

QUARTERLY REVIEW

JUNE TO AUGUST 2002



**GREATER LONDON ARCHAEOLOGY
ADVISORY SERVICE
(GLAAS)**

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Picture on Front Cover: Chelsea Trepanned Skull, found on the Thames foreshore.

SOME RECENT INVESTIGATIONS: 1 JUNE TO 31 AUGUST 2002

City of London:

62-63 Fenchurch Street (WA)

Excavations here provided evidence of the east-west Roman road, with roadside ditch, and phases of early and late buildings on the south side of the road. The earliest features recorded included cremation burials and a series of perpendicular ditches. Associated with the early clay and timber Roman buildings were finds indicating an industrial function, also ovens or kilns and burnt surfaces were recorded. The later Roman buildings had stone foundations, and fragments of tessellated floors. The successive phases of buildings respected earlier alignments. The progress of the excavation was featured on the Wessex Archaeology website.

6-8 Tokenhouse Yard (PCA)

The site is on the edge of the Walbrook valley and excavations for new foundations have provided important information on valley deposits, reclamation and use of this area in the medieval and Roman periods. Evidence of dumping, revetting, ditches, drains, timbers, including fences, building material and a paleochannel have been recorded. Finds include leather and pottery. The extent of evidence from relatively small areas of excavations is considerable.

21 Lime Street (MoLAS)

Excavations for new foundations in advance of development of this site have just commenced. The site is on the eastern side of the 2nd Roman Basilica-Forum and the scheme has been designed to cause minimum disturbance to archaeological remains. Medieval pits and small islands of Roman horizontal deposits have been recorded.

Plantation Place (MoLAS)

The final phase of excavation in advance of new foundations in the southern part of the site has started. Although the work is limited, there may be additional evidence of Roman occupation, Boudiccan fire deposits and later occupation.

L.B Greenwich

National Maritime Museum (MoLAS)

In conjunction with Channel 4's Time Team programme, MoLAS undertook further evaluation work on the site of the medieval and later royal palace of Greenwich. The work uncovered Tudor walls and parts of the tiltyard surface (previously located by MoLAS in the mid 1990's) with evidence for 17th century rebuilds and a 17th century structure at the south end of the site.

East Wing (Building 41), The Royal Arsenal, Woolwich (OA)

Evidence of underfloor strengthening by rows of parallel mini vaults supported on walls that also extend to the same upper level as the brick vaults. The building was originally used to store ship supplies and therefore required a strengthened floor. This is the first building on site with such a construction.

Anchor Iron Wharf (MoLAS)

The first stage of trial trenching has been completed. The second phase and mitigation is underway. The main archaeological detail is for a series of Tudor brick walls, quite probably relating to former Hobby Stables that were known to be in the immediate vicinity.

L.B. Kensington and Chelsea:

Sir John Atkins Building, Campden Hill (PCA)

Excavations immediately to the north of the Sir John Atkins building on Campden Hill have just been completed. Campden Hill follows the line of a well-drained gravel ridge that appears to have been a popular location for settlement and other activities. The excavation uncovered a number of prehistoric pits, a mysterious Bronze Age sub-rectangular feature with associated posthole alignments and three Romano-British ditches. Apart from some Bronze Age remains found on the adjacent site last year, archaeological remains were not previously known in this area. So the findings are particularly interesting and have caused us to rethink our approach to archaeology in this area of Kensington and Chelsea.



Campden Hill: Photograph taken by PCA Ltd

L.B. Kingston

Tollworth Court Farm (Steve Dyer, University of Surrey Extra Mural Archaeological Society)

A probable final season of work taking place on this training excavation, including KUTAS (The Kingston upon Thames Archaeological Society). There is no evidence of the medieval building within the moated area. The main area of excavation was centred upon a platform area within the earthwork complex adjacent to the moat. The results revealed a Saxon dated ditch.

L.B Tower Hamlets:

Site of the former White Horse Pub, Poplar High Street (MoLAS)

The site has had a drinking house on it since at least the 17th century.

The site started life as an evaluation but was extended to an excavation due to the discovery of what appeared to be a Tudor building. The building turned out to be c. 5 phases of possible Tudor malting kiln with associated half-cellar / come processing area.

Most of the finds come from the clearance /demolition of several of the pubs that have been on the site notably ones from the 18th and 19th centuries, at a guess.

L.B Wandsworth:

Regent and Grove Wharves, 16-22 Lombard Road, Battersea (PCA)

An evaluation and excavation took place at the above site. The most extensive feature was a cellar, the earliest part of which was dated to between 1450-80 and the 1640's. It consisted of a brick wall with six arched niches built into the top, although the remainder of the structure had been truncated. The cellar was enlarged between the 1640's and 1700. Also within this

period, the vaulted part of the cellar was added on to the far-eastern end and the building extended to the west and south, although only at ground level. This may represent the 'L'-shaped building shown on Roque's map of 1747.

To the north of this building, a second basement was found. This was also constructed of brick and built between 1450/80 and 1700, but had been repaired throughout the eighteenth century. The northern wall had been completely replaced, probably at the same time as the ground floor was extended to the west. This extension formed a single building, which was levelled by fire probably towards the end of the eighteenth century. Within the fill of the cellar was a large quantity of burnt timber and charcoal, building rubble and highly vitrified



Photograph taken by PCA Ltd

glass bottles. Below a layer of building rubble within the extension, a burnt timber floor surface was found.

When the burnt floor was removed, a circular brick-floored structure was revealed. This may have been a malting kiln for a small-scale distillery in the seventeenth century. It was truncated by approximately 50% to the north by a large wall forming part of the Chemical Works shown on the 1894 OS map.

To the east of the burnt out cellar, a circular brick built well dating to the eighteenth century was found. The upper part of the cut was filled with a large quantity of dressed masonry, which may have originally formed the upper part of the structure.

L. B. Westminster

The National Gallery, Trafalgar Square (MoLAS)

The archaeological excavation took place in advance of redevelopment, the principal

component of which is the construction of a basement within the south-western light well in the East Wing.

The natural brickearth was found to have been truncated down to c 11.70m OD and the only

Saxon features that survived the truncation consisted of three deep pits, probably quarry pits for gravel. One of these was at least 3m deep and contained a fill of burnt debris. Finds were recovered which included Roman tile and two Saxon weaving items, a spindle whorl and a threadpicker, both made of polished bone and antler.

The second deep pit contained Saxon pottery and the articulated ribs of a horse or cow. Much of the rest of the animal had been



Photograph taken by Museum of London Archaeology Service (MoLAS)

truncated by a later sewer. Another large, deep pit contained Saxon pottery.

The remains of two phases of cellared building were found with brick floors and walls. The brick were reused but appear to date to the 17th or 18th century. The cellars may have been associated with tenements fronting the south side of Duke's Court. The base of a brick-lined cess pit contained several almost complete tin-glazed plates and a variety of ornate glass bottle stoppers dated probably to the 18th century, but dating and analysis of the finds has yet to be undertaken. The occupants of the mews clearly had fine tableware.

The remains of a barrel-lined well cut through the one of the phases of cellar floor. It contained complete glass bottles and tin-glazed plates, one

decorated with a rabbit, and decorated clay pipes. The finds probably date to the 18th century.

These were cut by later brick walls of St Martin's Workhouse. Part of a curved wall and an associated arched brick culvert was found.



Photograph taken by Museum of London Archaeology Service (MoLAS)

GREATER LONDON SITES AND MONUMENTS RECORD: NEWS AND GOSSIP.

It's been all quiet on the SMR front these past few months as holiday season has been upon us. Taking advantage of the weather the SMR team went out into the field to try and remember what real work is. Hanna spent a fortnight diving in the Sound of Mull, the River Clyde and St. Abbs (near St. Ebba's priory) and then another week excavating the wreck of HMS Colossus off the Scilly Isles. I went off to a small island off the coast of Guernsey and spent a couple of weeks excavating a late Mesolithic site. Several blisters and a bad back later we've returned to the safety and comfort of Savile Row.

But it's not all been fun and games, some people have been working (though admittedly not us). Kerry Boyce, a masters student at the Institute of Archaeology (UCL) and a member of ODAS was here earlier in the year on a month long placement piloting our environmental archaeology SMR. Since then he's been working on a dissertation project comparing the distribution of Roman settlements around London with the those around Silchester using our GIS system and data from the SMR. The project is still being marked but we'll give you news of the results in the next quarterly review.

Sarah Maclean came from Cambridge University to learn about the use of AutoCAD and GIS within the SMR. She started working on a research and digitising project based on the SAM's in Greater London. The aim of her particular project was to digitise the outlines of all the SAM's within the City of London with more detailed research on the Roman Governors Palace. For this site the excavated areas and major features from site plans were digitised, along with the sections of historic maps covering the extent of the site.

Tony Hayes, from Bournemouth Uni, worked on a GIS based project to identify and digitise the industrial buildings and areas along the Thames as identified on historic maps. He used Horwood's 1792 maps of London and identified a range of sites including fish ponds, cooperages, corn distilleries along with the expected maritime associated areas including sailcloth manufacturing sites, wharves, quays and dock yards.

These two projects will continue next year with students from Oxford University.

As promised in the last review our new database is now ready and we've begun work on our GIS. Although this is ready to use in a basic form to plot individual sites from the SMR onto Ordnance Survey base maps we are going to build up a more detailed set of digital maps with information from historic maps, aerial photographs and geological surveys.

Right that's about it, I'm off to the physio to get my back repaired but Hanna will be here to answer any enquiries just as soon as they let her out of the recompression chamber.

Barry Taylor & Hanna Steyne.

ENGLISH HERITAGE PRESS RELEASE

HOLE IN THE HEAD FOR BRONZE AGE CHELSEA MAN

1750 BC Skull is London's First Dated Example of Trepanning Surgery

A Bronze Age skull retrieved from the banks of the river Thames at Chelsea and dated by English Heritage to 1750 BC could belong to the first person discovered in London to have undergone major head surgery.

The adult male skull (of which the upper half survives) came to light last October as a result of archaeological survey work on the Thames. It has a hole in the top made by a gruesome procedure known as trepanation, where a portion of the bone was removed from a living and most likely conscious patient. Bone regrowth round the edge of the hole, which measures about 45 by 30 millimetres, proves that nearly 4,000 years ago, in an age long before there were any efficient antiseptics or anaesthetics, the patient nevertheless survived his drastic treatment.

Dr Simon Mays, English Heritage expert on human skeletal remains, said: "Trepanning is probably the oldest form of surgery we know. The trepanning on this skull would have been carried out with a scraping tool, probably a flint, using great care to avoid piercing the brain. There is no evidence of any post-operative infection, which would have been the main cause of death in these operations, and the trepanation probably didn't cause this patient any lasting problems. The skull shows that there were people in Britain at the time with significant anatomical and surgical skills, ones not bettered in Europe until Classical Greek and Roman times more than a thousand years later.

About 40 trepanned skulls are known in Britain from Neolithic to post-medieval times, though this is the first dated one to come from London. There seems to have been a remarkable level of survival, perhaps because the scraping technique, rather than less controllable methods such as sawing, gouging or drilling, was more common here than

abroad (trepanning occurred in most parts of the ancient world). The pain must have been intense at times (possibly relieved by alcohol or whatever herbal drugs may have been available), also the fear that an unskilled or careless hand could deal a fatal blow to the brain itself. Accounts based on observation of societies where the practice still occurred, such as the South Pacific islands in the 1920s, describe the surgeon peeling back flaps of skin, and covering the hole with a coconut shell and banana leaves. Chelsea man would probably have had to rely on leaves, dried grass or thin bark. The operation is thought to have taken between 30 minutes and an hour to perform.



It is difficult to determine exactly why trepanning was carried out in prehistoric times, although it is likely to have been for medical, or for what were seen at the time as medical, reasons. Occasionally, though not in this case, it appears to have been done to alleviate cranial fractures. The specialist practitioners may have thought that trepanation could cure headaches and migraines by relieving pressure in the head. They may also have imagined that evils spirits caused epilepsy or mental illness and that carving a hole in the head would let these out. In historic times the ancient Greek physician Hippocrates recommended the procedure for wounds of the head and for haematoma (swellings filled with blood). The technique continues today - modern surgeons create flaps in the skull in order to alleviate bleeding caused by injuries.

Why the skull ended up in the Thames is not known. Jane Sidell, English Heritage Adviser in Archaeological Science who is based at the Institute of Archaeology, said: "It

may have been the subject of a ritual burial as the river seems to have become a focus of spiritual and ceremonial attention during the Bronze Age. Several hundred skulls dating from prehistoric times, many of men aged between 25 and 35 without any accompanying skeletons, have been recovered from the Thames, as well as high status metalwork such as swords, shields, rapiers, daggers and spearheads. The weapons were presumably thrown into the waters in a display of wealth and power.”

