

ANNUAL REVIEW

MOLAS 95

museum of
LONDON  **ARCHAEOLOGY SERVICE**

Annual Review
for 1994

MoLAS 95

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Front cover: 1st-century bronze oil-lamp recovered from the Walbrook stream at Number 1, Poultry

Back cover: a rendering by Wordsearch Publishing showing a cut-away view of the James Stirling designed building being constructed at Number 1, Poultry

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

‘... it shall be the duty of the Board:

‘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 to 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:

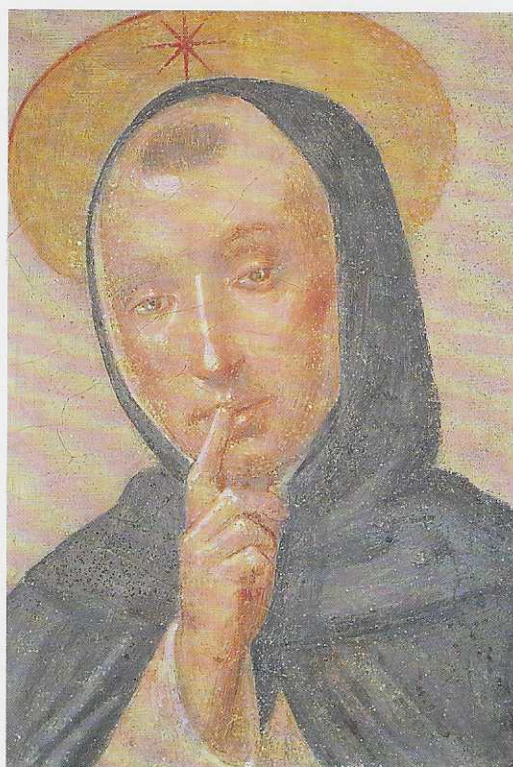
‘provide archaeological services and undertake archaeological investigations and research in connection with land in London, publish information concerning such investigations and research and promote the provision of such services and the undertaking of such investigations and research and the publishing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

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

Museum of London Act 1986

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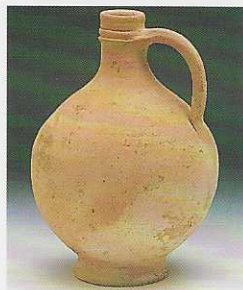
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A MoLAS survey of City churches rediscovered this fragment of allegedly medieval wall-painting showing a life-size head of St Dominic, presented to the parish of St Edmund in 1909 and said to be from the site of St Nicholas Acon (destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666). Sadly, experts now think this is probably a 19th-century fake

MoLAS in 1994

The response to *MoLAS 94* from academics, clients, the public and professional archaeologists both in the United Kingdom and abroad has been extremely favourable. We have therefore decided to produce a review of our work on an annual basis. *MoLAS 95* covers work carried out by the Service in 1994.



A rare find on modern excavations: an intact mid 17th-century bottle in 'biscuit' ware, the first stage in firing of tin-glazed pottery; from Platform Wharf, Rotherhithe, probably from the pottery works on or near the site in the 17th century

During the past year there has been a substantial increase in development in the City of London. For some time the trade press has been predicting such an upturn resulting from a shortage of high quality modern office space. The most significant site to be developed is Number 1, Poultry. Five years ago, following a Public Inquiry, the Secretary of State gave approval for the demolition of Mappin and Webb and other Victorian buildings and consent for the construction of a James Stirling-designed office complex. The approval pre-dated Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 on Archaeology and Planning and did not adequately address the archaeological potential of the site. Fortunately, the developers Altstadtbau representing Lord Palumbo and Mr Dieter Bock made £2 million available for excavation and recording. English Heritage, who assisted with the negotiation, have made up to a further £2 million available for post-excavation analysis and publication. We are extremely grateful to all the parties involved for their enlightened and generous approach which will enable a record to be made of this internationally important site.

For the first time we report on our work in the Heathrow area, where field evaluation in advance of a Public Inquiry has led to the discovery of new sites and permitted investigation of the Stanwell Cursus. Amongst the remains discovered at Cranford Lane, Hillingdon, are a Bronze Age cemetery and settlement adding to our knowledge of prehistory on the west London gravels. Further evidence for pre-Roman London has again been forthcoming from Southwark and in east London where our Environmental Archaeology Section has been working with the Newham Museum Service.

