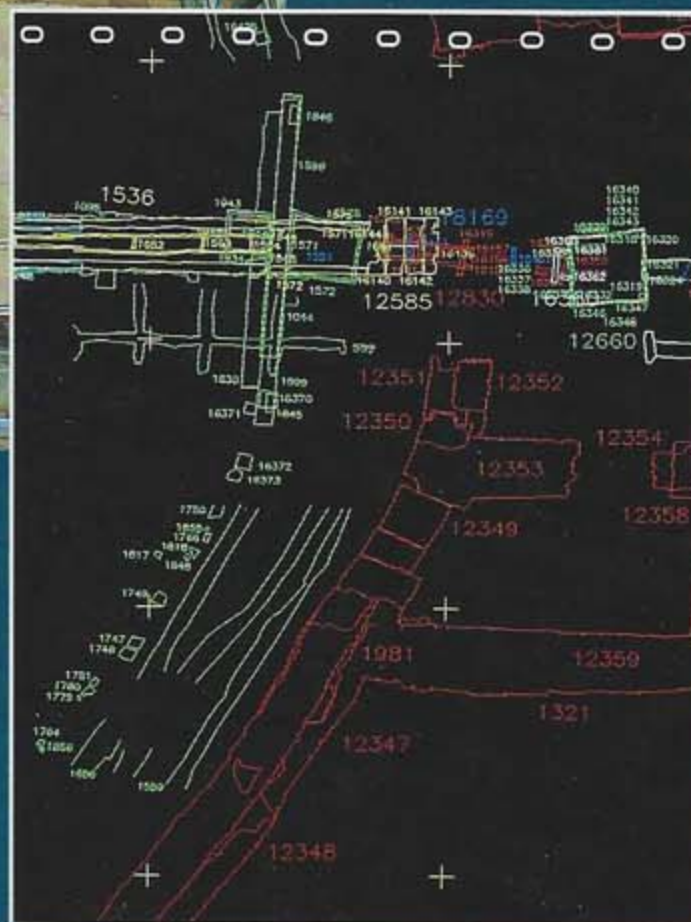


MoLAS '94



museum of
LONDON



ARCHAEOLOGY SERVICE

Annual Review

for

1992 and 1993

MoLAS, 1994

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Front cover: The Guildhall Yard excavations, with a plan produced by the computer program AutoCAD of the Roman amphitheatre, with its associated timber drains.

Back cover: the Roman amphitheatre excavations at Guildhall Yard, showing the area delineated in the computer drawing on the front cover.

The duties and powers of the Board of the Museum of London

‘..it shall be the duty of the Board:

‘to care for, preserve and add to the objects in their collections;

‘to secure that those objects are exhibited to the public and made available to persons seeking to inspect them in connection with study or research;

‘generally promote understanding and appreciation of historic and contemporary London and of its society and culture, both by means of their collections and by such other means as they consider appropriate.

‘.. the Board may:

provide archaeological services and undertake archaeological investigations and research in connection with land in London, publish information concerning such investigations and research and promote the provision of such services and the undertaking of such investigations and research and the publishing of such information..

In this section, *London* includes all Greater London and the surrounding region.’

Museum of London Act 1986

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A fledgling Black Redstart at the Guildhall Yard site. Demolished buildings and the open vegetation of sites which are left undeveloped provide a perfect nesting environment for this rare and protected bird.

MoLAS: the first two years

The Museum of London Archaeology Service (MoLAS) was established as a self-financing division of the Museum of London in December 1991 by merging the Department of Greater London Archaeology, the Department of Urban Archaeology and the Greater London Environmental Archaeology Service.

It aims to further the understanding of the past through the preservation and recording of archaeological remains and the presentation of results to clients and the public. It is committed to providing archaeological services of the highest professional standards and quality. Recognised as the leading authority on the investigation of urban and rural sites in the Greater London area, its excavation methods and analytical systems are emulated worldwide and its staff have a reputation for completion of projects to budget and on time. The service provides a comprehensive coverage of the following activities:

- **Desk Top Assessments.** Documentary, topographic and cartographic research into proposed development sites using the extensive MoLAS data base, the English Heritage Sites and Monuments Record and the unparalleled knowledge of Greater London archaeology of our staff. This service provides information on archaeological potential for the client and is usually a standard part of an environmental impact statement.
- **Site Evaluations.** Trial trenches, test pits, boreholes, aerial photography, and Ordnance Survey standard location survey. This service is used on sites with a high archaeological potential to determine the presence and extent of significant archaeological remains.
- **Heritage Management.** MoLAS is active in providing advice and professional services to organisations involved in the development of urban archaeological strategies and the preservation, upkeep and presentation of important archaeological sites and Scheduled Ancient Monuments such as the City Wall. The environmental archaeology section also provides strategic advice to English Heritage covering the Greater London area.
- **Excavation in advance of development.** MoLAS provides a complete excavation service from project design and fieldwork through to data analysis and the preparation of archives and reports.
- **Publication.** The publication of results of archaeological investigations for both popular and academic consumption.
- **Specialist and technical services.** MoLAS covers all aspects of finds, environmental archaeology and historical research; dendrochronology and timber technology; graphics, editing and photography. The computing section maintains and develops a UNIX multiuser network system running Oracle and Word. It develops and supports AutoCAD on four dedicated machines. It is at present developing a GIS interface between these two systems.

In all these activities MoLAS has been greatly aided by colleagues in the Early London History Department of the Museum of London in its curatorial and archival role.

MoLAS is more than an archaeological contractor; it is an integrated archaeological service worthy of an historic capital city. The Museum of London has an international reputation for high quality research and technical innovation. This reputation will be strengthened by continued investment in staff development, training and collaborative ventures with universities, museums and other organisations concerned with the cultural heritage.

One of the benefits of a large integrated archaeological service working in Greater London is that long-term research strategies can be developed. These provide a context for assessments and evaluations carried out as part of the planning process. MoLAS will continue to place great emphasis on producing high quality research designs, fieldwork and publications. MoLAS, English Heritage and the county archaeological societies are

discussing a new monograph series for London which could act as the publishing vehicle for many of the sites which form part of the Greater London Publication Programme which is funded by English Heritage. The staff of MoLAS and colleagues in English Heritage have worked with great determination to bring this programme to fruition.

One of our research priorities is to gain a fuller understanding of London's prehistoric landscape. The discovery of a timber trackway at Bramcote Grove in Bermondsey and a timber platform structure at Slocum Close, Thamesmead, both with associated peat deposits, demonstrates the potential for recovering well-preserved organic material. Similar discoveries have been made in the north-eastern boroughs by the Passmore Edwards Museum for which MoLAS provides environmental services. A major programme of palaeoenvironmental research will form part of the Jubilee Line Extension project. Prehistoric material has been found on a number of sites in Croydon, Enfield, Kingston and Sutton, and part of a cursus ditch was investigated next to Heathrow Airport.

Excavation of the Roman amphitheatre at Guildhall Yard East recommenced in January 1992. These investigations also brought to light Saxo-Norman timber and wattle buildings and provided evidence of the use of the Guildhall Yard site from Roman times to the present day. Mid-Saxon remains were also examined in the Aldwych/Strand area.

MoLAS carried out two important excavations of medieval sites close to the river. At Bull Wharf in the City of London the 12th-century Queenhithe waterfront was excavated and at Abbot's Lane in Southwark part of Edward II's Rosary was revealed. Less welcome was the need to carry out recording of bomb-damaged churches in the City of London. A number of post-medieval sites have been examined in detail, including William Morris's Textile, Stained Glass and Tapestry works in Merton and gardens at Chester House, Wimbledon and at Chiswick House.

The Boroughs, the City of London Archaeological Trust, Rescue, the archaeological societies of Middlesex and Surrey, the Standing Conference on London Archaeology, the Society of Antiquaries and University College London's Archaeological Research Facility have been very supportive of MoLAS and we are extremely grateful to them. MoLAS maintains close links with these bodies through liaison groups which meet on a regular basis. By using these contacts MoLAS is able to disseminate information about current work which is often carried out at speed in order to meet the deadlines of clients and the planning system.

MoLAS could not exist without the support also of the companies, government departments and local authorities who have used its services. We will continue to improve the efficiency of the organisation through training and stringent financial control. Client care is of the utmost importance to MoLAS and we will continue to work together with our customers to develop ways of adding value to the services we provide.

This Review covers archaeological work and research carried out by MoLAS during 1992 and 1993. Future reviews will be published on an annual basis. The Review demonstrates the range and diversity of archaeological research carried out by MoLAS. London is fortunate in having a large centralised archaeological service that can both respond quickly to development pressure and undertake long-term research projects.

Peter Chowne, Head of Service



Heritage management

As stated by the government's *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16* (November 1990), the physical traces of the past are if possible to be preserved rather than disturbed. The work of MoLAS is increasingly concerned with heritage management in London. Five projects of 1992-3 are reported here: the City Wall of London, Billingsgate Roman bath-house, Platform Wharf Rotherhithe, the site of the Globe Theatre in Southwark, and Sutton House, Hackney.

London's city wall

A defensive wall was built around the Roman city in about AD 200. Rebuilt and refurbished several times, it also encircled the medieval city, from the Tower in the south-east corner to the Fleet valley on the west, where an extension around the friary of the Blackfriars was added around 1300. By the end of the 18th century, all the gates and most stretches of the wall above ground had been demolished. Below ground much still survives, however, and both these buried traces of the defences and the few fragments of the wall above ground are now protected as a Scheduled Ancient Monument.

Wherever redevelopment has uncovered remains of the city wall, they have been recorded as an integral part of the archaeological record of the site concerned. In other places, not necessarily subject to redevelopment, parts of the wall have been carefully examined and recorded as an initial measure in a programme of recording and conservation sponsored by the Corporation of London.

In 1991-3 MoLAS carried out preliminary surveys of three short stretches of the wall: beside the ornamental lake in the Barbican, facing the Museum of London, and alongside Noble Street. The standing wall is first recorded photogrammetrically, on the most recent occasion by the photogrammetric unit of English Heritage in collaboration with MoLAS. This technique allows exact drawings to be plotted from stereo pairs of photographs. In addition, the visible traces of the building history of the wall are identified and interpreted archaeologically, and a report compiled. The record thus created will serve as a baseline against which any future change in the condition of the monument can be measured.

In 1993 an assessment of the documentary sources for the history of the medieval and post-medieval city wall was conducted. This reviews and quantifies each of four categories of source in turn: royal, civic, private and literary. Particular attention is given to the many unpublished records of the Corporation of the late 16th to early 18th centuries, which provide a wealth of information relating to the structure, upkeep or neglect of the wall and ditch in their latest phases.

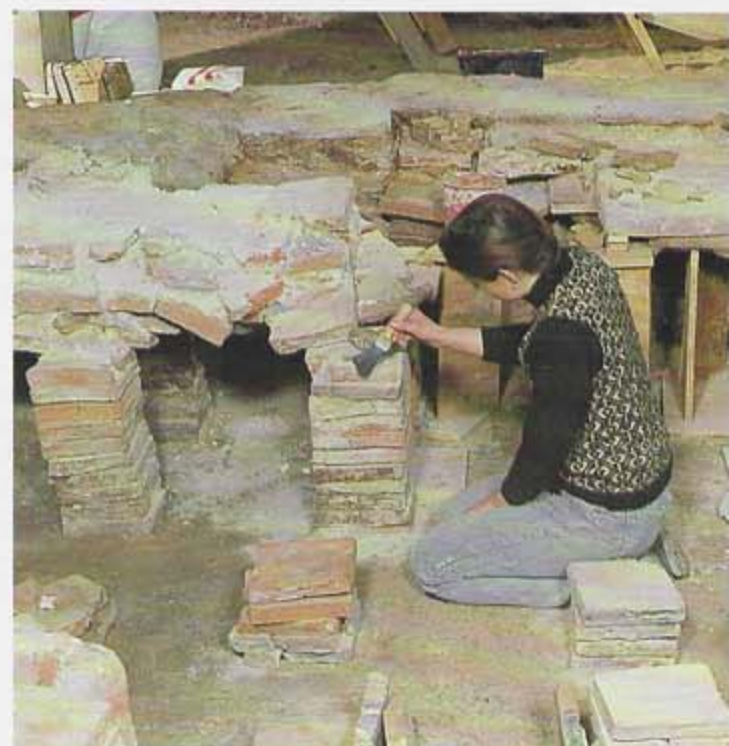
Billingsgate bath-house

The second case of heritage management is the Roman house and bath-house rediscovered in Lower Thames Street, opposite the old Billingsgate fishmarket, in the 1960s. It has been preserved inside the modern building on the site, but not yet prepared for public viewing. In 1992 MoLAS was commissioned by the Corporation of London Department of Building and Services (DoBAS) to write a Research Design and Post-Excavation Assessment Report on work carried out at the site between 1975 and 1990.

This phase of work involved conservation of the remains and a certain amount of new archaeological recording. Modern repairs were identified and removed by Nimbus Conservation Group. Further archaeological recording of remains took place prior to Nimbus completing the conservation process. A limited amount of archaeological excavation was carried out to answer specific questions and enhance or clarify aspects of the site for eventual display.

The Roman building complex may have begun as separate structures which by the 3rd century had become a winged-corridor building embracing a small bath block in a south-facing courtyard. The highly unusual design and awkward use of space make the building particularly intriguing. It may have functioned as a private residence or as a *mansio*, and the bath block could have been private or public. The building, which was in use until very late in the Roman period, gives the appearance of having developed through a process of compromise and conversion rather than design.

Post-excavation assessment has analysed the records which resulted from the conservation programme, as well as looking at records of earlier work in the 1840s, 1850s, 1960s and 1970s. This episodic investigation of the site has created a patchwork of excavations recorded by widely varying methods, and the assessment has identified the need to reconcile these sets of data and finds. Research questions have also been framed with public display in mind: what was the internal and external appearance of the building and how can we effectively interpret the function, status, and manner of use of different parts of the complex?



Conservation of the hypocaust in the tepidarium at the late Roman Billingsgate bath-house.

(opposite) Bastions of the city wall, next to the Museum of London in the Barbican.

(below left) Conservation work at the Billingsgate bath-house using a "sacrificial" layer of sand to absorb salts rising from the underlying ground and prevent them being deposited on the conserved stonework.

(below right) Freshly laid sand layer





Platform Wharf, Rotherhithe

Our third heritage management project in 1992-3 lay south of the river. Archaeological work at Platform Wharf, Rotherhithe, funded by the London Docklands Development Corporation (LDDC), has taken place in several stages since 1985, after the latest building on the site, a tobacco warehouse, had been demolished. This fieldwork has revealed evidence for human activity here since the late Bronze Age/early Iron Age (circa 800-600 BC). By far the most significant results, however, have been the uncovering of the remains of a moated medieval manor house, which documents indicate was built for and occasionally visited by Edward III (reigned 1327-77).

As part of an archaeological mitigation strategy for this site, MoLAS has been closely involved with the owners of the site (LDDC), English Heritage, and the local planning authority (the London Borough of Southwark). As a result, development has been permitted on the southern half of the site, outside the area of the moat, after full archaeological excavation. A programme of work has also begun for the conservation and public display of all the remains of the manor house. The southern half of this building is being protectively reburied, while the northern half is being landscaped and conserved before being opened to the public.



Large quantities of waste from a delftware factory were recovered during the excavations of 1986 and 1989-91. Delftware or tinglazed earthenware was produced in London from the late 16th century to the early years of the 19th century at a variety of locations in Southwark and Lambeth. Production was carried out at Platform Wharf between about 1638 and 1663.

It is hoped that the study of this material can be carried out in conjunction with groups of similar material from other production sites excavated by MoLAS in Southwark and Lambeth: to examine the range of vessels produced, to understand the processes and economies involved during manufacture; to identify which forms were produced and in what quantities, and to attempt to detect any changes in the output. We hope eventually to be able to produce a typology of forms, and to a lesser extent one of decorative types, for each of the delftware factories.

Conservation and display work in progress on the east wall of Edward III's manorhouse, a Scheduled Ancient Monument, at Platform Wharf, Rotherhithe, SE16.

Sutton House, Hackney

Work in 1991-2 in conjunction with the National Trust and the Sutton House Society investigated the standing mansion of Sutton House, Hackney, during refurbishment. Up to the 16th century, the site was a ploughed field, but in the reign of Henry VIII a residence for one of his courtiers was built there. Eleven major periods in the history of the house were established by a careful combination of archaeological investigation, including the standing structure, and the many documents which are available. In particular, a programme of dendrochronological (tree-ring) dating by MoLAS specialists has given specific dates for the felling of trees used in the main timbers (1534-5), linenfold panelling (after 1512) and plain panelling (late 16th-century modifications). MoLAS hopes that all these results can be brought together in a published study of a most interesting house.

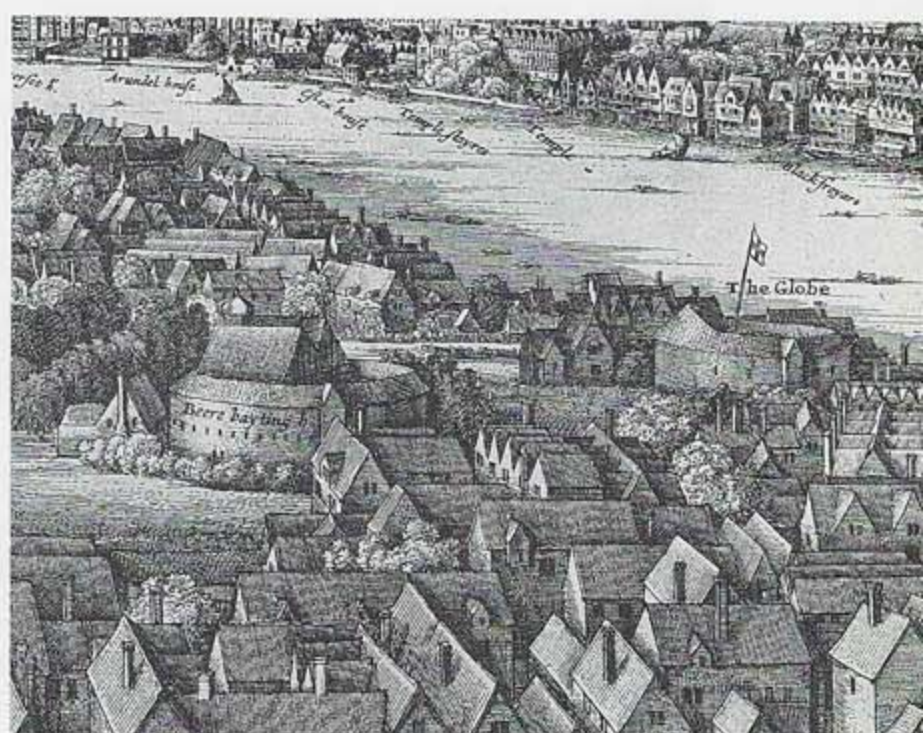


Sutton House. The kitchen in the east wing, showing the original 16th-century fireplace partially blocked by 18th-century brickwork.