The skull was discovered by Fiona Haughey of the Institute of Archaeology during one of the regular inspections of the river foreshore she has undertaken since the completion of the first Thames Archaeological Survey of 1996-9. This was a major exercise involving the Institute of Archaeology, English Heritage, the Environment Agency, and many local archaeological societies to assess the risk of erosion to archaeological deposits on the river banks.

Fiona said: “The finding and dating of the skull is another demonstration of the archaeological importance of the Thames foreshore – and its fragility. We know that the archaeology of the foreshore is eroding – that is why the skull was found – and there is far more work than one person can do here, so English Heritage and staff at the Institute are working towards a second phase of Survey work. The Thames foreshore has been described as the largest single archaeological site in London, and we are really only just beginning to understand it.”

The skull will go on display in the Museum of London’s new Prehistoric Gallery ‘London Before London’ which opens in October.

FURTHER NOTES:

1. The date of the skull measured by the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit is cal BC 1750-1610 at 95% confidence.
2. Surgeons today relieve the pressure of extra dural haematoma (bleeding of the external temporal artery caused by a blow or a fall) by drilling burr holes in the skull, linking these with wire and then using a Gigli saw to create a moveable flap in the bone. This allows the blood to be drained.
3. During the Bronze Age the area which is now London was populated by small, widely dispersed communities. Cultivation was on the increase as woodlands were cleared but

people still appear to have been highly mobile, coming together for feasting and ritual activities such as funerals which often involved the river. It is in this context that the Chelsea skull may have been buried. The Thames did not run along the circumscribed channel it follows in London today. In places it stretched over a wide area. At this time the water levels were also rising, leading to extensive flood plains and communities constructed trackways over them to maintain traditional routes laid down in hunter-gatherer times.

4. Several hundred human skulls dating from prehistoric times have been found in the River Thames, most of them in the London area, and no less than 299 known examples are preserved in museum archives. Only a few of these have been radiocarbon-dated, but the ones which have mostly date from c. 1330-800 BC (the Middle to Late Bronze Ages), so our man from Chelsea is a very early example (the earliest of the skulls is Neolithic, from before 3300 BC). We don't know why the skulls ended up in the river, but we do know that hardly any were accompanied by other human bones, that most of them were male, and most were aged between 25 and 35. The evidence is inconclusive, but it seems to point to the skulls having been deliberately placed in the river, as offerings or perhaps as a form of ritual burial. A group of 48 skulls were found together in the City – they had been deposited in the Walbrook stream in Roman times, probably in the 2nd century: so this practice, however bizarre it may seem to us, may have lasted for millennia – maybe for as long as 4,000 years.

The skulls have been relatively little studied, as people's attention has more often been drawn by other prehistoric finds from the Thames, particularly weapons. Indeed, some spectacular discoveries have been made not far from the Chelsea find-spot, such as the famous Battersea Shield, now in the British Museum, in 1857, itself found with several human skulls. We have abundant evidence that weapons were deliberately placed in rivers and lakes during the Bronze Age and the Iron Age. There may be links between this ritual placing of weapons, and the presence of the skulls in the river.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

London Archaeologist

Summer 2002 (Vol 10, No 1)

Contents Include (authors are in brackets):

Commentary (*Gromaticus*)

Locating the first Knights Templar Church
(*Alison Telfer*)

Late Prehistoric and Roman Brentford: evolution
of an agricultural landscape (*Barry Bishop*)

Excavations within and close to the Late Bronze
Age enclosure at the former Queen Mary's
Hospital, Carshalton, 1999 (*Jan Groves/Julie
Lovell*)

A post-medieval shipyard and shipwrights'
cottages at Deptford: some observations on
pottery and material culture (*Robin Densem/Nigel
Jeffries*)

Excavations and post-excavation work

Mosaic

Diary

For subscriptions contact:

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Hildenborough, Tonbridge, Kent, TN11 9HD

Current Archaeology:

July 2002 (No 180, Vol XV No 12)

Page 509:

**Roman London Waterworks: The Gresham
Street Discoveries** (Ian Blair, Senior
Archaeologist, Museum of London Archaeology
Service): Excavations at Gresham Street reveal
two major wells with elaborate lifting devices
which must have produced an ample water supply
for Roman London.

Medieval 'Westminster' Floor Tiles (Ian Betts
of the Museum of London Archaeology Service)

Among the most common types of medieval floor
tiles found in the London area are the plain and
decorated tiles of so-called 'Westminster' type,
named after Westminster Abbey where they were
first recognised. There is now firm evidence that

at least some 'Westminster' tiles were made at a
floor tile kiln found at Farringdon road in London
during the 1860's. The tiles can be distinguished
from other medieval floor tiles by their size,
generally poor quality and distinctive clay used
for their manufacture. Over 160 different designs
were produced showing a variety of different
patterns. The provenance of each design together
with plain-glazed examples as well as the features
of these tiles is described and shown in this
catalogue.

**Aspects of Medieval and Later Southwark:
Archaeological excavations (1991-8) for the
London Underground Limited Jubilee Line
Extension Project (Heather Knight):** MoLAS
monograph 13, 37pp, 50 ills, pb, £5.95, Museum
of London Archaeology Service, May 2002,
ISBN 1-901992-30-6

**London's Archaeological Secrets: a World
City Revealed (Thomas Curtis):** 160 pp, 500 ills
(some col), £19.95, Yale University Press, May
2002, ISBN 0-300-09516-3

TWO NEW BOOKS ON ROMAN LONDON!

**Sarah MacLean reviews the latest Lindsay
Davis 'Falco' novel, and Bernardine Evaristo's
'The Emperor's Babe' now out in paperback:**

'The Jupiter Myth' (Lindsey Davis)
Hardback, Published in 2002 by Century, £16.99

The Jupiter Myth is a fast paced murder mystery
with everything a good book should have,
adventure, comedy and romance. Once again
Falco proves his metal and uncovers the mystery
surrounding an important corpse in a well at the
back of a disreputable bar.

The latest offering from Lindsey Davis takes off
from where *Body in the Bath House* left off.
Falco and family are still in Britannia, Falco's
least favourite holiday destination. In tow is his
sister Maia, nieces and nephews and best friend
Petronius Longus. Having solved the murder
behind the body in King Togidubnus' new bath
house, Falco and co are spending time with his
wife Helena's aunt and uncle in Londinium.

Yet somehow a relative of King Togidubnus ends
up dead Falco must solve the murder quickly to
avoid political upheaval. As one expects the
murder is not straightforward and Falco and
Petronius must delve into the seedy criminal
underworld of the city itself.

Davis' work paints an extraordinary picture of
Roman London as seen through the eyes of a

Roman citizen. The detail is superb, in particular the descriptions of Southwark and the areas by the Thames. Although there is some artistic licence, Davis manages to keep her portrayal tangible. Falco's disdain at the backwards city is well constructed and challenges any romantic notions we might have of Roman Britain.

From racketeering to robbery, bars to brothels, the streets of Londinium are laid bare through Falco's relentless search for the murderer. Its only when an old flame appears that Falco is in any real danger, from Helena Justina!

'The Emperor's Babe' (Bernardine Evaristo)
Paperback, Published in 2002 by Penguin, £6.99

The Emperor's Babe is difficult to compare with anything else. It's sexy, funny, imaginative and exciting and best of all, its written in verse.

The story, told from the viewpoint of the book's protagonist, tracks the life of Zuleika. She's a Sudanese immigrant in Britain, living with her parents on the back streets of Londinium. Married off to a older, richer man she is thrust into Londinium's High Society with all its boredom and loneliness. As Zuleika tests her boundaries we are invited to explore the secret side of that society. Seeking solace in friends from her old life, Venus and Alba, Zuleika begins the journey of a lifetime, right into the arms of another man.

Evaristo's book is exceedingly clever. Whilst set in Londinium, she does not try to overpower us with the descriptions of the streets, Thames side and buildings. They are carefully woven into a powerful narrative, which focuses on Zuleika and her despair. What was particularly enjoyable to see was the author grappling with some of the 'moral issues' that some of us have with the Roman period e.g. slavery, games at the amphitheatre etc. Too many works of fiction set in the Roman Period provide a romantic view of the period, or a muted view of its darker sides. Evaristo is not afraid and readers can expect some sinister passages.

An original novel, best not overlooked. Unusual but well worth wandering off the beaten track for.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

CONFERENCES/MEETINGS:

KENT ARCHAEOLOGY ALONG THE THAMES FORESHORE

2 NOVEMBER 2002

The Council for Kentish Archaeology (CKA) is holding their November conference at Christchurch University College, North Holmes Road, Canterbury. Topics to be covered include: maritime archaeology on the foreshore; the prehistoric forest at Erith; defending London's river; Roman Reculver; the changing coastline.

Speakers include: Gustav Milne, Dr Sophie Seel, Victor Smith, Brian Philip. Details and tickets from CKA, 7 Sandy Ridge, Borough Green, Kent, TN15 8HP (Please enclose SAE)

ARCHAEOLOGY COMMITTEE OF THE ROMAN SOCIETY

16 NOVEMBER 2002

A day seminar, to be held at the Senate House (room 349), University of London, with the title 'Whither Roman Archaeology'. Aims to bring together various speakers, including Fellows, to explore the current significance and future potential of Roman archaeology. Further details from Richard Hingley, Secretary of the Archaeology Committee, email richard.hingley@durham.ac.uk

Agenda:

10 - 10.15am: Introduction: Lindsay Allason-Jones

10.15am - 12.45pm: Part 1: Beyond the Frontiers:
Breaking out of institutional boundaries - David Miles
Breaking down public/professional boundaries - Neil Faulkner
Breaking down national boundaries - Ian Haynes & Simon Keay

Discussant - Margarita Steinby

PACKED LUNCH

Talk - Could it be you? - Stephen Johnson

1.45 - 4.15pm: Part 2: The Future of Research and Teaching
Talking about Finds - Hilary Cool
Thinking about Theory - Patricia Baker
Deep Learning Potential - Richard Hingley
Life Long Learning - (New Research Groups) - Harvey Sheldon

Discussant - Simon Jones

BREAK

5.00 - 7.00pm Part 3: Romans and Lions: each speaker has 10 minutes to talk on either 'Is Roman Archaeology a Thing of the Past?' Or 'Whither Roman Archaeology'

Speakers: Amanda Claridge, Peter Ucko, Chris Gosden. Martin Miller, Hella Eckhardt, John Barrett and Jane Webster.

Chair: David Breeze

LECTURES, DAY SCHOOLS, SHORT COURSES & TOURS:

CITY UNIVERSITY (WEEKLY):

- Gothic Architecture of England: 8 October - 10 December 2002
- Roman London's Key Archaeological Sites: 8 October - 10 December 2002
- Architecture of London: 9 October - 11 December 2002
- Introduction to the History of Architecture: 9 October - 11 December 2002 & 14 January - 18 March 2002
- Medieval London's Key Archaeological Sites: 14 January - 18 March 2003
- Industrial Archaeology Fieldwork: from 6 May 2003

**Details from the Department of Continuing Education, City University,
Northampton Square, London EC1V 0HB**

Tel: 020 7040 8268 / Fax: 020 7040 8256

Email: conted@city.ac.uk

Website: www.city.ac.uk/conted/cfa.htm

THE ANCIENT MONUMENTS SOCIETY:

BAZAAR BUILDINGS: THE ARCHITECTURE OF SHOPS AND SHOPPING.

Kenneth Clark Lecture Theatre, Courthauld Institute of Art, Somerset House, London. All lectures begin at 6pm. The programme is as follows:

- The Medieval Shop: The Architectural Evidence: 14 October 2002 (David Clarke, University of Oxford)
- High Class Shops in the 18th Century: Structure, Design and Use: 21 October 2002 (Clare Walsh, University of Warwick)
- Shopping Undercover: The 19th Century Arcade and Market Hall: 28 October 2002 (Frank Kelsall, AMS)
- The Theatre of Commerce: Shop Design 1900-1960: 6 November 2002 (Alan Powers)
- Available Dreams: The Story of Shopping from 1960: 13 November 2002 (Bruce Gornick, RIBA)

Lectures are free to members of the AMS and the Friends of Friendless Churches, £2.00 for non-members.

No prior booking necessary, just turn up.