The range and diversity of sites reported on in this review once again demonstrates the value of the service the Museum of London

St Mary Abbots Hospital, Kensington: excavation of an Iron Age and Roman settlement in the hospital grounds, 1994. This is the first Roman settlement to be found in Kensington



provides for archaeology in London and the surrounding region. Visitors to the new Prehistoric Gallery at the Museum can see at first hand the results of MoLAS's work. Transfer of the archaeological archive into the Museum's care is also well advanced.

Work continues on the City publication programme which is nearing completion. The Greater London programme is well under way and the first volumes are in final draft form. Although reports will continue to appear in county archaeological journals, in order to cope with the volume of material to be published MoLAS will produce its own monograph series, the first volume of which will appear in 1996.

Since the founding of the Museum of London in 1975, the archaeological departments have enjoyed a reputation for high quality research, reliability, technical innovation and a professional approach to staff development and training. MoLAS staff are frequently called upon to take part in conferences and projects abroad. This year was no exception, and some examples are reported on in the review. A new and prestigious initiative is a joint venture with colleagues in Hungary: here MoLAS has developed a training programme with Aquincum Museum in Budapest where archaeological remains are coming under pressure from development.

I am pleased to express my gratitude to the dedicated staff and volunteers of MoLAS, local authority colleagues, societies, English Heritage and our clients who contribute so much to the understanding of London's past.

Peter Chowne
Head of Service



A23 Coulsdon Road: a view looking south across Summer Field, showing the trench cut to evaluate the ancient landscape, ahead of a relief road



Heritage Management

According to the government's guidance notes *PPG16* (which deals with archaeological sites) and *PPG15* (which deals with historic buildings), the remains of the past are if possible to be preserved in situ rather than disturbed.

The Museum sees that there is a general need for authoritative and impartial advice on the historic value of a building or a particular feature within it. This need will grow as the recession ends; we can also anticipate that use of the National Lottery funds for heritage projects will mean more conservation or development projects on heritage sites.

The range of services offered by MoLAS includes:

- assisting prospective developers with planning applications by survey (plans, sections, photographs, research, samples) of what is to be affected
- offering advice to London Boroughs on conservation matters, for instance in Conservation Area Partnership Schemes (introduced by English Heritage in 1993)
- assisting with applications concerning Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments
- providing expert witnesses in Public Inquiries
- writing authoritative histories of individual sites for private or general publication, e.g. as part of a company history or a stand-alone document
- providing or assisting with disaster planning for historic buildings.

In this section we give instances of MoLAS projects in 1994 which were concerned with preservation and conservation.

Left: the interior of Lincoln's Inn Old Hall, photographed by MoLAS for a study of medieval London domestic buildings which was published by Yale University Press in 1995

Churches

- In January 1994 the Templeman Commission reported to the Bishop of London. It had considered the future of the 39 churches still standing in the City of London, and its radical proposals have provoked much discussion. During 1994 MoLAS produced a study, funded partly by the City of London Archaeological Trust, of what is known about the development of Saxon and medieval parish churches in the City. This summary of archaeological recording of churches since 1834 is a contribution to the necessary survey work for management of an internationally important group of buildings into the distant future.

The medieval City of London contained over 100 parish churches. Eighty-seven churches were destroyed or badly damaged in the Great Fire of 1666. Only eight of the survivors were still standing in pre-Fire form in the early 20th century; and of these, in turn, three were badly bombed in the second World War. Up to 1993, the City possessed five parish churches with a significant amount of pre-Fire fabric.

Twenty-one of the 52 City churches rebuilt in the years after the Great Fire by Christopher Wren or his associates still stand. The archaeology of these buildings is also of great interest; not only to understand the physical context of late 17th-century worship in the metropolis, but because Wren's churches today hold much of their previous history inside their structures. The pre-Fire fabric lies within the walls, floors and foundations of the Wren churches.



