London); VCR20

Above archaeologically-sterile natural gravels, an archaeological evaluation found evidence for deeply cut 19th–20th-century features, including possible garden and quarry pits, and robber cuts associated with the demolition of the mid-19th-century buildings. The structure remains of the latter appeared to have been entirely cleared and truncated.

**GREENWICH**

**Harris Academy for Boys: Avery Hill Campus, Mansion Site, Bexley Road, Eltham, SE9;** TQ 4426 7444; PCA Ltd (Guy Seddon); watching brief; Apr 20; Archaeology Collective; BXE20

An archaeological watching brief monitored machine excavation of three geotechnical trial pits and 12 boreholes. The earliest deposit encountered on site was clay of the Lambeth Group sealed by a sequence of sands, gravels and silts, also of natural origin. 20th-century made ground, which formed the current day land surface was found directly above the natural strata. No finds or features of archaeological interest were observed during the investigation. The natural deposits showed signs of horizontal truncation, probably from the original construction of the Harris Academy – it is therefore likely that any potential archaeologically significant deposits would have been removed by modern activity.

**161 Creed Road, Deptford, SE8;** TQ 3765 7769; SWAT Archaeology (Dr Paul Wilkinson); evaluation; May 20; Skillcrown; CEE20

The site was agricultural until the construction of terraced houses on the site during the late 19th century, which were then demolished with further commercial development in the late 20th century. The evaluation consisted of three trenches, which encountered a relatively common stratigraphic sequence of natural geology of London Clay at depths of c. 1.5m and subsoil of alluvium above, which was below the demolition material which was up to c. 1m in depth. There were no archaeological finds or features.

**Eltham Palace, Eltham, SE9;** TQ 5424 1739; L – P (Joseph Berry); watching brief; Feb 21; RPS Group; EMP19

A watching brief was carried out during the excavation of eight trial pits on the grounds of the Grade II\* listed Eltham Palace (1001410). The early phase of the Palace was constructed between 1295 and 1305 and was largely demolished in the 1650s, after which the site was occupied by a farm. It was not until the 1930s when the existing Palace was built. No archaeological remains or finds associated with the current Palace or earlier activity were encountered.

**Griffin Manor Way, SE28;** TQ 4500 7900; QUEST (Rob Batchelor); geoarchaeological assessment; Sep 20; RPS Group; GMA20  
Geoarchaeological test-pitting and deposit modelling was undertaken at the site. The results reveal a sequence of Shepperton Gravel, underlying Alluvium (consisting of Lower & Upper Alluvium, and Peat) and Made Ground.

A key feature of the neighbouring Belmarsh West site is a c. 30m-wide channel traversing it on a south–north/south–west–north–east trajectory. It was adjacent to this that significant timber trackways and other associated structures dating to the early Neolithic were recorded. At Griffin Manor Way, potential channel fill deposits were recorded towards the centre of the site, while more herbaceous peat recorded towards the north of the site, might also represent wetter conditions associated with a possible channel. Other sequences with potential channel fill deposits were also identified. Further fieldwork and off-site works were recommended.

**Silvertown Tunnel, SE10;** TQ 3972 8010; OAS (Christof Heistermann, Jason Stewart); watching brief; Mar–Nov 20; Fugro; SVT20  
The primary aim of the investigation was to provide additional baseline data on the nature of the sub-surface sediment sequences that may be impacted by construction and their geoarchaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential, and to identify any horizons within these deposits with the potential to preserve evidence of human occupation. This work built on a previous deposit model developed for the scheme.

[Also listed under Newham]

**HACKNEY**

**225 City Road, EC1V**; TQ 3243 8281; PCA Ltd (Shane Maher, Matt Edmonds, Tanya Jones); watching brief; strip, map and sample; Nov–Dec 20; RPS Group; HCR20

The site was previously occupied by a Victorian workhouse building complex, established in 1860–1870. Natural Hackney gravels were found across all investigated areas, sealed by sterile brickearth. No evidence of human activity predating the 19th century was observed.

To the south of the site, brick wall and floors of the Vestry Hall were uncovered. Several internal features including individual rooms, corridors and a sanitary block were found in this area. In the north-western portion of the site, a substantial masonry structure was encountered, interpreted as a female ward, based on documentary research. The investigations also revealed remains of a dining hall and a chapel in the northern trench. Some of the structures showed signs of repairs and alterations during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The features were sealed with 20th-century layers and surfaces.

**Project Hamilton, 19 Great Eastern Street & 9 Hewett Street, EC2A**; TQ 3333 8222; MOLA (Dave Taylor); geoarchaeological evaluation; Oct 20; WT Partnership; GHW20  
Three locations were explored through window sample boreholes. Of these three, two failed to penetrate obstructions at 1.5m and 2.4m respectively. The third borehole, BH03, descended to a depth of 6m. The lowest deposit encountered in BH03 was brickearth. The brickearth was overlain by deposits interpreted as post-medieval backfill and sealed by an 18th-century dump deposit.

The brickearth encountered in BH03 is considerably lower than brickearth seen located at nearby archaeological sites. This suggests that any prehistoric archaeology at the site would have been truncated by post-medieval. There is, therefore, a low potential for the survival of prehistoric archaeology, or significant archaeology from early historic periods. Likewise, there is only low potential for the survival of alluvial deposits relating to the River Walbrook in contrast to previous excavations in the area. However, there is high potential for the survival of post-medieval deposits, cut features and structures, from the 17th, if not 18th, century onwards.

Due to the limited scope of this evaluation, it is recommended that evaluation trenching is carried out following planning consent, and that this work, and any subsequent mitigation, should be secured by a suitably worded condition attached to planning consent.

**The Stage, 30 Curtain Road, Hewett Street and Hearn Street (land bounded by), EC2**; TQ 3331 8217; MOLA (Heather Knight); excavation, watching brief; Nov 19–Dec 20; Plough Yard Developments; CUR11

The redevelopment of the site known as the Stage includes the creation of a visitor centre for an exhibition space to include the *in-situ*

remains of the Curtain playhouse. Following work in 2017 (LA 15 Supp.2 (2018), 56), the final phase of excavation at the Stage was primarily focused on areas which were inaccessible during the 2016 excavation.

The excavation area comprised a narrow area at the rear of 24–26 Curtain Road, small islands of archaeology surviving between concrete foundations for the now demolished 28–34 Curtain Road, an area to the south of the now demolished 20–22 Curtain Road and a narrow strip of archaeology at the north end of, and external to, the playhouse. A watching brief was carried out on the removal of modern concrete in these areas. Most of the excavation areas were within the footprint of the Curtain playhouse, which is now a Scheduled Monument.

The earliest deposits excavated were late medieval/early post-medieval quarry pits found to the south of the Curtain playhouse. These were similar to the quarry pits recorded during the 2017 excavation in the south-west area of the site. Sealing the quarry pits was garden soil and a series of linear bedding trenches similar to those recorded in 2017. These appear to be further evidence of 17th-century market gardening activity. A timber-lined sump or well may also be associated with market gardening. More of the gravel surface external to the north side of the playhouse was recorded. A pit dug through this gravel surface close to the boundary between the playhouse and the pasture to the east was found to contain a quantity of oyster shell and animal bone.

Within the footprint of the Curtain playhouse, more of the internal gravel yard surface in front of the stage was uncovered as was evidence of how the playhouse building was converted after it closed in the mid-1620s. These remains have been preserved *in situ*. The room to the side of the south end of the stage was repurposed and enlarged in the mid-17th century. More of an external brick surface that ran in front (the west side) of the repurposed stage foundations was also recorded. A doorway was found to have been created in the mid-17th century by the removal of a section of the front stage foundation wall which allowed access into a room created in what had been the below stage space. The doorway was blocked in the late 17th/early 18th century.

After the demolition of the playhouse, a land boundary which divided the playhouse from a pasture to the east was re-established by a ditch which ran close to the eastern wall of the 17th-century building range and further sections of this ditch was excavated in 2020. Late 17th-/18th-century dump deposits were found sealing the brick surface and external gravel surfaces.

**Shoreditch Village East, Holywell Lane, Shoreditch, EC2A**; TQ 3342 8233; PCA Ltd (Matt Edmonds); excavation; Mar–Aug 20; Mills Whipp Projects Ltd; HOY18

Following on from an archaeological evaluation in 2018 (LA 15 Supp. 3 (2019), 104) and one phase of excavation in 2019,

a full-scale excavation of a large basement at the frontage of Shoreditch High Street was carried out. The site was underlain by natural deposits of Hackney Gravels sloping gently down from north to south.

The earliest evidence of human activity on site was several cut features observed along the south-west part of the excavation area, which contained small quantities of worked flint and pottery dating to the Bronze Age. In the north-west corner of the site, Roman deposits were encountered truncated by a north–south-aligned field ditch. The lower fill of the ditch contained pottery, building material and a coin thought to be a Roman denarius.

The medieval period was represented primarily by the cemetery and remains of church walls belonging to the Augustinian nunnery – Holywell Priory, founded in 1152. Two phases of the medieval church were discovered: the south transept and additional cells to the east of it. A total of 220 skeletons were exhumed from the cemetery, which remained in use from the 13th to the 16th century. The assemblage of human remains included both adult and juvenile; men and women, additionally three priest burials were identified by mortuary chalices placed within their graves.

Holywell Priory was dissolved in 1539 and subsequently the demolition of the church was undertaken in several phases. The robbing of the walls of the church could be seen at the western end of the site in the form of several robber trenches. The medieval cemetery became formal gardens with features interpreted as planting beds revealed across the site truncating the medieval graves.

By the 18th century, the remains of the priory were subsumed into the backyards of houses, represented by the foundations of small ancillary buildings, domestic rubbish pits, wells, and cesspits. The upper part of the site stratigraphy consisted of ground-raising and demolition deposits of early to mid-19th-century origin.

**Legrave Street, off Chatsworth Road, E5**; TQ 3531 8649; PCA Ltd (Dunia Julio); watching brief; Oct–Dec 20; Mulalley & Co Ltd; LEG20

In total eight trenches were monitored and recorded. The underlying geological formation comprised alluvially deposited sand, gravel, and silty clay. This alluvial horizon was truncated by two post-medieval linear cuts, interpreted as either ditches or field boundaries. Five post-medieval pits of uncertain function were also cut into the alluvium. A layer of 19th-century made ground sealed the earlier features. Truncating the made ground was a construction cut for a 19th-century brick drain and an associated small pit. The entire site was overlain by a 20th-century levelling or made-ground deposit.

**St John at Hackney Church, Lower Clapton Road, E5**; TQ 3501 8530; AS – now part of Wardell Armstrong (Rebecca Randall); watching brief; Jul 20; St John at Hackney Church; HSJ20

The site is situated within Clapton Square Conservation Area, which is focused upon the parish church of St John at Hackney. The extant Grade II\* listed parish church was constructed by James Spiller in 1792 (GLHER MLO83616). The designated public open space of St John at Hackney Churchyard Gardens or St John's Garden consists of the former churchyard of St John at Hackney. The test pits revealed made-ground deposits. No archaeological features or burials were revealed. Disarticulated bone was present and was re-buried. The natural deposits, comprising mixed sand and gravel, were encountered in three of the test pits, from at least 1.03m below ground level.

**Fairbank Estate, Murray Grove, N1;** TQ 3262 8293; PCA Ltd (Ellen Green, Shane Maher); watching brief; Jul–Aug 20; L B Hackney; FBE20

The watching brief monitored five boreholes, nine window samples, two hand pits and three test pits. The earliest deposit identified on site was London Clay overlain by Hackney Gravels. Twentieth-century made ground and levelling deposits were sealing the natural layers. No archaeologically significant finds or features were found during the monitoring.

The levels on the gravel terrace indicated that it was heavily impacted by construction of the modern tower block in the 1960s, it is therefore likely that any potential archaeological strata would have been truncated by 20th-century activity.

**74 Rivington Street, EC2A;** TQ 3335 8255; PCA Ltd (Neil Hawkins); evaluation, watching brief; Jan 20, May 20–Jan 21; Mills Whipp Projects Ltd; RVT18

An earlier watching brief (LA 15 Supp. 3 (2019), 105) was carried out on site, preceding the evaluation and the subsequent watching brief. The evaluation comprised three trenches, while the watching brief monitored pile insertions and ground reduction in the large basement area.

Natural Hackney Gravel, overlain by brickearth was recorded across the site. It was sealed by a sequence of late post-medieval plough/garden soil and made-ground horizons. A late 18th-/19th-century brick wall foundation, aligned east–west, was recorded on the northern frontage of site. Further remains of property boundary walls and garden walls were identified during the watching brief. Additionally, an extensive cut of uncertain function, probably dating back to the 19th century was recorded in one section, to the north of the wall foundation. Modern deposits capped with concrete sealed the earlier stratigraphic sequence.

#### **HAMMERSMITH AND FULHAM**

**Carrara Wharf, Fulham, SW6;** TQ 2438 7580; MOLA (Tony Mackinder); watching brief; Feb–Mar 20; TEAM2100; CRZ20

A watching brief monitored a series of test pits dug to investigate the structure of the late 19th-century Swan Draw Dock, which is now a nature reserve. The east and west dock

walls are built of red bricks alternating courses of stretchers and headers. The bricks were a typical 19th-century type measuring 0.10m (broad) x 65–75mm (thick) x 0.23m (long). The base of the dock in the small section exposed was of large granite cobbles laid on a gravel bed. Below this was a lower concrete slab laid directly on to the existing foreshore. The northern end of the dock is more recent and coming away from the original 19th-century brickwork. Natural was not reached.

**G-Gate, Olympia Exhibition Centre, Hammersmith Road, W14;** TQ 2423 7890; MOLA (Richard Hewitt); watching brief; Nov 20; Gardiner & Theobald LLP on behalf of their client; OLM19

The watching brief revealed natural silt and clayey silt beneath the current ground surface. It was overlain by a soil which had been certainly reworked in the post-medieval period where the presence of a very small quantity of pottery sherds, of the 18th century and earlier 19th century, was noted. The fragments were from common domestic wares, probably manufactured in Staffordshire, essentially tea plates. A fragment of a mid- to late 17th-century clay tobacco pipe bowl was also seen. None of these artefacts merited retention.

The open ground had been superseded by a development phase. A series of 19th- and 20th-century footings were seen; they were mostly formed of brickwork set upon concrete foundations; some had been later strengthened with pads and reinforced concrete beams. There was also a concrete access road which was still partly in use. The buildings, probably business premises, were believed to have survived, with alterations, until comparatively recently.

**Landmark House and Thames Tower, Hammersmith Bridge Road, W6;** TQ 2315 7847; MOLA (Martin Banikov); evaluation; Mar 20; Eastern & Oriental PLC; HBD20

Natural brickearth was present in the five evaluation trenches excavated on site. Above this were either modern deposits or post-medieval levelling dumps. On the east site of the site a 19th-century brick structure of unknown purpose was found.

**Fulham Gasworks, Imperial Road, SW6;** TQ 2602 7692; MOLA (David Sankey); watching brief; Sep 19–Nov 20; St William Homes LLP; IAL20

Two watching briefs were carried out on site. The first one, on demolition and enabling works activities, revealed redeposited alluvium during general ground reduction activities, and Pleistocene gravel during pile probing. It is thought that at least part of the area was previously quarried for brickmaking, and a broken fragment of a brick was recovered at the north-west site perimeter. The brick had no mortar adhering and was dated 1470–1550. This may have been made during the construction of one of the local large manor houses.

The second watching brief, on a general excavation of the Phase 1 Basement area, also revealed redeposited alluvium and the

ground was reduced to Pleistocene gravel with London clay exposed in lower levels. A wooden revetted structure, related to the gasworks, was recorded at the northern edge of the Phase 1 Basement area.

**Fulham FC Riverside Stand, Stevenage Road, SW6;** TQ 2367 7656; PCA Ltd (Stacey Harris); watching brief; May–Aug 20; Buckingham Group Contracting Ltd; RSF20

The earliest deposits observed on site were alluvial gravels and clays, which were truncated by series of driven timber posts of unknown date. Several other timber structures, including revetments and a timber box drain, possibly associated with a nearby 18th-century Craven Cottage and its gardens, were also encountered on site.

Further evidence of activity during the post-medieval period was observed in a form of mortar and CBM layers, interpreted as a result of demolition of the Craven Cottage and construction of Fulham FC Stadium in the late 19th century.

**The Gateway, Wood Lane, White City, W12;** TQ 2316 8084; MOLA (Tony Mackinder); evaluation; Jun 20; Stanhope PLC; GAE20

Four trenches were investigated. Natural clay was found and there was evidence that it had been dug away by quarry pits for use in local brickmaking. An OS map of 1896 shows the site was located within Cowley Brickworks with the Eynham Brick Fields to the east of Wood Lane. A trench dug in the east part of the site did not find natural clay suggesting it had been dug out to a considerable depth.

The archaeological deposits found were late 19th-century dumps containing waste including glass bottles and pottery showing domestic waste was being dumped into the pre-existing quarry pits to level up the ground prior to the construction of the Great White City exhibition and the building of the White City stadium in 1908.

**Tottenham Hale Centre, Welbourne, Ashley Road West and East Sites, N17;** TQ 3429 8957; PCA Ltd (Shane Maher); excavation; Nov 19–Mar 20; RPS Group on behalf of Argent; WMD19

Following the recovery of struck Mesolithic flint during an initial evaluation (LA 16 Supp. 1 (2020), 14), an additional phase of open-area excavation was undertaken to further define the quantity and extent of the distribution of struck flint. To achieve this, 60 test-pits were excavated in the south-west corner with the finds being recorded using a 3D technique.

A large assemblage of struck flint was recovered and around 250 pieces were examined in detail to date. This has indicated that the technology used to produce the struck flint was homogeneous and employed a blade-based strategy resulting in the production of large, skilfully produced, prismatic blades. Included in this assemblage were two transversely sharpened flaked axeheads, as well as retouched implements such as burins and long end-scrapers made on prismatic blades, which indicated a Mesolithic date. The quantity of flintwork present was significant

and, within current understandings of Mesolithic settlements patterns, most likely represents either a 'home-base' type site or one that was repeatedly returned to. Full post-excavation assessment is pending.

**Tottenham Hale Centre, Ferry Island Site (Plots B and F) N17;** TQ 3441 8961; PCA Ltd (Shane Maher); evaluation; Mar 20; RPS Group; FSL20

Six trenches were excavated during the evaluation. Natural brickearth of the Enfield Silt formation was recorded in most of the excavated trenches. Levels observed on the natural deposits suggested the natural topography of the site slopes up to the east in the direction of the River Lea. The earliest evidence of human activity was a pit dating back to Bronze Age/Iron Age.

The study also revealed numerous medieval features including pits, postholes and linear cuts, probably representing property boundaries. Post-medieval soil horizons were noted sealing the features in two of the trenches, also a possible late 19th-century boundary wall was uncovered. All trenches were sealed with 20th-century made ground.

**Tottenham Hale Centre, North Island Site, Hale Road, N17;** TQ 3267 8957; PCA Ltd (Joe Brooks, Shane Maher); evaluation, excavation, watching brief; Sep 20, Dec 20; RPS Group; THC20

Four evaluation trenches were excavated initially, followed by an excavation and monitoring in the northern part of the site. The natural deposits comprising London Clay sealed by Enfield Silt (brickearth) were revealed across the investigated area. Undated cuts of possible natural origin and prehistoric tree bowls were the earliest observed features. A medieval pit and three postholes were found during the evaluation in the north-western part of the plot.

The post-medieval period was represented by further pits, postholes and linear features, sealed by alluvial deposits, probably related to a historic flooding event in the mid- to late post-medieval period. Nineteenth-/early 20th-century walls, wells and a cesspit were uncovered along the eastern and north-eastern limit of excavation. A layer of 20th-century demolition material capped with a concrete slab sealed the earlier horizons.

**The Score Centre, 100 Oliver Road, Leyton, E10;** TQ 3782 8632; ASE (Tom Rugg); evaluation; Nov 20; RPS Group; OLI19

Five archaeological evaluation trenches were excavated at the Score Centre in Leyton. The natural Taplow Gravel formation was encountered in all five trenches, and in the southern trenches sand and gravel was encountered. Alluvial deposits were discovered in the final trench. Two linear features were observed on a broadly east-west alignment and likely relate to post-medieval agricultural activity. Additionally and similar to previous phases of evaluation, alluvial deposits believed to be of or relating to the River Fillebrook were observed in one trench on the football pitch.

**16 Ashley Road, Tottenham Hale, N17;** TQ 3436 8973; AOC (Les Capon); standing structure recording; Dec 19; Berkeley Square Developments; ASY19

The site comprised two buildings of brick and stone in a neoclassical style. A two-storey building provided office space, and an extensive single-storey building provided warehouse and shop space. The single-storey building was built around a girder frame, with brickwork of mixed 20th-century dates. All parts of the building were in use as offices, warehousing, sales and manufacture at the time of the investigation.