Contact the Ancient Monuments Society, St Ann's Vestry Hall, 2 Church Entry, London, EC4V 5HB

Tel: 020 7236 3934

Email: office@ancientmonumentsociety.org.uk

Website: www.ancientmonumentsociety.org.uk

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
(LAMAS)

37TH LOCAL HISTORY CONFERENCE:

BUYING AND SELLING IN METROPOLITAN LONDON

Saturday 16 November 2002, 10am - 5pm at the Museum of London Lecture Theatre

The agenda includes the following:

- Shops and Trading Buildings in London 1200-1700 (John Schofield, Curator of Architecture, Museum of London)
- Shopping in Late Seventeenth Century London - the Royal, New, Exeter and Middle Exchanges (Claire Walsh, Leverhulme Research Fellow, University of Warwick)
- Distance Shopping in the Eighteenth Century (Nancy Cox, Dictionary Project, University of Wolverhampton)
- Shopping for Luxuries in Eighteenth Century London and the development of the West End (Helen Clifford, Honorary Fellow, Eighteenth Century Studies Centre, University of Warwick)
- Knightsbridge Neighbours: A comparative study of Harvey Nichols and Harrods (Alan Cox, Assistant Editor, Survey of London)
- Retail Trade in Medieval Pinner & Harrow (Patricia A Clarke, Pinner Local History Society)
- Changing Outlets in Primrose Hill (Caroline Cooper, Camden Local History Society)
- Keeping it in the Family: David Greig & Sainsbury's (Brian Bloice, Streatham Local History Society)

Tickets cost £5 to non-members and £4 to individual members of LAMAS. Affiliated societies may send two members at £4. For further information please contact (by 19 October) Ann Hignall, 24 Orchard Close, Ruislip, Middlesex, HA1 7LS

LAMAS LECTURE PROGRAMME 2002/3

All the meetings take place in the Museum of London Wednesday evenings at 6.30pm - refreshments from 6.00pm. Meetings are open to all; members may bring guests and members of affiliated societies are particularly welcome.

- A Tour of the Historic North Wing of Barts: 16 October 2002 (Marion Rea, archivist, St Bartholomew's Hospital)

NB: This is a TOUR and will leave the Museum of London at 6.30pm. Refreshments will be available as usual from 6.00pm

- An Illustrated History of the Goldsmith's Company: 20 November 2002 (David Beasley, Librarian, Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths)
- Estuarine English: The Ubiquitous River Lighters of Erith: 18 December 2002 (Giles Dawkes, Project Officer, AOC Archaeology)
- Hugh Chapman Lecture: The People of Roman London: 15 January 2003 (Francis Grew, Curator of Archaeology, Museum of London)

BIRKBECK: UNIVERSITY OF LONDON:

- **MA Archaeology: Part time Master's Degree in Archaeology**

For further details, please contact the Executive Officer for Archaeology:
Faculty of Continuing Education, Birkbeck, 26 Russell Square, Bloomsbury, London,
WC1B 5DQ

Tel: 020 7631 6627

Fax: 020 7631 6686

Email: archaeology@fce.bbk.ac.uk

THE MUSEUM OF LONDON:

LONDON BEFORE LONDON 450,000BC TO 50AD:

New gallery at the Museum of London. Opens Friday 18 October

Beginning at a time when London was nothing but tundra and the local population would fit in a double-decker bus. 'London Before London' traces the relationship between people and their surroundings. The Thames is central to the story, and in the centre of the gallery a 'Rover Wall' will feature almost 500 objects recovered from its banks, including numerous Bronze and Iron Age swords reflecting its role as a sacred river.

The gallery hopes to challenge the stereotype of the noble savage and show how sophisticated communities developed and lived in prehistoric times where London now stands.

For further details contact the Museum of London, London Wall, London, EC2Y 5HN

Tel: 020 7600 3699

Fax: 020 7600 1058

Email: info@museumoflondon.org.uk

Website: www.museumoflondon.org.uk

EVENTS - LONDON BEFORE LONDON:

SPECIAL EVENTS:

- Building a Roundhouse: Sunday 6 - Thursday 10 October 2002
Saturday 12 - Sunday 27 October 2002
- At Home with the Ancestors: Monday 14 - Friday 18 October 2002
Saturdays 19 & 26 October 2002, 10am - 5.45pm
Sunday 20 & 27 October, 12 - 5.45pm

GALLERY DRAMA:

- Tamesubuga: Sunday 20 October, 1pm, 2pm & 3pm (20 mins)
Monday 21, Wednesday 23, Friday 25 & Saturday 26 October, 12pm,
1pm & 2pm (20 mins)

LECTURES:

- Reconstructing the Past: Friday 25 October, 1.10pm (50 mins)
- London Before London, Friday 8 November, 1.10pm (50 mins)
- From Things to People: Friday 29 November, 1.10pm (50 mins)

- Faces from the Past: Friday 6 December 2002, 1.10pm (50 mins)

GALLERY TOURS:

- London Before London: Thursdays 24 & 31 October, 7, 14, 21 & 28 November, 5, 12 & 19 December, 3pm (30 mins)
- Conserving Prehistory: Wednesday 23 October, 13 & 27 November, 11 December, 3pm (30 mins)
- Touching the Past: Saturday 16 November & 14 December, 2.30pm & 3.30pm (30 mins)

DROP-IN:

- Roundhouse: Friday 25 October, 2.30-4.30pm (120 mins)

BSL SIGNED TOUR:

- London Before London: Thursday 21 November, 3pm (45 mins)

WORKING WATER:

Roman technology in action. Opens Thursday 28 November

In 2001 Museum of London archaeologists excavated two deep Roman wells in the City of London. Amazingly at the bottom of each lay the collapsed remains of mechanisms that had been used to lift large amounts of water to the surface of Roman London. These iron chain and wood bucket systems are unique and have the potential to tell us how the Romans supplied water not just in London, but elsewhere in the Empire.

To test how they worked the museum is rebuilding the original Roman water-lifting system using authentic methods and material. Come and see how, for the first time in 2000 years, water is drawn to the surface the Roman way.

EVENTS - WORKING WATER:

LECTURE:

- Roman Water Technology: Friday 22 November, 1.10pm (50 mins)

DEMONSTRATION:

- Roman Wood Technology: Tuesday 26 November, 10.30am & 11.30am (40 mins)

OTHER MUSEUM EVENTS:

VISITS:

- Roman Fort Gate: Tuesdays 1 October, 5 November & 3 December, 11am & 12pm (30 mins)
- Roman Amphitheatre: Wednesdays 16 October, 20 November & 11 December, 2.30pm (90 mins), Fee £5 (£3 cons).
- Billingsgate Bathhouse: Thursdays 10 October & 14 November, 2.30pm (60 mins)
Fee £3 (£2 cons)

GALLERY TOURS:

- Looking at London: Saturdays 12 October, 9 November & 7 December; Mondays 21 October, 18 November & 16 December, 1pm & 2.15pm (45 mins)

MORTIMER WHEELER HOUSE:

Mortimer Wheeler House - the Museum's 'second site' in Hackney - is home to the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) and the Museum's social and working history collections. The LAARC is open to researchers by appointment from Monday to Friday 9am - 8.30pm and from 10am - 4pm on the first and third Saturdays of each month. For further information, call 020 7566 9317

TOURS:

- Treasures of the LAARC: Saturday 2 November, 10.30am. 11.45am & 2pm (60 mins)
- Animals in Archaeology: Saturday 2 November, 12 - 1.45pm & 2.15 - 4pm
- Finds Processing: Saturday 2 November, 11am - 3pm

ROMAN AMPHITHEATRE:

SPECIAL DISPLAY AT THE GUILDHALL:

London's long-lost Roman amphitheatre is open to the public again after nearly 2000 years. When it was discovered in 1988 by Museum of London archaeologists excavating Guildhall Yard prior to the building of the new Guildhall Art Gallery, it was hailed as one of the most important finds of the 20th century.

The archaeological remains have been left undisturbed and held intact between the floors of the new building. So this is not a reconstruction, but the exact spot where gladiators may have fought to the death and where wild animals were slaughtered for the entertainment of the citizens of Londinium.

**Booking and access to the amphitheatre is through the Guildhall Art Gallery.
Monday to Saturday 10am - 5pm, Sunday 12 noon - 4pm.
Children free, Adults £2.50 (£1 cons) for gallery and amphitheatre. Free for adults after 3.30pm each day and on Fridays.**

ROMAN TEMPLES AND RELIGION IN SOUTH EAST ENGLAND:

This event is being run by the Council for British Archaeology (CBA) South-East on Saturday 16 November 2002 (9.45am - 5.00pm), in conjunction with the Centre for Continuing Education (CCE) at the University of Sussex. The programme is as follows:

- Temples and religion in South-East England: the wider context (Ernest Black, Classicist)
- The temples and shrines of Roman London (John Shepherd, Museum of London)
- May the force be with you: insurance policies for Roman Londoners (Jenny Hall, Museum of London)
- Uncovering new and revisited old temples at Springhead, Kent (Philip Andrews, Wessex Archaeology)
- Hayling Island (Hampshire): Iron Age shrine to Roman temple (Anthony King, King Alfred's College, Winchester)
- Recent Excavations at Wanborough, Surrey (David Williams, freelance archaeologist)
- The Temples & Shrines of Roman Sussex (David Rutling, UCL Field Archaeology Unit)

To apply for this conference, please

For further information:

To write: Roman Temples and Religion in South-East England, Centre for continuing Education, Education Development Building, University of Sussex, Falmer, Brighton, East Sussex, BN1 9RG

Tel: 01273 678040

Email: cce@sussex.ac.uk

Or visit: www.sussex.ac.uk/Units/CCE

INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY:

MA IN ARCHAEOLOGY OF LONDON In association with the Museum of London

Programme co-ordinator: Professor Clive Orton

The programme is suited to graduates who wish to pursue or develop a career in London archaeology or in urban archaeology in general, to those who wish to study the city in which they are now living and to those who wish to extend their knowledge of archaeology in, and of, the capital. It is also suited to professionals working in the field who wish to develop their skills. The course is suitable for part-time study.

For further information and an application pack, please contact:

Graduates Programmes Administrator, Institute of Archaeology, University College London, 31-34 Gordon Square, London, WC1H 0PY

Tel: 020 7679 7495 (Overseas: +44 20 7679 7495)

Fax: 020 7383 2572 (Overseas: +44 20 7383 2572)

Email: ioa-pgadmissions@ucl.ac.uk

Web: <http://www.ucl.ac.uk/archaeology>

YOUNG ARCHAEOLOGISTS CLUB:

A new Central London Young Archaeologists Club (YAC) has been set up to offer 9 to 16 year olds the chance to get involved with hands-on archaeology. The club is based at the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre and is run by volunteers.

The club is open to children aged 9 to 16 living in the following London boroughs: Camden, Islington, Hackney, Tower Hamlets, Westminster, the City of London, Lambeth and Southwark.

If you would like to find out more or to help in any way:

Tel: 020 7566 9308

Email: yac@museumoflondon.org.uk

RAI LECTURES:

From the Iron Age to the Age of Steel: The Archaeology of the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich (Julian Munby), 13 November 2002 at 5.00pm in the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London W1J 0BE

Non-members are welcome but should make themselves known to the Secretary and sign the visitor's book.

REPORTS RECEIVED

Borough: BARKING & DAGENHAM

Site Name: BARKING ABBEY

Arch Org: EH **Report Type:** EVAL **Site Code:** AED 00

Summary: TQ 4405 8380: Trenches 1 and 5 in the ruins of the cloister exposed in situ wall footings and some of the laid out walls appear to retain a core of historic fabric.

Trenches 2,3 and 4 revealed medieval pit features, ditches and layers of possible agricultural soil build-up but these were somewhat truncated by later activities. Medieval features were cut into natural gravels at a depth of approximately 1.5-2m below ground surface and were first encountered at depths of approximately 1-1.5m. The earliest features appear to be 11-12th century in date, and features range over the rest of the medieval period. Direct stratigraphy was limited, making phasing difficult. The features and soil layers are consistent with garden or backyard activities.

Trench 1 consisted entirely of layers of redeposited soil containing a mix of ex situ medieval pot, roof tile and bone as well as a range of post-medieval material as clay pipe stems, glass fragments and pot. The upper levels are almost certainly associated with the 20th century excavations and subsequent landscaping but some of the lower levels might be evidence of quarrying and of 18th century excavations.

Trenches 2 and 3 had soil layers and features of post-medieval date that seem to relate to light structures and pits, again suggesting garden or back-yard phasing. Some features in Trench 2 are intercutting but there was no evidence to give detailed phasing. Sealing these features were a series of layers and foundation structures relating to the factories that were built on the site in the early 1900's and demolished around 1972. In Trench 4 the foundations of a concrete-floored basement removed everything except one truncated medieval pit.