Fragment of tracery of the west window of St Ethelburga's church, recovered after the bomb-blast of 1993

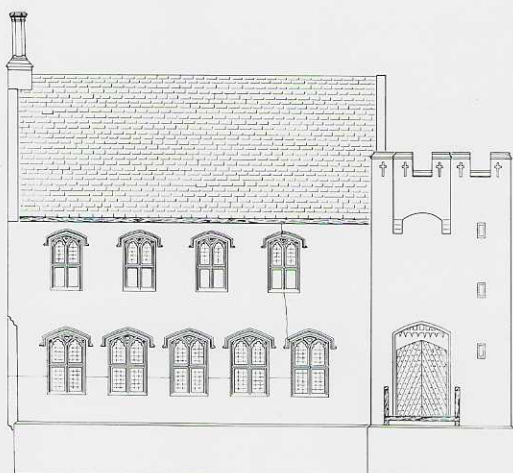
Of the five extant parish churches in the City one, **St Ethelburga the Virgin**, was substantially damaged by an IRA bomb in April 1993. In the immediate aftermath of the explosion, MoLAS staff ensured the safe transport of the debris from the blown out west wall of the church, then strewn across Bishopsgate, to a depot just north of the City. In 1994, following stabilisation of the church and adjoining buildings, MoLAS undertook the clearance of the remaining rubble from the shell of the church. Circumstances dictated that much of the removal was effected by mechanical digger, but an improvised recording system ensured that all material could be broadly provenanced to its final resting place within the church. At the depot detailed sorting of the rubble was undertaken, with the material categorised by type, date and function, and an inventory and report were prepared for the clients (English Heritage and Diocese of London).

The wreckage of St Ethelburga's church shortly after the blast, as tarpaulins are pulled over some of the historic remains to give temporary protection. Above, a roof was inserted by the Corporation of London



Recording of salvaged stonework from St Ethelburga's, at the Museum's depot in north London

Platform Wharf, Rotherhithe



Reconstruction of the north elevation of the royal manor house of the 1350s, showing its two floors and gatehouse entrance

inner on the north fronting the river and surrounded by a moat, and the outer court enclosed by earth walls and a gate to the south. On the death of Edward III the house passed out of royal ownership, and later became incorporated in riverside buildings of Rotherhithe. In the 17th century it was a pottery, and when medieval walls were noticed in 1907 it was an engineering works. The walls of the house are now reduced near to ground level, but landscaping and careful conservation of the exposed fragments mean that once again the manor is a feature of the neighbourhood, this time as a recreational amenity.

Our second example of heritage management lies south of the river. At the site of Edward III's manor house, **Platform Wharf, Rotherhithe** (LDDC), archaeological monitoring was necessary as the monument was prepared for display. Parts of the manor house were recorded in 1907 and 1986-7, and the site was declared a Scheduled Ancient Monument in 1988. MoLAS work on the site in 1992-3 was reported in our previous annual review, *MoLAS 94*. The manor house was repaired and assumed its main medieval form in the 1350s. It consisted of two courts, the



The north-west corner of Edward III's moated residence, showing an information board designed by MoLAS

London's City wall

- Further exercises are concerned with management of surviving monuments. MoLAS works with the Corporation of London in recording the standing fragments of the Roman and medieval City wall, which are Scheduled Ancient Monuments. A recent exercise at **Bastion 14** (Corporation of London and English Heritage) evaluated photogrammetric and other photographic techniques to help decide how the masonry can be most effectively recorded; from these pictorial records, we can both refine our interpretation of the wall's history (which varied from part to part over its two-mile length) and give guidance to those who must conserve and manage it in the future.



Site Assessments & Investigations

Left: the top of the spire of Wren's St Dunstan in the East church in the City of London, dwarfed and surrounded by today's office blocks. The digging of foundations for these new buildings endangers the strata of the ancient city, and the damaging effect must therefore be avoided or mitigated

Some alteration to landscapes and urban fabric is necessary for economic development. A project with possible archaeological consequences in the London area normally goes through two evaluative stages: desk-based assessment; and field evaluation (which includes boreholes, test pits and trenches dug by or for archaeologists). In some cases, the assessment or evaluation concludes that the threat to archaeological remains is non-existent or small; perhaps the deposits have been removed or in certain cases were never there. In others, some further archaeological intervention is deemed necessary; this usually takes the form of archaeological monitoring where remains are to be preserved, or, a solution which government policy states is the second best option, an excavation to record the remains.

Sites in London often produce evidence of more than one period from prehistoric to modern times. This section highlights only some of the research and fieldwork carried out in Greater London and the surrounding area.



Preparation of archaeological assessments involves research using the Sites and Monuments Record, histories of localities, and sometimes primary documentary research in record offices

A London-wide project: the Jubilee Line Extension

- Sites at **Westminster Station** and **New Palace Yard** (London Underground Ltd, Jubilee Line Extension Project) have revealed evidence of the nature and use of Thorney Island, the ancient setting of Westminster, in the prehistoric period. Cut features, flint scatters and indications of a circular building survived in the gently undulating sand; the finds included Neolithic flint blades, arrowheads and flakes and late Bronze Age or Iron Age pottery.