The frontages of the buildings on to Ashley Road were attractive examples of Edwardian architecture, and had undergone degrees of alteration and subsidence, reducing its value as a functional building as well as resulting in the loss of historic fabric, particularly in the internal areas. The manufacturer of the girders used in the construction was Dorman Long & Co, manufacturers since 1875, and since they also provided cut stone and bricks, there is the possibility that the entire structure was built with Dorman Long materials. The Ashley Gardens building was recorded to Level 3 of Historic England guidelines.

**Land to the rear of 705-707 Tottenham High Road, N17;** TQ 3383 9102; PCA Ltd (Matt Edmonds); evaluation; Oct 20; RPS Group; TTM20

The evaluation revealed a natural deposit of sand and gravel overlain by a sequence of sterile clay, subsoil/agricultural soil, topsoil and modern surface. No evidence of archaeological activity from any period was observed in either of the trenches.

## HARROW

**SRM Works: Old St Mary's Mission Hall and Pye House, West Street, HA1;** TQ 1506 8728; PCA Ltd (Patric Cavanagh); watching brief; Oct 19-Aug 20; Mr Max Lamb; ESS19

An archaeological watching brief was carried out at two adjoining sites at the former SRM Works, West Street, Harrow, with both sites treated as one project. The natural clay was overlaid by a post-medieval horizon, possibly dating to the 18th-19th centuries, observed during the light-well excavation at the Mission Hall site. Brick footings of the late 19th-century Mission Hall were uncovered.

Structural remains relating to Pye House, a 14th-16th-century timber-framed building, were uncovered to the rear of Mission Hall. Two rooms were recorded, along with a brick floor, a possible fireplace or threshold, and a brick and tile drain. This brickwork is believed to date to the 18th century, following the conversion of Pye House to a farmhouse, and represents the eastern part of the building, which was demolished in the late 19th century.

**The Power House, 87 West Street, Harrow on the Hill, HA1;** TQ 1504 8730; ASE (Ian Hogg); watching brief; Mar 20; RPS Group; PWH19

The watching brief found evidence of horizontal truncation across the area, with natural London Clay directly overlain by modern made ground. Recently lain topsoil was recorded along the northern edge of the area.

## HAVERING

**Rainham Development Phase 2, Land at The Broadway, RM13;** TQ 5520 1821; ASE (Susan Chandler); standing building recording; Jul 20; RPS Group; BDA17

The walls on site represent the remains of a garden plot and were built in the early to mid-18th century or slightly later, probably relating to Redbury, the nearby 18th-century house. The walls contained and protected the garden, sheltering the plants within. Historic mapping of the site in the mid-19th century shows the garden contained a number of trees, suggesting it was an orchard.

**Land at The Broadway, Rainham, RM13;** TQ 5202 8217; PCA Ltd (Guy Seddon); evaluation; May 20; RPS Group; BWY20

Natural deposits represented by either sand or alluvial clay were observed in all of them. Late post-medieval features were encountered in three of the trenches and included a sub-square brick structure, a north/south linear cut interpreted as a dual-function property boundary and drainage ditch, and a small pit filled by a heavily bioturbated deposit – a possible tree planter.

**Former Romford Gasworks, Crow Lane, Romford, RM7;** TQ 5073 8798; MOLA (David Sankey); watching brief; Dec 20; Atkins on behalf of the client; GRW20

Ground remediation works were monitored. Only the truncated remains of the former gas gasworks were observed. WC

**Barn adjacent to the Long House, Hill Farm, Church Road, Noak Hill, Romford, RM4;** TQ 5407 9391; AS – now part of Wardell Armstrong (Liam Podbury; Lee Prosser; Kate Higgs); standing structure recording; Sep 20; Ward Booth; BHF20

Level 2 Technical analysis confirms that the barn was constructed in the later 19th century, with a probable precise date being afforded by inscribed graffiti recording a date of 1875. The range is an eight-bay, open-fronted outbuilding, timber-framed in softwood and latterly used for storage, but which probably originated as a livestock shed. The western bay may have been used for storage with a granary or feed store, and three small buildings adjoin to the east.

The structure has undergone substantial remodelling with the removal of the entire south frontage in seven bays and the cutting back of the original face by some 0.5m. It is otherwise well preserved and of typical form for a late Victorian agricultural building.

**Napier House & New Plymouth House, Dunedin Road, RM13;** TQ 5174 8264; MOLA (Jessica Bryan); evaluation, excavation; May 20, Jun-July 20; Havering and Wates Regeneration LLP; NPH20

Natural deposits in the form of brickearth overlying Taplow terrace gravels were

observed, although the former only survived in the south-west and the north-east parts of the site. The few pieces of lithic material recovered probably represent a background presence during the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods. Residual sherds of Middle Bronze Age pottery were also recovered from later features.

A large channel, or series of intercutting, smaller channels, probably running towards the River Ingrebourne to the east could date to the Late Iron Age, although the dating is tenuous. Other hollows or small meandering channels scouring the gravels indicate marshland. A series of linear features running along the entire length of the southern part of the site may point to Roman attempts at water management of the marshland environment. Other features were also recorded that are thought to be Roman, but many remain undated.

No medieval material was recovered, and it might be that the area had been inundated in the post-Roman period. Several features were excavated that are dated to the post-medieval period, but these also contained later material that may or may not be residual. Although the features recorded may indicate some agricultural element, it appears that the area remained largely as wetland until the 20th century.

**M25 Junction 28 Improvements, CM14;** TQ 5681 9244; COT (Bethany Hardcastle, Jonathan Orellana); watching brief; Oct–Nov 19; MJU19

Works identified no deposits or features of archaeological significance.

**90 New Road, Rainham, RM13;** TQ 5087 8276; PCA Ltd (Guy Seddon); excavation; Jun–Sep 20; Archaeology Collective; NOA19 Earlier investigations (LA 16 Supp. 1 (2020), 15) established significant Roman activity across the site. Further excavation carried out within the study site in 2020 demonstrated land use in the Late Bronze/Early Iron Age in the form of a single pit feature, cut into the natural sandy gravel, identified at the base of the sequence across the entirety of the excavation area. The field system established in the 1st and early 2nd centuries was represented by animal enclosure networks and ditches concentrated at the eastern end of the area of interest.

Additionally, possible domestic refuse and gravel extraction pits and postholes were observed in the eastern part of the site, pertaining to the early Roman period. The period of the highest activity on site spanned late 2nd and 3rd centuries. Besides the field systems consisting of ditches and posthole alignments, two clusters of possible quarry pits and domestic refuse pits were encountered. Archaeological horizons were sealed by subsoil overlain directly by modern surface.

**Upminster Cemetery Extension Phases 2 & 3, Ockendon Road, Corbets Tey, RM14;** TQ 5697 8524; ASE (Samara King); evaluation; Aug 20; Jacobs Engineering; UMC13

Work conducted further phases of the

archaeological evaluation in the area to the south of the previous Phase 1 work. Phases 2 and 3 consisted of the excavation of a further 19 trenches. Natural superficial geology (Lynch Hill Gravel) was encountered in all trenches. Topsoil overlaid the natural deposits in most of the trenches with an average thickness of 0.30m, which appeared to be modern in nature as glass, flecks of building material and metal related to agriculture was observed within the layer. A modern hard-core layer replaced the topsoil in three of the trenches.

One probably medieval or post-medieval ditch was uncovered below the topsoil, cut into the natural deposit in one further trench. It likely represents a former field boundary or drainage ditch related to agriculture. The feature does not appear on 19th- or 20th-century OS mapping.

**St George's Hospital, 117 Suttons Lane, Hornchurch, RM12;** TQ 5392 8541; ASE (Michael Shapland); standing structure recording; Feb 20; RPS Group; SUO20

A number of the buildings across the site had been demolished prior to the commissioning of this work, meaning that this record chiefly concerns those that remained upstanding in February 2020. Suttons Institution was opened on 19th September 1938, primarily as an old peoples' home, with additional facilities for children and psychiatric care. Although the old Poor Law had been superseded in 1930, this was essentially a brand new workhouse, potentially the last one ever to be built in England.

It was designed to a 'pavilion plan', whereby discrete buildings, each with a specialist function, were laid out across an open site and connected by corridors. Its architecture is derived from the Arts and Crafts tradition, with Art Deco flourishes to a few of the buildings; this was executed in a deliberately plain and austere fashion, to emphasise the financial prudence of the local council in its provision of social welfare.

Shortly after it was opened, Suttons Institution was evacuated and requisitioned by the Royal Air Force to serve their nearby airfield. The dining hall is known to have been used for recreation, and the wards to accommodate troops, particularly in the run-up to D-Day in 1944. The buildings also functioned as an auxiliary to Oldchurch hospital as part of the London Emergency Medical Service provision. They are known to have been the target of enemy bombing.

The site was released by the military in 1948 and was re-opened as St George's Hospital under the auspices of the newly-established NHS. It continued to specialise in elderly patients, mental health and community care until it was closed for redevelopment in October 2012.

**St George's Hospital (Phase 2), 117 Suttons Lane, Hornchurch, RM12;** TQ 5388 8555; PCA Ltd (Shane Maher); evaluation; Jul 20; RPS Group; SUS18

Following on from an earlier phase of evaluation in 2018 (LA 15 Supp. 3 (2019), 108), an additional investigation consisting

of ten evaluation trenches was carried out in an area located to the west of the original study site. All trenches attained the depth of natural geological formations, except for a single trench, in which the excavation had to be stopped due to modern services. Natural deposits of London Clay were overlain by superficial gravels, with site topography sloping down from north to south.

Several cut features, including a posthole and three possible pits and an animal furrow were revealed in a trench located in the centre of the site. The fills of these features were sterile, yielding no datable material. Deposits of 20th-century bedding/levelling material sealed the undated features and the natural layers. These were in turn capped by layers of topsoil and modern surfaces.

#### HILLINGDON

**33–37 Belmont Road, Uxbridge, UB8;** TQ 0558 8433; TVAS (Kyle Beaverstock); evaluation; Jun 19; Austringer Capital Ltd; LMO19

Two trenches were dug as intended and the natural Lynch Hill gravel was encountered in both trenches beneath modern made ground. One trench had been heavily disturbed by modern concrete foundations, the other less so, but no deposits or artefacts of archaeological interest were uncovered.

**The White House, Church Hill, Harefield, UB9;** TQ 0510 8986; KDK Archaeology Ltd (Karin Kaye, Laura Dodd, Derek Watson); historic building recording, watching brief; Jan 20; Mr and Mrs Jordan; WCU19

Ground reduction was undertaken to the rear (west) and the side (north) of The White House, with a total of c. 135.11sq m excavated under constant archaeological supervision. Both areas had been previously truncated, probably during the construction of The White House in the 16th century, and the installation of the patio and garden area during the 20th century. No finds, features or deposits of archaeological interest were revealed during the watching brief; however, the demolition of the modern toilet block exposed the timber and brickwork of the west/rear elevation.

**Queensmead School, Queens Walk, Ruislip, HA4;** TQ 1172 8549; MOLA (Luke Tremlett); standing structure recording; Jul 20; Morgan Sindall Group; QMS20

A Level 2 archaeological building survey was carried out at the locally listed site, before a proposed demolition. The buildings under investigation, known collectively as 'Block B', consisted of five prefabricated single-storey buildings built in 1953 to house the design technology block by Yorke, Mardall and Rosenberg – an architectural partnership formed in 1944 by Francis Reginald Stevens Yorke (1906–62), Cyril Mardall (1909–94) and Eugene Rosenberg (1907–90). All three architects were notable pioneers of the Moderne style. They designed many of Britain's hospitals, schools, colleges, offices and industrial buildings as well as Gatwick Airport. For this reason, YMR had a profound effect upon Britain's urban landscape.

The five prefabricated concrete, brick and steel structures remained largely unchanged since they were constructed in 1953. So, too, did the adjoining low-roofed sections. While some fabric had been inserted later in the 20th century, the design ideas added by architects YMR are also still evident – the sound-proof cladding was present in all of the buildings and the workshop machinery was, at least in part, still facilitated by the plant areas and tower built into this complex. Block B has continued to serve the Queensmead School as a workshop or Design and Technology block up until the present day.

**Weir House, 50 Riverside Way, Uxbridge, UB8;** TQ 0490 8396; PCA Ltd (James Langthorne); evaluation; Sep–Oct 20; Archaeology Collective; WHH20

Natural sand and gravel deposits were encountered in both trenches. In the trench situated to the east, two stakeholes were seen truncating the top of the natural horizon. As no finds were recovered from these features, it was not possible to accurately assign a date to either of them. A layer of subsoil sealed the stakeholes and the natural deposit in the other trench and was in turn overlain by post-medieval garden soil. The upper sequence on site consisted of modern deposits including concrete and brick surface of the current car park.

## HOUNSLOW

**Land to South of Bedfont Road, Spelthorne, TW19;** TQ 0733 7398; MOLA (Susan Porter); evaluation; Jan–Feb 20; Avison Young on behalf of Airport Industrial Property Unit Trust Nominees Ltd; DFO20

The site itself lies immediately to the west of a Scheduled Monument (ref 1002042), where previous works have uncovered agricultural and settlement remains of prehistoric date. To date, four of the proposed eight trenches have been excavated on the site; three within the Pod Area to the east of the site and a single trench within the main Southpoint area of the site, where a further four trenches are proposed. Twentieth-century made-ground deposits of varying depth and composition have been recorded across the site and more than likely relate to the construction and ground levelling associated with the construction of the existing building.

Excessive truncation was recorded in the eastern part of the site, where, although natural geology was encountered, it lies over 1m below the spot heights recorded during excavation of the Scheduled Monument to the east. The natural geology encountered on the western side of the site, however, lies at a similar height OD as recorded on the Scheduled Monument indicating that there is potential for the survival of archaeological remains in the western area of the site.

No deposits of archaeological interest have been recorded at this point; however, four trenches remain to be excavated. Issues with live services and re-inforced concrete on the site require that excavation of the remaining trenches be postponed until the

site services can be sufficiently isolated.

**Burlington Close, Feltham, TW14;** TQ 0865 7370; PCA Ltd (Harvey Furniss); evaluation; Feb 20; Archaeology Collective; URL20

Ten archaeological trenches were proposed originally, but one of them had to be abandoned due to the presence of live services. Natural deposits of sandy silt were identified at the base of the remaining trenches. This natural horizon was truncated by several ditches and pits concentrated in the western part of the site. A further posthole was uncovered in a trench located in the central part of the investigated area. It was not possible to obtain dating for either of those features, as no finds were recovered from their fills.

The features and the natural deposits were sealed by either topsoil or modern made ground, overlain by topsoil. The absence of any further archaeologically significant features can be explained by extensive landscaping, which occurred during the construction of the 1960s housing complex and had possibly destroyed or heavily truncated any potentially surviving strata.

**Capital Interchange Way, Brentford, TW8;**

TQ 1907 7839; WA (Jon Sanigar); evaluation; Feb 20; RPS Group; CPW20

The evaluation was originally planned to comprise 10 trenches, measuring 20m by 1.8m. A previous 4-trench archaeological evaluation had been undertaken on the same site by PCA in 2016 (LA 15 Supp.1 (2017), 17 – site code CIN16). The evaluation was part of a staged approach in determining the archaeological potential of the site. However, the extensive concrete re-inforced slab and footings of the previous building to occupy the majority of the site meant that five trenches of varying lengths could not be excavated, due to onsite constraints such as the footings and unknown below ground services. Of the five archaeological trial trenches excavated, no archaeological features, remains or deposits were identified.

**Capital Court, Capital Interchange Way, Brentford, TW8;** TQ 1902 7826; MOLA

(Tony Mackinder); evaluation; Jul 20; Eco World London Development Co Ltd; CIW20

Following work in 2017 (LA 15 Supp.2 (2018), 61 – site code LEL17) an evaluation on the final part of the Brentford Community Stadium project was carried out. No archaeology was found, and only modern deposits were present sealing the natural brickearth.

**42 Hatchett Road, Hatchett Road Estate, Bedfont, TW14;** TQ 0830 7341; COT

(Steve Bush); evaluation; Jun 20; HTD20

An evaluation identified a 19th-century ditch and two pits, which are likely to represent garden features associated with previous housing plots.

**75 Princes Road, Feltham, TW13;**

TQ 0989 7241; COT (Steve Bush); evaluation; Jun 20; PIN20

An evaluation identified no features or deposits of archaeological significance.

**Hayes (Quattro), Land West of Southall**

**Lane, Hayes, UB2;** TQ 1075 7835;

PCA Ltd (Stacey Harris); evaluation; Mar–Apr 20; RPS Group; SUA20

Works encompassed an area of over 14 hectares: 36 trenches were excavated with a further 45 test pits subject to monitoring for archaeological potential. The evaluation demonstrated multi-period agricultural land management and, potentially, settlement. Natural Lynch Hill Gravels were observed only within test pits, overlain by Langley Silt brickearth seen at the base of all trenches.

The earliest evidence of human activity was present in the form of flints dating to Mesolithic/Early Neolithic to Bronze Age periods and Neolithic pottery, which were found in secondary contexts. Three possible cremations were revealed in a trench in the central part of the site, but as they were left *in situ*, precise dating was not possible.

Late Iron Age/early Roman activity was represented by ditches forming field boundaries concentrated in the western part of the study area. Further evidence of late Iron Age/early Roman activity, including pits and postholes was also encountered across the site. Four features of possible medieval date, including a ditch, three pits and a layer were scattered across the site.

Remains of the post-medieval period were present throughout the area of investigation within subsoil deposits and in the form of ceramic land drains, with a concentration of post-medieval activity including ditches, gullies, pits, postholes, and a stakehole in the south-eastern part of the site. Modern deposits sealed the archaeological horizons.

**Osterley House, Jersey Road,**

**Isleworth, TW7;** TQ 1464 7800;

CA (James Aaronson); watching brief; Jan–Mar 20; National Trust; OSY20

The watching brief involved the monitoring of approximately 300m of open-cut trenching from the south-western wing of the Stable Block, across the yard to the front of the House and across the driveway to the North East Meadow, and from there to the southern end of Middle Lake. During the course of the watching brief, several structures including wall footings, vaults, drains, and culverts were observed, most dating from the 18th to 19th centuries. Several could be cross-referenced with previously identified assets, while at least three were unknown until now.

Associated land surfaces and made-ground deposits associated with the historic development of the present landscape were also identified. The most interesting of these was a deep deposit of crushed brick, tile and other building material within a lime-mortar matrix which was observed from the eastern frontage of the House. This material was derived from building works conducted at the end of the 18th century by architect Robert Adam to instructions by the Childs family who owned the House and Park during this period. The rubble was dumped to raise the ground surface artificially around the eastern and southern elevations of the

House and create a semi-basement level at historic ground floor level.

To protect the House from damp, a hollow vault was built across the building frontage to help circulate the air and provide a buffer zone between it and the freshly made ground. It is posited that the material was dumped into a pre-existing cut/depression in front of the property which was observed across the driveway. Natural clay and gravels were observed across the driveway and across the North East Meadow from 0.50m below ground level.

### ISLINGTON

**Regent's Wharf, 10–18 All Saints Street, N1**; TQ 3055 8345; MOLA (Alex Blanks); evaluation; Nov 20; Bental Green Oak Ltd; ASI20

An evaluation of six trial trenches was conducted to test levels of archaeological survival. Natural clay was encountered in the south-western trench. The truncated structural remains of 19th–20th-century warehouses were recorded in trenches located in the southern and western areas of the site.

Two trenches in the northern area of the site were located to assess the survival of three 19th-century lime kilns illustrated on historic maps. After extending Trenches 5 and 6 to make one large trench, two circular lime kilns were uncovered, further to the east than displayed on the historic map. The kilns consisted of concrete foundations, overlain with brick and flues containing black staining to the internal faces. One kiln had a section of exterior wall and a small circular brick and concrete structure.

**Regent's Wharf, 10–18 All Saints Street, N1**; TQ 3055 8345; MOLA (Luke Tremlett); standing structure recording; Aug 20; Regent's Wharf Property Unit Trust; ASI20  
A Level 2 archaeological building survey was carried out on buildings which dated to the late 19th and early 20th centuries. These were constructed by the Thorley's Cattle food and Cake Mill Company which occupied the site from 1891. The buildings in which the products were produced had been extensively remodelled in the 1980s when the complex was converted to offices.

However, a number of details from the original industrial use remained such as tiled walls, a concrete base to a boiler and several bricked-over fenestrations possibly relating to footbridges between buildings. Without these details, there is very little evidence of the industrial plant relating to the processes of manufacture which took place here. However, the industrial aesthetic and character remains. This is largely due to the sympathetic restoration in the late 20th century which was of a very high quality.

**2–7 Clerkenwell Green, Farringdon, EC1R**; TQ 3160 8216; MOLA (Adrian Miles); evaluation; Jan–Feb 20; Pinnacle Projects; CEG20

Of an originally planned nine test pits to be monitored, only three were attempted due to logistical issues. Within the basement area,

the foundations of the current building had removed all archaeological remains. Outside the basement area, an undated 'garden soil' had been cut through by a 17th-century brick-lined cesspit. This would suggest that the site was located in an open area within the precinct of St John of Jerusalem, prior to post-dissolution redevelopment.