The Globe Theatre, Anchor Terrace, Southwark

In 1989 an evaluation by the Museum of London's former DGLA identified remains of a building under Anchor Terrace as part of the Globe Theatre, where several of Shakespeare's plays received their first performance. This theatre was built in 1599, rebuilt after a fire in 1613, and demolished in about 1644. The original building was polygonal in plan, and unroofed except for the stage and its surrounding galleries. The evaluation exposed and recorded only a small fraction of the likely original ground plan, the remainder being situated under Anchor Terrace (a Grade II Listed Building) and the approach road to Southwark Bridge.

After the evaluation the remains of the Globe Theatre and its surrounding area were declared a Scheduled Ancient Monument, the excavations being backfilled and the ground being placed under a regime of scrupulous preservation and conservation. The timber, brick and soil in the excavations were covered with terram, salt- and lime-free sand (within which so-called leaky pipes distribute water to keep the ground moist), capped with Viz Queen polythene and concrete. Water meters and pizometers are inserted through tubes, and ground moisture is sampled regularly, for comparison with local ground water and the river water. Since the inception of this regime, MoLAS has been closely involved with the site owners (Hanson PLC), English Heritage, and Hunting Land and Environment Ltd. So far the environmental conditions appear to be stable, thus preventing decay of the buried archaeological remains.



The Globe Theatre: Hollar's "Long View" (1647). During the etching of the view, the labels "The Globe" and "Beere baytingh" were mistakenly transcribed: The Globe is thus marked "Beere baytingh".

Investigations

In 1992-3 MoLAS applied itself energetically to the task of providing the two forms of archaeological report which are used in the planning process: desk-top assessments and evaluations. Of these, the second kind involves some work in the field, though both kinds are of assistance in determining a planning decision. Over 400 reports were written for clients by MoLAS staff in the two years 1992 and 1993.

Though the most fruitful investigations into London's past continue to be excavations, whether large or small, the evaluations often throw light on the archaeology of a particular area, or bring up new and surprising information which alters our perception of the archaeological needs of a particular development site. The excavation and investigation projects reported here, as in previous years, deal with many aspects of London's past from prehistory to the 19th century.



General view of the Bramcote Grove excavations, showing oak and alder logs from the prehistoric trackway.

London before the Romans

One of the largest gaps in our knowledge concerns the history of the population of the London area before the arrival of the Romans in the 1st century AD. The central area once seemed a backwater, deserted and unimportant, but recently several sites have thrown new light on several aspects of prehistoric London.

Archaeological excavations at **Bramcote Grove, Bermondsey** (South London Family Housing Association) during 1992 located deep deposits of alluvial clays and peats, formed between about 10,000 and 7000 BC. A fall in water level at the time allowed the formation of a myriad of fast-moving water channels on both the marshy ground of the area and on a gravel outcrop. A subsequent rise in water levels deposited layers of mud containing two bands of charcoal. Successive bands of peat and clay dating from 6000 to 1000 BC included two phases of wooden trackway. The lower consisted of two parallel lines of alder logs held in place by stakes. The upper, a single line of oak logs with alder stakes along one side, was dated by radiocarbon to about 1500 BC. The track may have been laid across the marsh to provide access from high ground on the south to the higher ground of Bermondsey Island to the north. A thick layer of peat over the causeway and the rest of the site is thought to represent a fall in sea level between 1200 and 800 BC known as the Tilbury IV regression.



A shaped alder stake from the prehistoric trackway.

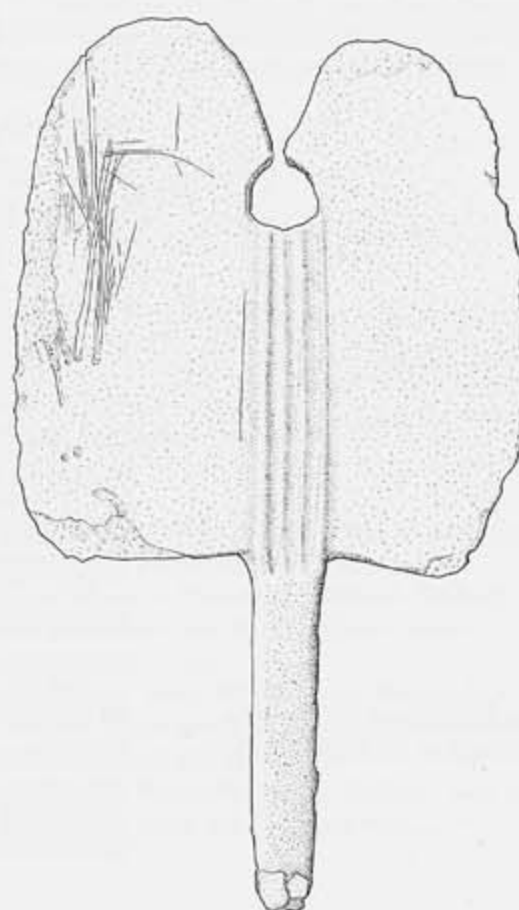
A limited excavation at **Slocum Close, Thamesmead** (Hexagon Housing Association) uncovered a collapsed alder carr (boggy pool), possibly modified to form a platform, at the top of a peat layer. Signs of human occupation consisted of charcoal spreads, worked timbers and 'pot-boilers' (stones heated in fires). A radiocarbon sample from near the bottom of the peat gave a date of 5210-4590 BC. This, together with the discovery of a Neolithic dugout, the Erith boat, nearby in the 19th century, suggests that the platform could be of Neolithic date; this is to be tested by further analysis of samples of sediment from the site.

Over in the south-west at **Warren End, Coombe Hill, Kingston** (Octagon Developments Ltd), an evaluation and excavation found a ditch containing Mesolithic flints and late Bronze Age/early Iron Age pottery, which may have been part of an enclosure or boundary; prehistoric occupation is known nearby on Kingston Hill. The great quantity of struck flint waste recovered suggests that there was an area for preparation of flint tools, a knapping floor, nearby. This is a good example of small-scale work which makes a major advance in our knowledge in an area where the archaeology is sparsely known.

Sometimes a single find of significance is made, as at **15-17 Brighton Road, Croydon** (Bellway Homes Ltd). This was a rare late Bronze Age razor. It has been dated to the 9th or 8th century BC, although a slightly earlier date in the 10th century is also possible. It is made from a leaded copper alloy, probably containing a high percentage of tin. The razor was found within the fill of a 2nd-century AD Roman ditch. The deposit around it was waterlaid, and had formed naturally within standing or slow-moving water. The razor may have been washed down from elsewhere, or it may have been thrown into the water.



Environmental samples being taken from the peat and alluvial deposits at Slocum Close.



The Brighton Road late Bronze Age razor. illustration and photograph.



Excavation and recording of a wooden drain in the Roman amphitheatre.

(above opposite) This decorative mounting was found at the Guildhall Yard site. The picture of Bacchus, the god of wine (the figure in the semi-circle) suggests that the mount could have Byzantine origins, although it was excavated from late Saxon deposits.

(below opposite) Recording the foundations of the eastern entrance of the Roman amphitheatre at Guildhall Yard site.

Deep scratches on both faces may be the traces of testing for metal content, before being found wanting and therefore discarded.

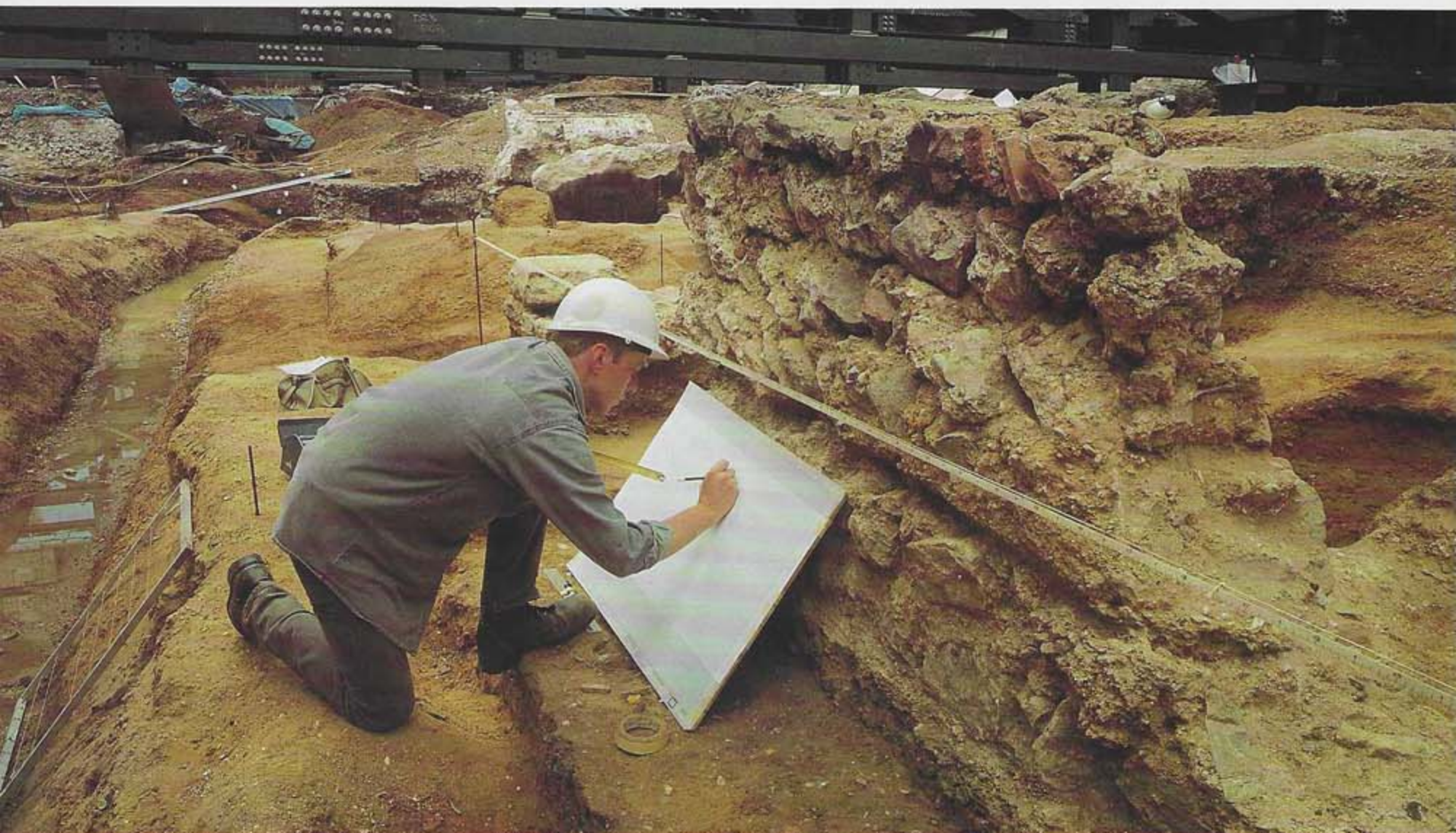
During 1992-3, prehistoric occupation or features have been recorded on many other sites in the Greater London area, such as in Enfield (**Forty Hill School**), Carshalton (**Queen Mary Hospital**) and Croydon (**222 Purley Way**, Edge Properties Ltd). We can perhaps end this brief review of the period with a site at the western edge of Heathrow airport: **Burrows Hill (phases 1-4)**, in Spelthorne, Surrey (BAA plc). Here an evaluation in 1993 located the east and west ditches of a large monument known as the Stanwell Cursus, a Neolithic monument at least 3.6km long. This was first seen in aerial photographs, and was thought from its linear appearance to be a Roman road, but excavations by Surrey County Council and by MoLAS have identified it as a cursus, a monumental way through a prehistoric religious landscape of burial barrows - the sort of landscape normally associated with a monument like Stonehenge.

The amphitheatre and other buildings of Roman London

Excavations, begun in 1987, continued in 1992-3 on the site of Roman London's amphitheatre at **Guildhall Yard** (Corporation of London). About one fifth of the monument was exposed, including a large part of the arena, the east entrance way, two side chambers, a road around the outside and domestic buildings on the other side of that road. Replacing a timber version of about AD 70, the masonry amphitheatre was built in the early 2nd century and used until possibly the middle of the 4th century. Some 400 timbers have been removed for tree-ring dating. Quantities of both animal and human bone from related deposits will provide evidence for the use of the amphitheatre. Extensive evidence for its abandonment, decay and robbing was sealed by mid or late Saxon (9th-11th century) timber and wattle buildings over the former arena, beneath Guildhall Yard; the degree of survival was remarkable for this area of the City. Yards, alleys, middens and pits were found. The corner of the contemporary churchyard of St Lawrence Jewry, and over 50 human burials, were also seen. In the early 12th century the buildings were in turn swept away for the construction of Guildhall, which is thought to have stood on the site by 1127. One fragment of what was probably the 12th-century stone building was recorded, just south of the present 15th-century Guildhall. On the east side of Guildhall Yard were fragments of several important medieval buildings, including Guildhall Chapel and Blackwell Hall, the main wool and cloth market in the City. These buildings formed part of the medieval City centre, the predecessor of the present Guildhall and its surroundings.

The site is being developed as the Corporation's new Art Gallery. The masonry walls of the Roman amphitheatre are to be preserved in a purpose-built museum in the new building which will tell the story of the rise and fall of the amphitheatre and the emergence of the medieval Guildhall.

Because of the present recession, investigations of sites in the Roman city in 1992-3 were not numerous, but several other notable discoveries were made. At **Colchester House, Pepys Street** (Trinity House), near Tower Hill, excavation uncovered part of a large late 4th-century aisled building, perhaps with a vaulted crossing, which may have straddled the earlier street that functioned as the main east-west throughfare of Roman London. The closest analogy for this building is the cathedral built by St Ambrose in Milan in the 380s. Other Roman discoveries in the City have included a small quay or dock on the east side of the ancient Fleet river, which ran under what is now Farringdon Street (**10-11 Ludgate Circus**, Rosehaugh Stanhope Developments plc), Roman buildings in **St Mary le Bow Churchyard** (National Mutual Group) and what was probably one of the towers on the Roman city wall at **Sir John Cass Foundation, Jewry Street** (Sir John Cass Foundation). At **34-5 Great St Helen's** (Cadbury-Schweppes Pension Fund) a large Roman masonry building was recorded, aligned on the Roman road beneath Bishopsgate; surfaces of the road or street itself were seen briefly in the hole caused by a terrorist bomb outside the church of St Ethelburga.





A general view of the excavation area of Mayor Swarder's Arches under the approach to London Bridge British Rail station.



(above) Excavation of the 2nd-century Roman mosaic floor at Mayor Swarder's Arches, SE1.

(right) The polychrome mosaic consisted of a red tessellated border, with inner rope twist design in red, white and pale green.

Roman finds on the Jubilee Line

A variety of preliminary works for the Jubilee Line extension programme over the last two years have had an impact on archaeological deposits; this has involved MoLAS in evaluations, watching briefs and excavations, all sponsored by London Underground Ltd. Most of the discoveries have so far concerned the Roman period in places outside the City.

Test pits in **Mayor Swarder's Arches** underneath London Bridge Station revealed a succession of Roman buildings. The earliest building, of clay and dated to the 1st century, was overlain in the 2nd century by a masonry structure containing a polychrome mosaic. Demolition material from one of the buildings produced high-quality painted wall plaster with a representation of a man holding a ram, possibly a priest preparing the beast for sacrifice. Nearby, the main Roman road to London Bridge and buildings alongside it were located in one of two shafts dug in **Borough High Street**, and Roman buildings were also recorded in excavations at **Southwark Street** and **St Thomas Street**.

Excavations within **Parliament Square** and **Parliament Street**, Westminster, revealed enigmatic evidence perhaps of Roman occupation. Thirteenth-century ragstone walls may have formed part of the medieval abbey precinct boundary. Diversion of services in and around Parliament Square in 1992 also exposed the substantial remains of two river walls, possibly of Tudor and Georgian date, as well as part of the original Westminster Bridge.

(opposite) Roman coins from a mid 4th-century hoard found at 15-17 Brighton Road, Croydon.



Roads and settlements in the countryside around Londinium

Excavation at **15-17 Brighton Road, Croydon** (Bellway Homes Ltd) produced nearly 300 prehistoric struck flints, including some tools, and the late Bronze Age copper alloy razor reported above. But the main findings were two parallel ditches, probably of 2nd-century AD date, and much associated Roman material, including 58 bronze coins of mid 4th-century date. Some kind of Roman settlement here is indicated. The present line of the Brighton Road may follow that of the Roman road from London to the south coast.

Villages and hamlets in the countryside around Roman London are often located during redevelopments, though the individual findings are small in extent. In this way MoLAS recorded Roman buildings, features of land use and collected artefacts on sites in **Carter Hatch Lane, Enfield** (Fairview New Homes plc), **Deen City Farm, Mitcham** (Willmott Dixon Southern Housing), **Heathcote Road, Richmond** (Laing Homes Ltd), and **Ranwell Estate East, Bow** (LB of Tower Hamlets). These observations help fill out our picture of the landscape around Londinium.

The search for Saxon London

The fate of London in the centuries following the collapse of the Roman administration in AD 410 is still uncertain. The substantial quays of the 240s were dismantled by the third quarter of the century; on the evidence of coins found in the river, the bridge itself was not used after about 300 and may have fallen into disrepair. It is now clear that by the 7th century London lay outside the walls of the old Roman town, on a site to the west in the area of the modern Aldwych. This town was described by Bede as 'a mart of many peoples coming by land and sea', and excavations since the early 1980s have found extensive evidence of buildings, pits, boundaries and lanes. In the late 9th century the area within the walls was resettled and the extramural settlement apparently abandoned.

Excavations in 1992-3 continued to fill out the picture in the Aldwych/Strand area. At **Bruce House, Westminster** (Peabody Trust), evaluation took place in 1992 for excavation followed in 1993. Wells, rubbish pits, some timber structures, and possible trackways of the mid-Saxon trading port of Lundenwic were uncovered.