Borough High Street sewer diversions project: Roman clay and timber buildings being investigated. They may have fronted onto a Roman predecessor of Borough High Street

In that part of the Roman city now south of the Thames at Southwark, several shafts were excavated for the construction of the same Jubilee Line extension, continuing MoLAS involvement from previous years.



As part of the **Borough High Street sewer diversions** project, Roman remains were discovered in several locations. At St Thomas' Street, a Roman building with a floor of *opus signinum* (the hard polished concrete introduced by the Romans) and a collapsed wall of painted plaster were found. Near 19a Borough High Street, marshy deposits were overlain by building fragments and part of a



O'Meara Street, SE1: the top of the grout shaft, in which 3rd-century Roman buildings and the Roman foreshore were discovered

column base. The 1st-century building stone included material from Reigate in Surrey, where quarries were previously thought to have been first exploited by the Normans. The metalwork may be of military origin. The building alignments supplement the imprecise but detailed records of those seen by the antiquary Charles Roach Smith in the 1860s. Computer-aided drawing analysis may fit them together.



Redcross Way Grout Shaft: the tops of two late Roman wooden wells

At the **Redcross Way and O'Meara Street Grout Shafts**, excavations took place within a shaft four metres in diameter. The first Roman buildings here included one with a simple brickearth floor, overlain by a courtyard or garden with two timber wells in it. One of them was constructed after AD120 and backfilled with pottery of AD270-400; the other used timbers felled in or after AD133, and contained pottery of the 4th century. A further masonry building and two human burials followed, and over them lay the strata of a back yard in the post-medieval period (after about 1500). The study here will complement recent work on the adjacent 15-23 Southwark Street site, where Roman buildings forming a complex or *mansio* were found. The steep southern edge of the prehistoric northern sandy island in this part of Southwark was found in the O'Meara Street Shaft, with timber stakes along the foreshore, and reclamation with early Roman buildings on it.

Mid to late 14th-century floor tiles from Penn in Buckinghamshire, recovered from Churchill Grout Shaft, Parliament Square Westminster. Such floor tiles were imported into the City and its environs in large quantities for churches and the better private houses



A medieval cog, as shown on the seal of the Baltic city of Lübeck (Germany). Thirteenth-century timbers from a ship of this type were found in the Parliament Square shaft

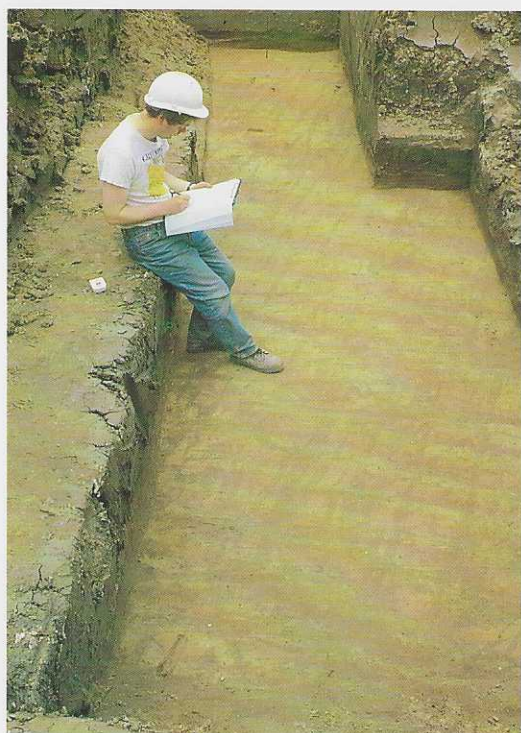
As part of the Jubilee Line works, at the **Churchill Grout Shaft** in Parliament Square, a mid 13th-century building within the palace precinct and possibly a corner of the late 13th-century gatehouse were located. A 13th-century cesspit with leather and other organic contents was lined with timbers derived from a ship of the type called a cog, built of English oak in Hanseatic style, the first known evidence of the style in Britain.