Date of Report: SEP 2000

Borough: BARNET

Site Name: 13-15 MOXON STREET & 18-20 TAPSTER STREET, BARNET

Arch Org: MOLAS **Report Type:** EVAL **Site Code:** MTB 02

Summary: 524625 196575: Trench 1 contained two brick cellars that fronted onto the Tapster Street frontage, in addition there was a brick well and two brick lined cesspits. There were also several post-medieval land raising dumps. All this activity was 19th century in date.

In trench 2 there was an undated shallow cut into the natural gravel, this may have been a quarry cut or represent terracing. This was sealed by an undated soil horizon.

Date of Report: MAY 2002

Borough: BARNET

Site Name: 13-15 MOXON STREET & 18-20 TAPSTER STREET, BARNET

Arch Org: MOLAS **Report Type:** WB **Site Code:** MTB 02

Summary: 524625 196575: No significant archaeological features or finds were discovered.

Date of Report: MAR 2002

Borough: BARNET

Site Name: FORMER BELLE VUE CINEMA, MANOR PARK CRESCENT, EDGWARE

Arch Org: PCA **Report Type:** WB **Site Code:** SAG 02

Summary: TQ 1938 9195: No significant archaeological features or finds were discovered.

Date of Report: MAR 2002

Borough: BEXLEY

Site Name: ERITH AND BELVEDERE FC AND ADJACENT LAND, LOWER ROAD, BELVEDERE

Arch Org: MOLAS **Report Type:** WB **Site Code:** LWD 01

Summary: TQ 4964 7912: Two undated linear features were recorded at the southern end of the trench. One was aligned north east/south west while the other was aligned east/west. It is possible the features are either drainage ditches or natural water channels. Both ditches/channels cut the upper peat deposit, which was probably formed during the Bronze Age, and were sealed by weathered alluvial clay which was probably formed during the Iron Age and Romano British periods.

Date of Report: MAR 2002

Borough: BEXLEY

Site Name: 1-31 PALM AVENUE, SIDCUP

Arch Org: ARCH S-E **Report Type:** EVAL **Site Code:** PMF 01

Summary: TQ 47770 70780: Trench 1 contained several modern layers relating to the utilisation of the site as part of a farm and later a factory. However, a c2.0m thick layer of peat containing fire-cracked flint was present c1.6m below the current ground surface. This directly overlay the 'natural' gravel. Trench 2 also contained evidence of the recent use of the site. No peat layer was encountered in this trench but the underlying gravel contained a palaeochannel.

Date of Report: JUNE 2001

Borough: BEXLEY

Site Name: 1-31 PALM AVENUE, SIDCUP

Arch Org: MOLAS **Report Type:** EVAL **Site Code:** PMF 01

Summary: TQ 547773 170773: No Palaeolithic remains were found though evidence for deposits likely to contain such remains was recorded. It is likely that these deposits represent part of an earlier floodplain of the river Cray.

No archaeological remains of Mesolithic or Iron Age were found. However, evidence for possible prehistoric activity and the landscape of the site during the prehistoric period was obtained in the form of peat deposits which accumulated between approximately 7,500 BC and 300BC. The burnt flints found within the peat might be the result of deliberate burning of the woodland in the Mesolithic period to promote

the growth of hazel, which was shown by the pollen assessment to dominate the on-site vegetation at this time.

Pollen evidence showed that a thicker cover of elm, lime and oak woodland developed across the site in the Neolithic to Bronze Age. However, this was likely to have been a more open and easily exploited environment than the dense wet alder forest that probably covered the valley floor.

The top of the peat was of Iron Age date and pollen indicates that the woodland on the site was becoming more open. This may have been a result of deliberate clearance as pollen of cereal and weeds of cultivation, apart from grass and various herbaceous plants begin to appear.

Above the peat is a humic silty clay, interpreted as a buried soil, which is likely to be of late Iron Age/early Roman date. This was gradually buried by floodsilts as a result of seasonal inundation of the floodplain, leading to the development of soil on the site throughout the period. However, no finds of Roman date were recovered.

Date of Report: APR 2002

Borough: BEXLEY

Site Name: 10 CROOK LOG, BEXLEYHEATH

Arch Org: PCA **Report Type:** EVAL **Site Code:** COF 02

Summary: TQ 4815 7550: No significant archaeological features or finds were discovered apart from some post-medieval ploughsoil.

Date of Report: MAY 2002

Borough: BEXLEY

Site Name: ERITH LIBRARY, WALNUT TREE ROAD, ERITH

Arch Org: PCA **Report Type:** WB **Site Code:** WRO 00

Summary: TQ 3320 8128: The Post-Medieval period was represented by garden soils and make-up deposits associated with landscape gardening and construction around Erith Library. No deposits earlier than the late 19th and 20th centuries were encountered.

Date of Report: JUL 2000

Borough: BEXLEY

Site Name: BRITISH GYPSUM SITE, CHURCH MANORWAY, ERITH

Arch Org: MOLAS **Report Type:** GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL EVAL **Site Code:** CQA 01

Summary: 550500 179000: During the late Mesolithic period, tidal sandflats and mudflats existed on the site, with ephemeral vegetated flats. Burnt flint, suggestive of local human activity, was found within organic faeces of these deposits dated by radiocarbon to 5640+/-90 BP. Changes in water salinity, source and nutrient levels is likely to have had an effect on the fish, mollusc, plant etc resources.

During the Neolithic period a dense woodland, dominated by oak, yew and alder trees existed on the site and would have been difficult for local people to penetrate. The peat deposits sampled are likely to contain fallen trees.

Information about the first clearance of land for agriculture may be preserved on the site. This is thought to be represented by the 'Elm Decline' which was recorded in the pollen assessment shortly after 4830+/-60 BP. The location of the site, at the edge of the floodplain and near the river terrace, is ideal for preserving a record of the changing dryland vegetation in the accumulating organic deposits of the wetland.

The dense canopy of alder and yew trees that existed on the floodplain in the Neolithic and Bronze Age is likely to have prevented a good record of dryland vegetation reaching the peat deposits of the floodplain floor. However, in the pollen profile, evidence for the 'Elm Decline' appears to exist before the onset of dense woodland. It was found within the humic mud, below the peat.

The transition from well-humified peat to humic mud was dated by radiocarbon to 3330+/-30 BP. Prior to that the pollen assessment showed that the woodland on the site had opened up and large expanses of sedge fen had developed within it. Then the site was likely to have been a very rich source of both woodland and wetland resources. It is possible that timber trackways may have been built across the site in this period, to provide access to the new resources, particularly as trackways across the Bronze Age marsh have been found on nearby sites. There was however no evidence for a trackway in any of the boreholes examined.

Date of Report: JAN 2002

Borough: BROMLEY

Site Name: LAND AT FORDCROFT ROAD, ORPINGTON

Arch Org: DAT **Report Type:** POST-EXC ASS **Site Code:**

Summary: TQ 4675 6758: A large collection of Romano-British pottery was discovered during the excavation including a tile from Radlett kiln site and a number of miscellaneous floor tiles.

Date of Report:

Borough: BROMLEY

Site Name: ST JOHN RIGBY SCHOOL, WICKHAM COURT, LAYHAMS COURT, WEST WICKHAM

Arch Org: CA **Report Type:** WB **Site Code:** SSK 02

Summary: TQ 38964 64751: Natural Thanet Sand was directly overlain by mid 19th century made ground and by the brick foundations of a recently demolished building.

In the centre of the site there was a mortared flint and chalk wall base, heavily truncated but measuring approximately 1.3m by 3.3m in plan. This structure may well relate to buildings shown on a plan of 1632 and could even be contemporary with the construction of the nearby Wickham Court dated c1470. The shape and localised depth of this feature, as well as cartographic evidence from 1632 and 1840 suggests that it may have formed the base for a chimney.

A fragmented piece of worked Reigate stone was recovered from the 19th century made ground. Although incomplete this appears to be part of an ashlar block, dating to the later 15th or 16th century.

Date of Report: MAR 2002

Borough: BROMLEY

Site Name: LAND AT ORPINGTON RETAIL PARK (PHASE 2)

Arch Org: SAS **Report Type:** WB **Site Code:** BIK 02

Summary: TQ 46080 68420: No significant archaeological features or finds were discovered.

Date of Report: MAR 2002

Borough: CAMDEN

Site Name: 17 CHARTERHOUSE (24 GREVILLE STREET, 138-40 SAFFRON HILL, 6 & 7 BLEEDING HEART YARD)

Arch Org: MOLAS **Report Type:** EVAL **Site Code:** CSG 02

Summary: 531500 181720: A post-medieval 'ploughsoil' was dated to 1480-1600. Some residual medieval roof tile was also recovered. The majority of the site was truncated by modern basements.

Date of Report: APR 2002

Borough: CAMDEN

Site Name: 6-10 KIRBY STREET & 124 SAFFRON HILL, EC1

Arch Org: MOLAS **Report Type:** WB **Site Code:** KIY 00

Summary: 531450 181800: No significant archaeological features or finds were discovered.

Date of Report: FEB 2002

Borough: CITY

Site Name: 168 FENCHURCH STREET, EC3

Arch Org: MOLAS **Report Type:** EVAL **Site Code:** FEH 95

Summary: TQ 3304 8097: The first human activity recorded on the site was of Roman date, although some residual prehistoric flints were recovered. The earliest 1st century occupation was largely confined to boundary or drainage ditches, hearths and stakeholes that imply structural activity and land division. By AD 60, several phases of a substantial mudbrick building, partly on mortared flint foundations, were constructed in the east fronting the main east-west road of Londinium (modern Fenchurch Street), with open areas to the rear. In the west, an open metalled area suggests the presence of an early market place next to the main north-south road (modern Gracechurch Street). More extensive areas of both were examined in 1968 and 1976. The building was destroyed in the Boudican fire, although only traces remain of the Flavian reoccupation. A small forum-basilica was constructed in the area c. AD 70, of which part of the south wing was recorded near Gracechurch Street, (more of the south and east wings were recorded in 1968-9). The remains consisted of substantial mortared flint foundations, with a triple tile course marking the lower part of the superstructure. No internal floor levels survived, although these had been recorded previously.

The building was demolished after AD 100 and replaced by a much larger structure, of which parts of the south and east wings survived. This again consisted of foundations and internal dumps only though this time the foundations of the east wing were of layered mortared ragstone, but those of the south wing were

apparently of looser reused material, perhaps from its demolished predecessor. The second forum was probably demolished in the Roman period. An anomalous wall, incorporating layers of much larger stones, was constructed parallel to one of the main forum foundations. This has been identified as a later feature, either a modification to the original plan, or a later building constructed on the forum site.

No structural activity of Saxon date was identified and activity seemed to be confined to pitting.

Robbing of the Roman foundations took place principally in the early medieval period, and some rubbish pits were found. Otherwise the medieval deposits had been truncated by modern basements. The mortared chalk foundations of the tower and a column base of the medieval church of St Dionis Backchurch and burials from its churchyard were found. The church had been demolished as recently as the 1870's.

Several post-medieval brick cesspits, cellars and foundations were excavated. No significant finds were recovered to date these, although there was some correspondence with property boundaries recorded on maps of the period.

Date of Report: NOV 2001

Borough: CITY

Site Name: BALTIC EXCHANGE, 14-32 ST MARY AXE, 1-6 BURY COURT & 19-28 BURY STREET, EC3

Arch Org: MOLAS **Report Type:** WB **Site Code:** BAX 95

Summary: TQ 3331 8125: Some 1st/early 2nd century AD quarry pits were backfilled with domestic refuse and other pits which cut make up dumps may have been rubbish pits. There was no in situ evidence for Roman buildings, although the backfill of one quarry pit contained fire debris, including burnt painted wall plaster. The corner of a block of decorated oolitic limestone probably came from a Roman building. The Roman deposits were cut by rubbish pits likely to be of medieval date and the only structural feature was an undated, heavily disturbed chalk foundation.

Date of Report: JULY 2001

Borough: CITY

Site Name: 8-10 HALF MOON COURT, EC1A

Arch Org: MOLAS **Report Type:** WB **Site Code:** HMC 01

Summary: 532072 181729: No significant archaeological features or finds were discovered apart from the base of a probable 18th/19th century well or sump.