**Monmouth House & 19–23 Featherstone Street, EC1Y**; TQ 3272 8234; MOLA (Tim Spenbrooke); watching brief; Jul 19; Jackson Coles LLP; MOM19

Above natural gravels, deposits of brickearth, truncated by quarry pits, were recorded in all the test pits, with the exception of two located in the south-west and north-west of the site respectively. Pottery dating from the 16th to the early 18th century was seen in the test pit in the north-west of the site. This indicates that the quarrying may have been sporadic rather than occurring during a single period of activity, or that the fills contained residual older material.

Sealing the pits was a generalised layer or complex of undifferentiable pits (most probably a combination of the two) containing domestic and/or industrial waste, typically being a mix of ash/cinders with garden soil and small quantities of redeposited, worked/dirty brickearth containing inclusions of building-material fragments, animal bone, oyster shell, and pottery in varying amounts.

**Land at 20 Ropemaker Street, 101–117 Finsbury Pavement and 10–12 Finsbury Street, EC2Y**; TQ 3725 8180; PCA Ltd (James Langthorne, Richard Krason); watching brief; Aug–Nov 20; CO-RE; RMA18

The earliest deposit found on site was natural terrace gravel sealed by brickearth, which was thought to be of natural origin at the time of the earlier evaluation. During the watching brief it was discovered that the brickearth was redeposited rather than natural and formed a part of modern made ground. Several modern brick and concrete structures were truncating the brickearth horizon and were sealed by 20th-century demolition layer. No archaeologically significant features or finds were encountered on site due to the extent of modern impacts.

**90–92 White Lion Street, N1**; TQ 3136 8326; PCA Ltd (Joe Brooks); evaluation; Jun 20; Kempton Smith; WLO20

The earliest deposit encountered was natural gravel sealed by a horizon of clayey silt, representing a historical ground surface, probably dating to the post-medieval period. A late 18th- or 19th-century well, probably associated with terraced housing dating to the late 18th century, cut the natural gravel in the western part of the trench. A robber cut, filled with late 19th-century demolition material, was recorded in the centre of the trench. Further brick structures and cut features recorded on site were associated with 20th-century construction and demolition episodes and were capped with tarmac surface and demolition debris forming present ground level.

### KENSINGTON & CHELSEA

**Kensington Palace Orangery, W8**; TQ 2587 8018; L – P (Barbora Dmitričenko); excavation; watching brief; Jul–Aug 19; Historic Royal Palaces; KEN31

Work was carried out at the Orangery of Kensington Palace, prior to the construction of a new learning centre. The Orangery was commissioned in 1704 by Queen Anne. It is Grade I Listed (1223783) and falls within the Kensington Palace Scheduled Monument (1002038). Excavation at the rear of the building recorded evidence of multiple phases of use, construction and repair, including a sophisticated network of adjoining drains and associated fixtures, a spring chamber, and a series of garden features, stables and lavatories.

Three phases of landscaping, from horticultural allotments to ornamental garden, were recorded in the front. The recovered finds assemblage is dominated by earthenware and flowerpots. Some tobacco pipes yielded decorations such as scallops or vines, and one was marked with a makers name (E.GROUT) and an area of origin (CLAPHAM). Glass bottles for sauces, alcoholic and non-alcoholic drinks were recovered alongside chemist bottles and window glass sherds. No remains pre-dating the Palace were found.

**Royal Hospital Chelsea, Chelsea Bridge Road, SW1W**; TQ 5280 1779; ASE (Stephen White & Ian Hogg); watching brief, evaluation; Jan 20, Jul 20; Peregrine Bryant Architects Ltd, RCH17

A watching brief was carried out by geotechnical trial pitting at the stable block. The work comprised the recording of eight trial pits located within the stable block. Probable natural deposits were recorded within two trial pits.

The watching brief confirmed the presence of wall foundations of the late 17th-century stable block designed by Sir Christopher Wren, as well as the early 19th-century rebuild by Sir John Soane. The original stable block occupied an area roughly twice the size of the current building. The foundations of Wren's structure had largely been re-used by Soane's stables, with new foundations only constructed within gaps in the previous building. These wall foundations lay directly below the current walls.

In two of the trial pits, the 17th-century foundations had been partially demolished to allow for changes in layout during the construction of the later stable block. A possible coal chute was observed within one test pit but could not be closely examined; cartographic sources suggest that this was part of Soane's design and originally lay outside of the building.

The fieldwork comprised the monitoring of Trial Pits and then the excavation of foundation trenches for the new hobbies building. A late post-medieval/early modern basement or cellar was the only archaeology observed within the foundation trenching of any note. This was overlain by various made-ground and demolition layers.



**Royal Hospital Chelsea, West Street/Chelsea Bridge Road, SW1W**; TQ 5278 1779; ASE (Katya Harrow); standing building recording; Jan 20; Peregrine Bryant Architects Ltd; RCH17

An historic building record of the Stables, Guardhouse and Bakehouse at the Royal Hospital Chelsea revealed that construction of the Royal Hospital, designed by Sir Christopher Wren, commenced on 17th February 1682 on the site of a former theological college erected during the reign of James I. The site subject of this summary lies to the west of the main Hospital and comprises ancillary buildings; the Guardhouse, which dates to c. 1690, is the only one of Wren's original buildings within this part of the Royal Hospital site to survive.

While Sir John Soane was Clerk of Works, the site underwent significant changes. Wren's stable block was replaced with a new stable building designed by Soane, built 1814–17, and a new Bakehouse was constructed adjacent to Wren's Guardhouse in 1814–15. Subsequently, Soane designed a yard and workshops (Artificers' Yard) which were laid out to the rear of the Bakehouse and Guardhouse.

The Stables, Bakehouse and Guardhouse all underwent substantial changes during the mid- to late 20th century for their conversion to workshops, stores and residential accommodation, while the buildings of the Artificers' Yard were demolished following damage sustained during WWII and were replaced with simple structures of mid-20th-century date.

#### **KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES**

**Windsong, Coombe Hill Road, Coombe, KT2**; TQ 2118 7023; TVAS (Andy Taylor); watching brief; Jun 20; Mr and Mrs Kassam; WIE20

No deposits nor finds of archaeological interest were observed during the watching brief.

**Hook Rise South, Tolworth, Surbiton, KT5**; TQ 1972 6559; MOLA (Isca Howell), evaluation; Jun–Jul 20; Royal Borough of Kingston-upon-Thames; THR20

Sixteen evaluation trenches found no finds or features of archaeological interest.

**Tiffin Boys' School, Queen Elizabeth Road, KT2**; TQ 1876 6941; AOC (Sian Anthony, Alice Fraser); watching brief; Jul–Sep 19; Tiffin School; QE119

The scheme comprised the demolition of the existing gym/weights room, and the erection of a two-storey extension to the sports hall building. The excavation of eight trenches was monitored. The deposits recorded within the trenches were a sequence of natural sands overlain by a disturbed subsoil and made-ground deposits with a high frequency of modern demolition material, often sealed with tarmac and concrete. Archaeological features observed including the remnants of modern brick walls and a concrete structure interpreted as a 20th-century drainage tank.

**11–13 Thames Street, KT1**; TQ 1782 6927; TCH (Zoe Schofield); watching brief;

Sep-20; Storehouse London Ltd; TMT20  
Historic mapping shows the site as an 18th-century terraced building forming the west side of the market square and gardens leading down to the Thames. By 1841 it was set between the Bishops Hall and the brick yard and occupied by Sarah Nicholas (distiller) and Thomas Jackson (nursery and seed man). Thomas' business flourished and, by 1861, he was a market gardener employing 38 men and five boys. The site became a multi-occupancy property known as Wades Yard. George Jackson, son of Thomas was a florist employing 40 men and five boys – in 1879 he exhibited at Crystal Palace, the Kensington Flower Show and the Royal Horticultural Society, winning prizes for azaleas, orchids and begonias.

By 1891, the property was known as Fountain Court. A large building and a landing stage were constructed over the garden. The site underwent significant reconstruction in the early part of the 20th century, being used as a tannery from 1911–55. That was replaced with another building by 1968. The present building was constructed by 1986. The below-ground deposits, made of largely disturbed ground with modern inclusions, testified to the impact of this period. The watching brief observed the remnants of 19th-century brick foundations of brown, red and yellow brick in header bond and riverbed gravels were truncated by modern foundations.

#### **LAMBETH**

**South Lambeth Estate, Dorset Road, SW8**; TQ 3078 7713; ASE (Tomasz Mazurkiewicz); evaluation; Aug 20; Hill Holdings Ltd; SHL20

The underlying geology of the site comprises London Clay overlain by Kempton Park sands and gravels. The natural deposit was truncated by two modern features, concrete footing and a robber-cut for a concrete footing, in one of the trenches. Both modern features were sealed by a sequence of modern made grounds relating to construction and demolition deposits capped by sandy light brown-grey made ground and sealed by a layer of topsoil.

In the other trench, a sequence of modern made grounds, truncated by a very modern service trench (ceramic pipe located in the trench) were recorded within the trench boundaries. The sequence of modern made ground was capped by topsoil.

**The Core, St Thomas' Hospital, Lambeth Palace Road, SE1**; TQ 3057 7921; PCA Ltd (Ireneo Grosso); watching brief, evaluation; Feb 20; Icen Projects; THP20

Two archaeological evaluation trenches were excavated on the site with further geotechnical investigations consisting of five test pits and three boreholes monitored as a watching brief.

Additionally, two geoarchaeological boreholes were carried out to inform on the early Holocene topography of the site. Natural Shepperton Gravel was observed throughout the area of investigation and was capped by Holocene alluvium, sealed by a layer of reworked alluvium in some of

the investigated areas. The alluvial deposits were overlain by a substantial dark brown deposit, interpreted as post-medieval ploughsoil.

The ploughsoil was, in turn, sealed by a post-medieval make up/levelling layer associated with the redevelopment of the site during the 19th-century construction of St Thomas Hospital. Truncating the made-ground deposit in the north-western corner was a construction cut for a north–south brick foundation, representing a fragment of the west wall of St Thomas' Hospital built in the 19th century. The upper stratigraphic sequence consisted of 20th-century made-ground deposits.

**17 Lower Marsh, South Bank, SE1**; TQ 3106 7964; PCA Ltd (Tanya Jones); watching brief; Jul–Nov 20; RPS Group; LMH20

A watching brief carried out on site aimed to monitor breaking out the existing surfaces, ground reduction and excavation of seven underpinning trenches. Natural deposits, sealed by a layer of subsoil, were observed in most of the interventions. These horizons were overlain by post-medieval made-ground and levelling deposits, truncated by construction cuts for brick structures representing foundations of extant buildings, sleeper walls supporting earlier floor levels or wells/soakaways. All these features were of late 18th–early 19th-century date. Modern concrete surface sealed the entire site.

**New Lambeth College (STEAM College – Science, Technology, Engineering, Art, Maths), Stockwell, SW8**; TQ 2975 7686; MOLA (David Saxby); evaluation; Sep 20; South Bank Colleges; NLC20

The Kempton Park gravels were observed across the site, where not affected by truncation, and were sealed by late Pleistocene alluvial deposits that are associated with the Battersea Channel. These were overlain by what has been identified as a Mesolithic land surface, which contained a few fragments of fire-cracked flint. This was overlain by a sequence of Holocene alluvial deposits. A mixed deposit, possibly representing post-medieval land reclamation, appears to date to the early 19th century. Work is due to continue.

**ITV Centre, 60–72 Upper Ground, SE1**; TQ 3116 8044; PCA Ltd (Ireneo Grosso); watching brief; Sep–Oct 20; Mills Whip Projects; TVI20

The watching brief involved monitoring of geotechnical interventions, including eight boreholes, three window samples, four test pits and four cone penetration tests. The presence of a superficial deposit sequence consisting of Pleistocene Gravels overlain by Holocene alluvial sandy clays was established. Evidence of the demolition of a chalk structure was observed in one of the window samples, but due to the limited scope of the project, it was not possible to determine its origin and dating. Nineteenth-century made ground, demolition or reclamation layers were observed in most of the interventions, sealing the alluvium and overlain in turn by 20th-century made ground and concrete and tarmac surface.

**LEWISHAM**

**50 Ashgrove Road, Bromley, BR1;** TQ 3890 7088; AOC (Sian Anthony); watching brief; Feb 19; North Star 2000 Group; ASH19

A watching brief was undertaken as part of the demolition of a building and the construction of new residential buildings, together with associated landscaping and the provision of refuse stores, car parking and cycle spaces at the site. Works consisted of the excavation of six trenches to establish ground conditions, which were monitored over the course of a day, then backfilled.

The deposits recorded within the site were predominantly modern industrial made-ground deposits overlaying the natural gravels. Trench 2 was the only trench to contain relatively undisturbed deposits. However, even within this trench there were signs of disturbance in the topsoil and subsoil. A pit cut was identified in Trench 3 and two deposits in Trenches 3 and 6 contained a large quantity of ceramics.

The finds recovered were dated between 1910–36. It seems likely that these deposits relate to the industrial use on the site noted in a later map from the 1950s. Beyond the post-medieval and modern periods, no archaeological features were identified.

**Our Lady and St Philip Neri Primary School, Mayow Road, SE23;** TQ 3588 7225; MOLA (Brigid Geist, Luke Tremlett); standing structure survey; Jan 20; Savills; MYO20

An Historic England Level 2 building survey at the former Our Lady and St Philip Neri School building showed a red brick two-/three-storey building with an earlier Victorian structure incorporated at the north end which had a pitched roof with gables. The main school building was a c. 1950s flat-roofed structure with large cold-rolled steel windows. This building replaced a later 19th-century house which was used as a convent during the early part of the 20th century and was destroyed during WWII bombing. The earlier house was built for the architect Alexander Hennell, responsible for much of the 19th-century development of the area surrounding Mayow Road.

The 20th-century interior building plan was a simple, utilitarian design of classrooms, offices and other rooms extending from a central corridor. Interior materials included terrazzo stone flooring in the main corridor and wood block floors laid in a herringbone pattern within the classrooms and offices. Access to the first-floor classrooms was via a simple but impressive imperial style staircase, which rose above the main entrance in the centre. In the north-west section of the 1950s building there was a large assembly hall/gym with oak flooring and timber casement windows on the west elevation.

The earlier structure at the north end of the building had been used as a chapel and later as an infants' school. Due to the destruction of most of the earlier convent structure, the only evidence which remained for the building's use as a convent was a *piscina* or holy-water stoop recorded in the former chapel.

**MERTON**

**Deacon House, 10 Atherton Drive, Wimbledon, SW19;** TQ 2385 7185  
PCA Ltd (Ireneo Grosso); watching brief; Mar 20; Archaeology Collective; AHT20

The fieldwork consisted of the monitoring of the excavation of two trenches, with one located in the basement area and another one in underground car park. Natural deposits of sandy gravel or sandy clay were encountered, overlaid by subsoil and topsoil or modern made ground. Some degree of a horizontal truncation was observed across the site, most likely associated with the original development of the site and the 20th-century construction. No archaeological features or finds were encountered on site.

**Royal Wimbledon Golf Club, 29 Camp Road, SW19;** TQ 2249 7106; L – P (John Quarrell); watching brief; Nov–Dec 18, Nov 2020; Royal Wimbledon Golf Club; AMP20

A part of the Royal Wimbledon Golf Club is located within the Caesar's Camp Scheduled Monument encompassing an Iron Age hillfort (1002014). The objective of the watching brief was to monitor remodelling of the golf course and installation of new drainage within the Monument boundary. No archaeological deposits were observed and no finds were recovered.

This fieldwork was preceded by the 2017 watching brief focused on the restoration of the original shape of the earthwork itself (LA 15 Supp. 2 (2018), 65).

**Melrose School, Church Road, Mitcham, CR4;** TQ 2718 6854; L – P (Connor Law); evaluation; Jan 21; Cobalt Project Management Ltd; MLO20

Three evaluation trenches were excavated in the area of a proposed extension at Melrose School. The site lies within the Mitcham Archaeological Priority Area with a higher potential for Roman and Saxon remains. Only three parallel linear features that did not produce datable material were recorded. They had a roughly north–south orientation and are thought to represent evidence of agricultural activity.

**Unit 4, Waterfall Cottages and Land to the rear of 8 High Street, Colliers Wood, SW19;** TQ 2701 7082; PCA Ltd (Tanya Jones); evaluation; Oct 20; Total Homes & Developments Ltd; WFL20

The investigations comprised excavation of three trenches down to the level of natural London Clay, which was overlain by a silty sandy gravel deposit. Two pits of uncertain function were found truncating the gravel; datable evidence was obtained from one of the pits, indicating a range of 1600–1850. Levelling layers of post-medieval date overlaid the features and were in turn sealed by 20th-century deposits.

**10–12 High Street, Colliers Wood, SW19;** TQ 2704 7084; PCA Ltd (Tanya Jones); watching brief; Jan 20; ARM Design and Building Ltd; HCD20

The watching brief monitored the excavation of the strip foundations for the proposed

development. Natural clay was encountered approximately 0.5m below the ground level rising from north–south, overlain directly by modern made ground derived from construction of extant buildings. There were no archaeological features observed during the investigations.

**Cricknet Green School, Lower Green West, CR4;** TQ 2733 6856; MOLA (David Saxby); watching brief; Sept 19; L B Merton; CGS18

Following work in 2018 (LA 15 Supp. 3 (2019), 114), a watching brief was carried out on a series of foundation trenches located outside of the present reception building. An east–west aligned Tudor and later 19th-century compacted gravel path/drive running to the entrance of Hall Place was revealed.

**Sunnyside, Oldfield Road, Wimbledon, SW19;** TQ 2420 7078; TVAS (Tom Stewart); watching brief; Nov 18–Mar 19; SW19 Homes Ltd; OFI17

The site had mostly been truncated into the London Clay by a previous development: no finds or features of interest were present.

**Old Station Road, Colliers Wood, SW19;** TQ 2637 6988; AOC (Catherine Edwards); watching brief; Dec 19 & Apr 20; Mott MacDonald; OLN19

During excavations to investigate and repair a water main running along the north side of Merantun Way, close to Merton Abbey, archaeological monitoring aimed to establish and record the stratigraphic sequence and archaeological deposits during all intrusive works on the site. The site spanned both sides of the River Wandle. London Clay was identified at the base of the original water main, but this was likely to have been truncated by the main itself. The clay was overlain by yellow sands and gravels and sealed by subsoil where not truncated.

A group of brick foundations of late 19th-century date are thought to be associated with the railway line that ran along what is now Merantun Way, possibly to relieve the weight on the riverbank.

**21 Parkside, Wimbledon, SW19;** TQ 2371 7121; PCA Ltd (Stacey Harris); watching brief; Jan 20; Archaeology Collective; PKD20

Four trenches were excavated across the proposed area of demolition and construction. The earliest deposit encountered was natural sandy gravels seen across the site. Residual medieval pottery was retrieved from secondary contexts. Archaeologically significant features encountered on site were of post-medieval origin and were related mainly to landscaping activities.

In the trench located in the south-eastern corner of the site, the natural horizon was overlain by demolition and make-up layers, which were truncated by a substantial cut filled with redeposited gravel. The feature was sealed by another levelling deposit. To the east of the site, an 18th-century linear feature, interpreted as a boundary ditch was observed, in addition to a large irregular cut. Dump layers of redeposited natural gravels sealed the earlier features. The upper

sequence consisted of modern garden soil and levelling layers for concrete slab.

**42 Station Road, Colliers Wood, SW19;** TQ 2643 6994; MOLA (Tony Mackinder); evaluation; Oct 20; Hawks Heritage; TAT20

Two trenches were located in the car park of the Scheduled Monument of the Augustinian Priory of St Mary Merton (Monument no. 1001976). No archaeology was found and there was no evidence of the mid-20th-century paper mill that was located on the site. Two geoarchaeological boreholes were used to examine the deposits associated with the nearby River Wandle.

## NEWHAM

**West Ham United Foundation, 60 Albatross Close, Beckton, E6;** TQ 4289 8205;

TCH (Zoe Schofield); geoarchaeological borehole assessment; Jun 20; Adams and Sutherland on behalf of West Ham United Foundation; WHU19

The site is located on the northern margins of the floodplain of the Lower Thames Valley and is considered of high archaeological potential due to the discovery of a number of Bronze Age trackway and platform structures found close by. Five boreholes samples were taken by QUEST across the site. Two of the boreholes, located on the projected orientation of the trackway recorded deposits of alluvium, peat and wood fragments. These fell within the range of depths for the Bronze Age trackway and platform structures previously recorded. Based on these results, a programme of evaluation was proposed.

**60A Albatross Close, Beckton, E6;** TQ 4289 8205; TCH (Zoe Schofield); trial trenching; geoarchaeological sampling; Jun 20; Adams & Sutherland on behalf of West Ham United Foundation; ATR20

Following the borehole analysis, one trench was excavated across the proposed trajectory of the trackways and in close proximity to the boreholes that recorded wood fragments. A stratigraphy of made ground, alluvium and peat was recorded. At 2.2m, wood was uncovered and hand excavated. The result was a dense ancient root system. Samples of the peat and alluvium were taken by QUEST. The results are not yet available, but should provide palaeoenvironmental and dating information. The roots were also sampled and are currently undergoing archaeobotanical analysis for species identification.