Study of the finds shows that this site, on the supposed eastern fringe of the settlement, was occupied at the same time as the nucleus around Charing Cross; so this was a large place from the beginning, between 650 and 700. A key find is a coin





Processing environmental samples from mid-Saxon deposits at Bruce House. The final residue is being washed before the recovery of bone, large seeds and other organic material from the sample



Timbers from the Bull Wharf excavation being cut into sections by chain saw in preparation for dendrochronological analysis, which can give a precise date for the felling of the trees used in the waterfront structures. If sapwood and bark are still on the timbers, it is often possible to tell in which season of a particular year the tree was felled.

known as a *sceat* from one of the rubbish pits, dated to 690-725, and possibly the earliest coin from the whole town. Imported pottery includes pieces from France and the Rhineland, showing the international connections of this trading settlement in the Dark Ages.

Dark earth is a term applied to a 1m-thick layer of grey-black soil found on many sites in London, overlying Roman buildings and preceding those of the Middle Ages. A current theory is that it is a soil which forms under conditions of abandonment and weathering; but it has often proved enigmatic and difficult to study. It appears to be homogenous with no visible features. To study this notable gap in London's history, special techniques have therefore been devised. Each sherd and bone found in the deposit is located in three dimensions, so that spatial distributions can be plotted. The idea is that even if specific features such as pits or ditches have been eradicated by soil formation processes (decay and internal disturbance of the earth), the contents might be less dispersed. This type of recording was successfully used at Colchester House and Bruce House.

At Bruce House, dark earth deposits probably represent agricultural activity between the abandonment of Lundenwic in the 9th century and urban expansion over the area in the 16th and 17th centuries. Much of the area was the medieval Covent Garden, belonging to Westminster Abbey; the fragile strata of the Saxon town were preserved because for centuries they lay undisturbed under gardens.

London's medieval and post-medieval waterfront

London's medieval (1100-1500) and post-medieval (1500-1800) archaeology is extremely rich; and the high information yield of the strata is matched by increasingly large numbers of relevant documents and a corresponding increase in standing buildings or fragments. Work in 1992-3 has produced exceptional results on both banks of the Thames.

Excavations in Bull Wharf Lane, Thames Street (Markborough Properties Ltd), near the Saxon and medieval harbour and inlet of Queenhithe, located revetments and stages of reclamation which date, according to tree-ring studies, from 1146. During the 12th century the east side of Queenhithe dock was moved twice to the west, as timber revetments were replaced. On top of the reclaimed land buildings and a predecessor of the Lane were laid; foundations and floors of riverside buildings from the 13th to the 17th century were recorded. One foundation contained architectural fragments from another stone building, reused as rubble.

Among archaeological units, MoLAS is unique in having in-

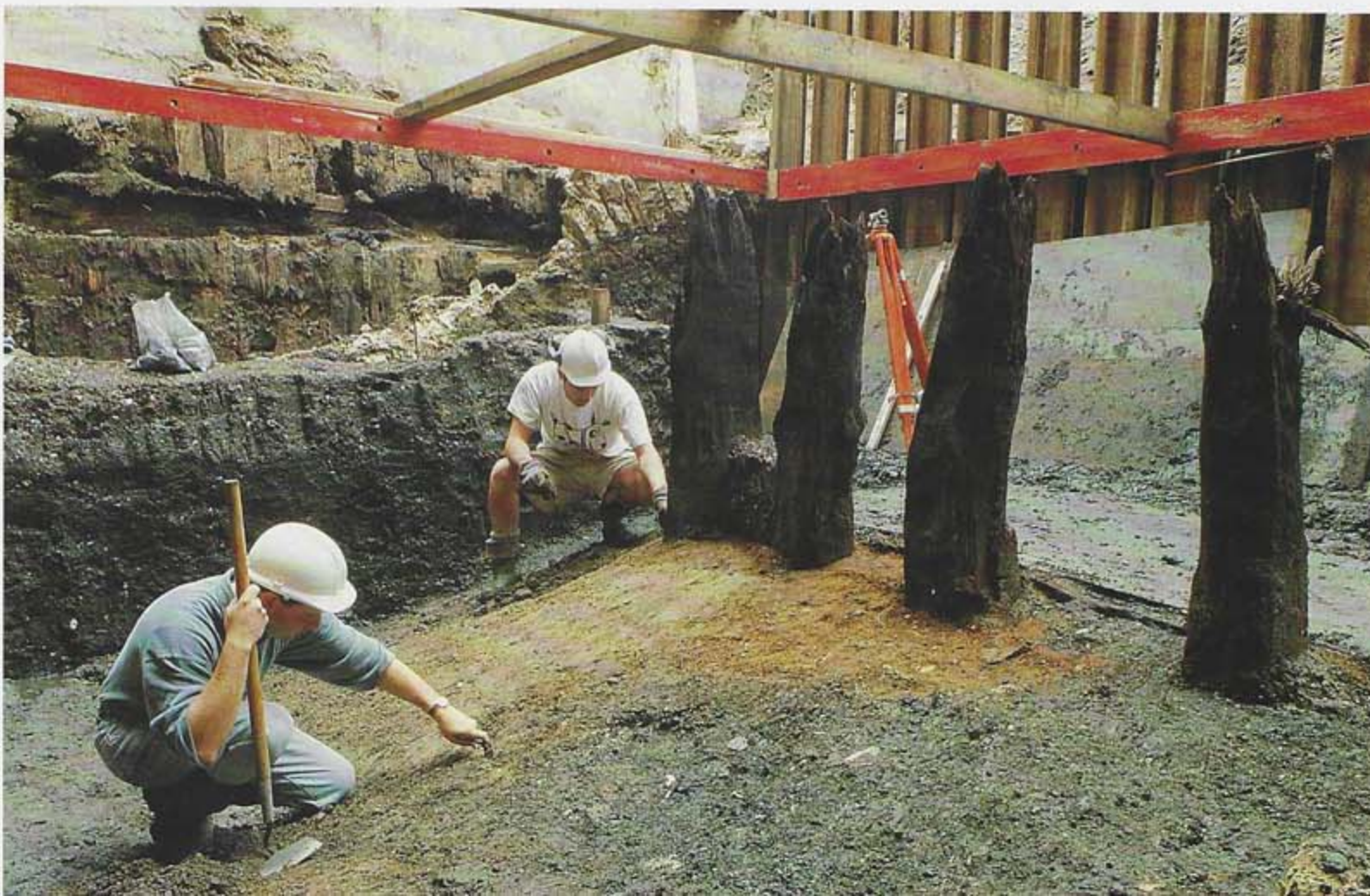
house specialists in ancient woodwork and tree-ring studies. These specialists are essential for archaeological teams dealing with waterlogged sites where ancient timbers are preserved. The closely integrated work on the Bull Wharf site has produced new information about 12th-century timber-working and woodlands in the London area.

The timber river walls or quays and a dugout drain excavated on the site were extremely well preserved; the oak drain, dated to 1151, was still carrying flowing water during the excavation 842 years later. Marks of the axe, adze and auger were still clearly to be seen on the wood. All the timber structures found on the site had been made without the use of a saw or any of the techniques available to later medieval carpenters; but the oak planks were a standard length of just under 3m (10 feet), probably from the stockpile of a timber merchant.

This important waterfront site produced a significant amount of pottery, the bulk of which dates from the 10th to the early 12th centuries. This covers the period of the Alfredian occupation and includes some particularly useful groups of material belonging to the immediate pre-Conquest years, as well as several good late 11th-century groups. The site offers a most valuable opportunity for refining the late Saxon and early medieval pottery sequence for London, which is derived largely from major waterfront excavations. There is a notably high proportion of imported pottery from the Rhineland and Low Countries from the mid-11th century onwards, which will undoubtedly repay closer attention.

Across the river at **Abbot's Lane, Southwark** (St Martin's Property Investments Ltd), MoLAS excavated a large area of the south bank of the Thames near Tower Bridge. Three sides of the precinct wall of The Rosary, a Thames-side mansion built in 1323 by Edward II, were revealed. In the moat outside

The posts of a substantial east-west revetment standing over 3 metres high. This structure represents a realignment of the eastern edge of the Queenhithe dock in 1181.





the wall was a timber structure, possibly a storage tank associated with fish-farming. To the east was a river inlet with more timber revetment structures, and a channel which directed water to a tidal mill, part of which lay within the excavation. This area of the site may have been part of the adjacent house built in the 1440s by Sir John Fastolf, the famous soldier immortalised by Shakespeare as Falstaff.

In the late 16th century the area underwent radical change and the site was covered with waterside warehouses, some of which used the medieval stone buildings and river walls as their foundations. The use of a metal detector resulted in the recovery of over 2000 metal items, the great majority dating to the 16th and 17th centuries. They included domestic items such as buckles and buttons, keys, candleholders, bells and weights; and the largest collection of 15th to 17th-century pewter spoons and knives yet found in London.

Environmental evidence for trade and economy in post - medieval London

During the last two years noteworthy discoveries have been made from studying seeds found in post-medieval deposits in London; these include the first record within Britain of a number of exotic plants. The range of seeds provides information on developing trade patterns during the growth of the British Empire: cucurbits (cucumber, marrow, melon, watermelon), coconuts, barbasu palm nut, brazil nut, dates, citrus fruits and spices (pepper, allspice). Some of them, for instance the cucurbits and citrus fruits, may also have been grown in hot houses in England.

Post-medieval deposits have also yielded interesting groups of seeds indicating industrial and commercial activities. At Liverpool Road, Islington, several large pits contained virtually pure deposits of hop seeds and bracts which are probably the residue of brewing activities, while a warehouse floor at Abbots Lane, Southwark produced an extensive layer of charred six-row hulled barley, which may also have been imported for use in the brewing industry.



(top) Surviving timbers from the Abbots Lane tidal mill showing elm floor planks of the mill race and some of the collapsed superstructure.

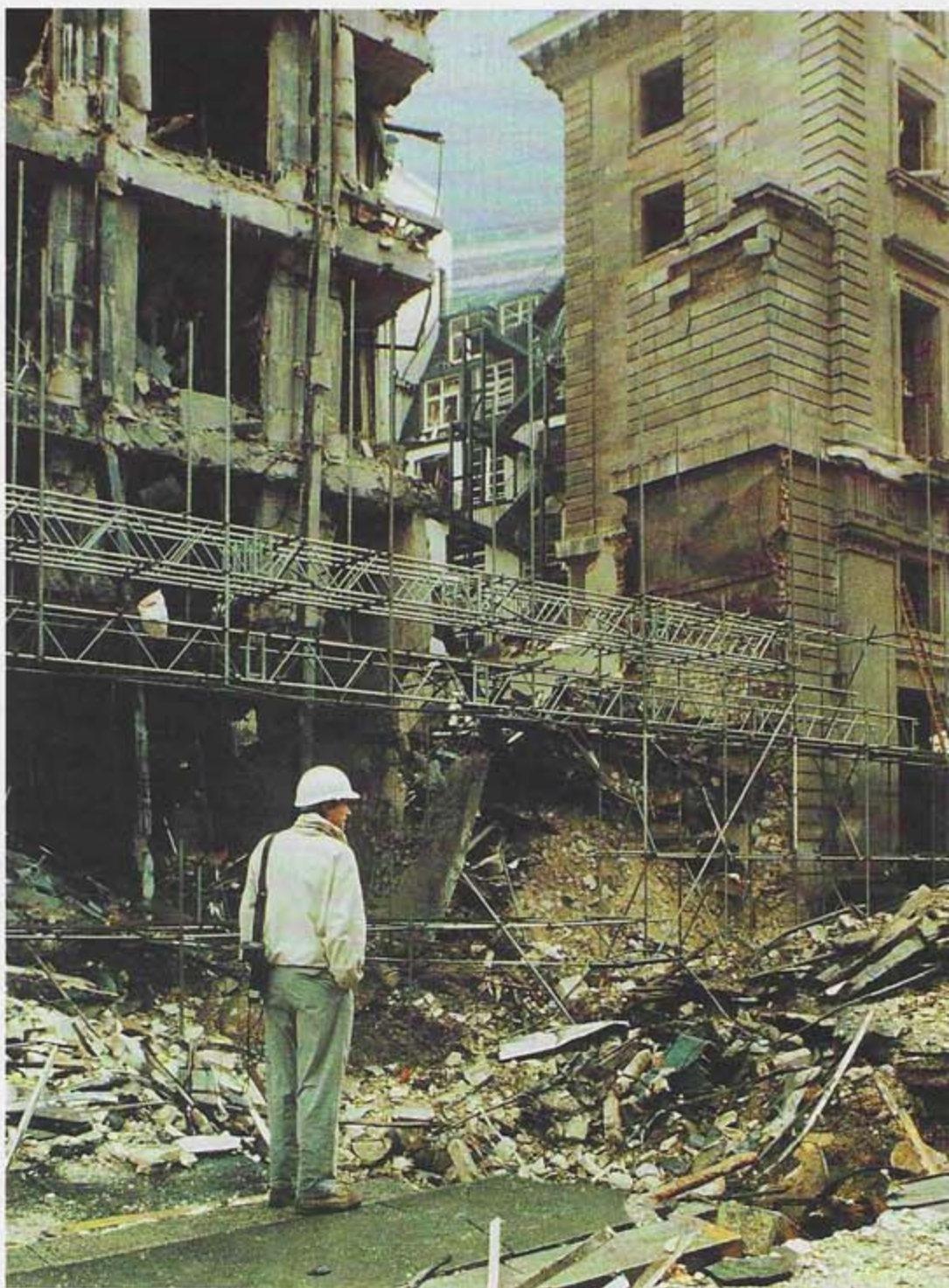
(middle and left) Revetment timbers and remains of a wooden wheel from the Abbots Lane. The photographs show the timbers as excavated and the wheel after cleaning and conservation.

Bomb-damaged churches

In April 1992, the first of two IRA bombs exploded in St Mary Axe, outside the east end of **St Helen Bishopsgate**. That church was badly damaged, and nearby **St Andrew Undershaft** less so. Just over a year later, the second bomb exploded in Bishopsgate, directly outside the small church of **St Ethelburga** (all three churches are in the care of St Helen's PCC). St Ethelburga's was largely reduced to a pile of rubble, with only half its walls left standing. All three churches were precious medieval survivals from before the Great Fire.

At St Helen's, work has been in progress intermittently since 1992 to record the changes required as the parish have taken the opportunity to replan their church. The floor is to be raised and made a single level throughout; a gallery is to be inserted at the west end; and some monuments are being moved. Two new doorways are being cut through the medieval walls of the church, and their sites are being carefully monitored.

At St Ethelburga's in May 1993, MoLAS personnel were on the scene after the blast as soon as security considerations allowed. The west wall of the church had collapsed into Bishopsgate, and was impeding repairs to water and communications ducts exposed in the 20-foot crater in the road. Quick action and good co-operation with the Corporation's Surveyor's Department ensured that the rubble was taken to a place of safety. Future work on stabilising the ruin of the church will be reported in the Review for 1994.



The site of St Ethelburga Bishopsgate church, a few days after the bomb-blast in May 1993. The church stood in the space between two buildings. MoLAS staff ensured that the rubble of the medieval west wall was gathered up carefully.

London suburbs: from medieval villages to brick estates

London's spectacular growth into a world city is a modern phenomenon; until the 17th century, the two small urban centres of the City and Westminster were surrounded by fields and villages. The rural life in what are now London's suburbs has been revealed in several investigations. At St Leonard's

Hospital, Nuttall Street, Hackney (City and Hackney Health Authority), for instance, the medieval village of Hoxton came to light in the form of 12th- or 13th-century ovens.

A good example of a project of this kind is **1a The Green, Edmonton** (Unicorn (New Homes)). In April 1993 MoLAS undertook an evaluation in advance of development of the site, and this was followed by excavation in June and July. The name Edmonton derives from the Saxon for 'Eadhelma's village', and a settlement lay hereabouts in the 8th century, when it was given by the great King Offa to St Alban's Abbey. Throughout the Middle Ages, Lower Edmonton lay between the church, first mentioned in the 12th century, and the Green, on the main London to Cambridge road. Discoveries on the site included drainage gullies and pits from the backyards of medieval properties. Later, as the area became more built-up and more densely occupied, brick buildings and a well intruded onto the site. In the 19th century the site was part of a railway coal yard, and sections of the track remained to be recorded archaeologically: all part of the physical evidence for London's past.

Several of London's suburban villages were grouped round a monastic house which formed the centre of life and human traffic. A major analysis and publication project on the monasteries of London is now under way, and is reported below; but piecemeal investigation of the monasteries continues as redevelopment requires. In 1992 work at **Long Walk, Tower Bridge Road** (Wandle Housing Association) revealed parts of the domestic range and cloister of Bermondsey Abbey, founded in 1089.

In the 17th and 18th centuries London grew in population by over eight times. On many sites in the Greater London area, the process of rapid urbanisation is apparent in the form of brick buildings, yards, drains and artefacts, as for example at **Blue Star Garages, The Highway, E1** (Texaco Ltd), **182-4 Hoxton Street, Hackney** (Islington & Shoreditch Housing Association). In the outskirts of the City at **Mount Pleasant Post Office** (Watkins Ltd), parts of the Middlesex House of Correction (1794-1889) were recorded. At **Mill Road and Merton High Street, SW19** (Shaftesbury Housing), a variety of timber, stone and brick buildings was recorded; one of which, dating to the 17th century, lay within the precinct of Merton Abbey and used much carved stone from the abbey buildings (a common practice in the decades after the dissolution of the monasteries). This building was used by William Morris as a dormitory for boys apprenticed to his

1A The Green Edmonton. Local interest in archaeology is always encouraged by MoLAS. At Edmonton, school children were given site tours and talks by the excavation team and the site generated much interest in the local press. Members of the Enfield Archaeological Society provided the excavation with useful historical information to add to the data gathered from site.



Textile, Stained Glass and Tapestry Works which occupied the site in the late 19th century. A second building, similarly built with reused monastic stones, stood nearby, along with watercourses, perhaps for a mill or other industrial buildings; in one were numerous 18th-century objects, including shoes, paint brushes, cutlery, pottery and offcuts of wood.

Many churches and chapels sprang up to serve the variety of religious faiths flourishing in the new areas, and both churches and graveyards are now commonly redevelopment sites, as at **St Saviour's burial ground, Redcross Way** (London Underground Ltd).