Date of Report: MAR 2002

Borough: CITY

Site Name: 13-21 WEST SMITHFIELD & 22-29 HOSIER LANE, EC1

Arch Org: MOLAS **Report Type:** POST-EXC ASS **Site Code:** WSI 97

Summary: 53177 18160: Despite the presence of a major Roman burial ground just over 100m to the southeast, there was no evidence of Roman inhumations or cremations on the site. There was some evidence of Roman occupation in the form of pits, a well and occasional fragments of Roman pottery, but the area

appears to have been relatively sparsely developed and may have remained open field or pasture until the medieval period.

Evidence from the site suggests that by the 14th century, the land had been purchased for development. The first activity on the site appears to have been quarrying to extract gravel from the site. Large quarry pits were recorded. They appear to have been excavated systematically and backfilled rapidly with a relatively sterile 'topsoil'.

At least one building was constructed on the levelled site, possibly during the 14th-15th centuries. The remains of this building consisted of chalk foundations and fragments of a tile floor. An oven was also incorporated into the building. The tiles from the oven and floor were reused from an earlier building. Another large hearth and oven was constructed on the outside of the building.

During the 17th century a new phase of buildings was constructed, also with large stone and chalk foundations. Two unusual circular stone structures were associated with these properties. These do not appear to have been used for cess or any obvious industrial function.

At the eastern end of the site a large brick lined cess pit was probably in use and backfilled during the 18th century. The structure includes two brick bases, possibly for supporting a vaulted roof. The brick lining faced an earlier chalk built foundation or lining. The original square structure is almost 4m deep and may have served an industrial function.

Date of Report: MAR 2002

Borough: CITY

Site Name: 2-2A THROGMORTON AVENUE, EC2

Arch Org: MOLAS **Report Type:** WB **Site Code:** TGT 00

Summary: TQ 3287 8145: Geotechnical investigation revealed late 19th century foundation trench backfill overlying concrete strip footings for the standing building.

Date of Report: OCT 2000

Borough: CITY

Site Name: 35 BASINGHALL STREET, EC2

Arch Org: MOLAS **Report Type:** EVAL **Site Code:** BEI 02

Summary: 532555 181480: Evidence of medieval and/or post-medieval occupation was recorded in the form of pit fills in the unbasemented area of the car park. This evidence is suggestive of extensive pitting in a part of the site which, from map evidence, appears to have remained an open area from the medieval period onwards.

Date of Report: MARCH 2002

Borough: CITY

Site Name: 3-6 GRACECHURCH STREET, EC3

Arch Org: MOLAS **Report Type:** EVAL **Site Code:** GRK 01

Summary: 532990 181070: About 1.35m of deposits apparently of Roman date were recorded at the west end of the site below the vehicle ramp and outside the existing sub-basement. These deposits were observed over an extremely limited area, but it is thought that they may include gravel surfaces of a Roman street to the north of the first forum-basilica complex and subsequent demolition/construction activity.

Date of Report: NOV 2001

Borough: CITY

Site Name: TUNNEL ACCESS SHAFTS AT BACKHILL AND FARRINGDON STREET, EC1 AND EC4

Arch Org: MOLAS **Report Type:** WB **Site Codes:** FND 00 & BKI 99

Summary: TQ 3125 8214 TO TQ 3162 8126: 17th and 18th century landfill dumps were observed.

Date of Report: DEC 2001

Borough: CITY

Site Name: 29 GRESHAM STREET, EC2

Arch Org: MOLAS **Report Type:** POST-EXC ASS **Site Code:** NHG 98

Summary: TQ 532240 181440: Archaeology dating to the Roman period has been excavated on site. 1st century domestic occupation activities, predating Roman Cripplegate Fort (pre AD 100) have been identified. These consist of clay and timber building fragments, pitting and dumping.

Extensive remains of the foundations of the south wall of Roman Cripplegate Fort, constructed AD 90-120, were uncovered on the site. The remains of an interval tower, situated approximately halfway between the south west corner of the fort and southern gatehouse were also discovered. These remains, due to their scarcity, were not excavated but preserved in situ.

Other features relating to the fort were discovered and excavated on the site. Two segments of the external defensive ditch to the south wall of the fort were located 1m from the wall. The southern east west aligned wall foundation of one of the fort's internal barrack blocks was located at the northern extent of the site. Other fragments of the same building have been found on proximate sites. The discovery of the fragment on 29 Gresham Street has helped to confirm the overall dimensions of this barrack block.

Roman features contemporary with the construction and use of the fort (AD 100-200) were found. The majority of Roman features found on the site date to this period. The features can be summarised as domestic/commercial clay and timber structures and pitting activities.

Later Roman archaeology (AD 200-400) was present on the site, including features associated with the disuse of the fort. A series of patches of gravel metalling were found to seal the fort ditch. This represents remodelling of the landscape to the south of the fort wall. A small number of later Roman features, external to the fort, were also found: discrete linear ditches and a series of intercutting rubbish pits.

The medieval period on site is characterised by a burst of activity dating to the mid 11th-mid 12th century AD. An early medieval cellared building and timber lined pits and wells have been dated 1000-1150. The

activity on site in this period is domestic and industrial in nature, with evidence of industries such as metalworking and dye production. This activity continues through the later medieval period and into the post-medieval period. Later medieval masonry cellared buildings were evident on the site reflecting continued development in this period.

Post Medieval brick lined cess pits and brick foundations were found on site dating from the 17th century onwards and belong to the various residential properties, taverns and warehouses that occupied the site at this time.

Date of Report: APR 2002

Borough: CITY

Site Name: MERRILL LYNCH FINANCIAL CENTRE, 2 KING EDWARD STREET, EC1

Arch Org: MOLAS **Report Type:** POST-EXC ASS **Site Code:** KEW 98

Summary: TQ 531900 184300: Prehistoric stream channels were discovered on site and residual worked flints, attributed to the Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age were recovered.

Roman archaeology from the early to late Roman periods (AD 43-400) was discovered. Earliest features were fragments of clay and timber buildings fronting onto the Roman road. There is evidence that buildings on the site were destroyed during the Hadrianic fire AD 120-130. The northern most of these buildings were sealed by the berm to the Roman city wall when the defences were constructed AD 195-225, which shows that the limits of the city extended further north before the wall was built. Clay and timber buildings were rebuilt on site after the Hadrianic fire. The site provides an opportunity to study the extent of the city in the early Roman period.

The site is situated in the west part of the Roman walled city containing 3 major civic structures i.e. The Silchester road, the Roman city wall and gatehouse, the latter two being scheduled ancient monuments. The Roman city wall bisects the site, the Roman road runs under Newgate Street to the south as does the Roman gatehouse. Two separate segments of the city wall were discovered on site. The first was identified and preserved in 1907-09 by Norman and Reader, the second was discovered and preserved in situ during the evaluation in 1992.

Low intensity Saxo-Norman occupation of the site was evidenced by occasional lined pits and an EW precursor to the later city ditch in 1000-1200. Full reoccupation of the area in the medieval period was characterised by the renovation of the Roman defences. During the medieval period Greyfriars Friary was built, one fragment of the 1306-1327 rebuild was found on the site.

The remains of cellared building fronting onto Giltspur Street were discovered. The Great Fire of London destroyed many buildings in 1666 including Greyfriars Friary. Post fire cellared buildings fronting onto Giltspur Street were excavated. The ruins of Christopher Wren's post great fire rebuild of Christchurch Greyfriars are preserved as a scheduled ancient monument. The foundations of this building were investigated on site.

During the later post-medieval period the eastern part of the site was redeveloped and the Giltspur Street Compter was built in 1787. Detailed plans already exist for this building, but its location has never been accurately confirmed. The discovery of large portions of the foundations of the Compter on site, have allowed a more accurate location to be generated. The remains also have the potential to resolve discrepancies between the original architect's plans and what was actually built.

Date of Report: FEB 2002

Borough: CITY

Site Name: 45-48 BOW LANE, EC4

Arch Org: MOLAS **Report Type:** WB **Site Code:** BWN 01

Summary: TQ 3241 8109: Fragments of medieval or post-medieval chalk foundations or cellar walls survived in part of the trial pit. The site was partly excavated in 1979 and remains of chalk cellar walls were found at this time. All the other material in the test pit was modern.

Date of Report: AUG 2001

Borough: CROYDON

Site Name: ATWOOD JUNIOR AND INFANTS SCHOOL, LIMSFIELD ROAD

Arch Org: PCA **Report Type:** WB **Site Code:** LMF 02

Summary: TQ 3427 6051: Two highly abraded scraps of Roman pottery were found within the topsoil. Also a post-medieval pathway constructed of concrete slabs leading to an unfounded building previously on the site were recorded.

Date of Report: MAR 2002

Borough: CROYDON

Site Name: THOMAS MORE SCHOOL, RUSSELL HILL ROAD, PURLEY

Arch Org: MOLAS **Report Type:** EVAL **Site Code:** RHL 01

Summary: TQ 3100 6225: The presence of two curving ditches, one with a terminal end, contained in the south-eastern extent of the trench is strongly indicative of a penannular ditch approximately 10m-11m in diameter. In the centre of this feature a pit was partly excavated but did not reveal any finds or skeletal material. It is highly likely that this represents the remains of an Early Bronze Age barrow and may relate to the Bronze Age finds in the vicinity. However, the feature could not be dated during the evaluation works.

The evaluation was situated in the area of a large and fairly well known (though very poorly published) Anglo-Saxon cemetery. Although large, the penannular ditch could represent the remains of an Anglo-Saxon burial tumulus.

Date of Report: AUG 2001

Borough: CROYDON

Site Name: ARCHBISHOP TENISON'S SCHOOL, SELBOURNE ROAD

Arch Org: PCA **Report Type:** WB **Site Code:** SLR 02

Summary: TQ 3301 6510: One Mesolithic flint core was found within the topsoil.

Late 19th century dumping and landscaping together with three ceramic field drains, two of 55mm diameter aligned north-south and one 0.12m diameter aligned southwest-northeast were recorded.

Date of Report: MAR 2002

Borough: CROYDON

Site Name: 2-8 PARK LANE & 29-31 PARK STREET

Arch Org: PCA **Report Type:** EVAL **Site Code:** PKE 99

Summary: TQ 3250 6560: Struck and burnt flints were recovered from later plough soils across the whole of the evaluated area.

Pottery of Roman date was recovered from later plough soils. A gravel filled feature earlier in date to the plough soil may be Roman.

Pottery of Medieval date, particularly of 1200-1400, was recorded across the site.

A chalk and brick lined pit, possibly a cess pit, was recorded in trench 2 but was not excavated. A garden type soil was recorded across the evaluated areas.

Date of Report: MAR 1999

Borough: ENFIELD

Site Name: EDMONTON GREEN SHOPPING CENTRE, EDMONTON GREEN, N9

Arch Org: MOLAS **Report Type:** EVAL (PHASE I) **Site Code:** EGS 01

Summary: 534500 193500: No significant archaeological features or finds were discovered.

Date of Report: APR 2002

Borough: ENFIELD

Site Name: EDMONTON GREEN SHOPPING CENTRE, EDMONTON GREEN, N9

Arch Org: MOLAS **Report Type:** WB (PHASE II) **Site Code:** EGS 01

Summary: 534500 193500: No significant archaeological features or finds were discovered.

Date of Report: APR 2002

Borough: ENFIELD

Site Name: 59 LOCKFIELD AVENUE, BRIMSDOWN

Arch Org: CA **Report Type:** WB **Site Code:** LCK 01

Summary: TQ 36565 97485: Two brick structures with concrete footings and possible construction surface were recorded in the western drainage trench section thought to be related to 1940's warehouse that previously occupied the site. A sherd of Post-medieval Redware and a sherd of modern glass were recovered from worked upper soil but were not retained.

A watercut palaeochannel of unknown date was recorded in the eastern trench section , it contained natural brickearth.

Date of Report: APR 2002

Borough: ENFIELD

Site Name: INNOVA PARK PRIMARY SCHOOL, INNOVA PARK

Arch Org: SMRB **Report Type:** EVAL **Site Code:** INA 02

Summary: TQ 3655 9925: No significant archaeological features or finds were discovered.

Date of Report: JAN 2002

Borough: GREENWICH

Site Name: ST NICHOLAS CHURCH, THE STOWAGE, DEPTFORD

Arch Org: PCA **Report Type:** WB **Site Code:** MMN 02

Summary: TQ 3740 7775: The watching brief revealed the top corner of a post-medieval red brick burial vault near the Southeast corner of the church, and also a human burial. The presence of charnel in all of the deposits indicated that the ground had been used and reused as a graveyard over a long period of time.