**Alnwick Road & Baxter Road (land at the junction of), West Beckton, E16;** TQ 4152 8121; ASE (Stephen White); watching brief; Jul–Aug 20; RPS Group; ALN20

Mechanical excavations for trial pits, general ground reduction and pile-cap pits were all monitored. Natural geology was not observed across the site. Modern development appears to have resulted in the accumulation of a substantial thickness of made ground at the site.

**Gallions Reach Phase 2B, land to the north and south of Atlantis Avenue, E16;** TQ 4401 8079; ASE (Matthew Pope); geoarchaeology; Novr 20; Telford Homes; ATT16

Three cable percussion boreholes were sited in a north–south transect across the site to characterise the subsurface lithology and recovered intact u100 samples for palaeoenvironmental assessment and dating. In both Boreholes 5 and 6, poorly consolidated and waterlogged made ground, comprising deposited alluvium, brick and wood fragments, were encountered to 4m depth. Water ingress and hole collapse prevented deeper recovery of material.

Only Borehole 7 achieved recovery of a Quaternary sequence. Here between 2.7m and 6m below ground level, organic clays of apparent alluvial origin were recovered in u100 sample tubes. This alluvium rested on a gravel surface with a height –1.0 below OD.

**Christ Church, 663 Barking Road, Plaistow, E13;** TQ 4118 8308; PCA Ltd (Phil Frickers); evaluation; Aug 20; Roof Ltd; CCB20

Three trenches were excavated during the evaluation. London Clay was reached in all three trenches, sealed by natural brickearth deposits in two of them. Ephemeral ploughmarks of unknown date were visible cutting into the brickearth. Natural clay in Trench 1 was truncated by a large pit dating to the late 19th century/early 20th century. A layer of made ground, also 19th/20th-century in date, was found sealing the large pit in Trench 1 and the natural deposits in the remaining trenches.

**Silverlink Tunnel, Land between Dock Road and the A1011, Silvertown, E16;** TQ 3991 8059; AOC (Alice Fraser); watching brief; Jul–Aug 20; Riverlinx/L B Newham; DOO20

The work consisted of the archaeological monitoring of two targeted trial pits within the site. The natural geology on the site was observed as a mid-grey-brown silty clay and a mid-grey clay. The natural was overlain with concrete and made ground.

Archaeological remains included the potential structural remains of earlier riverside activity and several later intercutting undated pits.

**Silvertown Tunnel, SE10;** TQ 3972 8010; OAS (Christof Heistermann, Jason Stewart); watching brief; Mar–Nov 20; Fugro; SVT20 [*Primary listing under Greenwich*]

**138 Earlham Grove, E7;** TQ 4045 8515; PCA Ltd (Matt Edmonds); evaluation; Jan 20; Hill Partnerships Ltd; EAM20

The investigation consisted of excavation of four evaluation trenches and six dedicated geoarchaeological test-pits. The earliest deposits encountered on site were Pleistocene gravels overlain by brickearth. Sealing the brickearth was an agricultural soil layer, truncated by an east–west linear cut, interpreted as a 19th-century boundary ditch. Layers of made ground and remnant tarmac surfaces indicated that the site had been developed for car parking during the 20th century.

**First Avenue Centre, 103 First Avenue, Plaistow, E13;** TQ 4047 8273; PCA Ltd (Cecilia Galleano); evaluation; Aug 20; FDE Architects; FAC20

Two trenches were excavated during the evaluation. A natural deposit of brickearth

was revealed in both trenches, overlaying the Taplow Gravel Formation. The earliest observed features were three 13th-/15th-century postholes, encountered in the south-eastern trench, representing a possible fence line.

Post-medieval activity was seen in linear- and rectangular-cut features related to agricultural land use. Additionally, two postholes and several pits were observed. While their function was uncertain, it is possible that they were also associated with agricultural or horticultural activity. They could be interpreted as planting holes and bedding trenches. The features were overlain by 19th-century subsoil and modern levelling deposits.

**Poland House, 293–305 High Street, Stratford, E15;** TQ 3859 8387; MOLA (Ken Pitt); evaluation; watching brief; Feb 20; Curlew Alternatives Seventh Property L–P; POA20

Natural deposits, formed of untruncated gravels capped in brickearth in places, suggested that the site lies across a low area of gravel considered to represent a palaeochannel remnant of the Pleistocene River Lea (or a tributary), situated on a low gravel terrace within the wider Lea floodplain. These were overlain by a sequence of Holocene alluvial deposits. These extend across the whole site with their average thickness up to 1m and are considered to have accumulated due to the knock-on effects of rising sea levels ponding back the Lea in the late prehistoric/early historic period. These deposits are deemed to be of significance as they have high palaeoenvironmental potential to reconstruct the evolving nature of the site through the historic period.

Within the evaluation trenches, 18th-/19th-century remains were seen to cut through the deposits mentioned above. These remains consisted of brick-lined drains, foundations and small pits probably for rubbish disposal. However, these were badly truncated by the existing floor slab and had an average thickness of 0.4m.

**Black Lion Pub/West Ham Boys Club, 59–61 High Street, Plaistow, E13;** TQ 4042 8321; MOLA (Paul Thrane); watching brief; Jun 20; Tom Friel; BKB19

The works monitored were a series of machine-excavated foundation trenches. An east–west running brick wall foundation was recorded in the southern area of the site with an associated brick structure recorded to the west. These two features belonged to an earlier phase of buildings and are of likely 19th-century date. Earlier post-medieval field/garden soil was also recorded across the site. These deposits were heavily disturbed in the southern half of the site.

In addition, three large pit cuts, likely representing quarrying in the post-medieval period, were recorded. The watching brief produced remains from the post-medieval period with probable residual evidence only (redeposited pottery sherds and a single fragment of building material) from the medieval period.

**Limmo Peninsula, Canning Town, E16;** TQ 3947 8109; MOLA (Antonietta Lerz); watching brief; Feb 20; Gardiner & Theobald LLP on behalf of Connected Living London; LPN20

Following previous work (LA 13 Supp. 1 (2011)), 25 – site codes XRI09 & XRW10), a watching brief was maintained on seven boreholes and 15 trial pits distributed across the site. The boreholes were augured to the London Clay, which was overlain by gravels and up to 5m of marsh floodplain deposits.

The archaeological remains identified were associated with the Thames Iron Works, Shipbuilding and Engineering Company's works, established in the mid-19th century. Extensive consolidation deposits were recorded across the site, overlain by concrete and brick-wall footings from the former buildings and *in-situ* structural timbers associated with slipway construction. These were buried below thick infilling deposits resulting from the demolition and levelling of the ironworks and from which displaced timbers and finds of metal tools, scrap steel, iron, rope and glass were recovered.

**Manor Road, Canning Town, E16;** TQ 3932 8167; QUEST geoaerchaeological (Dan Young); evaluation; Dec 20 & Apr 21; RPS Group; MAA20

Results indicate that an elevated gravel island underlies the centre of the site, while the deeper gravel topography of one or more (possibly Late Devensian/Early Holocene) channels underlie parts of the north and south, extending into the western and eastern areas of the site. The gravel is overlain by alluvium, with peat recorded across the centre and part of the south of the site. Radiocarbon dating of the peat in two boreholes spans much of the Bronze Age. Further radiocarbon dating and a palaeoenvironmental assessment was instructed.

**Land at Manor Road, Canning Town, E16;** TQ 3932 8167; PCA Ltd (Matt Edmonds); evaluation; Sep–Oct 20; RPS Group; MDR20

The evaluation consisted of four shored trenches targeting footprints of the proposed building. Natural Lea Valley Gravel deposits were observed in all trenches and were encountered to the east of the site before falling away dramatically to the west. The site topography demonstrated a natural fall from a relatively flat area of gravel to the edge of a palaeochannel down the western side of the site, which was consistent with findings of an earlier geotechnical site investigation.

A sequence of alluvial deposits and peat were revealed above the gravels at various levels in all four trenches. Layers of peat observed in this evaluation were more substantial than previously expected, which suggested localised areas of a wet marshy woodland environment with no evidence of human activity. Twentieth-century made-ground deposits sealed the earlier sequence. No evidence of significant archaeological activity from any archaeological period was observed in any of the trenches.

**Marshgate Lane, Stratford, E15;** TQ 3810

8346; MOLA (David Sankey); watching brief; Jun 20; Newmark Developments; MGG18

Following work in 2019 (LA 16 Supp. 1 (2020)), 22), ground remediation on the east side of the site was monitored, but ceased when the work was stopped by the client. Archaeological remains are limited to 19th-century industrial-type dump deposits.

**Clyde Wharf & Minerva Works – Allnex Site, North Woolwich Road, Silvertown, E16;** TQ 4010 8020; MOLA (Dave Taylor); geoaerchaeological watching brief; Jul 20; RPS Group; MCW20

The site is currently occupied by a functioning industrial facility situated near the centre of the River Thames floodplain. The underlying Pleistocene gravels generally slope toward the main channel of the Thames in the south-west and were covered by a layer of Holocene floodplain deposits consisting of peat overlain by silty clay with a total average thickness of c. 2.75m.

The early Holocene topography seems to divide between higher ground around across the north-east half of the site and a sharp drop-off across the south-west. This is potentially a result of erosion by the palaeochannel to the north of the site or the main Thames channel itself. The Holocene alluvium is sealed by made ground. Potential for artefactual recovery is considered low to medium for the site although palaeoenvironmental potential is high, and targeted geoaerchaeological window sample cores are suggested, followed by proxy environmental analysis and radiocarbon dating of the Holocene alluvial and organic strata.

**Land at Penny Brookes Street, Stratford, E15;** TQ 3863 8496; ASE (Tomasz Mazurkiewicz); evaluation; Nov 20; Higgins Homes PLC; PBK20

Three evaluation trenches were excavated. No archaeological features, deposits or significant finds were encountered in the evaluation.

In addition, two geoaerchaeological test pits were excavated to 2.3m and 3m depth. Under 0.9m of made ground they revealed a truncated sequence of high energy fluvial gravels presumed to equate with the Kempton Park Gravel Member of the last cold stage. No artefacts, ecofacts or deposits with significant palaeoenvironmental potential were encountered.

**259 Plaistow Road, E15;** TQ 3993 8336; MOLA (Jessica Bryan); evaluation; Mar 20; Gleeds; PTW20

Six trenches were distributed across the site as much as possible to get a representative sample of the archaeological survival. In all but one of the trenches, sondages to natural gravel was undertaken. The gravel was between 1.10m to 1.70m OD and consisted of clean, well sorted rounded gravel in an orange sand matrix. No archaeological features were seen. Where not truncated, the gravel was overlain by a clean orange natural brickearth.

The brickearth was truncated in the south-west of the site, with the southernmost

trench having no remaining brickearth. In the north-east, overlaying the natural orange brickearth, a thin band of alluvial brickearth clay was seen. Mid-brown in colour, with occasional charcoal, this was interpreted as lying water and likely the result of flooding. One archaeological feature was recorded; a post-medieval channel backfilled with waste material dating to the 19th or 20th century. The site was heavily truncated by the late 19th- and early 20th-century industrial railway buildings. Remains of their foundations, walls and rail tracks were recorded in all the trenches.

**9 Prince Regent Lane, Plaistow, E13;** TQ 4092 8266; AOC (Sian Anthony); watching brief; Aug 19; Tapan Baidya and Yusuf Sarodia; PNN19

The site evaluation comprised three trenches. The site sequence revealed natural light yellowish-brown sand and gravels, and periglacially weathered river terrace gravels, overlain with a mid-yellowish-brown silty sand brickearth. Layers of made ground were observed in all trenches, comprising rubble with building material, brick, and concrete. The possible cut and fill of a modern cellar was observed in Trench 1, and a possible gravel pit was seen in Trench 3. All trenches indicated significant horizontal truncation, indicated by the presence of the natural sand and gravels directly overlain by modern made-ground deposits.

**709–711 Romford Road, Manor Park, E12;** TQ 4207 8557; CA (Heidi Archer); evaluation; Oct 20; Aytans Partners; RFD20

Natural deposits encountered in the south-east part of the site was overlain by a subsoil, which possibly represents a relic soil layer, prior to the main phase of post-medieval development. The subsoil contained pottery dated to the 19th century or later, with some possible earlier sherds of 17th-/18th-century date. The subsoil and natural deposit were truncated by a post-medieval drainage run. A possible post-medieval pit contained pottery dated to the 19th century or later. Overlying the subsoil was the existing made ground of post-medieval and modern use.

**South Nelson Street, East Ham, E6;** TQ 4268 8345; AOC (Sian Anthony); evaluation; Jan 20; Building Associated Ltd; SSO19

The evaluation comprised two trenches. The site sequence revealed natural mid-orange-brown fine silty clay brickearth, overlain by a mid-yellowish-brown silty clay, interpreted as disturbed and redeposited brickearth. Layers of demolition deposits were observed in both trenches, comprising gravel, brick rubble and concrete. The brick foundations of a previously demolished terraced house were observed in Trench 1, and a modern drainage feature was seen in Trench 2. Both trenches suggested some horizontal truncation, indicated by the presence of housing foundations, concrete footing, and modern made ground overlaying the natural brickearth.

**West Ham Courthouse, West Ham Lane, Stratford, E15;** TQ 3896 8425; TVAS (Genni Elliott); standing building

recording; Jul–Nov 19; Newham Borough Council; WEM19

The courthouse was recorded prior to redevelopment. It was built in two (or more probably three) phases, in 1884, 1905 and with a second floor added around 1910. Later additions have also occurred and tend to be of lower quality. Decoratively the first two phases were similar, possibly a deliberate attempt to appear to be of a single phase. Less attention was given to the second floor which would not have been publicly visible.

**Victoria House, 10 Woolwich Manor Way, E6;** TQ 4305 8142; AOC (Sian Anthony); watching brief; evaluation; Jun 20; Alexander James Contracts Ltd; WWY20

The earliest deposit in the base of the trench consisted of terrace gravels with an area of slightly higher ground to the north and south-west. The overlying peat was present and contained small to moderate pieces of naturally deposited wood. This sequence is comparable to geoarchaeological deposits found immediately to the west of the site, although the upper height of the peat was slightly higher than that found to the west. The peat was overlain by alluvium, which was disturbed by 20th-century construction. The sequence was overlain by modern concrete beams and garden soils. No features were located or finds retrieved.

#### REDBRIDGE

**Hermon Hill Thames Water Works, Hermon Hill, E11;** TQ 4070 8911; CA (Geoff Potter); watching brief; Jul 19–Jan 20; Thames Water Utilities; HEO20

The watching brief monitored the Thames Water rehabilitation works covering Rutland, Warwick, Hereford, Gloucester, Leicester and Buckingham Roads. Approximately 110 pits were observed and a sample of 46 were recorded across the six roads. Natural sandy soil with gravels was reached in several pits. Natural geology observed along the southern roads comprised a clayey silt. Overlying the natural strata across the pits were various instances of post-medieval and modern made ground, taken to be levelling deposits. Above the made ground was the extant modern road make up, usually tarmac over a compact bedding layer.

**104 Manford Way, Hainault, IG7;** TQ 4590 9199; PCA Ltd (Neil Hawkins); evaluation; Feb 20; Countryside Properties; MAF20

Three trenches were excavated during the evaluation. Natural silty gravelly clay was encountered at the base of all three trenches. Directly sealing the natural formation were modern deposits comprising redeposited clay and levelling layers overlain by topsoil or concrete. No finds or features of archaeological interest were observed on site. Any remaining archaeological horizons had been removed, as the stratigraphy revealed was indicative of horizontal truncation, probably due to the construction of a nearby public house in 1960.

**Roding Lane North Thames Water Works, Redbridge, IG8;** TQ 4206 9034; CA

(Geoff Potter); watching brief; Jun–Nov 19; Thames Water Utilities; RLN20

Watching brief monitored the Thames Water rehabilitation works along Roding Lane North comprising approximately 40 test pits, with a sample of 16 recorded, and a section of open-cut trenching approximately 100m in length. Natural geology was exposed in the majority of the trial pits and the open-cut trench. The natural was truncated by modern services in several of the pits. The natural was generally overlain by modern made ground which was in turn overlain by the modern road make up.

#### RICHMOND-UPON-THAMES

**Church of St Mary with St Albans, Ferry Road, Teddington, TW11;** TQ 1663 7137;

AOC (Catherine Edwards); watching brief; Jun 20; Archaeology Collective; CMA20

Archaeological monitoring aimed to establish and record the stratigraphic sequence and archaeological deposits during all intrusive works on the site. A borehole was taken to a depth of 8.40m below current ground level, where London Clay was encountered. Natural sand and gravel were also recorded. Redeposited natural deposits and an external deposit containing animal bone overlaid the natural deposits. They were overlain by made ground, demolition debris and tarmac. A single piece of pottery was recovered from the borehole, in addition to shell and animal bone fragments.

**Hampton Court Palace, KT8;** TQ 1581 6851; L – P (John Quarrell); excavation; Oct 17–Feb 18; Historic Royal Palaces; HCP163

This excavation was carried out as part of the first phase of electrical ring main upgrade in the 16th-century Hampton Court Palace that is a Scheduled Monument (1002009). The works comprised linear trenching across external and internal areas of the Kitchens and the Great Hall. Some of the most significant findings include a brick hearth constructed on a distinctly different alignment to the upstanding walls of the palace. It probably dates to Giles Daubeney's occupation of the site between 1494 and 1508.

Beneath the Great Hall, the foundations of an earlier hall, also likely built by Daubeney, were identified. In Tennis Court Lane to the north of the Palace, the remains of Henry VIII's Bowling Alley were observed. Recovered pottery ranged from the 13th–19th century, though it includes only a small amount of diagnostic material. Two decorated tobacco pipes were found, including a bowl featuring a detailed mould with a coat of arms and maker's initials (ET).

**Hampton Court Palace, KT8;** TQ 1562 6855; L – P (Florence Laino); watching brief; Jun 18; Historic Royal Palaces; HCP171

Work was carried out in relation to the replacement of three stopcocks in Tennis Court Lane in the grounds of the 16th-century Hampton Court Palace (a Scheduled Monument – 1002009). A series of Victorian interventions related to the construction of services were identified.

The 18th-century wall foundation of the standing Works Yard buildings was also recorded. This wall initially served as a boundary wall to the Palace's kitchen garden known as the Melon Ground. Retained finds assemblage includes a small number of pottery, clay tobacco pipe and glass.

**Hampton Court Palace, KT8;** TQ 1581 6851; L – P (Florence Laino, John Quarrell); excavation; watching brief; Sep 18; Historic Royal Palaces; HCP172

Work was carried out in the grounds of the Hampton Court Palace (a Scheduled Monument – 1002009) ahead of water-main replacement works at Tudor Apartment No 29. The excavation revealed the remains of a wall believed to be Tudor in date, and a series of cuts and make-up deposits contemporary with the buildings in this area of the Palace. The remains of two drains were recorded in the watching brief area, with the earliest possible date being 17th century or earlier. No finds were recovered.

**Hampton Court Palace, KT8;** TQ 1581 6851; L – P (Florence Laino, John Quarrell); evaluation; Nov 18; Historic Royal Palaces; HCP174

This evaluation was carried out during the second phase of electrical ring main upgrade on the grounds of Hampton Court Palace (a Scheduled Monument – 1002009). The evaluation consisted of 18 trenches, roughly 1m x 2m in size. Tudor wall foundations, Tudor floors and drains of various periods were recorded, all of which had been significantly truncated by later service installations. Substantial foundations were encountered relating to the Tudor apartments pre-dating the 17th-century Fountain Court. A very small finds assemblage was collected, including pottery, glass, clay tobacco pipe, ceramic building material and metal objects of unremarkable character.

**Rose Garden Path, Hampton Court Palace, KT8;** TQ 1557 6859; HRP (Alexandra Stevenson); watching brief; Mar 20; Historic Royal Palaces; HCP 184.5

A watching brief was undertaken during a scheme of works to improve and widen the southern path in the Rose Garden, located in the south-eastern compartment of the former Tudor Tiltyard (1537). During the project, a late 19th-century garden path and the remnants of a demolished mid-19th-century glasshouse was uncovered, 20cm below ground level. These provided some insight into the character, use, and development of the southern end of the Tiltyard in the 19th century when it was in use as a kitchen garden with glasshouses erected in the late 1840s. The configuration of the glasshouses evolved over a 70–80-year period. However, it is not yet known which phase the remnants of glasshouses exposed during this project belong to.

An 'L'-shaped wall, forming the south-eastern corner of one of the 19th-century glasshouses, was recorded over three courses of bricks, the base of which was not reached. It was formed of very large yellow London stock bricks bonded with yellow sandy

mortar. Further west, a north–south-aligned brick wall was uncovered in plan, also corresponding to one of the 19th-century glasshouses. Both walls predated the brick and tile path that extended the whole length of the southern side of the Rose Garden. A 23m section of this east–west-aligned path was excavated and cleaned by hand. The bricks were not organised in any particular pattern, creating a ‘crazy-paving’ appearance. Remnants of a layer of sandy mortar covered many of the bricks creating a more even surface.