MoLAS is increasingly involved in the recording of London's historic buildings, particularly those under threat of demolition or major alteration. Number **244 Lewisham High Street** (LB Lewisham), for instance, was a fine Regency detached house; its layout and internal fittings had survived remarkably unaltered. This house was demolished to make way for the new Lewisham 2000 dual carriageway, but in the week before its demolition, MoLAS archaeologists made a full three-dimensional survey.

On other sites MoLAS works around old buildings which are to survive, as at Sutton House, Hackney reported above. At **71-85 Essex Road, Islington** (Pollard, Thomas & Edwards) for instance, the yards and garden walls of a terrace of 17th-century houses, two of which remain as listed buildings, were investigated. At **Halliwick College, Bush Hill** (Laing Homes Ltd), the cellars of the original 17th-century Bush Hill House were surveyed inside the College.



MoLAS staff recording sections on the British Gas pipeline. The interest generated by this project resulted in MoLAS staff and British Gas arranging educational visits for local schools and residents for one week of the project. Pupils were shown how pipelines are built and operate and given a chance to discover finds in the excavations.

The British Gas pipeline crossing Hamstead Heath. MoLAS is involved with many major infrastructure projects such as the Jubilee Line extension and major road works and pipelines.





A related field of study is formal gardens, particularly in the 17th and 18th centuries. At **2-6 Arthur Road, Wimbledon** (S Papoutes), excavations found the gravel path and other details of a 17th-century formal garden of the mansion which stood nearby. At **Westside Common, Wimbledon** (Octagon Developments), investigation took place at the rear of Chester House, a late 17th-century mansion south west of the historic village. Mesolithic flints and medieval pottery were recovered, indicating earlier phases of activity on the site, but the main result was the recovery of the historic garden layout associated with Chester House. There were several gardens, the first apparently contemporary with construction of the house around 1680. Its design fits in the period between the Restoration in 1660 and the new fashion for naturalised gardens which appeared around 1750.

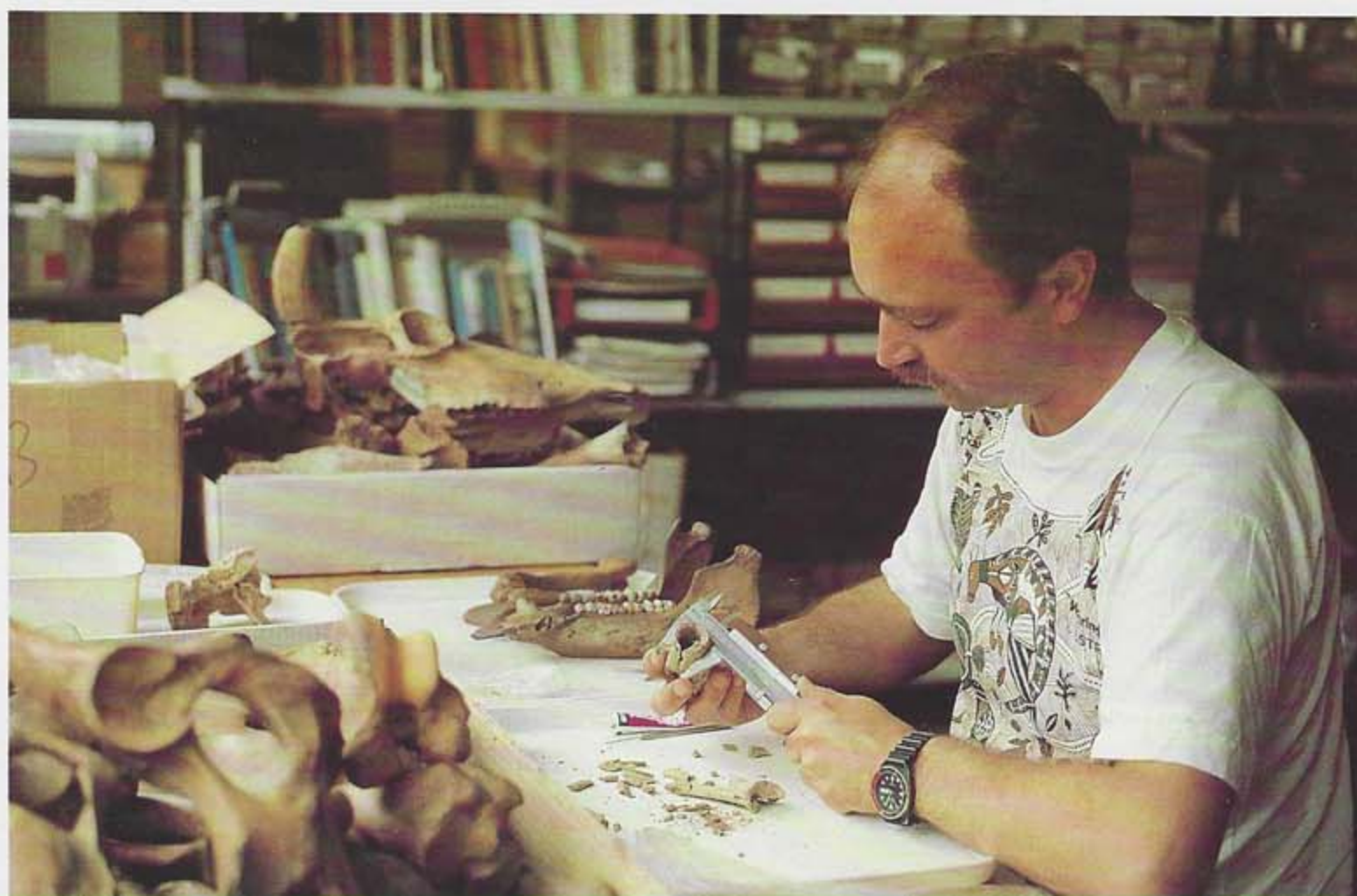
The garden at Chester House comprised two main areas divided by a brick wall. Both areas were bisected by a path aligned on Chester House; the first part of each was gravelled. Other paths joined at right angles; in both areas there were numerous planting pits and raised bedding plots formed from clay platforms.

At **Chiswick House, Hounslow** (English Heritage), the plan of the formal garden in the 1720s and 1780s around the Burlington Lane Gate was clarified.

Some buildings were specialised. At the **Territorial Army Centre, Buckhold Road, Wandsworth** (St George Developments Ltd), a 17th-century brick boathouse and its associated works on the river Wandle came to light. Buildings of our own century are also worth recording: not only World War II air-raid shelters, but also a purpose-built hostel for the homeless at **Bruce House, Westminster** (Peabody Trust).

The excavations at Chester House, Wimbledon, produced about 180 prehistoric struck flints including this early Bronze Age barbed and tanged arrowhead.

An archaeozoologist examining animal bone. The Uxbridge site is one of very few British Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic sites where animal bones, mostly of reindeer and red deer, survive along with the flint tools used to process the carcasses.



Analysis and publication

Since 1983 the Department of Urban Archaeology had been working on a programme of publication for the many City excavations of 1974-82, funded largely by English Heritage and the City of London Archaeological Trust. The ambitious flow of publications continued in 1992 and 1993, and others are in preparation as the City-based programme now comes to an end. The metropolitan area around the City, formerly the responsibility of the Department of Greater London Archaeology, is now receiving attention. A further and comparable programme is being planned by MoLAS and English Heritage, to place into archive the hundreds of investigations in the boroughs from about 1973 to 1990, and to design and produce selected publications based on that archive. This section of the Review reports the larger projects and themes from both the City and the Greater London publication programmes.

Prehistoric London

The prehistoric period did not figure in the City publication programme, and prehistoric material from the City will be reviewed in due course as part of wider surveys. Current emphasis in analysis is on rich prehistoric landscapes in west London, for instance in Uxbridge. Excavations at Three Ways Wharf, Uxbridge, between 1986 and 1990 revealed an undisturbed sequence of sediments containing scatters of flint artefacts and animal bones. These are the products of prehistoric hunting and processing of animal carcasses. One of the lithic and faunal scatters is provisionally dated by radiocarbon to about 10,000 BP. Thus Three Ways Wharf offers the opportunity to study the transition between the Late Devensian and Early Flandrian periods, a stage hitherto poorly understood in Britain.

Post-excavation analysis has concentrated on three-dimensional distributions of specific types of flint tool and waste (debitage), making extensive use of the AutoCAD computer drawing program to visualise these distributions. Flint refitting has been used to reconstruct and study patterns of core reduction and tool production, use, re-use and discard.

The analysis and refitting of the animal bones will determine the number of animals processed at the site and trace the spatial distribution of bones from some individual carcasses. Analysis of butchery marks on the bones will provide an insight into the way in which carcasses were cut up, and possibly by what kind of tools. Lithic and faunal analysis together will tell us much about the behaviour of hunter-gatherer groups in Britain at the end of the last Ice Age.



Sequence of refitting blades and flakes of flints from Three Ways Wharf, Uxbridge.

The study of charred plant remains from a large number of prehistoric sites in Greater London has contributed to our understanding of the range of crops grown and used in the area, and how this may have changed over time. Seeds have been recovered from a number of sites on the Thames Gravels, for example from sites in the West London Gravels publication project and from Kingston, as well as from sites on the North Downs (e.g. St Mary's Hospital, Carshalton). One of the sites in the West London project also produced the dismembered remains of an aurochs, a now extinct species of wild ox.

The growth of Roman London

The advances in knowledge about the origin and early growth of London provided by archaeological discoveries in the period 1974-92 have been immense. The three most important have been (i) the excavation of the Roman harbour, its revetments, buildings and the first bridge, with the wealth of finds in and around these structures; (ii) the excavation and elucidation on many sites of timber buildings, in a Roman city which was previously only known for stone buildings; and (iii) several unexpected public monumental complexes, such as that excavated at Peter's Hill, which throw light on a period previously under-represented in books on London's Roman period. Other investigations or studies of significance, some of which were published in 1992-3, have been the excavation of the forum and basilica in 1984-6; the development of dendrochronological frameworks for much of the period and the dating of pottery of AD 50-150 to an extent which identifies the major pottery industries of the period in south-east England.

There is still much uncertainty about the nature of Roman London in the last 200 years of Roman rule, after about AD 200. Evidence from the City is rare, partly due to the damage caused to strata by modern basements; perhaps evidence should be sought in the suburbs. A small site in Lothbury, excavated in 1988 and 1991 ahead of the **Docklands Light Railway** (Olympia & York), is now throwing precious light on this period. A substantial masonry building of the 2nd century, with an impressive hypocaust heating system, was renovated in the late 3rd century; the hypocaust was filled in and replaced with a new one at a higher level, partly covering over a tessellated floor in a room which had not previously been heated. This building was occupied until roughly the end of the Roman period around AD 400.

MoLAS has been assisting with several projects to publish the most important excavations of Professor W F Grimes, who excavated in the City in 1946-62, and two of these, now nearing completion, relate to this period. We have provided publication drawings for a monograph on the Temple of Mithras,



(above) Painted Roman wall plaster showing a bearded man holding a ram's head possibly a sacrificial scene.

(Opposite from top to bottom)
A fragments of Roman Plaster from the Winchester Place site.
Mid 2nd century AD.

Representation of a human head.

Fragment of a mythological creature from a decorative panel. Late 1st-century.*

discovered in 1954, and our analysis of pottery from St Bride's church, Fleet Street, shows that among many significant discoveries, one previously unrecognised was the presence of two 5th-century sherds which are of Germanic type, dating to 400-450. It is therefore possible that there was some early Saxon activity on the fringes of the old Roman city; no other such evidence has hitherto been found.

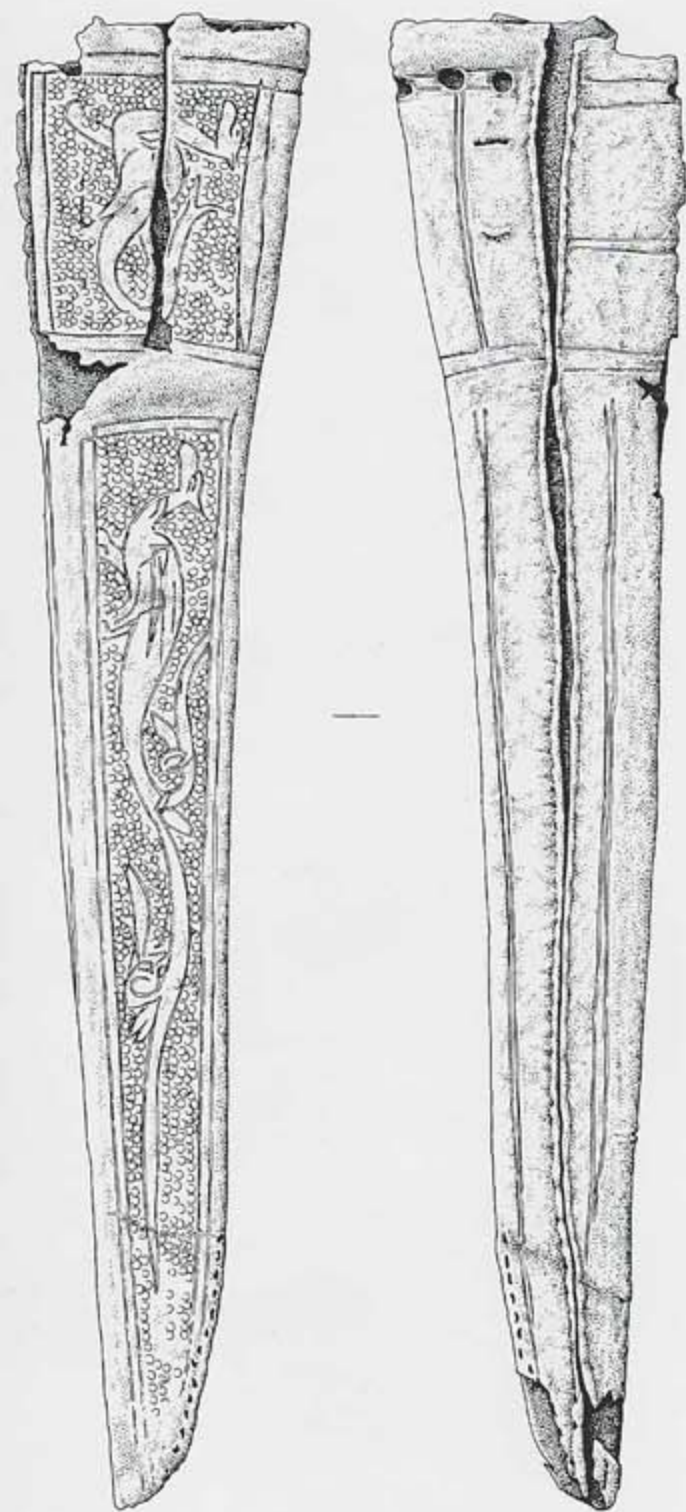
Winchester Palace

A large project arising from excavations in Southwark in the 1980s shows how Roman and later building complexes are best published together, to show the sequence from one to the other. Excavations by the Museum's former DGLA took place in 1983-4 just upstream of London Bridge on the site of Winchester Palace, the London residence of the medieval bishops of Winchester. Evidence was also uncovered for the waterfront in the Roman period, the only place on the south bank of the Thames opposite the City where this has survived. In addition, evidence was found for Roman buildings of high status, possibly with military and administrative connections, near the river bank.

A major English Heritage-funded publication project has enabled a large MoLAS team to bring together data from the modern archaeological excavations, as well as antiquarian and documentary records, to present full accounts of the topographical development and history of the area from the Roman period onwards. A two-volume publication is now in preparation.

Aspects of the history of the site to be given special coverage include two assemblages of well-preserved Roman painted wall plaster, the first found in dumps consolidating the waterfront in the late 1st century. This plaster displays a common type of decoration for this date, including foliage, candelabra, cupids, sea monsters and the head of Medusa, but to a degree of elaboration so far unparalleled in Britain. The second assemblage was recovered from the collapsed and robbed remains of a suite of rooms heated by a hypocaust. This wall plaster was carefully lifted on site, allowing two successive phases of decoration to be reconstructed. The earlier phase, from a building dated to the early 2nd century, is of exceptional quality. The techniques used to prepare the wall, the richness and expense of the pigments, and the standard of the painting itself, are best paralleled at this period in Rome and Ostia. The main scheme shows a figure of Cupid standing in the centre of a garlanded three-part architectural frame. The later phase of decoration, of a much simpler linear type and of far inferior technical accomplishment, may be of 3rd-century date.





Illustrations of scabbards from a publication in the Medieval Finds from London series.

The site was probably abandoned by the end of the 4th century. Late Saxon remains dating to the 10th century are among the earliest evidence yet found for the reoccupation of Southwark, comparable to that from the walled town on the north bank, opposite. From the 12th century onwards, the London palace of the bishops of Winchester, one of the great houses of medieval London, stood here. Excavations and antiquarian records, enhanced by excellent documentary evidence, allow much of the layout and organisation of the palace to be defined. The north range of the palace, parallel to the river, which included the Great Hall and kitchen, has been reconstructed in detail. Associated with the palace are the best-surviving examples of the medieval riverfront to have been found on the south bank of the Thames. Timber revetments dated dendrochronologically to the 13th and 14th centuries can be compared with those from the north bank. Medieval finds include a 14th-century garderobe group with fine glassware and a gold finger ring, and pottery and environmental evidence from a stone-lined drain, the Great Gutter, which took waste from the kitchen and service ranges.

In the 17th century the palace was broken up and the buildings subdivided. Although there was an enormous increase in the population of the area in the 18th and 19th centuries, the layout of the palace continued to influence the local topography. Part of the Great Hall and kitchen was re-exposed after a fire in 1814 and drawn by antiquaries. One wall, originally at the west end of the Great Hall and containing a fine rose window, still survives on the site, where it had been incorporated in later warehouses.

Saxon London

During 1992-3 the evidence for Saxon *Lundenwic* in the form of two large excavations of the 1980s and a gazetteer of mid-Saxon sites was published; this literally put mid-Saxon London on the map for the first time since its existence had been suggested in 1984. We now think that there were two Saxon towns: between about 700 and 886, outside the Roman city to the west; and, after 886, a second town inside the Roman city walls, which went on to become the medieval capital.

Excavations of 1973-83 in the Saxon City of London, which have described in detail the later town for the first time, have recently been published in a series of three volumes on *Aspects of Saxo-Norman London*. The first, published in 1988, deals with street and building-development. The remains of approximately 60 buildings have been recorded, the majority from near Billingsgate and around Cheapside. The second volume, published in 1991, presents finds and environmental evidence from Saxon London: native and imported pottery, artefacts, coins, metallurgy, plant use and human parasites. The

third volume, which appeared in 1992, deals with the waterfront around the bridgehead and Billingsgate (both of which, it is argued, were established at about the same time, c 1000, as a single act of policy).