Date of Report: FEB 2002

Borough: GREENWICH

Site Name: NATIONAL MARITIME MUSEUM, PARK ROW

Arch Org: MOLAS **Report Type:** WB **Site Code:** NMU 01

Summary: 538686 177765: A surface of possible Tudor date was found, and two walls associated with the rebuilding of the Greenwich tiltyard dating to 1635 were recorded. 19th century remains included traces of the easternmost gate lodge and mooring chains from the training block ship 'Fame'.

Date of Report: MAR 2002

Borough: GREENWICH

Site Name: KING WILLIAM QUARTER, QUEEN MARY QUARTER AND EAST GATE, PEPYS BUILDING: OLD ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, SE10

Arch Org: MOLAS **Report Type:** WB **Site Code:** RNF 00

Summary: 3839 7790: The easternmost three of the six trenches revealed only landfill dumps of the 18th century. Those to the west revealed demolition material from destruction in the 1830's sealed by 19th century landfill dumps.

Date of Report: JUL 2000

Borough: GREENWICH

Site Name: KING WILLIAM QUARTER, QUEEN MARY QUARTER AND EAST GATE, PEPYS BUILDING: OLD ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, SE10

Arch Org: MOLAS **Report Type:** WB **Site Code:** RNF 00

Summary: 38605 77824 (internal) & 38520 77793 (external), King William Quarter : The structural features revealed were all associated with the initial construction of the building between 1699-1708. Two such features were walls and the third was an internal cess pit, the first observed of this period in the Greenwich Hospital complex. Two areas of 18th century graffiti on the south dormitory of the building were recorded.

Date of Report: SEP 2000

Borough: GREENWICH

Site Name: KING WILLIAM QUARTER, QUEEN MARY QUARTER AND EAST GATE, PEPYS BUILDING: OLD ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, SE10

Arch Org: **Report Type:** WB & EXCAVATION **Site Code:** RNF 00

Summary: TQ 3869 7792 (Queen Mary Quarter and East Gate): Structural features dating to the 17th and 18th centuries were recorded as well, in some areas, as stratigraphic sequences. Such features were identified through documentary sources as the Royal Office of Works compound, known 17th century houses and ancillary structures associated with early 18th century building work on the Greenwich Hospital.

Date of Report: AUG 2000

Borough: GREENWICH

Site Name: KING WILLIAM QUARTER, QUEEN MARY QUARTER AND EAST GATE, PEPYS BUILDING: OLD ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, SE10

Arch Org: MOLAS **Report Type:** EVAL & WB **Site Code:** RNF 00

Summary: TQ 3838 7735 (Pepys Building): There was artefactual evidence of Roman activity in the area including flints and a sherd of Roman pottery. Structural features dating to the 17th and 18th centuries were recorded. Such features were identified through documentary sources as ancillary structures associated with the Greenwich Hospital.

Date of Report: SEP 2000

Borough: HACKNEY

Site Name: 11 HOXTON SQUARE, N1

Arch Org: PCA **Report Type:** EVAL **Site Code:** HXQ 02

Summary: TQ 3316 8274: Two wall foundations were recorded constructed from late 17th/early 18th century bricks, probably representing the period of the construction of Hoxton Square. A similarly dated rubbish pit was also recorded.

Date of Report: MAR 2002

Borough: HARINGEY

Site Name: GREIG CITY ACADEMY, THE SCHOOL OF ST DAVID AND ST KATHERINE,
HILLFIELD AVENUE

Arch Org: PCA **Report Type:** EVAL **Site Code:** SYE 02

Summary: TQ 3040 8925: No significant archaeological features or finds were discovered apart from foundations and services for mid to late 19th and early 20th century buildings.

Date of Report: JUN 2002

Borough: HAVERING

Site Name: NORTH SIDE OF MARKET PLACE, ST EDWARD'S WAY, ROMFORD

Arch Org: MOLAS **Report Type:** EVAL **Site Code:** RME 02

Summary: 551290 189050: A buried soil (Palaeosol) as examined in several exposures between St Edward's Way and the Romford Market Hall. A small quantity of post-medieval pottery were recovered from the soil. The earliest was London region post-medieval redware of early type, 1480-1600. An area of finer grained, gleyed sediment, in one exposure may be a silted up pond. In an area previously investigated, 17th-18th century cut features survived below 19th century foundations, in the berm of St Edward's Way.

Date of Report: MAY 2002

Borough: HAVERING

Site Name: RONEO CORNER, ROMFORD, ESSEX

Arch Org: AOC **Report Type:** WB **Site Code:** HHM 01

Summary: TQ 5170 8747: No significant archaeological features or finds were discovered.

Date of Report: MAR 2002

Borough: HAVERING

Site Name: RONEO CORNER, ROMFORD, ESSEX

Arch Org: AOC **Report Type:** EVAL **Site Code:** HHM 01

Summary: TQ 51580 87520: No significant archaeological features or finds were discovered.

Date of Report: JUN 2001

Borough: HAVERING

Site Name: OLDCHURCH HOSPITAL, OLDCHURCH ROAD, ROMFORD

Arch Org: MOLAS **Report Type:** WB **Site Code:** ODC 01

Summary: 550950 188030: No significant archaeological features or finds were discovered.

Date of Report: FEB 2002

Borough: HAVERING

Site Name: HAROLD COURT, ROMFORD

Arch Org: ECC **Report Type:** GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY **Site Code:** HCD 01

Summary: TQ 56097 91078: A zone of increased topsoil magnetic susceptibility was detected which corresponded to the site of a large possibly 19th century house, some removed field boundaries and most of the areas covered by the burnt flint scatters. The magnetic susceptibility data suggests that the burnt flint scatters could be associated with post-medieval and not prehistoric activities.

Date of Report: APR 2002

Borough: HAVERING

Site Name: WARWICK FIELD, WARWICK LANE, RAINHAM

Arch Org: ECC **Report Type:** EVALUATION BY FIELDWALKING **Site Code:** WAF 02

Summary: TQ 556829: The survey identified an above average amount of worked and burnt flint for the county, concentrated in the northern part of the area walked. An above average amount of Roman pottery was also discovered, but this was due to the discovery of large fragments in one square even though the vicinity had been deep ploughed recently.

This suggests Roman activity in the area, perhaps even the presence of features of Roman date underlying the findspot vicinity. A small quantity of medieval and post-medieval material was also discovered, but in amounts well below the county average, suggesting manuring spreads. A large amount of modern material was imported at some time although the reasons for this are unknown.

Date of Report: APR 2002

Borough: HAVERING

Site Name: BERWICK FIELD, BERWICK POND ROAD, RAINHAM

Arch Org: ECC **Report Type:** EVALUATION BY FIELDWALKING & TEST PITTING **Site Code:** BCF 02

Summary: TQ 543 843: The survey identified above average concentrations of burnt flint and a large number of worked flints. These discoveries indicate possible prehistoric activity in the general area. No Roman or Saxon material was recovered. Only a small amount of medieval and post-medieval material was recovered, probably representing manuring spreads.

A total of 12 machine cut test pits were also excavated within the survey area. No archaeological remains were revealed in any of these, neither was any build-up of colluvium noted.

Date of Report: APR 2002

Borough: HOUNSLOW

Site Name: WEST MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL (MAIN SITE), HOUNSLOW

Arch Org: AOC **Report Type:** EVAL **Site Code:** WMU 02

Summary: TQ 51630 17650: No significant archaeological features or finds were discovered.

Date of Report: APR 2002

Borough: HOUNSLOW

Site Name: 181 LONDON ROAD, ISLEWORTH

Arch Org: TVAS **Report Type:** EVAL **Site Code:** LFT 02

Summary: TQ 16754 76911: No significant archaeological features or finds were discovered apart from spoilheap finds of late post-medieval pottery and brick and tile of 19th-20th century in date.

Date of Report: MAY 2002

Borough: HOUNSLOW

Site Name: NAZARETH HOUSE, 30 RICHMOND ROAD, ISLEWORTH

Arch Org: MOLAS **Report Type:** WB **Site Code:** RDD 02

Summary: TQ 51651 17750: An infilled stream channel or river revetment was recorded along with an isolated masonry feature which was either part of a building or a garden wall. Demolition rubble, kiln waste and a possible in situ floor relating to the Isleworth Pottery was also recorded.

Date of Report: MAY 2002

Borough: HOUNSLOW

Site Name: BRITISH WATERWAYS BOARD, HIGH STREET, BRENTFORD

Arch Org: PCA **Report Type:** EXCAVATION **Site Code:** BLR 96

Summary: TQ 1742 7735: The excavation produced evidence of activity at the site during the early Iron Age period (700-300 BC) in the form of pottery fragments found on the banks of a former channel of the Brent. The natural brickearth contained residual Prehistoric artefacts such as burnt and worked flint, and occasional Prehistoric sherds which had been deposited there through bioturbation.

Little activity prior to the Roman Conquest was recovered, when evidence in the form of pottery was found in the base of a roadside ditch, suggests the major road from Londinium to Silchester was built between 45 and 70 AD. During the late 1st and 2nd centuries the roadside ditch was re-cut, and gravel surfaces, hearths and pits indicate the site was occupied during this period.

The site appeared to have been abandoned by the end of the fourth century and there was apparently no further activity until field boundaries and drainage ditches were established in the Medieval period.

The rear walls of properties which had fronted onto the High Street, dated from as early as the 16th century. These properties formed strips of land running perpendicular to the High Street, in which rubbish pits, wells and soakaways were found. During the 17th to 19th centuries the site became increasingly developed and a Tannery was established along the banks of the River Brent.

Date of Report: APRIL 2002

Borough: ISLINGTON

Site Name: ST LUKE'S CHURCH, 161 OLD STREET, ISLINGTON, EC1

Arch Org: OA **Report Type:** POST-EXC ASS **Site Code:**

Summary: TQ 32320 82423: The work comprised recording of funerary architecture, the crypt structure along with exhumation of all burials in the northern and southern churchyards as well as clearance of all the burials in the crypt. A total of 1052 burials were recorded and removed. Of that number 336 individuals were named and documentary research will be carried out on the individuals who were osteologically examined.

The remainder were unnamed individuals whose demographic information was recovered, stature was calculated where possible, a detailed dental record was compiled and pathology recorded where seen.

Date of Report: APR 2002

Borough: ISLINGTON

Site Name: 42-48 ST JOHN'S SQUARE, CLERKENWELL

Arch Org: MOLAS **Report Type:** POST-EXC ASS **Site Code:** SJU 99

Summary: 531670 182180: The archaeological excavation revealed features and artefacts dating from the medieval period to the 19th- 20th century. Recovered from the general make-up and from a number of pits were a number of pieces of 13th century stonework presumably dumped during the Dissolution. Some of the stones appear to derive from at least two doors and other parts of a 13th century building. Another carved stone was a fragment from a polygonal oriel window dating to the reign of Henry VIII.

Date of Report: MAR 2002

Borough: ISLINGTON

Site Name: 1 WATERLOO TERRACE, ISLINGTON

Arch Org: PCA **Report Type:** WB **Site Code:** WAZ 01

Summary: TQ 3158 8410: All remains recovered from the test pits were post-medieval in date, comprising probable 19th century remains and 19th or 20th century ground make-up. Residual pottery and clay tobacco pipe from the 17th century was noted in later deposits.

Date of Report: DEC 2001

Borough: KENSINGTON & CHELSEA

Site Name: THE PHILLIMORES (FORMERLY QUEEN ELIZABETH COLLEGE) AND SIR JOHN ATKINS BUILDING, CAMPDEN HILL ROAD, W8

Arch Org: PCA **Report Type:** EVAL **Site Code:** CIH 02

Summary: TQ 2510 7985: Several pits of Late Bronze Age/Iron Age occupation contained burnt flint and pottery cut into a river terraces towards the top of Campden Hill. These were sealed by a probable plough soil of early Iron Age date into which at least one undated feature was cut.

The Post-Medieval period was represented by two quarry pits which were backfilled during the 18th century. An early 19th century wall and bricklined pit were also identified.

Date of Report: APR 2002

Borough: KENSINGTON & CHELSEA

Site Name: THE PHILLIMORES (FORMERLY QUEEN ELIZABETH COLLEGE) AND SIR JOHN ATKINS BUILDING, CAMPDEN HILL ROAD, W8

Arch Org: PCA **Report Type:** PUBLICATION TEXT **Site Code:** CIH 02

Summary: TQ 2520 7980: This archaeological excavation has significantly helped our knowledge of Bronze Age activity in Kensington and Chelsea. Although the quantity of archaeological features, pottery and food debris found at this site is slight, combined with large quantities of burnt flint and pits associated with a water source, it does suggest this site to have been a burnt mound site. The presence of a domestic activity site suggests a more widespread community, yet to be archaeologically discovered. The deliberate change of use of the site suggests that people may have returned to and use the site over a considerable period of time.