**Paddock Wall, 20th Century Garden, Hampton Court Palace, KT8;** TQ 1600 6867; HRP (Alexandra Stevenson); evaluation; Feb 20; Historic Royal Palaces; HCP 184.6

A small trial pit was excavated at the foot of a wall in the 20th Century Garden located on the East Front of Hampton Court Palace (a Scheduled Monument – 1002009). The 20th Century Garden and the Paddock on the other side of the wall were once part of George IV’s Royal Stud, which was expanded to include 17 new paddocks in Home Park in 1812.

The excavation exposed the upper section of the wall foundation which had three offset courses of brickwork comprised of a mix of pale rose and yellow/ochre-coloured bricks. The excavation was hampered by the presence of large tree roots. No archaeological deposits or features were encountered.

**East Front Bridges, Great Fountain Garden, Hampton Court Palace, KT8;** TQ 1599 6851, TQ 1596 6831, HRP (Alexandra Stevenson); evaluation, desk-based research; Mar 20; Historic Royal Palaces; HCP 184.8

The use of both the Kingston Gate Bridge and the Ditton Gate Bridge, located on either side of the Long Water, has increased over the years as they provide access to functions and events in the gardens and parks. Both bridges required some structural improvements and redecoration, and, as part of these works, two trial pits were excavated to investigate the bridge footings.

It was thought that both the Kingston and Ditton Avenue Gate Bridges were 19th century in date, installed to coincide with the opening of the parkland to the public in the late 19th century. However, there was sufficient archival evidence indicating that they may be earlier, or at least that they are located on the site of earlier bridges dating to the late 18th century. The two hand-excavated test pits did not expose natural soil and there were no archaeological features recorded.

**Beauty Staircase, Hampton Court Palace, KT8;** TQ 1571 6841; HRP (Alexandra Stevenson); historic building recording; evaluation; Jun 20; Historic Royal Palaces; HCP 184.9

The 17th-century Beauty Staircase is located on the south front of the palace, providing access to Apartment 35 (Wolsey Rooms). In advance of structural repairs, a trench was excavated in the Knot Garden located immediately north of the Pond

Garden to establish the condition of the foundations supporting the staircase.

The trench was very small, narrow and awkward, making it impossible to reach the formation level of the wall’s foundation. Nevertheless, it was excavated to a depth of 0.8m below ground level, exposing a series of five brick offsets. Between the brickwork foundation and the Portland stone string course at the base of the elevation, a course of very flaky crumbly Reigate stone was also recorded. No archaeological features were encountered.

**Trophy Drive Sub-Station, Hampton Court Palace, KT8;** TQ 1547 6861; HRP (Alexandra Stevenson); watching brief; Feb 20; Historic Royal Palaces; HCP185

A watching brief to the north of the Trophy Gate and immediately west of the Barrack Block was undertaken during the excavation of a 25m-long cable trench with two box trenches at either end. Natural soil was not encountered during this excavation. The maximum depth of the cable trench reached 0.9m. At this level, a sterile ochre sand was recorded overlain by 0.5m of garden soil. At the southern end of the cable trench located against the substation wall, a deeper box trench was excavated to a depth of 1.44m. This trench revealed a section of a 16th-century wall foundation at 0.86m below ground level, corresponding to the remains of the southern boundary wall between the Tiltyard and the West Front.

**Trophy Gate Wall, Hampton Court Palace, KT8;** TQ 1544 6856; HRP (Alexandra Stevenson); evaluation; Feb 20; Historic Royal Palaces; HCP186

A small test pit was excavated against the east face of the Trophy Gate Wall to inspect the condition of its foundations. The earliest feature recorded can be tentatively interpreted as the make-up of a floor surface associated with the 17th-century victualling house, the Toye Inn (rebuilt in 1700 and demolished in 1840). It comprised a coarse yellow bedding sand 0.01m thick overlain by a compacted mortar layer 0.04m thick, which may have held tiles in place. This was cut by the installation trench of the Trophy Gate wall, filled with demolition rubble.

The Trophy Gate and presumably the adjoining wall were rebuilt in 1701 and, according to recent archaeological investigation, the new gate to the western approach was set back roughly 2m from its predecessor. Much of the Trophy Gate wall appears to have been rebuilt in the early 20th century. The base of the wall’s foundation was not reached, but was recorded over five courses of brick, comprising two offset sections. At elevation level the wall had a significant crack and void which extended to the foundation level at 0.7m below ground level.

**Apartment 39a and Vine House Chimneys Conservation, Hampton Court Palace, KT8;** TQ 1561 6840; HRP (Alexandra Stevenson); evaluation; Feb 20; Historic Royal Palaces; HCP187

A 1m x 1m trial pit was excavated against

the west face of the Vine House rear wall located on the south-west wing of Hampton Court Palace (a Scheduled Monument – 1002009). The evaluation was undertaken as part of enabling works prior to the repair and conservation of the Apartment 39a and Vine House chimneys.

A set of two brick steps was revealed at the base of the trench, which would have provided access to the stove at the rear of the Vine House. The upper level of the steps was located at 0.75m below ground level. However, the floor of the stove was not reached due to the confines of the excavation. The steps were stained black and covered in a thin layer of soot/charcoal dust, but their appearance, which was similar to the bricks recorded on the stilted brick arch within the elevation of the chimney and the narrow brick north wall of the entrance to the furnace, would suggest a roughly early/mid-18th-century date.

Although the Vine House chimney was clearly rebuilt during the 19th century, its predecessor, of which some features still remained, corresponds to the chimney and furnace used to heat the original early 18th-century Glass Case building, as well as the succeeding series of 19th-century Vine Houses up until 1905.

**Orchard Garden Wall Conservation, Hampton Court Palace, KT8;** TQ 1570 6840; HRP (Alexandra Stevenson); evaluation; Feb 20; Historic Royal Palaces; HCP182

In advance of repairs and conservation works, three test pits were excavated against the north perimeter wall of the Orchard Garden located within the Pond Garden on the South Front of Hampton Court Palace (a Scheduled Monument – 1002009). The present-day Orchard Garden was the easternmost and largest of a series of 16th-century rectangular ponds; this particular pond once served as a *vivarium* or breeding pond. In the late 17th century, its function changed and it was known as the Flower Quarter, the Long Quarter and into the late 19th century, as the Orchard Garden.

Test Pit I was located in the north-west angle of the Orchard Garden exposing the foundations of the north and west perimeter walls of the former Tudor breeding pond, constructed in the 1530s. The earliest feature recorded at the base of the trench was a narrow north–south oriented early 16th-century brick wall, measuring 0.23m in width. It was abutted on the east side by sticky bluish sandy clay containing inclusions of mortar fragments, tentatively interpreted as the remains of the base of the Tudor Pond. This in turn was overlain by redeposited natural sandy gravels. The narrow wall predates the perimeter walls of the breeding pond and may be part of an earlier feature in the garden, possibly related to Cardinal Wolsey’s tenure of the palace (1514–29).

It was overlain by the foundation of the north perimeter wall. This wall was recorded over 22 courses of brick, amounting to a height of 1.86m, however, the base was not reached. The primary build was composed

of Henrician stock bricks (HCP Brick Type C 1529–66), but the upper 5–6 courses of brickwork above ground were a 20th-century rebuild above which was a Portland stone coping. The north wall abutted the west perimeter wall and lipped over the west wall's offset brickwork at 1.14m below ground level. The top five courses of the western perimeter wall, like the north wall, were also composed of 20th-century brickwork. The wall was surmounted with carved stone copings.

The north perimeter wall presented few variations in Trenches II and III and was heavily damaged by root action along its length. Trench III to the east, incorporated the angle formed by the north perimeter wall and the western retaining wall of the Privy Garden, built at the beginning of the 18th century. A small section of the eastern perimeter wall of the 16th-century *vivarium* was exposed in this trench. Comparable to the construction of the south-western angle of the Orchard Garden recorded in Trench I, the north wall abutted the eastern wall of the former pond.

Both walls were truncated by the Privy Garden retaining wall, the construction of which had removed a strip of the easternmost garden in the Pond Yard as well as a path running around its perimeter. At the base of this trench the potential remains of this path were uncovered in the form of a crushed brick and mortar surface.

**Apartment 53, Hampton Court Palace, KT8;** TQ 1582 6855; HRP (Alexandra Stevenson); evaluation; Jan 20; Historic Royal Palaces; HCP183

A trial pit was excavated against the south façade of Apartment 53, part of the Ely Rooms of the Tennis Court complex on the north side of Hampton Court Palace (a Scheduled Monument – 1002009). The trial pit was excavated to determine the extent, nature and condition of the foundations of this section of the building, prior to conservation work. The results concluded that the 17th-century building was constructed on a substantial stepped brick foundation – the base was not reached.

The surrounding soil was extremely dry, with a very compact, sterile, sand material abutting the foundation at the base of the excavated trench. A 19th-century east–west bedding trench was cut into this deposit. Later 20th-century garden features included a gravel bed bordered by a line of re-used 19th-/20th-century frogged bricks, and the remnants of a 'crazy-paving' pathway up against the north face of the wall that runs around the perimeter of the south façade of Apartment 53.

**4 Warwick Close, Hampton, TW12;** TQ 1416 7016; TVAS (Will Attard, Jamie Williams); excavation; May–Jun 20; Aquinna Homes; WAC20

As anticipated from historic maps, the northern portion of the site was occupied by a backfilled lake depicted on the 1861 OS map. A single 19th- or 20th-century pit was the only feature investigated, cutting the Kempton Park gravel.

## SOUTHWARK

**Imperial War Museum Parkside, Austral Street, SE11;** TQ 3155 7898; MOLA (Sam Pfizenmaier); watching brief; Dec 19–Jun 20; Imperial War Museums; AUA19  
Following fieldwork in 2019 (LA 16 Supp. 1 (2020), 25), a watching brief was maintained on the excavation of pile locations and strip trenches. Natural geological deposits were recorded across the site and consisted of Kempton Park Gravels overlain by Langley Silt Complex deposits. These were sealed by a generic cultivation or 'garden' soil that, although undated, is likely to date to the 18th–19th century when the site lay in open fields. The upper part of this may relate to a garden associated with a 19th-century property fronting Austral Street.

A north-east/south-west-orientated brick culvert from which a small amount of 19th-century pottery was recovered may be contemporary with the Orphan's Home, built in the latter part of the 19th century. Brick foundations, dating to the 20th century, correspond with the location of two outbuildings associated with All Saints Hospital constructed in the 20th century.

**Land at rear of 52 Borough High Street, SE1;** TQ 3254 8008; MOLA (Ken Pitt, Tony Mackinder); watching brief; Oct 19–Sep 20; Libertarian Residential LLP; BOG17

Following an excavation in 2017 (LA 15 Supp. 2 (2018), 73), a watching brief on new drainage works was carried out on site. No archaeology was found.

**153–159 Borough High Street, SE1;** TQ 3255 7995; MOLA (Tony Mackinder); watching brief; Sep 19–Sep 20; RPS Group; BHV19

A watching brief prior to underpinning of the eastern party wall found waterlain deposits that were overlain by several post-medieval dumps. These were cut by 18th-/19th-century brick walls, a brick floor, and a brick cellar. The underpinning of the eastern wall found undated waterlain deposits and Roman deposits at c. 3m below ground level.

**Bermondsey Biscuit Factory, Clements Road, SE16;** TQ 3459 7908; MOLA (Brigid Geist, Luke Tremlett); standing building recording; Jul 20; Gardiner & Theobald; PFB16

Following standing building recording work in the Penfold Street former Peek Frean Biscuit Factory Buildings in 2016 (LA 15 Supp. 1 (2017), 28), recording of early to late 20th-century light industrial buildings in the west-central area of the former 10-acre Peek Frean Biscuit Factory site took place.

Peek Frean bought the site in 1866 as the sweet biscuit manufacturer expanded its business and moved from Mill Street, Dockhead in Bermondsey. The first building on the site was completed in 1867, and the existing structures are brick-built, range in height from one to three storeys and had recently been in use as a variety of commercial enterprises. These included an indoor go-cart track, a chauffeur hire business, an architectural firm, a staffing agency and recording studios.

The light industrial buildings were part

of a larger 1960s factory building which had been partitioned to form separate open warehouse units. The building at the south extent of the recording site had some earlier fabric which could be seen throughout. These features included a basement tunnel for services under the east elevation, red tiled floors and a clerestory-pitched roof structure with steel queen-post trusses at the second-floor level. The sections under the pitched roof are likely to date to an earlier update to the factory site during the first half of the 20th century.

**Bermondsey Project, former Peek Frean factory, Clements Road, SE16;** TQ 3461 7907; MOLA (Tony Mackinder); evaluation; Oct 20; Gardiner & Theobald on behalf of the client; PKF18

Natural was sand and gravels, this was overlain by a possible waterlain deposit in one trench. Both trenches had a soil horizon possibly representing the fields and market gardening in the area. There were also several brick walls of 19th-century date that related to the houses and a school seen on the late 19th-century OS maps of the area. A deposit found in one trench may be evidence of WWII bombing of the area.

**Maudsley Hospital Felix Post Building and Workshops, Denmark Hill, Camberwell, SE5;** TQ 3281 7623; PCA Ltd (Adam Garwood); standing structure recording; Nov 20; RPS Group; DEK20

Level 3 building recording was carried out on Felix Post Building and Workshops situated on the Maudsley hospital campus, prior to their proposed demolition and phased redevelopment. The site contains several Grade II Listed buildings, including the early 20th-century Maudsley Hospital, but the structures recorded during this exercise are not listed. Full post-recording assessment is pending.

**St John's Churchyard, Fair Street, SE1;** TQ 3347 7988; MOLA (Jeremy Taylor, Robert Hartle, Mike Curnow); watching brief; Feb 20; Potters Fields Park Management Trust; CSJ20

A watching brief was conducted on alterations to the churchyard of St John Horsleydown, which included new gates, enclosures, a children's playground and renewal of planting beds. Due to the shallow and relatively unintrusive nature of the works, archaeological remains on the site were limited to three *in-situ* grave markers or monuments, encountered while removing the topsoil in the western flowerbed, abutting a path running down the centre of the site. These were of a stone and brick construction and were possibly 19th century in date. A fourth headstone was encountered, which is likely to have originated from the same area. No natural layers were encountered.

**Suffolk House, 127–129 & 131 Great Suffolk Street, SE1;** TQ 3220 7968; PCA Ltd (Ireneo Grosso); excavation; Jun–Jul 20; Archaeology Collective on behalf of TLS GSS Ltd; SFK19

Following an archaeological evaluation in

2019 (LA 16 Supp. 1 (2020), 26), a full-scale excavation was undertaken. The bulk of the archaeological findings pertained to the Roman period and included a cemetery, which produced 64 skeletons. A number of possible urned and unurned Roman cremations were also recorded in the northern portion of the site. An east-west oriented Roman ditch located alongside the north limit of excavation was truncated by further Roman burials. The majority of the graves recorded evidence for wooden coffins in the form of iron nails found around the base of the graves.

The grave goods recovered from some of the burials were of note, including a 3rd-/4th-century glass bottle with 'dolphin handles' and other complete vessels. At least one chalk burial, showing the extent of the coffin, was found while another grave was lined with large sherds of amphora. In one of the burials, a severed head was placed next to the legs or underneath the torso – another three individuals were interred with their hands tied behind their backs.

The investigation recorded horticultural features interpreted as planting beds partially truncating the Roman horizons across the site. The later development of the site in the 18th and 19th centuries consisted of wall foundations, brick-lined soakaways and cesspits, which were partially robbed out or truncated by the 20th-century activities. Full post-excavation assessment is pending.

**62 Hatcham Road & 134–140 Ilderton Road, South Bermondsey, SE15;**

TQ 3518 7792; TCH (Zoe Schofield); geoarchaeological assessment; Feb 20; HAA19

The site lies within the Bermondsey Lake area, just south of the Grand Surrey Canal and c. 300–400m from the Bramcote Green site where a Bronze Age trackway and peat deposits were discovered. The area of Bermondsey Lake has the potential to contain sequences that may incorporate sediments dating from the Mesolithic–Late Bronze Age periods and a high potential for archaeological and palaeoenvironmental evidence from this period.

Five test pits were excavated on the site and observed by QUEST. The site had seen several phases of development and bomb damage during WWII, which resulted in disturbed ground. The sequence comprises Pleistocene sand and gravel deposits with an upper surface, representative of the Kempton Park Gravel, overlain by made ground. No evidence of alluvial, peat or marl deposits were observed.

**62 Hatcham Road & 131–141 Ilderton Road, Bermondsey, SE15;** TQ 3518 7792; TCH (Zoe Schofield); watching brief; Feb 20; HML20

No archaeological deposits or features were observed.

**82–84 High Street, Peckham, SE15;**

TQ 3418 7671; WA (Finlay Wood, Mark Denyer); watching brief; Feb & Aug 20; Kirsten Associates; PHG20 Work confirmed the presence of 20th-

century made ground along with some deeper structural remains from the previous building, including a small basement (84 Peckham High Street), foundation wall and a well (82 Peckham High Street). The well had a circular structure and was constructed from loose red and yellow frogged bricks. The well had been backfilled with modern material, but at its base, 2.20m below ground level, a large amount of 19th-/20th-century material was observed during the watching brief, within made-ground levels and modern backfill deposits, but was not retained.

Artefacts recovered from the base of the well included a number of sherds of refined wares (tea and tablewares, stoneware and redware containers), vessel glass (bottles and other containers) and oyster shells. Also at the bottom of the well was an unusual lead object. This is a small hollow coffin-shaped object made of sheet metal. The function and date of this object are also uncertain.

**Ivy Church Lane Garages, 282–286 Old Kent Road, SE1;** TQ 3353 7837; ASE (Stephen White); evaluation; Feb 20; Aspen Build; KTD19

Three archaeological trenches indicated a site-wide ground reduction, presumably for the construction of the buildings containing basements that can be observed on the 1893–1896 OS mapping. This truncation has resulted in the removal of all previous deposits overlying the natural geology and consequently all archaeological potential. Therefore, no archaeological features were present. Additionally, no archaeological artefacts, even unstratified, were recovered.

**Colechurch House, 1 London Bridge Walk/Duke Street Hill, SE1;** TQ 3285 8031; MOLA (Alex Blanks); evaluation; Oct 20; CIT; LRE20

Sand and gravel natural was reached. The natural was overlain by a dark silty deposit containing a fragment of Roman *tegula* dated to the 1st–2nd century. Overlying this was 19th-century brick and mortar from a backfilled basement.

**233–247 Old Kent Road & Penry Road, SE1;** TQ 3343 7852; MOLA (Sam Pfizenmaier); watching brief; Nov 19; L B Southwark Regeneration and Capital Works Developments; PNR19

Five shallow trial pits were excavated on the site of a former petrol station. Burnt yellow stock bricks recorded within one trial pit may be evidence of nearby WWII bomb damage. Elsewhere 20th-century truncation and made ground had removed all significant deposits. WC

**233–247 Old Kent Road & Penry Street, SE1;** TQ 3343 7852; MOLA (Tony Mackinder); watching brief; Jul–Aug 20; L B Southwark Regeneration and Capital Works Developments; PNR19

Following work in 2019 (see above), a second watching brief on site found natural brickearth over more sandy deposits. No archaeology was found. It seems a combination of the concrete structures built for the seven petrol storage tanks and two 20th-century buildings have

removed any archaeology on the site.

**112 Peckham High Street, SE15;** TQ 3425 7675; PCA Ltd (Wayne Perkins); watching brief; Aug 20; Archaeology Collective; ECK20

The watching brief monitored removal of demolition material and modern floor slabs. No archaeological features and finds were encountered, and neither were the natural horizons.

**133 Park Street & 105 Sumner Street, SE1;** TQ 3223 8036; MOLA (Alex Blanks); excavation; Jan–Feb 20; Land Securities PLC; SNE17

Following fieldwork in 2019 (LA 16 Supp. 1 (2020), 28), an excavation was carried out between two earlier evaluation trenches. Overlying and cutting through the natural alluvium was a series of square, timber-lined pits; sunken, re-used timber casks; and an associated brick and cobble surface. This is likely to be the remains of an 18th-century tanner's yard as seen on Horwood's 1799 map. Finds excavated from the tanning pits included animal bones, with an abundance of horn cores, pottery and a probable coffee pot. Overlying and, in some cases, truncating the tanner's yard were the remains of later industrial buildings and brick-lined wells dating to the 19th and 20th centuries.

**Blackfriars Crown Court, 1–15 Pocock Street, SE1;** TQ 3197 7988; MOLA (Silvia Barlassina); evaluation; Oct–Nov 20; Gardiner & Theobald LLP; OCO20

Alluvial deposits, containing sherds of Roman pottery, were found overlaying the gravel in the trial pit located in the southern part of the site. A series of post-medieval levelling deposits and external surfaces dated to the late 17th–19th centuries were encountered in both trial pits. In the southernmost trial pit, there were also some cut features including possible robber cuts and a pit filled with clay, which might have been related to some sort of industrial process.