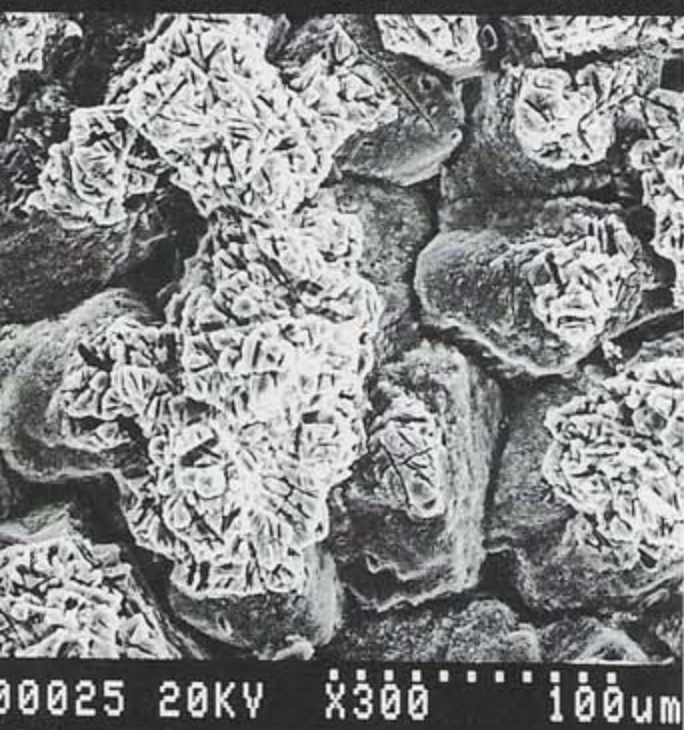
Publications of 1992-3 concerned with the medieval and post-medieval (early modern) periods have concentrated on the results from the internationally significant waterfront excavations of the 1970s and 1980s. The reclamation dumps behind wooden revetments are tightly dated by dendrochronology and coins, and provide a long series of accurately-dated artefacts of every kind. Strata can now be dated to within 30 years in many cases. The ceramic phases (i.e. bands of time characterised by a specific mix of wares) thus created have been employed as the chronological basis of artefact catalogues based on the waterfront excavations (the *Medieval Finds from London* series) which in effect is extending the *London Museum Catalogue* of 1940, long the standard work on medieval artefacts in Britain. So far volumes have appeared on knives and scabbards, shoes and pattens, dress accessories, and textiles and clothing; this last appeared in 1992. Volumes in preparation include those on objects illustrative of home life, the medieval horse and its equipment, and pilgrim badges.

Medieval London Bridge

One of London's best known monuments is its medieval bridge, immortalised in nursery rhymes, Viking sagas, prints, paintings, history and fiction. Currently one of the projects in the English Heritage-funded publication programme concerns the 1984 excavation of the south end of the Bridge. Dendrochronological dating of timbers from the site has now identified a probable fragment of the late Saxon bridge with an estimated date range of 987-1032. This was replaced by a series of wooden abutment and caisson structures which were repeatedly destroyed by erosion and floods. The latest caisson of the mid 12th-century was replaced by the first stone bridge, built by Peter of Colechurch in 1176-1209. Work on the documentary records for the project has shown that it may be difficult to reconstruct the properties around the Southwark bridgefoot, but by contrast the repair accounts for the bridge are very detailed; especially those following the destruction of the southernmost two arches by ice in January 1437, when the interim arrangements included a hitherto unknown wooden bridge. Work in 1992-3 produced a post-excavation assessment, and MoLAS now awaits the go-ahead for detailed publication work.



Late 14th-century pouch made from a half silk velvet with a tablet woven edge.



The monasteries of London

English Heritage funding of several important post-excavation projects has enabled MoLAS to make inroads into the formidable archive of investigations of 1974-90 on monastic sites around London. The aim is to produce a series of detailed monographs on seven of the monasteries and hospitals: St Mary Spital, Holy Trinity Aldgate, St Mary Clerkenwell, St John Clerkenwell, Merton Priory, St Mary Graces and Bermondsey Abbey.

The evolution of the hospital of St Mary Spital, Bishopsgate, has been traced in an innovative integration of material remains, finds and environmental studies and documents. The chronological narrative now produced is supported by thematic studies of facets of medieval hospital life and development. Although the house was founded as a lying-in hospital for pregnant women and the sick poor, most of those buried in its 13th-century cemetery were young men. Perhaps hospitality was being offered to pilgrims and migrant workers?

One new form of archaeological analysis being applied to samples from St Mary Spital, and in future to other sites, is study of eggshells. Identification of species is attained by both optical and scanning electron microscopy. Depending on the species, it is possible to determine whether birds were kept for breeding, or if wild resources were being exploited.

The second house to feature in the series of publications of monasteries will be Holy Trinity, Aldgate, one of the richest houses of Augustinian canons in the country. Publication of the abbey of St Mary Graces is also awaiting finishing touches. The excavations here revealed a Black Death cemetery and chapel.

The extensive excavations at Merton Priory have resulted in a colourful booklet about the priory and the excavations, commissioned by the London Borough of Merton. The archives for Bermondsey Abbey are now being processed. Somewhat more advanced are researches into the 12th-century foundations of St John Clerkenwell and St Mary Clerkenwell in the north-west suburb of the City. St John's became the headquarters of the Knights Hospitallers in England, and appears from an early time to have developed a secular side to its character in keeping with its military functions. St Mary's was an Augustinian nunnery; it may originally have possessed a great Norman church. In its outer precinct evidence for tile kilns presents an unexpected industrial image. Study of these two precincts together will illuminate the centres of the medieval life in Clerkenwell.

Scanning electron micrographs of the internal microstructure of bird eggs, imaged at 300x magnification these pictures show from top to bottom:
 Wood Pigeon (*Columba palumbus*)
 Mute Swan (*Cygnus olor*)
 Oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*)
 Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*)

Medieval and later pottery from Uxbridge

This was a major assessment project covering several excavations carried out in Uxbridge, Middlesex, during the 1980s. A considerable quantity of pottery was recovered, dating from the foundation of the medieval market town in the mid-12th century up to the early 19th century. It provided a valuable opportunity to carry out a preliminary study of the Denham-type industry, centred on south Buckinghamshire during the 12th to early 14th centuries, and related to the south Hertfordshire reduced wares common in the London area during the same period. A number of local redware industries were also recognised, constituting one of the main kinds of pottery used in the town during the 14th to 16th centuries. After this, sources supplying Uxbridge were much the same as those which formed the mainstay of London's pottery in the post-medieval period. There were some particularly good 18th-century groups which merit publication in their own right, including a massive clearance deposit from the site of an inn, closely datable to the end of the century. More than 100 different vessels, many of high quality and in good condition, were discarded in a single event, giving an invaluable cross-section of vessels of the period.

A group of 17th-century metropolitan slipware vessels, made in the vicinity of Harlow in Essex. Metropolitan slipware is a red earthenware, decorated by trailing a liquid slip over the surface to create elaborate patterns and inscriptions



The pottery of London, capital of an empire

One of the main research programmes arising out of the recent excavations has been the creation of pottery typologies on which much future work depends. The post-medieval pottery of London has an importance far beyond the capital and its hinterland, for by 1800 London was the commercial centre of a world-wide empire. Thus the specification of date-ranges for the wealth of pottery types in use in London in this period is of importance both nationally and for colleagues studying this period in all Britain's former colonies. The first volume in this series is on Border Wares from the Hampshire-Surrey border; other studies will follow on Redwares from Woolwich and Essex, and a series on tin-glazed wares. In this third case the first volume will present a number of ceramic groups from the City itself as a place of consumption. Further studies, now being planned, will be of some of the many production sites of tin-glazed (delftware) fabrics in Southwark, Lambeth and other suburbs.

The analysis and publication programme is largely funded by English Heritage, but projects are also funded by other clients. We report two here; and hope that, as recommended by PPG16, all clients will fund the analysis and publication of the archaeology on their development sites.

Border ware vessels from London. From left to right (clockwise): Type 1 mug, flanged dish, tall ornamental candlestick, globular drinking jug and porringer.





The brick burial vault at Farringdon Street after excavation.

(below) Renovation work on the church of St James Garlickhithe uncovered a previously hidden burial vault. In this potentially hazardous environment MoLAS personnel are using full protective clothing whilst recording lead coffins in a confined area.



Farringdon Street Cemetery

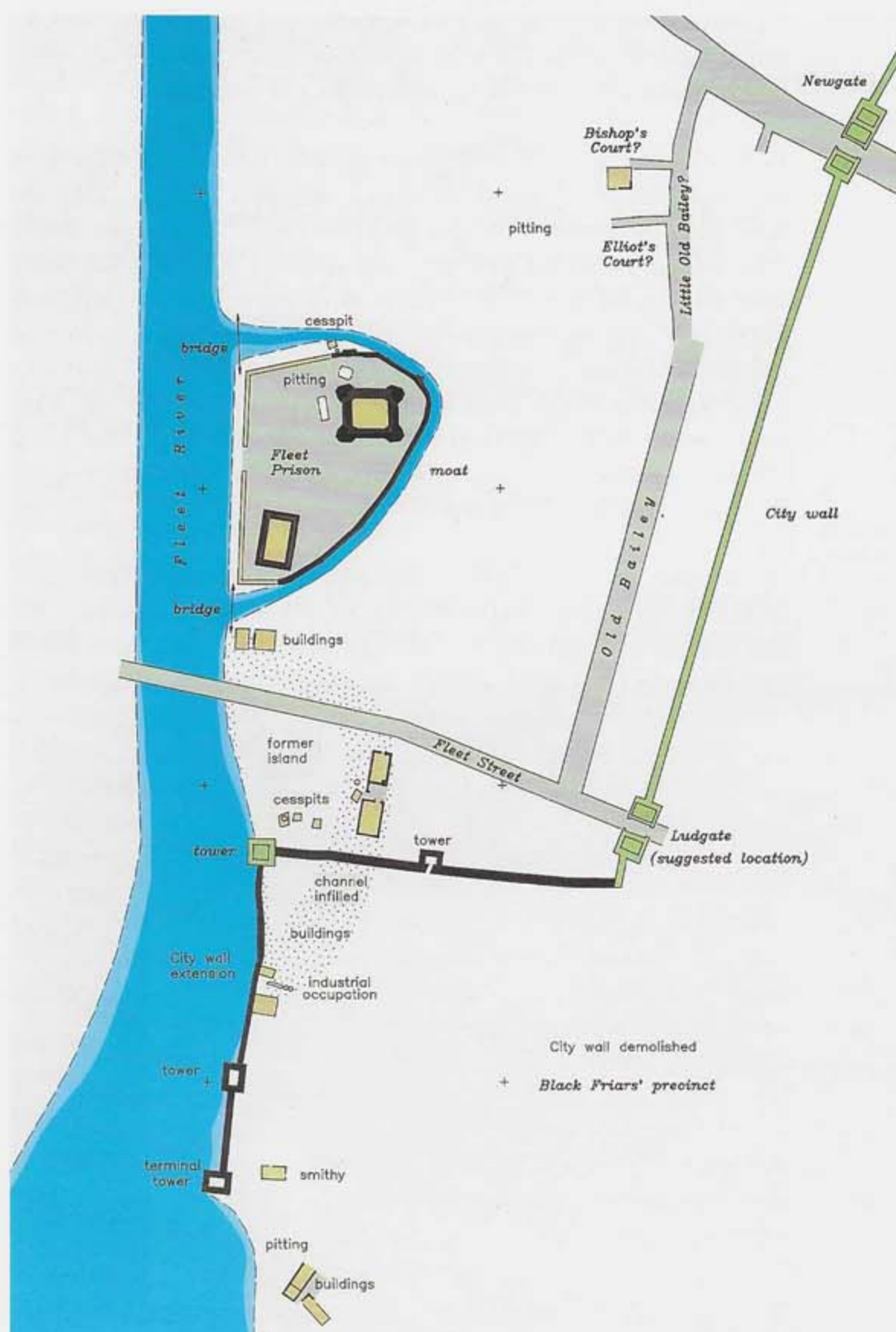
Excavations in 1991-2 at 75-82 Farringdon Street (National Provident Institution), in former times the St Bride's Lower Churchyard, uncovered a total of 606 human burials, almost all in wooden coffins, dating from 1770 to 1849. These were divided into 408 adults and 198 children, mainly buried one on top of another, in stacks up to eight deep. These stacks in turn formed nine intercutting rows.

At the west end of the site a brick burial vault contained 47 burials (45 of whom were adults), placed close together and forming seven solid layers of coffins. The vault also contained the disturbed remains of approximately 75 other bodies in a mass of decayed wood, suggesting that the vault had been partially cleared out to make space for those later found in it. This was probably done soon after burial, since parts of the pushed-aside skeletons were still articulated when they were moved. The time of the Industrial Revolution was one of the most unhealthy periods in London's history, with overcrowding, pollution and poor sanitation in many areas. The human remains from Farringdon Street provide a large (therefore statistically reliable) and well-preserved sample drawn from a relatively poor area. Preliminary work has demonstrated a very high incidence of many kinds of pathology, including cases of cancer, venereal disease and extremely poor dental health; the last is being investigated by new techniques of analysis being developed in this project. Almost half the sample of 500 skeletons represent deaths in infancy or youth, and the survival of such a high proportion of juvenile bones will add to the value of the analysis. At least 10 burials had some form of post-mortem surgery carried out on them; usually the top of the skull had been sawn off, and one skeleton had undergone further extensive post-mortem investigation.

Fleet Valley

Several large-scale excavations have been undertaken in the Fleet Valley (Broadgate Properties Plc). In the Roman period the steep-sided Fleet valley lay open along the west side of the walled city. The Romans exploited two small islands or eyots on the east bank; grain was imported across a jetty on the southern island and processed in a mill on the northern, upstream one. In the 2nd century a glassworks was established near modern Newgate, and this was replaced around AD 200 by the largest octagonal Romano-Celtic temple yet excavated in Britain. A bridge with masonry piers crossed the Fleet at about this time, when the Roman city wall was built (with gates at Newgate and Ludgate).

In Norman times the upstream eyot became the site of the Fleet Prison; for the first time evidence of its appearance was recovered. It comprised a rectangular masonry tower with four hexagonal corner turrets. Its island site later resembled a fortified moat. The downstream eyot, meanwhile, had been granted to the Templars, along with much surrounding land, in 1160. The eyot disappeared under landscaping and buildings, including the Templars' Mill, well known in documents for causing much flooding in the area. The excavation uncovered two of its buildings and a third which may be a smithy. The road from Ludgate to the Fleet was bordered by houses, some of stone, immediately outside the medieval gate of Ludgate. In the late 13th century the city wall was taken down and rebuilt along the Fleet to accommodate the new Blackfriars friary; parts of this wall have been avoided by the 20th-century development and are preserved underground.



Medieval suburban development on the east bank of the Fleet valley, up to the early 14th-century. The river channel around the Fleet Prison has become a moat, the Templars have initiated ribbon development along Ludgate Hill and the Blackfriars precinct has been enclosed by the extension of the City wall.

The growing archive

As stated above, the publication programme of City sites is now being followed by a further programme of research on sites excavated principally in the majority of the Greater London boroughs outside the City. This research is also an extension of the City programme, in that it builds on and develops the methods of analysis of structures and finds (especially of pottery); and the publications, while establishing a basic framework of archaeological reports on sites outside the City, will also complement the previous City-based research, particularly on pottery and artefacts. A common archive of records and material for both areas is being established by the Museum of London, underlying the fusion of the two teams into an enterprise responsible for the archaeology of the entire region of 600 square miles (1600 sq km). We also hope that this archaeological archive of a metropolis and capital city and its immediate hinterland will be of interest to urban archaeologists and historians in other parts of Europe and beyond.



Gold ear-ring, with a pearl on its delicate chain, found in a drain in the Roman amphitheatre. Ear-rings were fashionable items of jewellery and to the Romans, a sign of wealth. Gold ear-rings were of the greatest value and long pendant forms threaded with jewels such as garnets, emeralds and pearls became popular in the 2nd century. Pearls were especially favoured, although those from Britain were generally of poor quality, according to Roman writers. As pearls usually decay when buried, this gem is a rare survival..(Magnification 3:1).

In 1992-3 the archive section set up new procedures to reflect the organisation of the new service. Records of over 200 sites have been catalogued and prepared for long-term storage. Basic information about the 415 sites investigated in 1992-3 has been sent to the Sites and Monuments Record held by English Heritage; annual summaries of all projects appear in the magazine *London Archaeologist* and in the national journals covering all periods from Roman to the post-medieval. The archive of about 400 City sites and about 850 of the 1200 Greater London sites excavated in 1974-91 was handed over to the Early Department of the Museum.