The close proximity of this site to the Late Bronze Age metalwork hoard from the Kensington Church area may be of significance. Both are not typical settlement archaeological features but they may indicate a nearby settlement or that this area, or route, was popular or important for other cultural activities.

Despite waterlogging and the survival of a small quantity of uncarbonised seeds, no bone was recovered, which could cast doubt on a cooking interpretation of the burnt mounds. Another interpretation is that the site may have been used for steam or sauna baths. These may explain excavated or natural hollows of a suitable size to erect a tent-like structure around. Hot stones would then be brought in and water sprinkled on them to produce steam.

Such sites have had ceremonial associations such as the deliberate placing of pottery and other objects in pits. Although it may be associated with the activities represented by burnt flint, its careful placement may suggest that it also fulfilled other roles. Special deposits such as food, animal and human remains, as well as rubbish and other everyday items, are often recorded from Late Bronze Age contexts.

Date of Report:

Borough: KENSINGTON & CHELSEA

Site Name: 2-4 OLD CHURCH STREET, CHELSEA

Arch Org: MOLAS **Report Type:** POST-EXC ASS **Site Code:** OCU00

Summary: TQ 2708 7765: A pit produced a redeposited burin dated to the Mesolithic period, which was made on a large slightly blade-like flint flake.

A pit produced a small undiagnostic flint flake. Up to eight other redeposited flakes, one retouched, were recovered from later contexts.

Up to nine features, including pits and ditches, indicate the presence of a Roman rural settlement. Seven of these features produced fragments of Roman tile and/or pottery. Two parallel slots may represent a rectilinear timber building.

The earliest medieval activity on the site was represented by a small amount of residual pottery dated to c1050-1150. Evidence for later medieval settlement is represented by a north to south ditch and twenty four pits, which produced a range of pottery mainly dated to the 13th and 14th centuries. Medieval building materials were also found including three Penn floor tiles, part of a roof finial in Kingston-type ware and a fragment of moulded Reigate stone. The latter may have come from the medieval parish church of All Saints on the south side of the site.

A considerable number of post-medieval features, ranging in date from the 16th to 19th centuries, were recorded in the northern half of the site. Most comprised pits, although a few brick wells, soakaways and cesspits were also found. These would have been located in the back gardens of houses fronting onto the street. Artefacts from these features are generally comprised household and garden refuse, although the presence of crucibles in one pit suggests that there may have been small scale fine metal-working in the area. The remains of two houses were found closer to the street frontage.

The churchyard of Chelsea Old Church occupied the southern part of the site. In the late 17th century large quarry pits were dug there. All of the 287 burials found in the churchyard appear to post-date the quarrying. Archaeological and documentary evidence suggest that the burials date from the end of the 17th century to the mid 19th century. Most of the dead were buried in wooden coffins, although a few lead-lined coffins were found. Nineteen burials have been positively identified from coffins plates, including two members of the Hand family who ran the famous Chelsea Bun house. A further two individuals have been provisionally identified. Three brick-built vaults and at least one brick-built tomb were found.

Date of Report: MAR 2002

Borough: LEWISHAM

Site Name: SITE BOUNDED BY PLOUGH WAY, GROVE STREET, CAPSTAN ROAD AND ENTERPRISE WAY

Arch Org: CA **Report Type:** EVAL **Site Code:** PLA 00

Summary: TQ 3660 7889: The site had been open land until the early 18th century when a shipyard and cottages were built there.

The evaluation showed that there was a complex history of development on the site, with at least two phases of 18th and early 19th development of the brick built cottages on the western of the site.

Elsewhere, the shipyard was evidenced by brick built buildings and yard surfaces. At least six drains were recorded and a further three in trench 6.

There were no structures or finds that definitely evidenced shipbuilding on the site, and the slipways themselves were known from map evidence to have lain to the east of the site, nearer the Thames.

The cottages and industrial buildings were demolished in the mid 19th century to make way for a railway depot, Deptford wharf, that was established on the site. An early stage of development was the dumping of c 1.5m of redeposited alluvial clay/silt on the site to raise its level for railway use.

The railway depot was abandoned and demolished in the later 20th century and the site is to be built on to provide live/work units.

Date of Report: AUG 2000

Borough: LEWISHAM

Site Name: HONOR OAK ESTATE, NASH ROAD/TURNHAM ROAD, SE4

Arch Org: MOLAS **Report Type:** EVAL **Site Code:** NAH 02

Summary: 536092 174886: The 3 trenches revealed modern 'made ground' overlying 20th century brick and concrete footings and associated services.

Date of Report: FEB 2002

Borough: MERTON

Site Name: 87 LOVE LANE/1 TAFFY'S HOW AND REAR OF 75-83 LOVE LANE, MITCHAM

Arch Org: AOC **Report Type:** EVAL **Site Code:** LLH 02

Summary: TQ 2725 6880: No significant archaeological features or finds were discovered.

Date of Report: APR 2002

Borough: MERTON

Site Name: PICKFORDS, SOUTH LONDON BUSINESS CENTRE, 3-9 WILLOW LANE, MITCHAM APPLICATION NO.

Arch Org: WA **Report Type:** EVAL **Site Code:** WIW 02

Summary: TQ 2795 6755: No significant archaeological features or finds were discovered.

Date of Report: APR 2002

Borough: NEWHAM

Site Name: TERRITORIAL ARMY CENTRE, VICARAGE LANE, E6

Arch Org: AOC **Report Type:** EVAL **Site Code:** VAG 02

Summary: TQ 42910 82745: No significant archaeological features or finds were discovered.

Date of Report: APR 2002

Borough: RICHMOND UPON THAMES

Site Name: RICHMOND PALACE, SURREY

Arch Org: MOLAS **Report Type:** POST-EXC ASS **Site Code:**

Summary: TQ 1759 7492: The first two archaeological investigations on the site of the palace were undertaken in advance of redevelopment. One was an excavation on a site in Old Palace Lane in 1972 which revealed part of an early 17th century moat and its revetment wall, a 17th century brick structure and two 18th century cess pits. The other was a watching brief undertaken on a site in Friars Lane in 1980 by members of the Richmond Archaeological society who recorded a brick structure built on a foundation made of reused cut stone.

Work in the 1990's began with a watching brief undertaken at the house now called 'Old Palace' during which several brick structures, dated to the 16-19th century were recorded. At least four walls, dated to the 16th century, were identified as part of the Tudor royal palace. 18th century features included a circular brick structure with a domed roof.

In December 1995 a group of wooden posts were recorded on the Thames foreshore at the end of Old Palace Lane. This work was carried out by the Society in conjunction with the Thames Archaeological Society as part of a survey of the entire Thames foreshore in Richmond. The timbers were interpreted as the remains of a wharf and jetty. Tree-ring dating indicated that two of the timbers from the jetty came from a tree felled in the winter/early spring of 1584-5.

The most recent investigation was in July last year in the garden of Trumpeters' house. It consisted of a small-scale excavation and geophysical survey carried out during 3 days filming for a time Team programme. The geophysical survey picked up bands of low and high resistance in the southern part of the site, which were thought to be associated with the former channel of the Thames and possibly embankments. This was supported by the discovery during the field survey of an east-west scarp at the riverside end of the Trumpeters' House lawns. The survey also suggested the presence of a number of walls further to the north, some of which were revealed by the excavation.

Four small hand dug trenches revealed the remains of a number of structures, including a wall made of Tudor brick dated to the reign of Henry VII, which was on the predicted line of the south frontage of the royal apartments.

Dumps of brick, stone and mortar rubble containing sherds of 17th century stoneware were connected with the demolition of most of the palace during the Commonwealth in c1650 or soon after. Among the debris were 3 fragments of early 16th century ornamental terracotta. Two had a moulded leaf design; one with well-preserved blue paint, the other with traces of white paint. Much of the rubble comprised fragments of moulded stone from mullions and cills. A stone from a part of the crenellated parapet was also recovered.

The results of the investigations show that substantial archaeological remains survive on the site. The earliest datable structures found within the former palace precinct were the Tudor walls next to the Old Palace and in the garden of Trumpeter's House. The position of the walls at these sites often did not confirm precisely to the existing plan of the Tudor palace. The plan has now been amended to take this into account.

Date of Report: JUNE 1998

Borough: RICHMOND UPON THAMES

Site Name: UPPER AND LOWER POOLS, UPPER LODGE, BUSHEY PARK, HAMPTON HILL, HAMPTON

Arch Org: CKC **Report Type:** WB **Site Code:** BHY97

Summary: TQ 1462 7020: The remains of three brick drains and two larger brick culverts crossing the works area were revealed. A piece of 19th century pottery was found within one of the drains, suggesting

that they were still in use during the informal landscape phase of the later 18th and 19th centuries. The culverts seemed to continue beyond the site, possibly exiting in the Langford River in the park. The drains seem to have emptied into the original ha ha or some other drainage ditch in close proximity to the site.

Date of Report: MAR 2002

Borough: SUTTON

Site Name: STRAWBERRY LODGE

Arch Org: SAS **Report Type:** EXCAVATION **Site Code:**

Summary: The post-medieval remains are mainly associated with the construction of Strawberry Lodge in the late 17th century i.e. a chalk block and brick wall and a small drain revealed close to the south east corner of the house during machine trenching.

Date of Report:

Borough: SUTTON

Site Name: BEDDINGTON SEWAGE FARM, GRAVEL EXTRACTION SITE, SUTTON

Arch Org: WA **Report Type:** WB **Site Code:** BDN 92

Summary: 5291 1659: Ten features of archaeological interest were recorded during the watching brief comprising eight ditches and two pits. Four of the ditches were aligned east-west. Two of the latter, which lay parallel to each other and 8m apart, may have lined a track or droveway. Three of the ditches contained struck prehistoric flint and some burnt flint, while the rest were undated since finds were not recovered from their excavated sections. It is probable that the ditches all belonged to a prehistoric field boundary system, possibly of Bronze Age date.

One of the pits was rectangular and contained abundant burnt flint, flecks of charcoal and a sherd of Middle/Late Bronze Age pottery and may have been used for cooking. The other pit was circular and although it contained no finds, unworked stone and flint within it appears to have been deliberately placed.

A large palaeo-channel was recorded running across the whole of the 2001 watching brief area. Its upper fill contained a possible Mesolithic/Neolithic blade. This paleochannel was found during the initial evaluation and was well defined. It has therefore so far provided the best opportunity for a palaeo-environmental sequence with which it may be possible to define the wider environment, land-use and landscape evidence contemporary with the Neolithic to Bronze Age activity.

Numerous tree-related features and a number of modern features, mainly field drains, were also surveyed.

Date of Report: MAR 2002

Borough: SUTTON

Site Name: 200-202 HIGH STREET, SUTTON

Arch Org: CA **Report Type:** EVAL **Site Code:** HTU 02

Summary: TQ 25825 64554: Dumped and made ground layers and a ceramic drain overlain by a nineteenth century brick wall. These elements overlay a cut feature, either a ditch or pit or possibly a robbed-out wall which contained a medieval or post-medieval tile fragment and a layer of compacted chalk.

Two postholes containing timbers on a north-south alignment.

Date of Report: APR 2002

Borough: TOWER HAMLETS

Site Name: 28A WRIGHTS ROAD, E3

Arch Org: PCA **Report Type:** WB **Site Code:** WRG 02

Summary: TQ 3663 8345: A single sherd of Roman pottery was found at the interface between natural brickearth and post-Medieval deposits, possibly indicating the level of Roman activity in this area.

Mixed deposits of 19th and 20th century date covered the whole area of the investigation with pits and walls possibly associated with a stable.

Date of Report: APR 2000

Borough: TOWER HAMLETS

Site Name: LAND NORTH OF CABLE STREET BENEATH AND ADJOINING DLR VIADUCT BENEATH BACK CHURCH LANE, CABLE STREET

Arch Org: MOLAS **Report Type:** EVAL **Site Code:** CBA 02

Summary: 534300 180900: The evaluation has identified the survival of the below ground level remains of the previous buildings on the site from the 18th century onwards. The survival of these remains is likely to be across the entire site. However, the extent to which these remains have truncated the Roman cemetery levels is undefined.

Date of Report: MAR 2002

Borough: TOWER HAMLETS

Site Name: 469-475 THE HIGHWAY, TOWER HAMLETS

Arch Org: ECC **Report Type:** EVAL **Site Code:** HGY 02

Summary: TQ 35850 80900: Apart from a few sherds of abraded medieval pottery there was no archaeological evidence to suggest any activity within the development area prior to the post-medieval period.