Fragments of glass-working crucibles, pottery kiln furniture and pottery production waste were recovered from contexts dating to the late 17th century and/or the 18th century. Remains of an extensive demolition deposit containing bricks and sandstone slabs were found in both trial pits and might be related to the demolition of the 19th-century buildings which stood there.

**Potters Fields House, Potters Fields Park, SE1;** TQ 3343 8004; MOLA (Tony Mackinder); watching brief; Dec 20; Potters Fields Development Ltd; PTT17

Following work in 2017 (LA 15 Supp. 2 (2018), 76), a watching brief was carried out on site. Natural brickearth was recorded and was overlain by waterlain silt, which was in turn overlain by a deposit of dark grey/black silt with oyster shells and some animal bone. The latter would appear to be the same deposit recorded in the 2017 evaluation, which had been dated to the 18th century.

Cutting this was a north–south-aligned brick wall, which may have been a later



addition to the 16th-century alms-houses that are known to have occupied the site. Remains of 19th-century buildings and evidence of their demolition was the latest archaeological activity recorded.

**Canada Water IPFS, Surrey Quays Shopping Centre Overflow Car Park, Redriff Road, Surrey Quays, Rotherhithe, SE16;** TQ 3570 7901; MOLA (Richard Hewitt); watching brief; Nov 20; BL CW Holdings Ltd (a subsidiary of British Land PLC); RDF20

A watching brief visit was carried out on site after the contractors had recovered two large concrete blocks. These blocks were believed to have been associated with moorings in the Canada Dock, once a part of the thriving Surrey Commercial Docks. Although these items were out of context, it was supposed that they might have been later 19th or earlier 20th century in origin. The concrete blocks were identical in size: 1400mm in length, 1120mm in width and 750mm in height. A metal rod/tie/pin with a looped end had been set vertically in each block. Attached to each loop was a length of substantial chain; these were estimated to be 8m in length. The opposite ends of the chains shared a common ring.

**National Grid New Cross, Sandgate Street, SE15;** TQ 3472 7794; ASE (Tom Rugg); watching brief; Nov 20; HMJV; SDA20

The Thanet Sand formation was observed and was overlain by made ground and largely truncated by the previous cable install. The interpretation of a dark brownish black deposit, only exposed for c. 4m at the base of the trench 18m from its eastern end underneath the truncation caused by the cable, is limited due to the excavation limitations, but it could possibly be a peat sediment. Damage caused to this deposit was minimal and as a result it survives largely *in situ*.

**94–116 Southwark Park Road, SE16;** TQ 1764 7738; ASE (Stephen White); watching brief; Jul–Aug 20; AB Heritage; SOT20

The watching brief monitored the excavation of an attention tank and foundation pits. Extensive truncation, pertaining to the recently demolished, late 20th-century building that had stood on the site, was demonstrated by the existence of a layer of modern made ground that directly overlaid natural sand.

**The Hop Exchange, 22–24 Southwark Street, SE1;** TQ 3255 8016; MOLA (Richard Hewitt); watching brief; Oct 20; RPS Group on behalf of the Client; EXS20  
Twelve small geo-technical trial pits were excavated upon the site. The interventions were extremely limited in size as they were all located within the basements of the Hop Exchange. The building was erected in 1866 by R H Moore to serve as the commercial centre for the English hop trade. The interventions revealed natural river terrace sandy gravel below the existing lower basement floor. Above the natural was a mixed post-medieval soil and rubble which had been dumped, in the 19th

century, over and against the footings of the Hop Exchange.

This material was sealed by the existing floor of the lower basement and the floor of a coal cellar passageway, which was at a higher level. In the soil deposits, within two of the current interventions, a small quantity of disarticulated human bones was seen to be present. These remains, which were not removed, were believed to have been from different individuals who had once been interred in the St Saviour's Almshouse burial ground – part of this post-medieval cemetery had existed upon the site, prior to the construction of the Hop Exchange. The disturbance of human burials may have taken place when the Hop Exchange was built. There was no surviving evidence of archaeological material from any other periods within these trial pits.

**262–272 St James's Road, Bermondsey, SE1;** TQ 3437 7822; PCA Ltd (Wayne Perkins); watching brief, evaluation, excavation; Jun–Jul 20; Tide Construction Ltd; SJB20

The archaeological investigation consisted initially of a watching brief, which oversaw the removal of existing petrol tanks under the former 20th-century garage forecourt. The second phase comprised two evaluation trenches and two test pits and finally a mitigation excavation was undertaken to the south of the site.

The underlying gravel terraces fell in height across the site, this was interpreted as a natural contour within the gravel terrace formed by a palaeochannel, which occupied the northern part of the site. The early deposit sequence comprised prehistoric peat and alluvial clay formations, Late Neolithic–Romano-British aeolian sand, and relict ploughsoil of possible Romano-British–post-medieval date.

These layers were overlain by post-medieval made ground and occupation soils, truncated by several 19th-century cut features, including a possible refuse pit, drainage ditch and construction cuts for brick walls. The sequence was concluded by 20th-century ground raising layers.

**Site bounded by Stoney Street, Bank End & Park Street, SE1;** TQ 3250 8032; MOLA (Ken Pitt); excavation; Nov–Dec 19;

MB Bermondsey (Guernsey) Ltd; SEY18  
The site sits on a natural sand and gravel island defined to the south by a natural channel called 'Park Street Creek'. The earliest features found were a series of Roman boundary and drainage ditches. Sealing these ditches were deposits laid down to consolidate the area in preparation for the construction of clay-and-timber buildings. Only brickearth floors associated with these buildings were found. In the west, these building remains were sealed by layers of demolition material, in the north-east they were truncated horizontally by later activity.

In the west, the Roman deposits were sealed by a layer of garden soil relating to the Great Garden of the medieval Winchester Place. Cutting this deposit to the south was the northern edge of the boundary ditch of this garden. Elsewhere, this garden

soil was cut into by post-medieval pits and a brick-lined cesspit and a well.

In the east, a cluster of post-medieval pits were truncated horizontally by a brick cellar, probably of 18th-century date, with a red brick floor. Probably in the late 18th century, this cellar was extended to the south and east where two phases of brick flooring were found. Also within this cellar extension, evidence was found to a slight change of internal layout with a partition wall being constructed. In the 19th century, internal fireplaces were built into these cellars with an associated York stone floor.

**116 Tower Bridge Road, SE1;** TQ 5332 7930; PCA Ltd (Cecilia Galleano); watching brief; Jun–Jul 20; Hasbridge Construction Ltd; DGE19

The watching brief involved monitoring of the excavation of two trenches. The earliest deposit encountered on site was a post-medieval demolition layer. It was sealed by a sequence of late post-medieval to modern made ground and levelling layers. The remaining features, including brick walls and floor and several cut features were of 20th-century date. Modern hardcore and concrete surface sealed the entire area.

**2 Varcoe Road, Bermondsey, SE16;** TQ 3492 7802; L – P (Florence Laino); evaluation; Aug–Sep 20; Guildmore Ltd; VAO20

Three trenches were excavated 1.7km to the south of the Thames where the Holocene sequence of alluvial clays, silts, and peats is known to be present. The top of the sequence was truncated by modern interventions, but preserved.

In the post-medieval period, the site was a marshy meadow cut from east to west by the Surrey Canal that can be seen on late 19th-century maps. The possible backfilling of the canal was identified in the form of a modern landfill deposit, though no edges were observed. No finds were recovered. Bedrock geology was not reached.

**Land at Welsford Street, South Bermondsey, SE1;** TQ 3411 7858; AOC (Sian Anthony); watching brief; Feb 20; Bond Builders; WEF20

Archaeological monitoring aimed to establish and record the stratigraphic sequence and archaeological deposits during all intrusive works on the site. The natural deposit was brickearth overlain by subsoil. A late 19th-century cellar and ash pit were identified during the watching brief, but no significant finds or features were revealed.

**New Hibernia House, Winchester Walk, SE1;** TQ 3260 8031; MOLA (Tony Mackinder); watching brief; Dec 20; RPS Group on behalf of client; WIW19

Following evaluation work in 2019 (LA 16 Supp. 1 (2020), 29), a watching brief monitored three test pits, ground reduction, temporary works and underpinning. The observations confirmed the findings of the evaluation, with Roman floor deposits surviving chiefly to the north, west and east areas, while waterlain deposits were recorded to the south. The latter filled a large late medieval/early post-medieval cut

feature, possibly relating to when the site was in the Outer Courtyard of Winchester Palace. A mortar bedding with impressions of a removed tile floor was dated to the 17th century and could be either the stables or a tennis court known to be in this area. There were also several 18th-/19th-century brick walls, floors, and drains. **WC**

#### SUTTON

**Carew Manor Wall, Church Path, SM6;** TQ 2970 6518; ASE (Susan Chandler); standing building recording; Nov 20; L B Sutton; CWW20

The wall seems to have been built in the second half of the 17th century, to define the southern boundary of the garden at Beddington Place, the historic seat of Carew Manor. It is of simple, red brick construction, although, at a later date – probably in the late 18th or early 19th century – a dentil course and sloping head with rounded coping were added to increase its height and give it a more decorative appearance. At various dates, buttresses have been added to the south elevation. There is evidence for a number of phases of repair and replacement, using a range of bricks and mortars.

**Village Bakers, 28 High Street, Carshalton, SM5;** TQ 2810 6450; AOC (Josh Bower); evaluation; Jan 20; Marcus Foster; VIB20

Two trenches were excavated in the plot located at the rear of the property. The natural geology recorded within the excavation area included degraded chalk overlaid with a natural glacial sand. Deposits of made ground from recent demolition activity overlaid the natural geology and two 20th-century services or truncation features were also recorded.

A pit, which is interpreted as a cesspit, was found in Trench 1 with the backfill dated to the late post-medieval period from occasional pottery fragments and ceramic building material found within the fill. Two small fragments of medieval pottery, dating to 1175–1300, were also retrieved from the cesspit, but are interpreted as redeposited. Other finds retrieved included glass fragments, animal bone, shell and a diverse assemblage of charred plant remains which are indicative of domestic food waste. The single deposit is suggestive of infill from the surrounding natural soil. The plot border between the two historic back lots was also identified in Trench 1 as a modern concrete wall foundation.

#### TOWER HAMLETS

**Blackwall Yard, Blackwall Way, E14;** TQ 3873 8062; MOLA (Lesley Dunwoodie); evaluation; Sep 20; Hadley Property Group; BYA20

Natural and alluvial deposits were not observed. Foundations, dumps and an external yard surface were recorded to the east of the dry dock, relating to earlier 19th-century dockside activity. There was no evidence for the survival of the pumping equipment at the south-east end of the dry dock, as indicated on the Goad Insurance

plan of 1933. It appears that the pumping equipment may already have been removed within the area evaluated. Only infill material was found to a depth of 2.3m.

**Former Bow Common Gas Works, Bow Common Lane, E3;** TQ 3712 8208; L – P (Rory Falconer); watching brief; Jun 19–Mar 20; Wood Plc; BCO19

The site was first developed in the early 19th century and was used for the production of gas between 1851 and 1951. The majority of the gas-works buildings were demolished prior to 1982. The fieldwork identified a number of 20th-century structures associated with the historical operation of the gas works, the majority of which correspond with historical plans. A 'herring bone' brick floor most likely relates to a 20th-century club room or a stable.

Due to the contamination of the site, no finds were recovered. Natural river terrace was encountered in a limited area at c. 1.50m below ground level underneath a thick made ground. Alluvial deposits may survive in areas less disturbed by the industrial activity.

**72–76 Bromley High Street, E3;** TQ 3786 8289; TVAS (Andy Taylor, Jamie Williams, Pierre-Damien Manisse); evaluation, excavation; Feb 20, May 2020; Poplar HARCA; BYH20

Three evaluation trenches were excavated and located two medieval pits cutting the natural Taplow gravel geology in one trench. The second trench contained a wall, tentatively dated to the 16th/17th century at a higher level, but later shown to be 19th century. Subsequent excavation revealed a modest range of features of medieval and early post-medieval date, representing part of the historic settlement of Bromley-by-Bow.

The earliest evidence was very slender, in the form of three medieval pits, two of which were dubious and only tentatively dated, although the third was more confidently interpreted. Medieval pottery was redeposited in several later features. Possible 16th-century pits were also only tentatively identified and dated. More substantial evidence attested to apparently continuous domestic use of the site from the late 16th or 17th century onwards.

Much mixing of finds into later deposits, and extensive 19th- and 20th-century development, made interpretation of the pre-19th-century features difficult, beyond the simple presence of this evidence in an area where little earlier has been recorded. No evidence was recovered to relate the site directly to the known medieval Priory, nor to Bromley 'Old Palace', despite the close proximity of the latter.

**63 Cardigan Road (formerly 47 Cardigan Road), E3;** TQ 3681 8340; MOLA (Silvia Barlassina); watching brief; Oct 20; Bains Kang Developments Ltd; CAG20

No deposits of any archaeological significance were seen during the investigation. The depth reached, of c. 0.60m, partially removed only 20th-

century demolition and made-ground deposits. However, it is likely that archaeological deposits may survive at a deeper level, just below the modern made ground as suggested by a slot made in the north-west part of the site, where, at c. 0.70m below ground level, a yellowish clayey silt layer was observed.

**71–73 Chamber Street, E1;** TQ 3396 8090; AOC (Sian Anthony); watching brief, evaluation; Jun 20 & Jan 21; Chamber St Social Ltd; CET20

Archaeological monitoring aimed to establish and record the stratigraphic sequence and archaeological deposits during all intrusive works on the site. A borehole was taken to a depth of 8.40m below ground level where London Clay was encountered. Natural sand and gravel were also recorded. The overlying deposits consisted of tarmac, made ground, demolition debris and external deposits. No significant finds or features were revealed, with a single piece of pottery, a shell fragment and animal bone fragments recovered from the borehole.

This work was followed by an archaeological evaluation. A single evaluation trench, measuring 3m by 3m, was excavated. Undisturbed natural brickearth and gravel were encountered. These deposits were directly overlain by post-medieval deposits, which were cut by three masonry structures. One cellar was possibly constructed in the late 17th or early 18th century during the development of a row of houses fronting Chamber Street. Following the demolition of these buildings, a row of terraced houses was constructed during the 19th century, and a probable 19th-century drain found during the evaluation is thought to relate to this phase of development.

A small assemblage of post-medieval pottery included a sherd from an unsourced German stoneware (GERST) tankard dating to 1480–1700 and a small, near complete, London tin-glazed ware jar with a plain white glaze dating to 1630–1846. A small assemblage of animal bone was also recovered and a small assemblage of building material including peg tile and post-medieval brick.

**73–77 Commercial Road, E1;** TQ 3436 8134; MOLA (Sam Pfizenmaier, Neralie Johnston); evaluation, watching brief, excavation; Apr–May 18, Jan–Mar 20; Regal Homes; MEC18

Two evaluation trenches and six geotechnical boreholes were recorded on site in 2018. Brickearth survived suggesting the immediate area had not been intensively quarried. Deposits dating to between c. 1680 and 1780 probably represent household waste dumped before and after development of the area in the 18th century, when terraced houses were constructed on the western half of the site. However, there was no definitive structural evidence relating to this or any period, apart from 18th-century brick fragments retrieved from a geotechnical borehole in 77 Commercial Road, possibly the remains of a boundary wall.

The majority of interventions confirmed that the existing 20th-century basements had removed all significant archaeological deposits. The current intervention was located outside the basement footprint of the existing building. Natural geological deposits were recorded in the form of the terrace gravels of the Taplow Gravel Formation, which was sealed by Langley Silt Complex deposits ('brickearth'). It was noted that no evidence for quarrying of these materials was observed. No Roman or medieval activity had been definitively recorded – historic mapping would indicate the site was located in an area of open fields until the later part of the 18th century.

Archaeological remains would confirm this view with mostly cultivated soils, dumped waste and occasional pitting, indicating initial activity in the later 17th century and continuing into the following century. Although the majority of the finds point to domestic use, a reasonable amount of the ceramic assemblage was tin-glazed floor tile production waste, possibly associated with the pothouse in Aldgate, that had moved to Commercial Road. Some of the pottery contained residue that would point to the existence of a sugar refinery within the vicinity.

Ground-raising dumps related to the development of the area in the late 18th century were cut by several brick structures. An early 19th-century cesspit in the rear garden of a property fronting on to Greenfield Street contained a toy/minature tea set, a bone gaming piece and two exotic mollusc shells from an unidentified species.

**London Docklands Travelodge Hotel, Coriander Avenue, East India Docks, E14;** TQ 3864 8108; PCA Ltd (Daniel Silva); evaluation; Jun 20; RPS Group; DTL20

The evaluation comprised two trenches. Natural deposits were not encountered in either trench. The site stratigraphy revealed during the investigation consisted entirely of 20th-century made-ground and demolition deposits, possibly related to the demolition of 19th- and 20th-century dock walls. No finds or features of archaeological significance were observed.

**East India Dock Road Hotel, Poplar, E14;** TQ 3823 8107; PCA Ltd (Rob Batchelor of Quaternary Scientific); geoarchaeological investigation; May–Jun 20; PCA Ltd; EID20

Three geoarchaeological boreholes were monitored and a deposit modelling exercise was undertaken based on the results. The underlying geological formation was East Tilbury Marshes Gravel of Mid- to Late Devensian origin (80–30,000 years before present). No Holocene alluvial sediments were noted in any of the interventions, instead the gravel was overlain directly by 20th-century made ground.

A thin organic unit was recorded within the gravel in one borehole. It was not clear if this unit represented soil formation during a period of stabilisation of the land surface, or a transition to semi-terrestrial conditions and peat accumulation. Further palaeoenvironmental assessment of this unit

was conditionally recommended, depending on the outcome of radiocarbon dating. No other archaeologically significant deposits were observed during the investigation.

**32 Elder Street, E1;** TQ 3422 8152; CA (James Aaronson); watching brief; Jul 20; ETO20

Watching brief monitoring groundworks associated with the construction of a new extension were carried out. Natural geology was not encountered during the works. The exposed relieving arch at the base of the rear wall to the yard of the property was recorded. Archaeological deposits associated with the raising of ground levels in the local area in the early 18th century were exposed below the extant concrete slab of the previous extension. This deposit produced clay tobacco pipe and pottery datable to the late 17th to early 18th century.

**Iceland Wharf, Iceland Road, E3;** TQ 3735 8370; AOC (Ross Johnson, Lee Waters); watching brief; Oct–Dec 19; J Murphy & Sons Ltd; ICL19

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken as a part of the planning conditions for the demolition of existing buildings on site and the construction of seven new buildings. The archaeological works consisted of monitoring geotechnical investigations on site, which comprised six boreholes, eight machine-dug trial pits, five hand-dug trial pits, six dynamic sampling holes and one trial trench.

Natural deposits comprised London Clay in the west of the site, dropping eastwards, overlain by Kempton Park Gravels. The gravel in the west, at the edge of a terrace that has been scoured by the River Lea, falling away eastwards, where the Lea has cut as deep as the London Clay. The gravel was overlain by river silt, borne by the River Lea. The silt was overlain by dark brown organic deposits.

The earliest archaeological feature identified was a hard layer of gravel which corresponds to the presumed location of a Roman Road between London and Colchester, and was identified in a minimum of two locations, possibly three. The road surface was also overlain by alluvial layers, the upper levels representing Bow Marsh which developed in the post-Roman period.

The marsh horizons were overlain by made ground, representing consolidation of the site to enable industrial development in the post-medieval period. Areas of fill were identified, which may possibly represent infilled channels, pits and basement levels relating to the same industrial development. Buried brick walls of substantial demolished industrial buildings were also revealed in several pits. The modern ground surface was reinforced concrete hardstanding.

Interpretation of the results is slightly limited by the small size of the site investigations, but the character of the deposits can be broadly modelled. The presence of a probable Roman road and likelihood of at least one Roman building from an adjacent site continuing into Iceland Wharf are significant. The identification of a river terrace at the edge of the Lea Valley and

the Roman road continuing beyond it may suggest either the presence of a Roman period waterfront or support structure for the road as it crossed marshland.

**4–6 & 16–22 Middlesex Street, and 3–11 Goulston Street, Whitechapel, E1;** TQ 3373 8132; MOLA (Heather Knight); excavation; Jul 19–Jan 20; Unite Students; MID18

Following work in 2018, (LA 15 Supp.3 (2019), 124) natural brickearth was recorded sporadically across the site. The only evidence of Roman activity was occasional fragments of residual pottery and disarticulated human bone found in later features. The Boar's Head Inn, which fronted Whitechapel High Street, was in existence by the 1530s.

In the late 16th century, a playhouse was built within the courtyard to the rear of the inn. The playhouse comprised of a set of galleries, with a centrally-located, square playing area. A brick wall, dating roughly to this period, appears to form the frontage of the Boar's Head lodgings, which was a range of buildings on Boar's Head Yard that were converted into gallery space. Chalk foundations for the back wall indicate the building was roughly 4m wide. Internal brickearth flooring and part of a brick-lined cellar were also recorded. Fragments of money pots were recovered from a series of external gravel surfaces on the north side of the playhouse galleries.