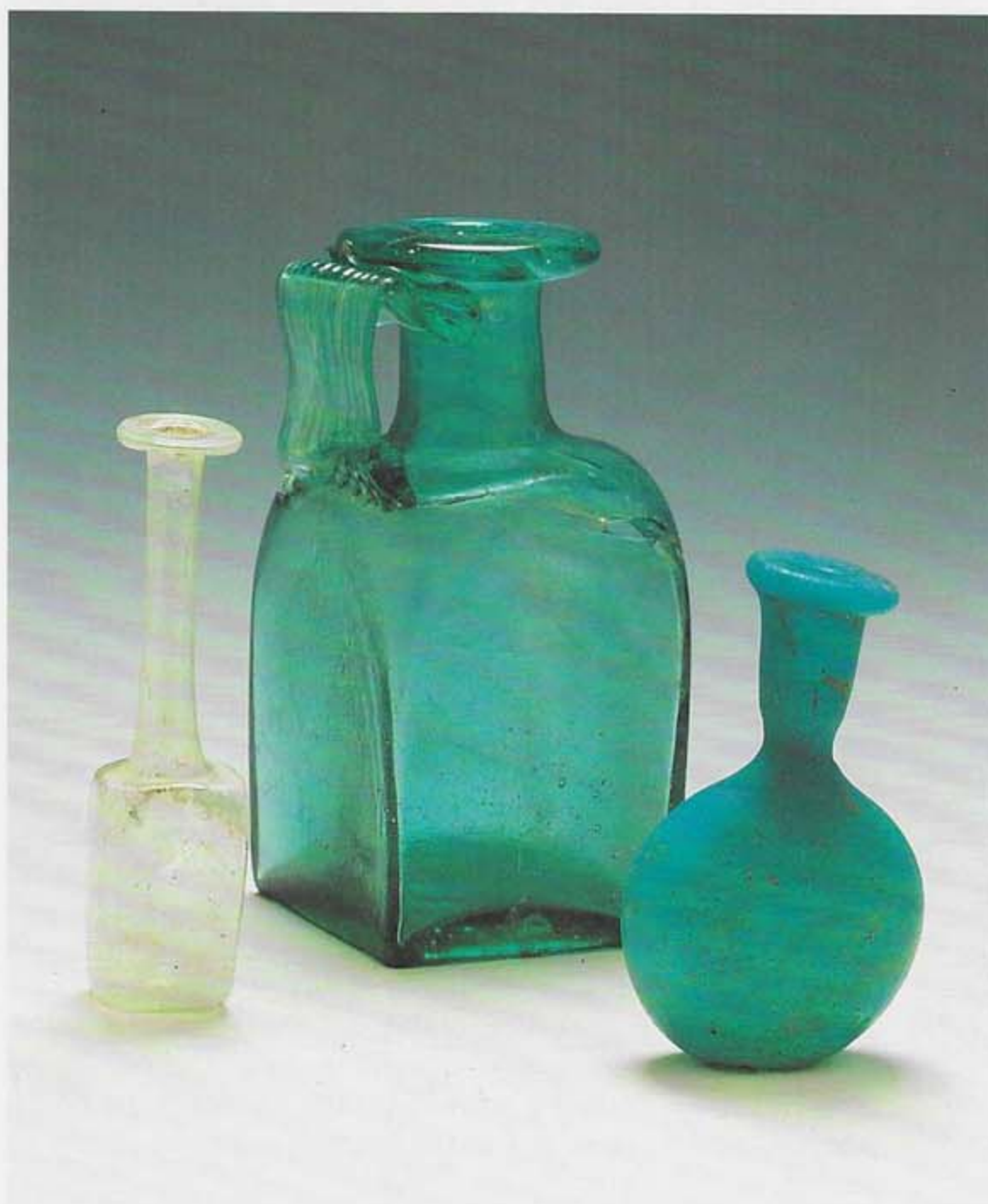
At the end of March 1994 a three-year joint project between MoLAS and the Department of Photogrammetry and Surveying at University College London will have been completed. This work sought to exploit recent advances in database management systems in order to enhance the integration, interrogation and exploration of disparate archaeological datasets. The *Relational Database Management System* (RDBMS) represents a massive improvement over older data storage systems, allowing different datasets to be linked, compared and contrasted with an ease and speed previously unheard of. That performance is transforming complex questions into the genre of *ad hoc* enquires, and is set to raise a whole new set of more wide-ranging research topics as fresh combinations of data cause new patterns to emerge.

The research project concentrated on the problem of modelling a complex stratigraphy within the relational database, and then using that model as a 'network' over which the varied information from the site can 'communicate'. Various techniques were also devised to characterise the chronological homogeneity of assemblages, providing both an indication of

the potential relevance of each to the understanding of the phases in the history of a site, and identification of those worthy of further detailed analysis. Using the database model, it is possible to compare the contents of those assemblages stratigraphically, and identify degrees of residuality (when finds from a notably earlier period are in a later deposit).

The use of stratigraphic data in this way represents an important development in the field of computerised processing of the Harris matrix (the standard layer diagram). It is an approach that concentrates on exploiting the stratigraphic relations while they exist in the computer, as opposed to simply automating the production of a drawn matrix. This offers both a powerful endorsement, and an analytical extension, of the techniques of single context planning and excavation that are carefully practised on site.

Glass vessels from Roman graves excavated at Mansell Street, E1; late 1st- to 3rd-century. Burial goods such as these are often the best preserved examples of their kind. Excavations in the 1980s uncovered many burials in the Roman cemetery to the east of the City, and English Heritage is now funding a MOLAS project to analyse and publish the results.



Consultancy, special projects and work outside London

London

The environmental section of MoLAS fulfils a consultancy role in environmental archaeology for the London region, providing an overview of the economy and ecology during all periods and, all landscape zones in the 600 sq miles (1600 sq km) Greater London area. The section has been involved in excavations in the East Thames Corridor (the zone to be affected by the Channel Tunnel rail links) where a unique network of Bronze Age trackways is gradually being revealed. The sediments on these sites are providing much new information about the appearance of this part of London during the Bronze Age. The timbers provide information about woodland management practices such as coppicing and pollarding, and the ability to make pathways through the wetlands.

The Drawing Office designed and produced a permanent exhibition of about 400 objects, mostly knives, forks and scissors, for the Cutlers' Company; this was opened by the Lord Mayor. We have also produced interpretation drawings to accompany the display of historic fragments of Kingston, parts of the medieval bridge and the undercroft of a medieval merchant's house, in the basement of the new John Lewis building there.

National projects

Other varied consultancies have included tree-ring dating of panel paintings, identification of raw materials used in making artefacts, of cloth seals (for the British Museum), and of bone (for the police). A project of particular importance has been the creation of a national pottery fabric reference collection for the Roman period, on behalf of the British Museum, based on the existing multi-period reference collection already functioning at MoLAS.

Trondheim, Norway

In 1991 to 1993 MoLAS supplied expertise to supervise the on-site finds department on important excavations on the site of the archbishop's palace in Trondheim, which has served as the religious capital of Norway since the 11th century. MoLAS staff also carried out much of the initial dating of the pottery, and contributed to the work of recording and illustration of wooden objects and computerisation of finds records. The brief here also included training Scandinavian students in finds processing techniques and in the identification and dating of pottery.



This small portable travelling cutlery set, French c1630, was part of the collection recatalogued by our staff for the Worshipful Company of Cutlers. We also designed, and produced a permanent display of the collection at Cutlers Hall in the City of London, and the accompanying leaflet.

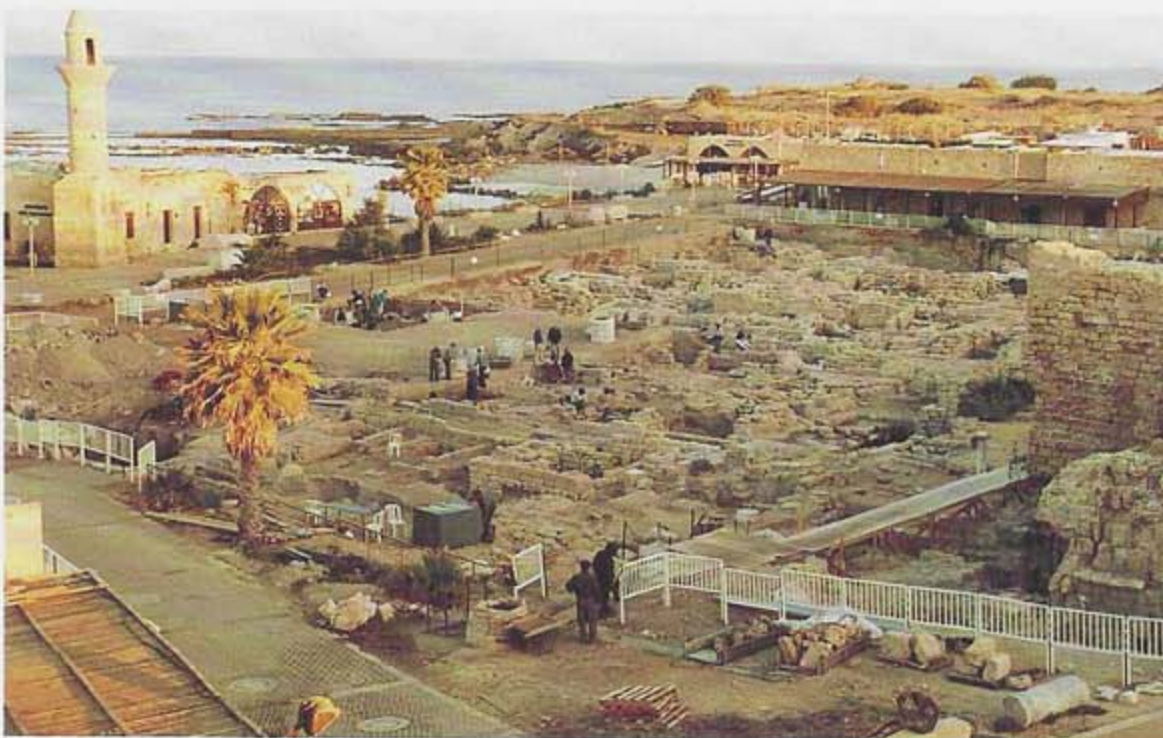
Caesarea Inner Harbour Evaluation (CIHE)

CIHE was set up by two members of MoLAS to carry out evaluation and excavation work on the site of a well preserved enclosed classical harbour at Caesarea Maritima, on the Mediterranean coast of Israel. The project is a collaboration between a team of professional archaeologists, mostly from MoLAS, and Professor Avner Raban of the University of Haifa. MoLAS is also assisting with analysis of the pottery.

Caesarea was founded by Herod at the end of the 1st century BC and the city reached its maximum extent in the Byzantine period (4th-7th centuries AD). Arab conquest in the 7th century led to the development of a smaller but sophisticated urban centre on the site of the original harbour. The city was the site of a Crusader fortress from 1101 until 1265, when it was abandoned and became covered by dune sand.

In 1991 CIHE began work on a 6m-deep sequence of archaeological strata over an area of 30m x 15m. Excavation has revealed the development of a complex Arab townscape of organised blocks or insulae, overlain by an extensive Crusader cemetery. An excavated trench to 2.7m below sea level allowed investigation of the construction, use and demise of the Herodian inner harbour, as well as the collection of a complete set of core samples for environmental and sedimentological analysis.

CIHE uses MoLAS systems for excavation and analysis and aims to introduce these concepts to a wider archaeological audience. This includes not only systems for stratigraphic excavation, sampling and finds analysis, but equally importantly the formulation of excavation strategies and research designs. CIHE is supported by the Palestine Exploration fund, the British Council, the British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem and private sponsors.



Large area excavation of 8th- to 11th-century Arab period buildings over the infilled Roman inner harbour basin. (A Miles).

Beirut

The downtown area of Beirut, capital of Lebanon, is being rebuilt after the civil war which ended in 1990. As in London, this central business district is on top of a Roman city - but in the case of Beirut, there are also Greek and Phoenician cities beneath the Roman, and traces of Byzantine, Islamic and Ottoman cities above it. The techniques of urban archaeology developed in London since 1974 are completely applicable in other great cities around the world, and in 1992 two MoLAS staff members were able to assist their Lebanese colleagues by teaching short undergraduate courses in urban archaeology at the American University of Beirut, with the support of the British Council and the British Foreign Office.

In 1993 this assistance continued in the form of training of Lebanese archaeologists in London, and providing two further kinds of expertise: a MoLAS person to be one of the UNESCO co-ordinators for the ambitious archaeological programme being jointly organised by the Lebanese government and UNESCO; and, during trial excavations by Lebanese and French teams, one of our finds supervisors to organise the processing and initial care of the many artefacts.

An article by Robert Fisk on the MoLAS involvement in Beirut, from The Independent on Sunday, 16 January 1994



MoLAS site-based projects in 1992 and 1993

Barnet

Christchurch Lane TA Centre, Barnet (Bruce, P.)
Compton School, Summers Lane, N12 (Phillipotts, C.)
East Barnet School, Chestnut Grove, Barnet (Lees, D.)
Grahame Park Way, Hendon (Ayre, J.)
Hendon Bus Garage, The Burroughs, NW4 (Gibson, S.)
Hendon Way Depot, Hendon Way (Phillipotts, C.)
Old Farm Manor Golf Course, Barnet (Lees, D.)
Perry's Garage, Ballards Lane, N12 (Ayre, J.)
St Mary's School, Victoria Ave, Barnet (Barber, B. & Malcolm, G.)
Tenterden Grove, Hendon, NW4 (Jones, H.)
Warrens Shawe Lane, Edgware, N7 (Ayre, J.)

Bexley

Bexleyheath Working Mens' Club, Royal Oak Road,
Bexleyheath (Wooldridge, K.)
Slade Green Depot, Slade Green Road, Erith (Milne, C.)

Brent

145-57 Melrose Ave, Brent, NW2 (Malcolm, G.)
Hundred Elms Farm, Elms Lane (Lewis, J.)
Tavistock Road, Harlesden, NW10 (Bowsher, J.)

Bromley

Petten Grove, Orpington (Wooldridge, K.)
Welcome Foundation Laboratories, Langley Court,
South Eden Park Road, Bromley (Bowsher, J. & Tucker S.)

Camden

258-62 Belsize Road, Kilburn, NW6 (Miller, P.)
27 Church Row, Hampstead NW3 (Malcolm, G.)
252b Gray's Inn Road, WC1 (Watson, B.)
Hampstead Heath British Gas pipeline, NW3 (Ayre, J.)
46 Hampstead High Street, NW3 (Tyler, K.)
Phoenix Gardens, New Compton Street, WC2 (Steele, A.)
Phoenix Theatre, Phoenix Street, WC1 (Bruce, P.)
Islamic Arts Centre, Thornhaugh Street, WC1 (Thompson, P.)
110 West Heath Road (Grainger, I.)

City of London

Aldersgate (SAM), EC2 (Grainger, I.)
Auto public convenience, Aldermanbury (Sankey, D.)
Baltic Exchange, St Mary Axe, EC3 (Drummond-Murray, J.)
Barber-Surgeons' Gardens, Monkwell Sq, EC2 (Gibson, S.)
35 Basinghall Street, EC2 (Wooldridge, K.)
Austral House, Basinghall Street, EC2 (Wooldridge, K.)
Bishopsgate road, opposite St Ethelburga's (Bentley, D.)
Billingsgate Bath-house, Lower Thames Street (Grainger, I.)
Bull Wharf, Bull Wharf Lane, EC4 (Lees, D. & Ayre, J.)
47 Charterhouse Street, EC1 (Sloane, B.)
CHP, 47-53 Charterhouse Street, EC1 (Wooldridge, K.)
City Wall, Bastion House, EC2 (Porter, G. & Sankey, D.)
Daiwa House, Wood Street, EC2 (Gibson, S.)
75-82 Farringdon Street, EC4 (Miles, A.)
9 Gough Square, EC4 (Malcolm, G.)
34-5 Great St Helens, EC3 (Lakin, D.)
Guildhall Yard, Guildhall Art Gallery, EC2 (Bateman, N., Blair, I. & Porter, G.)
2-12 Hosier Lane, EC1 (Wooldridge, K.)
1-6 Imperial Parade/Ludgate Hill car parks, EC4 (McCann, B.)
4 Kings Bench Walk, Niblett Hall, EC4 (Askew, P.)
11 Kings Bench Walk, EC4 (Malcolm, G.)
King Edward Buildings, Newgate Street, EC1 (Watson, B.)
54 Lombard Street, EC3 (Thomas, T.)
10-11 Ludgate Circus, EC4 (Elsden, N.)
Mansion House, EC4 (Brown, G.)
Moorfields/Finsbury Circus (Malcolm, G.)

St Anne's, Carter Lane (Samuel, M)
St Botolph Aldgate crypt centre, EC3 (Gibson, S.)
St Bride Fleet Street churchyard, EC4 (Milne, C.)
St Ethelburga, Bishopsgate, EC3 (Malcolm, G.)
St Helen, Bishopsgate, EC3 (Lakin, D.)
St James Garlickhithe, Garlick Hill, EC4 (Miles, A.)
St Mary le Bow churchyard, Cheapside, EC4 (Mackinder, A.)
St Paul's Cathedral west crypt (Bishop, H.)
St Sepulchre Churchyard, Holborn Viaduct, EC1 (Lees, D.)
Colchester House, Savage Gardens, EC3 (Sankey, D.)
Sir John Cass Foundation, Jewry Street, EC3 (Gibson, S. & Wooldridge, K.)
41-53 Threadneedle Street, EC2 (Gibson, S.)

Croydon

A23 (Croydon) Desktop Study (Bowsher, J.)
Addington Court Golf Club, Featherbed Lane, Addington
(Wooldridge, K.)
15-17 Brighton Road, South Croydon (Potter, G.)
Farthing Down (Batchelor, G.)
Farthing Down Stables, Drive Road, Old Coulsdon (Tucker, S.)
8, 10, 12 George Street, Croydon (Tucker, S.)
John Ruskin College, Upper Shirley Road (Tucker, S.)
Kent Gate Way, Shell Addington service station (Tucker, S.)
517-523 London Road, Thornton Heath (Thomas, A.)
Marlpit Lane, Coulsdon (Thompson, P.)
684-6 Mitcham Road, Croydon (Thompson, P.)
New Road/Scarbrook Road, Croydon (Saxby, D.)
82-86 Park Lane, Croydon (Nielsen, R.)
The Gun public house, Old Palace Road, Croydon (Miller, P.)
5 Old Palace Road, Church Road, Croydon (Tucker, S.)
Old Palace School, Croydon (Tucker, S.)
10-38 Orchard Avenue, Shirley (Drummond-Murray, J.)
14 Progress Way & 222 Purley Way, Croydon (Tucker, S.)
Purley Sixth Form College, Stoneyfield
Road, Coulsdon (Watson, B.)
542-6 Purley Way, Croydon (Potter, G.)
702-4 Purley Way, Croydon (Tucker, S.)
Riddlesdown High School, Honister Heights,
Purley (Thompson, P.)
14-15a St James's Park, Croydon (Sparey-Green, C.)
Scarbrook Road/Charles Road, Croydon (Tucker, S.)
Scarbrook Road/Church Road, Croydon (Miller, P.)
ATS Scarbrook Road, Croydon (Saxby, D.)
Spring Park Playing Fields, Oak Avenue, Shirley (Tucker, S.)
Surrey Street, Waterworks Road, Croydon (Nielsen, R.)
12 Warham Road, Croydon (Brown, G.)
Whitgift Almshouses, North End, Croydon (Lakin, D.)
Whitgift Centre, Croydon (Brown, G. & Burch, M.)
Woodfield Hill, Brighton Road, Croydon (Tucker, S.)

Ealing

Kango Site, Hanger Lane, Ealing, W5
(O'Connor-Thompson, S.)
Perivale Maternity Hospital, Greenford (Lakin, D.)