The earliest post-medieval activity on site is dated to the late 17th century. During this time a rectangular brick building and a small cellar were constructed in Trench 1. Contemporary with this, was the use of a barrel inserted in the ground as a cess pit and the backfilling of an irregular pit in Trench 2.

In the 18th century a wall was inserted into the small cellar in Trench 1, which may have then been used as a cess pit, before being deliberately backfilled in the second half of the century. Also at this time in Trench 1, the upper part of the barrel was being backfilled as were two linear ash filled features. In Trench 2 a number of small pits were backfilled including another probably used as a cess pit.

Trench two showed evidence of probable 19th century activity by the presence of many small parallel linear features.

Date of Report: MAY 2002

Borough: TOWER HAMLETS

Site Name: FORMER TATE & LYLE SITE, LIGHTERMANS ROAD, E14

Arch Org: MOLAS **Report Type:** EVAL **Site Code:** MMK 02

Summary: 537411 179536: A prehistoric land surface exists in the south east of the site. This has potential for the recovery of prehistoric remains and evidence of agriculture although no archaeological remains were found during the evaluation.

The alluvium on the site is likely to represent mudflats that evolve into an accretionary land surface subject to seasonal flooding, as the area becomes drier during this period. This is likely to be of Iron Age to medieval date, although no dating evidence was found.

A sooty soil developed in the surface of the alluvium which probably represents a stable post-medieval soil/land surface and is likely to record the impact of industrialisation and population growth on the environment of the Isle of Dogs during the post-medieval to pre-Victorian period. A thick layer of redeposited alluvium exists across the site. This was dumped on the site in the first few years of the 19th century as a way of disposing of the silts excavated from the West India Dock basin when the basin was constructed. Alternatively it could have been laid down in the 1860's when the basin for the construction of Millwall Dock was excavated.

A yard surface and kerb constructed from granite setts believed to be related to the use of the site as railway sidings in the last quarter of the 19th century was observed. A sequence of 20th century concrete and tarmac yard surfaces relating to the use of the site as a sugar refinery was also observed. A thick layer of coarse sand laid down for drainage and two soakaways are related to the early 20th century industrial redevelopment of the site.

Date of Report: FEB 2002

Borough: TOWER HAMLETS

Site Name: LEFEVRE WALK, PARNELL ROAD, BOW, E3

Arch Org: PCA **Report Type:** POST-EXC ASS **Site Code:** LFW01

Summary: TQ 3702 8369: The earliest features recorded from the site were a group of postholes and rubbish pits dating from the late Iron Age to c AD 55 suggesting that Late Iron Age/Early Roman structure existed on the site. A similarly dated ditch, possibly contemporary with the beginning of the construction of the Roman London to Colchester road, was also recorded from this phase.

A ditch, possibly acting as a property boundary associated with roadside activity, ran across the northern perimeter of the site, parallel with the orientation of the Roman road. The fill contained fragments of lava quern, millstone, building material, a coin and a number of sherds of late-first to late-third century pottery, suggesting buildings existed close to the site. Three pits were cut into the top of the backfilled ditch and represent that the final phase of Roman activity on site was during the mid to late third century.

A number of pits, postholes and the fragmentary remains of a beamslot, dated to the 11th and 12th centuries, were recorded to the north of the site and represent buildings possibly fronting the main road. These features were enclosed within the curvilinear ditch. A crucible recovered from the fill of the ditch implies industrial activity, as do a number of whetstones recovered from a pit.

The next phase comprises 12 pits dating from the late 13th to the early 14th century. Some contained significant assemblage of pottery, containing complete or near complete vessels. These sizeable groups of

pottery indicate that a settlement remained in the immediate vicinity of the site throughout the 13th and 14th century.

Three pits represent the Post-Medieval period on site and were overlain by approximately 2m of 19th and 20th century ground-raising deposits. 20th century concrete building foundations cut these deposits.

Date of Report: APR 2002

Borough: TOWER HAMLETS

Site Name: ST BOTOLPH'S HALL AND THE CURATE'S HOUSE, 25 SPITAL SQUARE, E1

Arch Org: PCA **Report Type:** WB **Site Code:** APW 01

Summary: TQ 537 180: Substantial remains of the 19th century warehouses were found. Alluvial silts date to the 18th century and earlier.

Date of Report: NOV 2001

Borough: TOWER HAMLETS

Site Name: ST BOTOLPH'S HALL AND THE CURATE'S HOUSE, 25 SPITAL SQUARE, E1

Arch Org: MOLAS **Report Type:** EVAL **Site Code:** APW 01

Summary: 525500 190050: Only one test pit was excavated to sufficient depth to encounter Roman deposits. A burial was recorded aligned north-south. Coffin nails indicate the presence of a coffin, within which a bed of crushed chalk had been laid. The burial was identified as a young adult, probably female. The burial was not lifted. Two large sherds from a Samian bowl suggest another burial in the immediate area.

A north-south chalk, tile and ragstone structure is identified as the east wall of the southern wing of the infirmary of the Hospital of St Mary Spital. The structure is in exactly the predicted position. Immediately east of the infirmary wall was horizontally truncated at some point and the area became a yard.

To the north of Spital Yard lay at least two tenements. An eastwest chalk wall with a brickearth floor was rebuilt twice, probably after the Dissolution in 1538. To the east, a brickearth floor was superseded by a floor of 4" tiles, subsequently robbed. The tenements are shown on the Copperplate map of the 1550's surrounding a courtyard. Evidence for the courtyard was excavated namely garden soils, pitting, and metalled surfaces. Little dating material was recovered from any of the medieval layers.

Fragmentary masonry structures may indicate the 16th century Spital House. At some point the building was rebuilt, probably in the early 17th century, in red brick, as Bolingbroke House. Preservation of the building was excellent, with the southern and western walls observed. Outside the north-west corner of the property a cesspit had been built integrally to the building, with the wall spanning the top of the cesspit. This unusual situation was presumably to allow a garderobe chute internally, with the cesspit being cleaned out from the outside. A large quantity of high quality domestic material, including imported Chinese ceramics, wine glasses, and quantities of clay pipes, was dumped in the cesspit, probably just prior the rebuilding of the property around 1700. Another cesspit was excavated at the south-eastern corner. Internal floors and partition walls were also excavated. To the south of the building lay Spital Yard, the post-medieval surfaces of the Yard were excavated, along with a probable garden wall to Bolingbroke House.

Date of Report: FEB 2002

Borough: WALTHAM FOREST

Site Name: VESTRY HOUSE MUSEUM, WALTHAMSTOW

Arch Org: CA **Report Type:** WB **Site Code:** VGM 01

Summary: TQ 3776 8911: No significant archaeological features or finds were discovered apart from a small fragment of early post-medieval red earthenware dating to 1480-1600. Above this was a layer of buried post-medieval earth in which was found a piece of 19th century pottery and glass. The second area contained what appears to be walls and floors of one of the cottages that stood on the site between 1840 and 1965.

Date of Report: VGM 01

Borough: WANDSWORTH

Site Name: BROADWAY CENTRE, 10 GATTON ROAD, SW17

Arch Org: CA **Report Type:** EVAL **Site Code:** GAP 02

Summary: TQ 27424 71776: Dumped and worked layers cut by 19th century brick drains with some evidence for agricultural activity c 1550-1900. Thick overlying dumped deposits probably contemporary with the construction of Broadwater Road School, c1900.

Alluvial deposits probably associated with the stream course which is shown in 1746, just to the north of the site. Also one underlying pit-like feature, presumed to be a geological anomaly.

Date of Report: APR 2002

Borough: WANDSWORTH

Site Name: TRINITY ST MARYS C of E SCHOOL, 6 BALHAM PARK ROAD, SW12
APPLICATION NO.

Arch Org: SAS **Report Type:** EVAL **Site Code:** BPM 02

Summary: TQ 28300 73150: One trench was excavated and only 20th century levels were revealed. The only finds were 20th century ceramic building materials.

Date of Report: APR 2002

Borough: WESTMINSTER

Site Name: 50-51 MARYLEBONE HIGH STREET, W1

Arch Org: MOLAS **Report Type:** EVAL **Site Code:** MAB 01

Summary: 528750 181850: In trench 1 the natural brickearth was overlain by an 18th century levelling. Over this was a brick floor of mid 18th century date, overlain by a later 18th/early 19th century wall. These features were overlain by mid 19th century infill. On the western edge of the trench was a brick buttress, and stone slabs lying within demolition fills.

In trench 2 the natural brickearth was truncated and overlain by a possible surface and silt deposits of 17th/18th century date. Overlying this were demolition/infill deposits of the 19th century.

The site was truncated down to the level of the natural brickearth and no original soil profile or archaeological stratification earlier in date had survived.

Date of Report: FEB 2002

Borough: WESTMINSTER

Site Name: 33 FLORAL STREET, WC2

Arch Org: MOLAS **Report Type:** POST-EXC ASS **Site Code:** FLL 01

Summary: 530230 180940: The earliest Saxon features recorded on site were stakeholes cut into the natural brickearth subsoil and into the earlier deposits overlying the brickearth, various pits and postholes and gravel surfaces representing external courtyard areas and/or a path or roadway. Post-medieval features dated from the late 17th century onwards and included postholes, brick drains and mortar bedding for a brick floor.

Date of Report: MAR 2002

GLOSSARY

ABBREVIATIONS FOR ORGANISATIONS

AOC	AOC Archaeology	020 8843 7380	www.aocarchaeology.com
Arch S-E	Archaeology South-East	01273 845497	www.archaeologyse.co.uk
ASC	Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd	01908 608989	www.archaeological-services.co.uk
BD	Brian Dix	01604 713282	
CA	Compass Archaeology	020 7403 9660	www.compassarchaeology.co.uk
CgMS	CgMS Consulting	020 7583 6767	www.cgms.co.uk
CG	C G Archaeology	01323 488852	www.c.greatorex@tinyworld.co.uk
CKC	CKC Archaeology		
CNHSS	Croydon Natural History & Scientific Society		
DAT	David and Alan Tyler		
ECC	Essex County Council Field Archaeology Group	01376 331470	
EH	English Heritage Centre for Archaeology		
FA	Foundations Archaeology	01793 525993	www.foundations.co.uk
FRA	Framework Archaeology	01865 263800	
GL	Genius Loci Cultural Project Consultants	020 7607 5599	www.genius-loci.co.uk
GP	Gifford and Partners	020 7940 2813	
HAT	Herts Archaeological Trust	01992 558170	www.Hertfordshire-Archaeological-Trust.co.uk
HTS	Hunting Technical Services	01442 231800	
JSAC	John Samuels Archaeological Consultants	01636 821727	
L-P	L-P Archaeology	020 7360 6023	www.lparchaeology.com

MW	Mills Whipp Partnership	020 7415 7044
MoLAS	Museum of London Archaeology Service	020 7410 2200 www.molas.org.uk
NA	Northamptonshire Archaeology	
NTA	Norton Thompson Associates	020 8692 8204
OA	Oxford Archaeology	01865 263800 www.oxfordarch.co.uk
ODAS	Orpington & District Archaeological Society	01865 263800
PA	Parsons Archaeology	07939 630419
PCA	Pre-Construct Archaeology	020 7639 9091
RPSC	RPS Clouston	01235 821888
SAS	Sutton Archaeological Services	01273 486260
SCAU	Surrey County Archaeological Unit	01483 594634 www.archaeology.scau@surreycc.gov.uk
SMRB	S & MR Bates	
TVAS	Thames Valley Archaeological Services	0118 926 0552 www.tvas.co.uk
WA	Wessex Archaeology	01722 326867 www.wessexarch.co.uk

TERMS FOR REPORT TYPE

WB	Watching Brief
EVAL	Evaluation
POST-EXC ASS	Post-Excavation Assessment
FINAL	Publication Text submitted

Site Code: Unique code issued by Museum of London Archaeological Archive & Research Centre to each site prior to archaeological investigation.

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Historic Environment Links:

Find out about the historic environment through these links:

English Heritage:
www.english-heritage.org.uk

Council for British Archaeology:
Bowes Morrell house, 111 Walmgate, York, YO1 9WA
www.britarch.ac.uk

Heritage Link Update - email newsletter
Contact: chris.catling@dial-house.co.uk
Chris Catling, c/o Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House,
Piccadilly, London, W1J 0BE

Department of Culture, Media and Sport
www.dcms.gov.uk/heritage/index.html