The playhouse closed in 1616 and the property was divided into smaller lots. The first phase of activity after the closure were a number of pits dug through the external gravel surfaces. William Goulston, a London merchant, redeveloped the area in the mid-17th century and a series of brick walls with re-used Reigate stone were built over the earlier pits. Evidence for bone-working, including numerous horn cores and other waste products, would indicate the industry was associated with these buildings. The Worshipful Company of Horners' list of members from 1641 shows that 34 of the 44 horners working in London were based in Middlesex Street.

Documentary evidence for tobacco clay pipe production in the vicinity of the site refer to clay pipe-makers living and working in Boar's Head Yard in the 17th century. This is confirmed by the presence of a hearth of a clay-pipe kiln which is dated 1680–1710. Another clay-pipe kiln, dated to the 18th century was recorded using photogrammetry to create a 3D model. Foundations for mid-19th-century warehouses and other commercial buildings, including Aldgate East underground station, built in the 1880s, were the latest activities recorded. The structural remains found in the 2019 evaluation phase have been preserved *in situ* and the foundations for the new development designed around them.

**Queen Mary University of London, Mile End Road Campus, Mile End Road, E1;** TQ 3615 8254; CA (Heidi Archer); watching brief; Jul–Aug 20; Queen Mary University of London; QMU20

A watching brief monitored enabling works

consisting of approximately 130m of trenching between Selincourt House and Chapman House. The route was T-shaped in plan, with a south-west/north-east spur running between Varey House and Maynard House to Westfield Way. The trenching measured an average of 1.2m in depth. A patch of deposited Taplow Gravel was observed in section. However, natural geological levels were not reached. The stratigraphy exposed along the service runs and at the base for each service pod comprised a series of later post-medieval and modern made-ground layers, the majority probably date from construction of the present residential units in the 1970s–80s.

The top of a concrete surface was exposed at a depth of 0.8m, taken to be a yard surface or similar associated with the former Commercial Wharf which occupied the site until its redevelopment as a university. A small assemblage of unstratified finds were recovered, comprising pottery, clay tobacco pipe, animal bone and glass, all of which are late post-medieval in date, most likely 19th century, and are representative of general activity on the site. No features predating the Commercial Wharf complex were exposed.

**90 Monier Road, Hackney Wick, E3;** TQ 3558 8584; PCA Ltd (James Langthorne; Malgorzata Malecka); watching brief; Nov 20; RPS Group; ON119

An earlier watching brief (LA 16 Supp. 1 (2020), 32) undertaken on site recorded the sedimentary sequence dominated by fluvial deposits, including a thin layer of peat. Because of this, a further monitoring of ground reduction works within a large basement area was deemed necessary. Natural River Lea terrace gravels at the base of the sequence were sealed by two silty clay layers. The upper one contained high percentage of organic silt and peaty inclusions, but no homogenous peat layer was encountered. The alluvial sequence was sealed by 20th-century made ground. No anthropogenic features, layers or finds were observed.

**Duke Shore Wharf, Narrow Street, E14;** TQ 3661 8065; MOLA (Tony Mackinder); watching brief; Jul 20; TEAM2100; DEW17 Following work in 2018 and 2019 (LA 16 Supp.1 (2020), 31), four slots were dug to investigate the deposits behind the current river wall. In one location possible timbers, which could be an earlier riverside structure dating anywhere between the 17th and 19th centuries when there was a dry dock on the site, were noted. The timbers were surrounded by 19th- and 20th-century backfill deposits associated with the current wharf. Two test pits dug on the foreshore, in front of the current river wall, were investigated but found no earlier structures.

**Regency House, 10 Norman Grove, E3;** TQ 3653 8318; WA (Charlotte Porter); evaluation; Oct 20; Kind and Company (Builders) Ltd; NOG20

The evaluation comprised seven machine-excavated trenches which identified multiple

layers of made ground overlaying the natural geology. A single archaeological feature, interpreted as a potential quarry pit of 19th-/20th-century date, was identified. The feature was investigated with a sondage reaching a depth of 7m below ground level, without reaching the base. No other archaeological features, remains or deposits were identified within the evaluation.

**Royal Mint Court, EC3N;** TQ 3380 8070; MOLA (Antonietta Lerz); evaluation; Nov–Dec 20; CgMs on behalf of their client RMC LH Co. Ltd; RMI20

Three evaluation trenches were located within the footprints of the proposed new buildings. In the northern part of the site, this revealed over 4m of modern backfilling and made-ground deposits above truncated natural, indicating that any archaeological deposits had previously been removed during construction works associated with redevelopment in the 1980s. Post-medieval structural remains of a 19th-century cellar, and wall foundations relating to buildings associated with the Royal Mint, were preserved in the western part of the site.

Any earlier archaeological deposits falling within the footprint of the cellar and its construction trench had been removed down to the natural gravels. A previous archaeological excavation, undertaken in the 1980s, revealed extensive, nationally significant, remains of the medieval Black Death cemetery and structural remains of the Abbey of St Mary Graces and the later Royal Navy Victualling Yard.

**East India Dock Naval Row Car Park, Scouler Street, Blackwall, E14;** TQ 3853 8072; QUEST (Rob Batchelor); geoarchaeological evaluation; Jul 20; RPS Group; DTH20

Geoarchaeological fieldwork and deposit modelling was undertaken at the site. The results of the investigations indicate that the site is located on the East Tilbury Marshes Gravel terrace – no Langley Silt or significant alluvial were recorded. The palaeolithic archaeological potential of the East Tilbury Marshes Gravel is considered to be low, and no further archaeological investigations focussed on this period were recommended. However, a thin organic unit was recorded within the Gravel in one borehole. Radiocarbon dating of this unit was recommended to establish its likely provenance and chronology.

**Legge's Mount, HM Tower of London, EC3N;** TQ 3354 8064; HRP (Alexandra Stevenson); evaluation; Jan 20; Historic Royal Palaces; TOL183

The excavation of a trial pit was undertaken against the south façade of Legge's Mount, located on Mint Street in the Outer Ward at the Tower of London. The work was undertaken as part of a wider project to stabilise the building and preserve *in-situ* archaeological remains.

The trial pit was excavated to a depth of 1.16m; natural stratum was not encountered. The earliest feature recorded was the foundation of the south face of the 17th-

century Legge's Mount. It was comprised of a 0.06m-thick layer of hard cementitious gravelly mortar containing lime nodules and flecks of charcoal at the base, followed by four, possibly five courses of brick. It was offset from the elevation by 0.04m.

The base of the foundation was heavily disturbed making it difficult to define the number and organisation of the courses. Random blocks of re-used masonry were re-inserted rather haphazardly into a curved void at the base of the foundation, possibly blocking a feature such as a culvert cut into the wall. Abutting the foundation was a sequence of loose, coarse, damp sandy gravelly backfill material containing frequent large gravels.

**Waterloo Block Attic and Roof, Tower of London, EC3N;** TQ 3361 8060; PCA Ltd (Kevin Hayward); standing building recording; Feb 20; Historic Royal Palaces; TOL184

Petrological analysis of the entire section of roofing tile, capping the 1845 Waterloo Barracks, HM Tower of London, was undertaken in order to establish the geological character and – if possible – geological source of the different roofing stone materials. This study formed part of the Waterloo Block Roof Refurbishment Project.

The entire section of stone roofing had in places suffered from weathering and breakage. It was hoped that by identifying the material types and sources, suitable replacement stone from active quarries could be pinpointed. The materials identified during the investigations included Burlington slate, Cornish or Delabole slate and North Wales dark grey slate.

**South Moat Wall, Tower of London, EC3N;** TQ 3700 8043; PCA Ltd (Kevin Hayward); standing building recording (Amparo Valcarcel); Nov 20–Jan 21; Historic Royal Palaces; TOL188

Standing building recording of a 3.25m stretch of the South Moat at HM Tower of London was carried out as a condition of Scheduled Monument Consent for the rebuilding of the section of wall. The Tower of London is a Scheduled Monument, a World Heritage Site and lies in a Conservation Area. The South Moat Wall is listed Grade II. To date, the investigations included the surveying of the mortar and the stone indicating different phases of rebuild and repair through the centuries, with Kentish ragstone dominating the number of stones used.

The lower part of the wall seemed to be the earliest, built up with mainly ashlar blocks of Kentish ragstone, Purbeck limestone, Caen stone and Purbeck marble. The upper and central area had suffered the most repairs, evidenced by the different types of mortar and stone used. The earliest part of the wall is thought to have been rebuilt in 1632 and reworked in the late 17th or early 18th century.

A possible brick flue had been inserted into the central area of the wall in the early 19th century in connection with a small arms manufactory. The outer north face of

the South Moat Wall had been re-pointed several times in the 19th/20th century. The stone part of the wall was mainly built of Kentish ragstone.

**2 Trafalgar Way, E14;** TQ 3823 8055; MOLA (Graham Spurr); ge archaeological evaluation; Mar 20; Urbanest UK Ltd; TLG20  
The late Pleistocene floodplain gravels were recorded, dipping down from west to east. That this level was significantly lower than observed elsewhere within the vicinity of the site may indicate truncation by the construction of the West India Dock Reservoir in the early 19th century. The latter event, in three of the boreholes, is thought to explain the presence of modern material encountered within disturbed, redeposited Holocene deposits. A fourth borehole, although similarly afflicted, reached undisturbed Holocene clays overlying the floodplain gravels and may preserve palaeoenvironmental information.

**Central House, 59–63 Whitechapel High Street, E1;** TQ 3402 8139; ASE (Tom Rugg); watching brief; Sep 20; Frasers (Central) Properties Ltd; WHG19

The archaeological watching brief monitored below-ground demolition and groundworks within a specified 20m x 17m area located at the centre of the Central House site – an area which was expected to be least impacted by previous foundations and service runs. However, this area was found to be further truncated than expected by numerous previously undefined foundation pads, lift shafts and electrical substations. No archaeological deposits, finds or features were encountered and no survival of natural brickearth was observed. The whole area had been truncated into the underlying Taplow Gravels during construction of the basement of Central House.

**Royal London Hospital Plot A, Whitechapel Road, E1;** TQ 3455 8171; MOLA (Antonietta Lerz); evaluation; Sep–Oct 20; NHS Property Services; RLO20

Following work in 2013 (LA 14 Supp.1 (2014), 38 – site code RLH11), an archaeological evaluation revealed post-medieval brickearth quarrying dating from the 15th to the 17th centuries across the site. In the northern part, these features had been truncated by the cellars of the former terrace houses fronting Whitechapel Road.

Behind the cellars, the quarries were overlain by thick soil horizons possibly associated with agriculture or pasture use, above which was a short sequence of late 17th-/mid-18th-century dump deposits that might be associated with the Mount rubbish heap. These deposits had a high content of kitchen and food waste mixed with demolition materials consistent with dumping from domestic settings. There was no evidence for clearance deposits from the Great Fire, nor was there any trace of the late 18th-century burial ground on the site.

**Royal London Hospital, Whitechapel Road, Whitechapel, E1;** TQ 3463 8166; ASE (Tom Rugg); watching brief; Mar–Sep 20; RPS Group; RHS20

The watching brief, for the most part, revealed a highly truncated sequence of thick layers of backfill or concrete. Where the underlying sands and gravels were reached, there was, across the majority of the site, no evidence of overlying intact deposits. This indicates previous construction had removed any original overlying stratigraphy in its entirety. In Area A, a deposit containing 17th-century green-glazed pottery and animal bone was found.

There were two instances where brickearth was possibly identified. These were in Area A and Area D1 and suggested that the underlying Taplow Gravels may not have been impacted on in these vicinities.

**5 Ye0 Street, E3;** TQ 3762 8182; AOC (Rafa Soler Rocha, Les Capon); ge archaeological evaluation; Jan 21; Hawk Heritage for Canbury Holdings Ltd; YEO20

The work comprised two evaluation trenches. The natural horizon of silty clay brickearth was observed in a small area of Trench 1, but was not observed in Trench 2. The brickearth had been heavily truncated by later structures in the form of a very large red-brick foundation and multiple concrete foundations and slabs.

The natural horizon was not observed in Trench 2 – instead the earliest deposit recorded was a dark grey silty sand and, tested with a sondage, showing a thickness of over 3.36m. The deposit appeared contaminated and had a strong smell of hydrocarbons. Overlying the above was a sequence of made-ground deposits cut through by three yellow and red-brick basement-wall foundations. Trench 2 was sealed by a concrete slab and concrete with re-bar, representing the flooring of the previous building. The form of the brick wall foundations can be broadly dated to the late 19th to early 20th century, the Victorian-Edwardian period.

## WALTHAM FOREST

**Forest Road, Walthamstow, E17;** TQ 3514 8924; MOLA (Graham Spurr, David Humphreys); ge archaeological watching brief; Sep–Oct 20; Morrison Utility Services; WFW20

One shaft (of the four originally planned) measuring approximately 2m by 2m by 1.70m deep were excavated within the Walthamstow wetlands. It is bounded by the A503 to the north, Reservoirs 1 and 4 to the south and east, and the eastern arm of the River Lea to the west. The lowest deposit revealed was disturbed natural silty clay, with discrete patches of white tuffaceous material throughout. This disturbance is a result of modern backfilling of the previous waterpipe.

Undisturbed natural alluvial deposits were not seen during this investigation. The disturbed alluvium was sealed by a layer of made ground comprised of silty clay with frequent medium sized gravel clasts throughout and occasional fragments of brick and concrete. No significant deposits or archaeological finds were observed during this investigation.

**St Mary's Church, Church End, E17;** TQ 3783 8920; MOLA (Lesley Dunwoodie); evaluation; Jul–Aug 20; Focus Consultants Ltd; SCW20

London Clay was observed across most of the site. This was sealed and cut into by human burials associated with the use of the burial ground on the north side of the church. 12 *in-situ* burials were recorded. A moderate amount of disarticulated human bone was also recovered. Although some of this had probably been disturbed by tree roots and other later activity, it is thought that much of the assemblage was likely to represent *in-situ* burials. The burial horizon was encountered c. 0.7m below current ground level and the burial density is estimated to be roughly 3–4 burials per cubic metre.

An intervention in the north-west part of the site recorded no human bone at all. The soil here was different, possibly representing an external localised feature or 'garden soil' that lay beyond the extent of the burial ground. Although dating evidence is sparse, it is thought most of the burials recorded are post-medieval in date, probably between the 16th and 19th century. A small amount of rubble in the modern overburden contained broken-up stone grave slabs, one of which retained the traces on an inscription.

## WANDSWORTH

**Ram Quarter Phase 3, 1–9 Church Row, SW18;** TQ 2550 7471; ASE (Tomasz Mazurkiewicz); watching brief; Nov 20; RPS Group; RAQ20

Possibly alluvial, sandy gravels were overlain by several late medieval to post-medieval layers/deposits, again possibly riverine. These deposits were truncated by the construction cut for an 18th century or later brick wall, the remains of which were recorded at the extreme western end of the trench. The archaeological sequence was sealed by demolition debris, modern made ground and concrete.

**1023–1025 Garratt Lane, Tooting, SW17;** TQ 2729 7164; PCA Ltd (Stacey Harris, Richard Krason); evaluation; Feb 20; Archaeology Collective; GTA20

During the evaluation two trenches were excavated on the site, both located within the open car park to the west of the existing garage building. Natural deposits of sandy gravels were reached in both trenches. Directly above the natural sand was an organic rich, sterile clay layer overlain by a peaty deposit with frequent charcoal flecking. Burnt and struck flint fragments, dated to the Neolithic period were recovered from this deposit. The early horizons were overlain by 19th-century dump layers related to the urban development of the site.

**Land North of Grant Road, Winstanley and York Road Estate, SW11;** TQ 2697 7560; AOC (Tim Johnston); watching brief; Jan–Feb 19; Waterman Infrastructure & Environment Ltd; GAT19

The development involves the demolition of existing structures and the construction of

three buildings for residential use, a school, a chapel and commercial properties. The deposits recorded within the site consisted of a sequence of deep made-ground deposits with a high frequency of building materials overlying natural deposits.

In the north-western section of the site undisturbed sands and gravels with Kempton Park Terrace gravels. In the south-eastern section of the site, no undisturbed gravels were exposed but, unexpectedly, an area of slightly disturbed Langley Silt (brickearth) was present, overlain by modern made-ground deposits. No archaeological features were observed, and no finds recovered.

**9, 11 & 19 Osiers Road, Wandsworth, SW18;** TQ 2531 7517; MOLA (Silvia Barlassina); geoarchaeological strip, map and record, watching brief; Sep–Oct 20; Hollybrook Ltd; ORW20 Natural floodplain gravels, which were found to underlie the entire site, were recorded at around Ordnance Datum. The gravels were overlain by a series of alluvial deposits.

In the northern part of the site, a large Victorian landfill deposit, containing numerous household items, overlay the alluvium. The large dump appeared to stop where a map from the 1868 shows a walkway or jetty extending across the site. This suggests that locals perhaps walked along it to dump domestic items into the watery marsh to the north and further suggests that the marsh land to the south of the walkway was more stable.

**Palmerston Court, 1 Palmerston Way, SW8; 1–3 Havelock Terrace, SW8; The Pavilion Public House, 1 Bradmead, SW8; Flanagan's of Battersea Public House, 133 Battersea Park Road, SW8;** TQ 2895 7708; MOLA (Anna Nicola); standing structure recording; Dec 20; Urbanest UK Battersea Ltd; PSR20

The standing building survey investigated two pubs in Palmerston Court: The Pavilion Public House and Flanagan's of Battersea Public House. The latter, formerly known as the Old Red House, was a three-storey structure formed in dark red Fletton Bricks with a dark overhanging ceiling at second floor level. Spread over three levels and basement, the building had two primary elevations, which presented two bays to Battersea Park Road (north-west) and three bays to Bradmead Road (north-east). This first appears on historic mapping in 1952 which is consistent with the building fabric encountered throughout. The southern end of the building at ground and basement levels was built in yellow stock bricks which most likely date to the 19th century. These either belonged to an earlier structure on the site, or this building fabric was re-used when the pub was built in the mid-20th century.

The Pavilion Public House, known locally as 'The Pavilion', was built by 1865 when it first appears on postal records, and retained many of its original internal features. The survey showed that the building originally comprised a main bar area at the north end of the ground floor, with an area for dining at the south end of the ground and

first floors. Many of the original features were still *in situ*, including mouldings, skirting boards, staircases, floorboards, and a dumb waiter. The building appeared in the 1968 film *Up the Junction* and was popular among musicians and rockers throughout the late 20th century.

**Patmore Centre, Patmore Estate, SW8;** TQ 2934 7688; PCA Ltd (Tanya Jones); watching brief; Oct–Nov 20; Concept Engineering Consultants Ltd; PAE20

The earliest deposit encountered was London Clay overlain by natural deposits of Kempton Park Gravel and Langley Silt. The natural deposits were sealed directly by modern demolition rubble and redeposited natural layers derived from 20th-century demolition and rebuilding of the site. No archaeological finds or features were discovered. It is likely that any surviving archaeological horizons were removed, although the presence of Langley Silt represents a possible survival of some archaeological remains below the later damage and demolition layers.

**61–64 Sefton Street, Putney, SW15;** TQ 2324 7609; ABH (Paul Cooke); evaluation; Jan 20; Bespoke Modular Developments; SSP20

A single trench was excavated. No features or deposits of archaeological significance were recorded.

**Land at Homebase, Swandon Way, SW18;** TQ 2591 7515; PCA Ltd (Cecilia Galleano); watching brief; Sep–Oct 20; RPS Group; DIY20

The earliest deposits encountered on site were sandy or clayey silts. The natural layers were sealed by subsoil or relict ploughsoil, which was cut by two possible postholes and a root scar. Small quantities of pottery recovered from the relict ploughsoil and a fill of one of the postholes were predominantly 19th century, with very occasional 16th–17th-century sherds, but those were thought to have been residual. The ploughsoil was associated with horticultural cultivation and the putative postholes may have represented former land plot division introduced as the area transitioned from open pasture to a garden. Modern demolition and made ground sealed the site.

**Thames Water Works, 3–4 Treville Street, SW15, 1 Wanborough Drive, SW15, 35 Fontley Way, SW15, 40 Dover Park Drive, SW15 and Putney Heath Road Junction of Alton Road and Hyacinth Rd, SW15;** TQ 2233 7367; AOC (Catherine Edwards); watching brief; Oct–Nov 20; AECOM on behalf of Thames Water Ltd; TWW20

An archaeological watching brief of upgrades and installation of pressure management pipes, valves, and chambers into the existing water main network comprised of five separate sites, two of which are located in the district of Putney, with the remaining three situated in Roehampton. The underlying geology at Site 2 was observed as Black Park Gravel Member. Redeposited gravel layers, subsoil and modern topsoil overlay the natural geology.

The stratigraphic sequences noted in all the trenches were reflective of the area's development during the late 19th century, and subsequent modifications to the urban environment. This had effectively removed any archaeological deposits predating this and this interpretation was re-inforced by the lack of dating evidence predating the 20th century. Natural geology was not observed at Sites 1, 3, 4 and 5.