Enfield

4-16 Balham Road, Enfield (Thomas, C.)
Brimsdown Station Goods Yard, Brimsdown Avenue,
Enfield (Gibson, S.)
28-94 Burleigh Road, Enfield (Pitt, K.)
Bush Hill Park School, Main Ave, Enfield (Bowsher, D. & Barber, B.)
Carter Hatch Lane, Council Depot site, Enfield (Milne, C.)
Chichester Road, Edmonton, N9 (Sankey, D.)
Clockhouse Nursery, Forty Hill, Enfield (Ayre, J.)
Falcon Fields Allotments, Nelson Road, Ponders
End, Enfield (Lees, D.)
Forty Hill School, Forty Hill, Enfield (Gibson, S.)
Gothic Works, Angel Road, N18 (Lewis, J., Jones, H. & Bartkowiak, R.)
Great Cambridge Road (Safeways), Enfield (Malcolm, G.)
Great Cambridge Road (Sainsburys), Enfield (Lees, D.)

Lea Valley Trading Estate, Edmonton (Pitt, K.)
 Halliwick College, Bush Hill Road, N21 (Bowsher, D.)
 Millmarsh Lane, Enfield (Bowsher, D.)
 Minchenden School playing fields, High St, N14 (Phillpotts, C.)
 29 Park Avenue, Bush Hill Park, N21 (Ayre, J.)
 St Ignatius School, Enfield Road, Enfield (Miles, A.)
 1a The Green, Edmonton (Brown, R.)
 Turkey Brook, Enfield (Pitt, K.)
 Vera Avenue, N21 (Ayre, J.)
 Water Mill Lane, Enfield (Grainger, I.)

Greenwich

Thames Polytechnic Student Village, Avery Hill Road, SE9 (Tucker, S.)
 Berthon Street, Deptford (Wooldridge, K.)
 Greenwich Pk Police Station, SE10 (Wooldridge, K.)
 Hospital for Mothers & Babies, Prospect Vale, Woolwich (Drummond-Murray, J.)
 National Maritime Museum, Romney Rd, Greenwich (Grainger, I.)
 Royal Naval College, Greenwich (Bowsher, J.)
 Slocum Close, Thamesmead, SE28 (McCann, B.)
 Victoria Way, Charlton (Bowsher, J.)

Hackney

Bearstead Hospital, Lordship Road, Stoke Newington (Miles, A. & Malcolm, G.)
 Clapton Park Estate (Grainger, I.)
 Hackney Hospital, Crozier Terrace, E9 (Barber, B.)
 Samuel Lewis Trust dwellings, Dalston Lane, E8 (Phillpotts, C.)
 4-11 Fenn Street, Homerton E9 (Pitt, K.)
 Geffrye Museum: Proposed Extension 20th Century Galleries, Kingsland Road (Brown, G.)
 German Hospital, Dalston Lane, Hackney, E8 (Tyler, K.)
 Kenmure Yard, Dalston Lane, E8 (Pitt, K.)
 Samuel Lewis Trust Dwellings, Dalston Lane E8 (Phillpotts, C.)
 Trowbridge Estate Redevelopment, Eastway (Tyler, K.)
 Grand Union Place, Hackney (Sparey-Green, C.)
 Holly Street Estate Phase 1, E8 (Pitt, K.)
 Holly Street Estate Impact Assessment (Grainger, I.)
 Homerton Hospital, Homerton Grove (Tyler, K. & Bluer, R.)
 Medium Secure Unit, Hackney Hospital, Homerton High Street, E9 (Tyler, K.)
 EMI Nursing Home, Hackney Hospital, Homerton High Street, E9 (Barber, B.)
 Hoxton Market, Pitfield Street, Hoxton, N1 (Thomas, C. & Sankey, D.)
 182-4 Hoxton Street, Hoxton N1 (Elsden, N.)
 Kingsland School (former), Hoxton Street, N1 (Tyler, K.)
 1-5 Kingsland Green, E8 (Pitt, K.)
 110 Matthias Road (Bluer, R.)
 The Free & Parochial School, Menetabel Road (Sparey-Green, C.)
 St Leonard's Hospital, Nuttall Street (Elsden, N.)
 28-32 Somerford Grove, N16 (Sankey, D.)
 Sutton House, Sutton Place (Phillpotts, C.)
 64-76 Wilton Way, E8 (Pitt, K.)

Hammersmith & Fulham

Fulham Palace, SW6 (excavation) (Bruce, P.)
 (evaluation on another part) (Samuel, M.)

Haringey

Ferry Lane Wharf (Tyler, K.)

Harrow

Blythwood, 552 Uxbridge Road, Pinner (Hoad, S.)
 Chestnut Cottage, Church Lane, Pinner (Grainger, I.)
 2 Grange Gardens, Pinner (Tyler, K.)
 Harrow School, Harrow (Pye, B. & Cowie, R.)
 RAF Bentley Priory, Stanmore (Pitt, K.)



Above. General view of Parliament Buildings from the Jubilee Line excavations in Parliament square.

Opposite. Excavations in Parliament Square for the Jubilee Line extension.

Royston Grove, Pinner (Elsden, N.)
 72 Royston Park Road, Pinner (Bluer, R.)
 St Gabriel House, Hatch End (Bowsher, D.)
 Stonegrove Filling Station, High Street, Stonegrove, Edgware (Elsden, N.)
 621-31 Uxbridge Road, Pinner (Milne, C.)
 Teachers' Centre, Wilson Gardens, Harrow (Saxby, D.)

Hillingdon

Avis Car Rentals, Northrop Road, Heathrow Airport (Hoad, S.)
 Budgens Bakery Site, Stonfield Way, South Ruislip (Durnford, P.)
 Coppermill Lock, Coppermill Lane, Harefield (Hoad, S.)
 Harefield House, Harefield (Hoad, S.)
 Hillingdon Council Depot, Porters Way, West Drayton (Hoad, S.)
 Little Harlington Field, Sipson Lane (Bruce, P. Hoad, S.)
 Long Term Car Park (West), Heathrow Airport (Hoad, S. & Lewis, J.)
 54-60 Money Lane, West Drayton (Hoad, S.)
 Perry Oaks Drive, Western Perimeter Road (Hoad, S.)
 RAF Uxbridge, Gray's Road, Uxbridge (Hoad, S.)
 River Crane Alleviation Scheme, Yeading Brook, Northolt (Cowie, R.)
 Sipson Farm, Sipson Lane, West Drayton/ Nettleton Road, Hounslow (Lakin, D.)
 Shepiston Lane, West Drayton (Lakin, D.)
 Yeading Lane, Hayes (Hoad, S.)
 Warren Park, Hayes (Hoad, S.)
 West London Shooting Grounds, Sharvel Lane, Hillingdon (Durnford, P.)

257 Yeading Lane, Yeading, Hayes (King, G.)
 Yeading Brook/Charville Lane, Western Avenue,
 Northolt (Cowie, R.)

Hounslow

Beaver's Lane Camp, Green Lane, Hounslow (Bruce, P.)
 Berkley Junior School, Cranford Lane, Heston (Sankey, D.)
 Black Dog public house, Staines Road, Bedfont (Durnford, P.)
 Butts Farm Estate, Saxon Avenue, Hanworth
 (Cowie, R. & Nielsen, R.)
 Chiswick House gardens, Chiswick House,
 Burlington Lane, W4 (Birley, M.)
 Feltham Smallholdings and Royal Nurseries,
 Bedfont Lane, Hounslow (Bruce, P., Birley, M. & Shea, M.)
 1-12 Green Dragon Lane, Brentford (Hoad, S.)
 Hounslow Heath Garden Centre, Staines Road,
 Hounslow Heath (Elsden, N.)
 Kew Bridge House, Brentford (Shea, M.)
 London Road Filling Station, 308-322 London
 Road, Isleworth (Cowie, R.)
 136 New Heston Road, Hounslow (Sankey, D.)
 Osterley Allotments (Birley, M.)
 56a Percy Road, Isleworth (Jones, H.)
 Riverside Racquet Centre, Duke's Meadows,
 Chiswick (Heard, K.)
 St Mark's School, Bath Road, Hounslow (Shea, M.)
 South Middlesex Hospital, Hospital Lane (Cowie, R.)
 South Middlesex Hospital, Mogden Lane/Rugby Road,
 Twickenham (Jones, H.)
 14-16 Stamford Brook Ave, W6 (Tucker, S.)
 The Paragon, Boston Manor Road, Brentford (Jones, H.)
 Westmacott Drive, Feltham (Bruce, P.)
 West Middlesex Hospital, Hounslow (Cowan, C. & Jones, H.)



Islington

4-5 Albemarle Way, Clerkwenwell (Sloane, B.)
 48 Britton Street, EC1 (Lakin, D.)
 40-1 Chapel Street, 15-25 Liverpool Road, N1 (Tyler, K.)
 Dominion Buildings, Island Site, Finsbury Pavement,
 EC2 (Malcolm, G. & Ayre, J.)
 71-85 Essex Road, N1 (Blair, I.)
 Essex Road, N1 (Bowsher, D.)
 Farringdon Station/Cowcross Street (Malcolm, G.)
 Finsbury Barracks, City Road, EC1 (McCann, B.)
 Imperial House, Finsbury Pavement, EC2 (Malcolm, G.)
 25-9 Liverpool Road, N1 (Tyler, K.)
 Mount Pleasant Post Office, Farringdon Road, WC1
 (Thomas, T.)
 Preacher's Court, Charterhouse (Bowsher, J. & Dunwoodie, L.)
 Prior Weston Nursery School, Golden Lane, EC1 (Milne, C.)
 St Mary's C of E Primary School, Shillingford
 Street N1 (Wooldridge, K.)
 276 Upper Street, N1 (Pitt, K.)

Kingston

Bellevue Works, Kingston (Brown, G.)
 25 Coombe Ridings, Kingston (Batchelor, G.)
 Empire Works, 93-105 Clarence Street, Kingston (Potter, G.)
 Empire Works, 99-101 Clarence Street, Kingston (Nielsen, R.)
 Cromwell Road, Kingston (Miller, P. & Bowsher, J.)
 High Banks, Coombe Park, Kingston (Cowie, R.)
 Kingston Grammar School, London Road, Kingston
 (Hammer, F.)
 Kingston Hospital Ante-natal Clinic, Galsworthy
 Road, Kingston Hill (Shea, M.)
 84 London Road, Kingston (Miller, P.)
 85 Red Lion Road, Tolworth, Surrey (Gibson, S.)
 Surbiton Lagoon, Racburn Ave, Surbiton (Shea, M.)
 1 Thames Street, Kingston (Shea, M.)
 Warren End, Warren Cutting, Coombe Hill,
 Kingston (King, G.)
 Warren Gate, Kingston Hill (King, G.)
 Westergate House, 30 Portsmouth Rd, Kingston (Shea, M.)

Lambeth

Abbotswood Road, Streatham, SE16 (Bruce, P.)
 8-52 Brayburne Avenue, Clapham, SW4 (Askew, P.)
 Brighton Terrace (Granada Cinema), SW9 (Blair, I.)
 Broad Wall, SE1 (Askew, P.)
 Grafton Square, Old Town, Clapham, SW4 (Saxby, D.)
 Jubilee Gardens, Belvedere Road, SE1 (Steele, A.)
 Odeon Cinema, Camberwell (Askew, P.)
 2-16 Pearman Street, SE1 (Thompson, P.)
 Savoy Arches (Jubilee Line), Mephram Street, SE1
 (Mackinder, T.)
 Streatham Bus Garage, Streatham High Road, SW16
 (Birley, M.)
 Sycamore Laundry, Clapham (Watson, B.)
 Tennison Way, SE1 (Tyler, K.)
 Tunstall Road, SW9 (Blatherwick, S.)
 66-68 Wandsworth Road, Nine Elms (Birley, M.)
 Windmill public house, Clapham Common South (Mason, S.)

Lewisham

Carrington House, Brookmill Road, SE8
 (Bowsher J. & Tucker, S.)
 Century Works, Connington Road, SE13 (Bowsher, J.)
 44-48 Croft Street (Bluer, R.)
 15 Deptford High Street, SE8 (Thomas, T.)
 221-5 Deptford High Street, SE8 (Thomas, T.)
 Ida Works, Grinstead Road, Deptford, SE8 (Wooldridge, K.)
 Pfyfes Bananas, Kitto Road (Askew, P.)
 Ford Mill Road, Catford, SE6 (Wooldridge, K.)
 Lewisham 2000 (Bowsher, J.)
 15 Lewisham High Street (Askew, P.)
 Plough Public House, 2 High Street, Lewisham (Watson, B.)
 Sedghehill allotments, Sedghehill Road, SE6 (Wooldridge, K.)

Sharratt Street, SE14 (Wooldridge, K.)
 193 Sydenham Road, SE26 (Sparey-Green, C.)
 Sydenham Brewery, 6-8 Bell Green Lane, SE26
 (Wooldridge, K.)

Merton

Aberconway Road, London Road, Morden (Saxby, D.)
 All England Lawn Tennis Club, Church Road,
 Wimbledon (Bowsher, J.)
 2-6 Arthur Road, SW12 (Potter, G.)
 Bunce's Meadow, Mitcham (Tucker, S.)
 Cedars Avenue, Mitcham (Miller, P.)
 Chester House, 3 Westside Common, Wimbledon (Potter, G.)
 45-71 Church Road, Mitcham (Heard, K.)
 Claremont House, 44 High Streetm Wimbledon (Potter, G.)
 Connolly's Leather Site C, Wandle Bank, Wimbledon
 (Saxby, D.)
 Cumberland Hospital, Whitford Gdns, Mitcham (Saxby, D.)
 Deen City Farm Grazing, Varley Way, Mitcham (Nielsen, R.)
 3 Ellis Way/47 Wates Way, Mitcham (Nielsen, R.)
 Glebelands, Love Lane, Mitcham (Miller, P.)
 Glebelands, Love Lane photo survey (Lees, D.)
 41-7 Heatherdene Close, Mitcham (Bruce, P.)
 124 Home Park Road, SW19 (Potter, G.)
 Hundred Acre Bridge, Carshalton Road, Mitcham (Tucker, S.)
 Jacob's Green, Church Road, Colliers Wood, SW19 (Mason, S.)
 Jan Malinowski Centre, Wandle Way (Tucker, S.)
 8 Lansdowne Road, Wimbledon, SW20 (Nielsen, R.)
 London Road diversion, Upper Green West
 Highway, Mitcham (Heard, K.)
 Merton Abbey Mills, SW19 (Mason, S.)
 Miles Road Playing Fields, Mitcham (Tucker, S.)
 Mill Road, Merton High Street (Saxby, D.)
 Mill Road/Merton High Street, Colliers Wood (Thompson, P.
 & Saxby, D.)
 Morden Hall Park, Morden (Nielsen, R.)
 Phipps Bridge redevelopment, Mitcham (Grainger, I.)
 Ravensbury Mill, Morden Rd./Wandle Rd., Morden
 (Thomas, A.)
 Ravensbury School, Church Road, Mitcham (Mason, S.)
 29 Willow Lane, Mitcham (Shea, M.)
 84-86 Wimbledon Hill Road, SW19 (Potter, G.)

Richmond

Beaufort Works, Marble Hill, Twickenham (Potter, G.)
 38 Cambrian Road, Richmond Hill (Shea, M.)
 11 Ferry Road, Twickenham (Shea, M.)
 Forbes House, Ham Common (King, G.)
 Fulwell Golf Course, Wellington Road,
 Hampton Hill (Shea, M.)
 16-17 George Street, Richmond (Nielsen, R.)
 Heathcote Road Nursery, Twickenham Bridge (Grainger, I.)
 Ivy House, 31 The Terrace, SW13 (Hoad, S.)
 Kew Riverside, Kew (Miller, P.)
 41-105 Laurel Road, Hampton Hill (Elsden, N.)
 Mortlake School Site (Phase II), Lower Richmond
 Road (Sloane, B.)
 Mitre Hotel, Hampton Court Bridge (Potter, G.)
 Oak Lane, Richmond (Cowie, R.)
 Oak Tree Nursery, Oak Ave, Hampton (Shea, M.)
 Old Bridge Street, Hampton Wick (Cowie, R.)
 Owen Owen Building, 29-34 George Street,
 Richmond (Hoad, S.)
 Pope's Grotto public house car park, Cross Deep, Twickenham
 (Cowie, B.)
 Rosebank, Fairfax Road, Teddington (Sloane, B.)
 St Mary's College, Twickenham (Sloane, B.)
 Sheridan Road, Ham (King, G.)
 Thames Close, Hampton (Sloane, B.)
 The Old Palace, Richmond Green (Cowie, R.)
 Twickenham Bus Garage, Cambridge Road,
 Twickenham (Birley, M.)

Southwark

Abbey Street/Neckinger, Bermondsey (Mason, S.)
 Abbots Lane, SE1 (Bluer, R.)
 Abbots Lane, SE1 watching brief (Drummond-Murray, J.)
 Alscot Road, SE1 (Grainger, I.)
 Anchor Terrace, SE1 (Blatherwick, S.)
 4-10 Asylum Road, SE15 (Blatherwick, S.)
 Bacon School, Page's Walk, SE1 (Bowsher, J.)
 Balfour Street, SE1 (Birley, M.)
 16-18 Bellenden Road, Peckham, SE15 (Blatherwick, S.)
 Berryfield Road, Kennington, SE17 (Jones, H.)
 97-9 Borough High Street (outside), SE1 (Birley, M.)
 143 Borough High Street, SE1 (Pye, B.)
 173 Borough High Street (outside), SE1 (Thomas, C.)
 Bramcote Grove, Bermondsey, SE16 (Thomas, C.)
 BT tunnel N, Borough High Street, SE1 (Yule, B.)
 BT tunnel S, Borough High Street, SE1 (Sankey, D.)
 BT Telecommunication box, Borough High Street
 (Thompson, P.)
 Jubilee sewer shaft, Borough High Street (Jones, H.)
 4-42 Brunswick Court/White's Grounds, SE1 (Watson, B.)
 52 Camberwell Green, SE5 (Hewett, R.)
 Cherry Garden Street, Bermondsey, SE16 (Blatherwick, S.)
 Clink Wharf, Clink Street, SE1 (Steele, A.)
 Culling Road (Jubilee Line), SE16 (Bluer, R.)
 Doctor's Surgery, Camberwell Green, SE5 (Tucker, S.)
 54 Gainsforth Street, SE1 (Grainger, I.)
 41-45 Grange Road SE1 (Steele, A.)
 80-85 Grange Road, SE1 (Heard, K.)
 86-7 Grange Road, SE1 (Heard, K.)
 Humphrey Street, SE1 (Sparey-Green, C.)
 Joiner Street, SE1 (Drummond-Murray, J.)
 Kimpton Road, Camberwell, SE5 (Mackinder, A.)
 Lavender Wharf, Rotherhithe, SE16 (Tucker, S.)
 5-11 Lavington Street, SE1 (Grainger, I.)
 Leroy Street (Bermondsey Mews), SE1 (Thompson, P.)
 22-46 London Road, SE1 (Batchelor, G.)
 Long Walk, Tower Bridge Road/Grange Walk (Jones, H.)
 21-35 Marlborough Grove, SE1 (Mackinder, T.)
 Major Road, SE16 (Bruce, P.)
 Mayor Sworder's Arches, Joiner Street, SE1 (Thompson, P. &
 Askew, P.)
 National Wharf & Platform Wharf, Bermondsey Wall
 East, Rotherhithe (Grainger, I.)
 Old Jamaica Road, SE16 (Pitt, K.)
 Old Kent Road/Dunton Road, SE1 (Thompson, P.)
 79a-89 Peckham High Street, Peckham SE15 (Woodger, A.)
 Platform Wharf, Bermondsey Wall East, SE16
 (Blatherwick, S & Askew, P.)
 Redcross Way cable trench, SE1 (Drummond-Murray, J.)
 Redcross Way SE1 [St Saviour's burial ground] (Miles, A.)
 Rockingham Adventure Play Building, Dickens
 Square, SE1 (Birley, M.)
 St Aidan's Road, East Dulwich (Bowsher, J.)
 St George's Circus, 109-12 Borough Road, SE1 (Cowie, R.)
 St Matthew's church, Meadow Row, SE1 (Bowsher, J.)
 St Olave's & St Saviour's School, Bartholomew
 Street, SE1 (Thompson, P.)
 Salter Road & Rotherhithe Street, SE16 (Tucker, S.)
 38-57 Silvester Street, SE1 (Wooldridge, K.)
 74-6 Spa Road/1-9 Alscot Road, Bermondsey, SE1
 (Blatherwick, S.)
 Southwark Street/St Thomas Street (Jubilee
 Line extension), SE1 (Nielsen, R.)
 108/10 Tooley Street, SE1 (Drummond-Murray, J.)
 283 Tooley Street, SE1 (Saxby, D.)
 Winchester Square, SE1 (Barber, B.)
 Wren Road church, SE5 (Jones, H.)
 Wren Road water trench, SE5 (Drummond-Murray, J.)

Sutton

Cheam Park, Cheam (Brown, G.)
270 Croydon Road, Beddington (Tucker, S.)
326-8, Croydon Road, Wallington (Tucker, S.)
Evelyn Way, Beddington (Bruce, P.)
37a Guy Road, Beddington (Miller, P.)
London Regional Transport Sports Ground, London Road, North Cheam (Mason, S.)
667-671 London Road, North Cheam (Thompson, P.)
Queen Mary's Hospital, Carshalton (Bruce, P.)
Sainsbury Site (Ph1), London Road, North Cheam (Batchelor, G.)
St Mary's Church Hall, Beddington (Tucker, S.)
Sports Pavillion, Beddington Park (Tucker, S.)
Spring Close Lane Park, Cheam (Brown, G.)
Wandle Valley Hospital, Carshalton (Birley, M.)
2-12 Wright's Row, Wallington (Tucker, S.)

Tower Hamlets

9-15 Ada Gardens (Wooldridge, K.)
Albion Brewery, Whitechapel Road, E1 (Sankey, D.)
109-153 Backchurch Lane, E1 (Watson, B.)
Blue Gate Field School, Cable Street, E1 (Sankey, D.)
Blue Star Garages, The Highway, E1 (Barber, B. & Tyler, K.)
Brick Lane, Bethnal Green, E1 (Malcolm, G.)
Cyril Jackson School, Limehouse Causeway, E1 (Pitt, K.)
Empire Wharf, Old Ford Road, E2 (Sankey, D.)
Free Trade Wharf (Grainger, I.)
3A-17 Grimsby Street, EC2 (Sparey-Green, C.)
Grove Hall Park, Bow, E3 (Sankey, D.)
Isle of Dogs relief sewer, E3/E14 (Bluer, R. & Milne, C.)
London Hospital Medical College, Newark Building (Bluer, R.)
131 Mile End Road, E1 (Tyler, K.)
Poplar High Street (Milne, C.)
Ranwell Estate, Bow (Pitt, K. & Sankey, D.)
566 Roman Road (Pitt, K.)
BR Coal Depot, Selby Street, E1 (Wooldridge, K.)
Spitalfields Market (SAM) (Thomas, C.)
35 Spital Square (Thomas, C.)
Timber Wharf (Bluer, R.)
Vallance Road, Bethnal Green (Malcolm, G.)
139-49 Whitechapel Road, E1 (Pye, B.)
Wick Lane, Bow (Sankey, D.)

Wandsworth

TA Centre, Buckhold Road, SW18 (Saxby, D.)
Anglo-American Laundry, Burmester Road, SW19 (Drummond-Murray, J.)
Battersea Bus Garage, Hester Road, SW11 (Birley, M.)
Battersea Flour Mills, Battersea Church Road (Bruce, P.)
196 Garratt Lane, SW18 (Hoad, S.)
533 Garratt Lane, SW18 (Nielsen, R.)
Down Lodge, 35 Merton Road, SW18 (Birley, M.)
Froebel Educational Institute, Lulham Building Extension, Roehampton Lane, Roehampton (King, G. & Elsdon, N.)
Jack Barclay's Garage, Battersea, SW11 (Birley, M.)
Old Swan, Battersea Church Road, Battersea SW11 (Jones, H.)
Rame House, Church Lane, Tooting, SW17 (Miller, P.)
244 Roehampton Lane (Nielsen, R.)
211-221 St Ann's Hill, Wandsworth SW18 (Nielsen, R.)
St Ann's Hill kiln, St Ann's Hill, SW18 (Nielsen, R.)
St George's Hospital, Tooting, SW17 (Miller, P.)
St John's Hospital, SW11 (Mason, S.)
Wandsworth Bridge, Wandsworth, SW18 (Nielsen, R.)

Westminster

Bourne Terrace, W2 (Grainger, I.)
Bridge Street/St Margaret Street, SW1 (Drummond-Murray, J.)
Cubitt's Yard, WC2 (Malcolm, G.)
Davies Street, WC1 (Malcolm, G.)
Golden Square, WC1 (Malcolm, G.)
5-7 Golden Square, WC1 (Gibson, S.)

Hyde Park/Victoria Gate, W2 (Tyler, K.)
Bruce House, Kemble Street, WC2 (Barber, B. & Cowie, R.)
Lincoln's Inn Chapel, Old Square, WC2 (Grainger, I.)
45 Medway Street, SW1 (Malcolm, G.)
78-9 New Bond Street, W1 (Malcolm, G.)
7-8 New Row, WC2 (Malcolm, G.)
Marlborough House, Pall Mall, SW1 (Grainger, I.)
Brook House, Park Lane, W1 (Birley, M.)
Parliament Square/Parliament Street, SW1 (Thomas, C.)
1-14 Porteus Road (Grainger, I.)
172 Regent Street, W1 (Bowsher, J.)
St Marylebone School, Marylebone High Street, W1 (Barber, B. & Miles, A.)
St Stephen's Chapel, Westminster, SW1 (Thomas, C.)
172-6 Shaftesbury Ave, WC2 (Bowsher, D. & Malcolm, G.)
Soho Square (Crossrail) (Malcolm, G.)
28-29 Southampton Street & 42 Maiden Lane (Malcolm, G.)
King's College, Strand, WC2 (Malcolm, G.)
The Holme, Regent's Park, NW1 (Grainger, I.)
Victoria Embankment Gardens, WC2 (Cowie, R.)
42-6 Wigmore Street, W1 (Malcolm, G.)

Surrey

Burrows Hill Close Estate, Spelthorne (Hoad, S.)
Sanctuary Road, Spelthorne (Elsden, N.)
SW Entrance, Heathrow Airport, Stanwell (Hoad, S.)
Sainsbury's, Warlingham, Surrey (Wooldridge, K.)

Abroad

Rehabilitation of the Direction Generale des Antiquites and support for the reconstruction of the Centre-Ville of Beirut (report for UNESCO) (Schofield, J.)



A late 17th-century plate recovered from a well. It is thought that the lions face is that of King Charles II.

MoLAS clients in 1992 and 1993

Acer Consultants
 Alan Baxter Associates
 Allford Hall Monaghan Morris Architects
 Allied Lyons
 An-Viet Housing Association
 Ashdown Environmental
 Auger Investments
 Austral House
 Axa Equity & Law
 Azote Brentford
 Baltic Exchange
 Barclays Nominees
 Barratt (London)
 Barratt (South Eastern Counties)
 Barts NHS Trust
 Beaver House
 Beaver Housing
 Bedfordshire County Council
 Bellway Homes
 Berkeley Homes
 Bexley Heath Working Men's Club
 Biscoe & Stanton
 Bishopsgate Foundation
 Bishopsgate Institute
 Bovis Homes
 Bowmer & Kirkland
 Bradfield Civil & Building Engineers
 Bradford & Bingley Building Society
 Bramley Investments
 Brent Council Property Service Division
 Brian Barnett
 British Airports Authority
 British Gas
 British Museum
 British Rail
 British Telecom
 Broadgate Properties Plc
 Brook House Properties
 Bruckman Veziag
 Bryant Homes Weald
 C & A Property Department
 C R Richardson
 Cadbury-Schweppes Pension Fund
 Calford Seadem & Partners
 Cala Homes (South)
 Camden Housing Association
 Canterbury Archaeological Trust
 Carden & Godfrey
 Castle Trading
 Catholic Media Trust
 Central Office of Information
 Chardon Investments
 Charles Street Ltd
 Charterhouse Investment
 Chartwell Land Retail Devt
 Choices Magazine
 Citigen
 City & Hackney Health Authority
 City of London Real Prop Co
 Citygate
 City & Guilds Art School
 Clock House Nursery
 Coldunell
 Collier Contracts
 Colonial Mutual Group
 Colson Stone Partnership
 Comex Deep Sea Salvage
 Commission for New Towns
 Community Housing Association



Conoco
 Coral Estates
 Corporation of London
 Cory Environmental
 County & Provincial Properties
 Cousins Property Group
 Craig European
 Crossrail
 Croudace
 Crown Estate
 Crown Persecution Service
 D J Higgins & Sons
 D Y Davies
 DSMP Architectural Services
 Darroll Harrison Partnership
 Dastra Investments
 David Langdon Management
 Dean & Chapter of St Paul's Cathedral
 Department of Transport
 Dice Project
 Diocese of London
 Diocese of Southwark
 Ealing Family Housing Association
 Edge Developments
 Ellis & Co
 English Heritage
 Environmental Resources
 Essex County Council
 Eve Developments
 Fairview New Homes
 Family Housing Association
 Farcry
 Fiona Armstrong Decorations
 Fleetway House Construction
 Foreign & Commonwealth Office
 Forty Hill C E Primary School
 Furlong Bors
 Gazely Properties
 Geffrye Museum
 Geometer Developments
 Gerald Murray Builders Ltd
 Gerold & Co
 Goldcrest Homes
 Greenville Jones
 Grosvenor Estate Holdings
 Guardian Royal Exchange/GRE
 Guinness Publishing
 Hammerson (UK)
 Hampstead Homes
 Hannover Housing Association
 Hanson Properties
 Harding Construction
 Harrow School
 Havensilver Estates
 Headway Property Initiatives
 Heathrow Airport
 Hexagon Housing Association
 Hi-Life Construction
 Higgs & Hill
 Hill School
 Holford Associates
 Hollybrook
 Hon Society of Inner Temple
 Hyde Housing Association
 Iceland Frozen Foods
 Ideal Homes (Southern)
 Institute of Marine Engineering
 Institute of Archaeology
 Institute of Physics
 International Institute For Strategic Studies
 John Beyer & Associates
 John S Deed & Sons
 Karl Schudler



Kelton Property
 Kender Properties
 Kier (London)
 King Construction
 King's College London
 Kingston Hospital NHS Trust
 Kodak
 Lad Construction
 Laing Homes
 Lancaster University
 Landlink
 Lane Fox
 Leslie Dighton
 Lewis Barker & Associates
 Lewisham 2000
 Lingwood Estates (EC4)
 Llewellyn Construction
 London & Manchester Assurance
 London Buses
 London Edinburgh Trust
 London Middlesex Project
 London Borough of Barnet
 London Borough of Brent
 London Borough of Enfield
 London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham
 London Borough of Hackney
 London Borough of Hillingdon
 London Borough of Hounslow
 London Borough of Islington
 London Borough of Merton
 London Borough of Southwark
 London Borough of Sutton
 London Borough of Tower Hamlets
 London Diocesan Board for Schools
 London Docklands Development Corporation
 London Hospital
 London Regional Transport
 London Teachers' Housing Association
 London Underground
 London & Manchester Insurance Co
 London & Quadrant Housing Association
 Lovell Partnership
 Lowloch Land
 MEPC Developments
 Macdonald's Restaurants
 Mace
 Markborough Properties UK
 Mason Owen & Partners
 Master Gunmakers' Company
 McCabe Builders (UK)
 McCarthy Bainbridge Partnership
 Mercury Personal Communications
 Metropolitan Police
 Michael Gunn Associates
 Miller Construction
 Ministry of Defence
 Mount Anvil Construction
 Museum of Garden History
 Museum of Richmond
 Museum of London
 National Maritime Museum
 National Mutual
 National Provident Institution
 National Rivers Authority
 National Trust
 Nedbook International Bv
 Net Norske Veritas
 New Age Homes
 Norfolk County Council
 Notting Hill Housing Association
 Nuffield Chelsea Curric Trust
 Octagon Developments
 O & H Construction



Old Fold Manor Golf Club
 Oliver & Saunders
 Old Palace School Croydon
 Order of St John
 Owen Owen Richmond
 Oxford Archaeological Associates
 Oxford Archaeological Unit
 PSA Building Management Services
 PSA Projects
 Parliamentary Works Directorate
 Paternoster Associates
 Peabody Trust
 Peter Chambers & Co
 Pilkington Properties
 Planning Design Developments
 Plowden & Smith
 Pollard Thomas & Edwards
 Poplar Neighbourhood
 Port Greenwich
 Presentation Housing Association
 Prima
 Princeton Car Parks
 Prudential Portfolio Managers
 Queen Mary's University Hospital
 Quickfit Autos
 Quintonglen
 R Mansell
 RSK Environment
 Regal Broadway
 Regalian Homes
 Richard Rogers Partnership
 Richmond Parish Lands Charity
 Rich Investments
 Riddlesdown High School
 Riverside Raquets Centre
 Rockingham Estate Play Association
 Rochampton Institute
 Rosehaugh Stanhope Developments
 Royal Borough of Kensington & Chelsea
 Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England
 Royal Borough of Kingston-upon-Thames
 Royal Mail Property Holdings (South)
 R T James & Partners
 Ruddy Construction
 Safeway Stores
 St Botolph's Crypt Centre
 St Georges Healthcare Estates
 St George Developments
 St Helen Bishopsgate PCC
 St Martin's Property Corporation
 St Mary-at-Hill Pcc
 St Mary-le-Bow churchwardens
 St Saviour's & St Olave's School, SE1
 Sam Kinder - Fabb
 Samuel Lewis Trust Housing Association
 School of Oriental & African Studies
 Scottish Widow Fund
 Service Inns
 Shaftsbury Housing Association
 Shenfield Homes
 Shian Housing Association
 Sigma Properties
 Simnat
 Simon Gillespie
 Sir Frederick Snow & Partners
 Slatemere
 Soho Housing Association
 Southwark Diocesan Board of Finance
 South East London Consortium Housing Association
 South London Family Housing Association
 Spitalfields Development Groups
 Spitalfields Space Management
 Spring Board Housing Association



Standard Life
 Stockley Park Consortium
 Suffolk County Council
 Surrey County Council
 Survey of London (RCHM)
 Sutton Archaeological Service
 Sutton District Water
 Sutton Hospital
 Sun Alliance
 Swears & Wells
 T F M Olson (Midland Bank)
 TBF Thompson Properties
 TRY Construction
 Territorial Army Volunteer Reserve Association
 Tesco Stores
 Texaco
 Thameslink Project
 Thames Valley Housing Association
 Thames Water Utilities
 Thompson Property
 Threshold Housing Association
 Tower Hill Pageant
 Town Planning Consultancy
 Trafalgar House Business Parks
 Trinity House
 Turnkey Design Partnership
 UNESCO
 Unicoil (New Homes)
 Unicorn House
 Unilever
 United House Construction
 Universite Libre De Bruxelles
 University College Of London
 University of Birmingham
 V C Cunnane Associates
 VNU Business Publications
 Victor Chinnery (Bennetts)
 Vincent Divine
 Wallis
 Wandle Housing Association
 Wandsworth Borough Council
 Wapping Neighbourhood Centre
 Warren Research Project
 Wates
 Wayland Publishers
 Wellcome Foundation
 Wessex Archaeology
 West London Shooting Grounds
 Whitbread Property
 Whitbread Medway Inns
 Whitgift Foundation
 W H Smith
 Willmott Dixon Housing
 Wimpey
 Woolwich Building Society
 Woolworths
 Worshipful Company of Cutlers
 Worshipful Company of Mercers
 Worshipful Company of Vintners
 W Wing Yip (London)
 Wyncote Developments Plc
 York Archaeological Trust
 Youngs Brewery



MoLAS staff 1992-3

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MoLAS bibliography

This is a list of books and articles on the archaeology and history of London and elsewhere, written by staff of MoLAS, which were published in 1992-3 (some dated to 1990 and 1991).

I Betts and N Crowley, 'Three Classis Britannica stamps from London', *Britannia*, 23 (1992), 218-22

L Blackmore 'La ceramique du Vieme au Xieme siecle a Londres et dans la region londonienne' in D Piton (ed) *Travaux du Groupe de Recherches et D'Etudes sur la Ceramique dans le Nord - Pas-de-Calais. Actes du Colloque d'Outreau (10-12 avril 1992)*, 129-150. *Nord-Ouest Archaeologie* (1993) Hors-Serie.

L Blackmore 'Medieval Europe - the ceramic component' *Medieval Ceramics*, 17, (1993) 90-93.

L Blackmore and R Cowie 'From Arias to Archaeology' *UpROHr, Royal Opera House News*, December 1993.

S Blatherwick, 'A Roman building and gravel surface at 4-10 Asylum Road, Southwark, London', *London Archaeologist*, 7 (1993), 73-6

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