**York Gardens EHV Cable Relocation and Joining Pit Works, Winstanley Estate, between York Road & Lavender Road, SW11;** TQ 2674 7595; AOC (Rosita Greco); watching brief; Nov 20; Waterman Infrastructure & Environment Ltd; YOG20

The watching brief monitored the excavation of an L-shaped stepped trench running from the boundary with York Road towards Lavender Road, as part of cable-laying works. Archaeological remains were present across the site in the form of 19th-century and modern-period brick building remains. These building remains were sealed by a widespread demolition and levelling layer. The presence of building remains relating to the demolished Victorian terraces that existed on the site until the 1950s are of low or local significance, contributing to the understanding of the layout of the 19th-century urban landscape as detailed on successive iterations of historic maps.

## WESTMINSTER

**Project Seward, 31–49 Brick Street & Sheraton Grand Park Lane Hotel, W1J;** TQ 2866 8011; MOLA (Graham Spurr); geoarchaeological evaluation; Jul 19; Sir Richard Sutton Ltd; BIK19

A geoarchaeological evaluation was carried out during which a total of six boreholes were drilled in the basement/lower level of the car park. At each location, the existing slab was cored using a diamond drilling rig, and then the boreholes were drilled using a hand-held window sampler (aka power auger) down to c. 4–5m below present basement level. The boreholes were drilled by an SI subcontractor (Oakland Site Investigation Ltd.) under the control of an engineer from GEA, with a MOLA geoarchaeologist attending to monitor.

No alluvium or archaeological deposits were found in any of the boreholes. Any such deposits that may have been present at the site appear to have been completely truncated by the present basement. The sequence in all boreholes consisted of (from top): the concrete slab; made ground (probably only a small amount of trample/construction backfill, generally consisting of little more than c. 20cm of brick rubble); and London Clay.

**Carrington Street Car Park, W1J;** TQ 2871 8016; PCA Ltd (Ireneo Grosso); excavation; Oct 20–Mar 21; Gardiner & Theobald LLP on behalf of Averdean Oak Ltd and Croix Properties Inc care of Motcomb Estates Ltd; CRG18 Following on from earlier phases of investigation (LA 15 Supp. 3 (2019),

126–127; LA 16 Supp. 1 (2020), 35), a full-scale excavation of the south-eastern area of the site was carried out. Phase two oversaw excavation of a stepped trench across the River Tyburn valley. The bedrock formation of London Clay was overlain by alluvial deposits, which were partially eroded as a result of the fluvial activity.

Two main watercourses were recorded: one orientated north-west–south-east, recorded in the south-east corner of the site, and another located alongside the eastern limit of the site, interpreted as the western side of the River Tyburn. Environmental column samples were taken from the area to create a 3-dimensional model and to ascertain the continuity from the natural deposits to the reclamation, consolidation and levelling of the site during the early post-medieval period.

The earliest evidence for human activity was recorded in the south-central area, where the eroded deposits produced substantial quantities of flint tools and burnt flints of the Mesolithic/Early Neolithic to the Iron Age origin. However, the bulk of the archaeological findings on site consisted of reclamation and drainage features (including timber drains) dated at the earliest to the 17th century. Of note was a compacted gravel deposit sealing high quantities of articulated and disarticulated animal bones.

Another major component of the archaeological sequence consisted of 18th-century land rising and levelling deposits used to infill the east and south slopes of the watercourses to create a consistent ground level for the construction of brick buildings and drainage during the 18th/19th centuries.

#### **Christchurch Gardens, SW1H;**

TQ 2958 7932; MOLA (Robert Hartle); watching brief; Jan–Jun 20; Gardiner and Theobald LLP; CIG18

Following an archaeological evaluation undertaken in February 2018 (LA 15 Supp. 3 (2019), 127), a watching brief was undertaken monitoring geotechnical trial holes across the site and groundworks associated with hard and soft landscaping. Works were generally limited to depths of more than 1m below ground level. No *in-situ* graves were encountered within historic burial ground, but disarticulated human bone and a post-closure dump of rubble was also found across the entire site. Within the burial ground horizon, a dump of lime (or possibly degraded chalk) was found at 0.8–1m below ground level. Fourteen *in-situ* gravestones (ledger slabs) were recorded and one *ex-situ* gravestone at ground level. Natural was not reached.

#### **Westminster Abbey Deanery Garden, 20**

**Dean's Yard, St. James's, Millbank, SW1A;** TQ 3002 7946, TQ 2997 7939; PCA Ltd (Joe Brooks); watching brief; Jun–Sep 20; Dean and Chapter of Westminster Abbey; WME20

A watching brief was undertaken during landscaping and service installation works in the Deanery Garden at Westminster Abbey. Natural Thorney Island sand was recorded in the base of a test pit excavated in the centre of the site. Layers of made

ground capped with a mortar surface represented the earliest occupation on site. A beaten clay floor surface was also recorded. These deposits were dated to the 11th century by an associated piece of pottery. Other structural remains included a c. 1m thick east–west oriented chalk and Kentish ragstone medieval wall, which was discovered in the south of the site.

Post-medieval levelling layers sealed these structures and surfaces. A 17th-century kitchen range had stood in the south of the site until it was destroyed during a bombing raid in WWII. The 17th-century kitchen range was represented by remains of an east–west-aligned supporting wall built of brick, with an adjoining internal hearth and chimney breast to the south. The kitchen hearth exhibited several phases of additions suggesting that it was in use up until the mid-20th century. A brick culvert, probably dating to the mid-19th century, was recorded on a north–south orientation traversing through the centre and north of the site. North of the kitchen range layers of made ground and garden beds were recorded. The horticultural features were sealed by paving slabs forming the current ground surface.

#### **Ebury Bridge Estate Renewal, Ebury Bridge Road, SW1W;**

TQ 2858 7835; PCA Ltd (Richard Krason, Victoria Stansfield); watching brief; Sep–Oct 20; John F Hunt Ltd; EBU20

A watching brief was undertaken to monitor ground reduction in five areas of the Ebury Bridge Estate. The stratigraphic sequence observed on site was heavily truncated by the 20th-century construction. The most complete sequence was recorded in the Wellesley House area, to the west of the site. Natural alluvial clay deposits were observed across the site overlain by a disturbed alluvium horizon sealed in turn by late 19th-century made-ground and levelling deposits. No features or finds of archaeological interest were observed during the investigations across the site because of the extent of the 20th-century impacts.

#### **Townsend House, Greycoat Place, SW1P;**

TQ 2952 7910; PCA Ltd (Douglas Killock); watching brief; Jan–Feb 20; Mills Whipp Projects; GYT20

Excavation of six test pits and two window samples was monitored during the watching brief. Natural sand levels were reached in most of the interventions and recorded. A possible domestic refuse pit, dating back to late 16th–early 18th century and an 18th-century ditch were truncating the natural sand. The upper sequence consisted of post-medieval garden soil and topsoil horizons.

#### **Townsend House, Greycoat Place, SW1P;**

TQ 2951 7912; MOLA (Sam Pfizenmaier); excavation; Nov–Dec 20; ITC Properties; TSE20

A small-scale excavation, within the unbasemented central southern area of the site following on from a 2020 evaluation undertaken by PCA (see above), was carried out on site. Twelve shallow quarry pits had been excavated into the natural geology.

At least two pits contained a variety of Tudor era pottery, including parts of green-glazed cauldrons, pipkins, candlesticks and possible moneyboxes. A decorated bone hair pin, lead waste and large fragments of animal bone were also recovered.

The pits were backfilled in the 16th century, then soon covered/levelled with a homogenous silty sand – either a flooding event or a deliberate attempt to level the area. A sequence of horizontal deposits spanning the early 17th–early 18th centuries represented general dumping (night soil, etc.) when the area was still open fields. A section of brick wall, three cesspits (two brick-lined) and a timber-lined drain were associated with later 18th-century development. One cesspit contained a variety of well-preserved domestic rubbish including chamber pots, Delftware plates, complete glass bottles and wine glasses. Work is ongoing with a sitewide watching brief on the basement reduction. **WC**

#### **Foreign & Commonwealth Office, Main Building, King Charles Street, SW1A;**

TQ 3012 7987; PCA Ltd (Lucy Atha); watching brief; Aug 20; Archaeology Collective; FCW20

A watching brief was carried out to monitor intrusive groundworks associated with a proposed lift extension. The site was located within the Grade I listed building. A single 0.90m deep trial pit was excavated. No natural horizons were reached due to the limited scope of the investigation. The only deposit observed was a modern made-ground layer directly under the floor slab.

#### **14 Lisle Street, WC2H;**

TQ 2980 8083; PCA Ltd (Patric Cavanagh); watching brief; Jun–Sep 20; RPS Group; LIS19

An earlier archaeological recording exercise (LA 16 Supp. 1 (2020), 36) was undertaken on the remains exposed in the preliminary building work within this 18th-century terraced house and was followed by a watching brief, which oversaw groundworks during the redevelopment of the site. The earliest deposit revealed was natural Taplow Terrace Gravel, truncated by two possible medieval pits, overlain by a layer of garden soil. Garden boundary wall, associated with the high-status, early 17th-century residence of Leicester House was also recorded.

It was sealed by late 18th-century made ground that was probably deposited as a levelling layer during the construction of Lisle Street, which was extended as far as the site after the demolition of Leicester House in c. 1791. The made ground was truncated by a late 18th-/early 19th-century well and a similarly dated drain. The latest features of archaeological relevance that were identified during the watching brief were masonry supports for floor joists and the remains of a probable coal cellar, which formed part of a 19th-century extension to 14 Lisle Street, much of which remains extant.

#### **Paddington Quarter, 31 London Street, W2;**

TQ 2673 8132; MOLA (Philip Jefferies); evaluation; Feb 20; Sellar; PDQ19

Following on from two evaluation trenches

in 2019 (LA 16 Supp. 1 (2020), 36), a further evaluation trench was excavated by machine and only recorded from above. North-west/south-east red brick footings associated with the 20th-century Royal Mail buildings and later concrete had truncated an earlier red and yellow brick twin-vaulted cellar.

The twin vaults, orientated north-east/south-west are thought to relate to 19th-century residential properties and may be pavement coal cellars. The properties can be seen to run alongside London Street on the 1872 OS map. Truncated brickearth was observed immediately below the lower extent of the cellar structure and above natural gravel.

**Admiralty Arch, The Mall, SW1A**; TQ 2997 8031; MOLA (Jessica Bryan, Richard Hewitt); evaluation, watching brief; Apr–Sept 20; Prime Investors Capital Ltd; ADM18

Following earlier work in 2018 (LA 15 Supp. 3 (2019), 128) and 2019 (LA 16 Supp. 1 (2020), 36), a further two evaluation trenches were excavated on the northern part of the site. Natural brickearth overlying terrace gravels were observed directly beneath the current road surface. This had been cut by several pits and a gully that produced a small number of finds indicating an 8th-century date, with some residual Roman material and a moderate amount of animal bone. Elsewhere the demolished remains of post-medieval buildings had truncated all earlier archaeological material. A subsequent watching brief recorded no archaeological deposits, features, or structures.

**Formerly Project Nash, 1–4 Marble Arch, 1 Great Cumberland Place, W1H**; TQ 2781 8101; MOLA (Anthony Baxter, Isca Howell, Mike Curnow); watching brief; Jun–Oct 20; Portman Estate; MGC20

Following a geoarchaeological borehole evaluation in 2018 (LA 15 Supp.3 (2019), 127 – site code GCM18), a watching brief and strip and map investigation was carried out to map any post-medieval remains surviving on the site, as well as the course of a palaeochannel – a small tributary of the River Westbourne – during the evaluation. The existing basements on the site had removed any previous structures, truncating the whole footprint of the excavated area to natural layers.

This left only the remains of the palaeochannel, on the eastern side of the site, and underlying Lynch Hill Gravel Formation. These sealed the surface of the London Clay. The backfill of the palaeochannel suggests that it was an open watercourse until the 18th or 19th century, when the site would have been developed as part of the urban expansion around Westminster.

**NCP Car Park at 39–40 Marylebone Lane, 74–77 Welbeck Street and 14–15 Henrietta Place, W1G**; TQ 2854 8125; MOLA (Antonietta Lerz); watching brief; Jun–Jul 20; Marylebone Lane L–P; MWP20  
No archaeological deposits were preserved on the site. Any previous archaeological remains on the site had been completely

removed during the construction of the former basement car park. There was no evidence of alluvium, suggesting it had either been removed by the basement excavation or that the site is located to the east of the former Tyburn floodplain. The natural gravels which belong to the Lynch Gravel terrace had been truncated across the entire site. The gravels overlay London Clay sloping down very gradually from east–west and from south–north in the north-west corner of the site, in the direction of the former Tyburn stream.

**Wells House, 134–140 Oxford Street, W1D**; TQ 2934 8134; MOLA (Tony Baxter); watching brief; May 20; Ramboll UK Ltd; WEX20

A watching brief on six trenches revealed natural gravel, with the natural brickearth, surviving in one trench. A 19th-century, north–south-aligned brick foundation was the only archaeological feature observed.

**Dora House, 60 St Johns Wood Road, NW8**; TQ 2708 8273; PCA Ltd (Wayne Perkins); watching brief; Jan–Apr 20; RPS Group; SJD20

Natural clay was recorded while underlying gravels were observed. The monitoring revealed a layer of made ground, containing fragmentary building rubble, which was between 1.50m to 1.70m thick. The made ground probably dated to the mid-20th century, serving as a levelling layer used for the construction of Dora House. No artefactual finds were discovered during the monitoring.

**National Portrait Gallery, St Martin's Place, WC2H**; TQ 2997 8060; MOLA (Adrian Miles); watching brief; Feb 20; National Portrait Gallery; MTS20

Three evaluation trenches and two boreholes were excavated on the site. No evidence of any archaeological finds, features or deposits was found during the evaluation. Natural deposits (brickearth overlying gravel) were found at 13.85m OD.

**Old Laws Buildings, 152–158 The Strand, WC2R**; TQ 3068 8085; MOLA (Anna Nicola, Luke Tremlett); standing structure recording; Jun 20; Kings College London Estates; OWB20  
Six brick buildings constructed along the south side of the Strand were recorded. The five-storey buildings comprised a basement level, with vaults which extended north beneath the road fronting The Strand. The buildings belonged to the same late 17th or early 18th-century terrace which were used as both residential and retail premises from the early 18th century. Nos 152–153 The Strand retained its early frontage from the first floor up while the frontages of No 156 and 157 probably remained beneath their lime render. The primary facade of No 154 was reconstructed around the mid-19th century, and the reconstruction of the primary facade of No 158 was done in 1924.

The south elevations of Nos 152–156 displayed original wall fabric, either completely or partially. The building interiors were modified extensively, making it difficult

to ascertain the extent to which the original fabric survived, but the evidence shows that historical fabric dating from between the original construction to the late 19th century was present. The buildings were used to house a variety of high-status retailers between the 18th and 19th centuries, such as Thresher & Glenny and Firmin & Sons – both bearing the royal arms above their shops – Royal Academy miniaturist painter Solomon Polack, and renowned maker of exquisite time pieces, John Holmes.

Later, as the footfall of The Strand increased due to the construction of theatres, hotels, and the City to the east, a popular J Lyons Tea House, booksellers and a pharmacy saw the site become more approachable in status as The Strand moved away from palaces and great houses, to a central London High Street. The site was occupied by Kings College London in the late 20th century and is to be refurbished and partially demolished to the rear.

**Courtauld Institute of Art, 150 The Strand, WC2R**; TQ 3072 8087; MOLA (Alex Blanks); watching brief; Feb 20; Courtauld Connects; OUR19

Following excavation in 2019 (LA 16 Supp. 1 (2020), 37), a watching brief was maintained on three trial holes, two located inside the building at sub-basement level and the third trench located in an external area at basement level. The trial trenches exposed only modern levelling deposits and foundations and no archaeological remains were observed.

**Royal Courts of Justice, The Strand, WC2R**; TQ 3100 8114; MOLA (Tim Spennock, Malcom McKenzie, Neralie Johnstone); watching brief; Apr 18, Aug–Sep 19; Vinci Facilities on behalf of the client; RJU18

Two watching briefs were carried out on site, one in 2018 monitoring and recording the excavation of a contiguous trench on the West Green of the Royal Courts of Justice for the installation of CCTV cabling, and another in 2019 monitoring and recording works associated with entrance upgrades. Natural deposits were not observed.

A brick wall was recorded in the north-east corner of the trench located to the north of the West Green entrance. The wall was 1.4m long with an east-north-east/west-south-west orientation. This deposit is thought to relate to the construction of the Royal Courts of Justice in the later part of the 19th century, with only a fragment of brick foundation indicating pre-existing structures or buildings. The wall had been demolished at some point and was sealed by a thick deposit of dumped material.

**Norman House, The Strand, WC2**; TQ 3054 8075; MOLA (David Sankey); watching brief; Apr 19–Oct 20; Duchy of Lancaster; TSD17

The excavation of the crane base at the centre of the site exposed some heavily truncated remains of three wall foundations made of 2-inch thick, 'pre-Great Fire' bricks, although one had grey-ashy lime mortar likely to indicate a later 17th- or 18th-century date. Other truncated walls and a



stone floor represent later post-medieval modifications and are possibly associated with the remains of a 19th-century theatre known to have occupied the site.

The earliest remains are possibly those of buildings adjacent to St John's Hospital, built around the same time in the 16th century, or they may simply have re-used bricks from the demolished hospital and adjacent buildings in the 18th century. The mortar from one wall certainly dates to later 17th- or 18th-century construction. Throughout the remaining drainage trenches only 19th-century or modern made-ground deposits were observed over truncated natural London Clay deposits. No archaeological features or structures were encountered within the remnant of the areas of investigations.

**12 Stratford Place, Marylebone, W1;** TQ 2847 8123; MOLA (Adrian Miles); evaluation; Feb 20; The Kabbalah Centre; SOP20

One evaluation trench and five boreholes were excavated on the site. No evidence of any archaeological finds, features or deposits was found during the evaluation. Natural ground was found at 17.65m OD.

**West Front Visitor Entry, Westminster Abbey, SW1P;** TQ 3005 7951; PCA Ltd (Joe Brooks); excavation; Dec 19–Aug 20; Dean and Chapter of Westminster Abbey; WMW19  
An open area excavation was conducted on the North Green of Westminster Abbey following an earlier evaluation phase (LA 16 Supp. 1 (2020), 37). The site was underlain with Thorney Island Sand. The earliest occupation of the site was represented by a large posthole predating the 11th century. Numerous chalk-lined burials thought to date to the 11th century and other inhumations pre-dating the 13th century

were encountered. The 13th-century foundations of Westminster Abbey were revealed demonstrating that the north transept and nave were built in several phases and the L-shaped foundations of the Great Sacristy were uncovered.

The remains of the sacristy were characterised by a narrow inner wall to the south with a much more solidly built outer wall to the north. A basement at the eastern end with an associated staircase and water management features including a latrine, lead water pipe and a culvert were also found. It was documented that a second storey was added to the sacristy in the 14th century. The rebuilding of the western wall with a substantial foundation was probably undertaken at this time. Following the dissolution in c. 1540 the sacristy was converted into domestic dwellings.

Post-dissolution occupation was not widely represented because of extensive 19th-century truncation. However, a brick-built culvert and cesspit, and a basement entrance chamber dated to the post-dissolution period were discovered. A re-used medieval sarcophagus had been inserted into the floor of the sacristy and probably functioned as a drain. Waste disposal pits were discovered in the yard to the rear of the sacristy. The sacristy is thought to have been demolished in c. 1740 and a large robber cut truncating the southern end of the western wall suggests that the walls were removed and used for building material around this time.

Following the demolition of the sacristy the area appeared to have been once again used as burial ground and numerous grave cuts probably dating to the 18th and 19th century were recorded during the excavation. Following the discovery of the sacristy's walls in 1869, trenches were

dug to investigate the foundations and a large pit located immediately to the south of the southern sacristy wall was excavated to remove a re-used Roman sarcophagus found there. A layer of 19th-century made ground capped with grass formed the current ground surface.

**70 Whitehall (South Wing), SW1A;** TQ 3009 7993; MOLA (Tim Spenbrooke); watching brief; Jan–Mar 20; Carlile Associates; WSO20

Underpinning revealed natural terrace gravels. Above this were a series of alluvial dumps probably relating to a tributary of the nearby River Tyburn. Several fragments of pottery were recovered from these deposits. The pottery was Saxo-Norman coarse London-type ware dated 1080–1150. The animal bones mainly represent waste associated with consumption of good quality beef, mutton and lamb. Cutting through was an east–west running brick wall, with a thick chalk foundation. This wall is probably of Tudor date.

Near this wall a vaulted brick cellar was recorded. This cellar relates to the later 17th century when the Palace had become residential properties for Charles II's courtiers. A north–south brick wall is probably the wall to the Pheasant Yard of the Tudor Whitehall Palace, and a dump was dated to the Tudor period (1550–1600). This wall was preserved *in situ*.

An east–west brick wall was also seen and was cut by an arched brick culvert probably running north–south. This wall is probably part of the 19th-century Treasury Buildings c.1850. The site is located on the exterior of the Grade I listed Treasury Buildings (NHL 12670630) and is within the Whitehall Conservation Area.