The London area in prehistoric times

- Prehistoric remains are now regularly found throughout the region. The discoveries of 1994 throw light on the camp-sites of ancient hunter-gatherers, on early agriculture, and on the natural landscape in the centuries before the Roman occupation of Britain. At **21-35 Marlborough Grove, Southwark** (Wandle Housing Association), evaluation and subsequent excavation found a flint-working site of the mesolithic period, 8000-4000 BC. Over 250 struck flints were located in four trenches, but no structures or man-made features were revealed except a possible ditch or channel. The flints were probably gathered nearby, and most were waste from making flint blades. A similar

assemblage of finds came from the B&Q site 200 metres to the south in 1990; similar and broadly contemporary flint-working sites are known at Three Ways Wharf, Uxbridge and West Heath, Hampstead. All three may have been hunting camps occupied for short periods or from time to time.



The prehistoric ard marks at Wolseley Street, looking east

At **Wolseley Street, Southwark** (Goldcrest Homes) an evaluation recorded a criss-cross pattern of marks made by an ard, a prehistoric form of plough, cutting into the natural sand. A quantity of flints and some pottery were recovered from this prehistoric ground-surface, which had survived well because it had later been covered with flood silt. The ploughing seems to date from the late Neolithic and early Bronze Age (3000-2000 BC), showing that this part of east Southwark was usable as farmland at this early time. After recording, the ard

marks were carefully covered with a layer of geotextile by MoLAS conservators, and then reburied in sand.

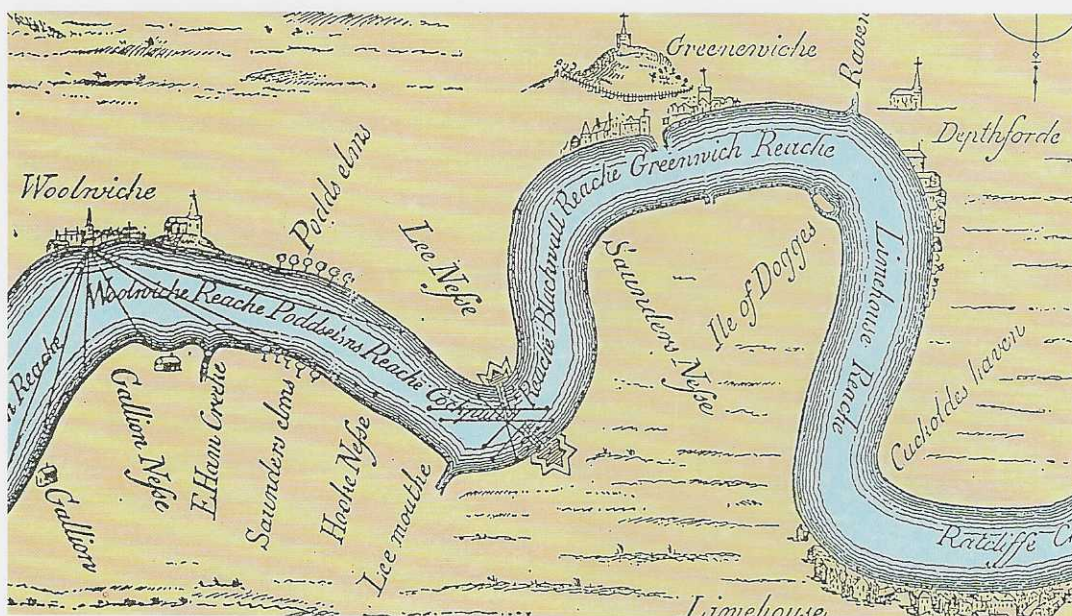
The Wolseley Street ard marks are only the second example of prehistoric cultivation in central London; the other being found nearby at Phoenix Wharf, Bermondsey, in 1988. Nevertheless, several recent evaluations, carried out for separate developers, are together providing a valuable overview of the ancient system of channels and islands in Southwark and Bermondsey. Part of an infilled prehistoric stream channel was located in 1993 at 283 Tooley Street, and on the foreshore by Chambers Wharf are a number of upright wooden posts which may be of prehistoric date.

Reconstruction by Derek Lucas of cultivation using an ard near the Thames in Bermondsey



A similar area study is coming together at Deptford. A desk-top assessment of the archaeological potential of two groups of sites there provided the opportunity to place sites in a wider local context. A channel separating high gravels to the north of a low-lying marsh near the railway line at Grinstead Road was identified, along with waterlaid sands with peat deposits. Earlier observations in the area found similar gravels and peats, and together they point to the probable existence of a prehistoric island or eyot between Deptford and Surrey Quays. This would be similar to that now known as Bermondsey Island to the west.

A redrawing of Robert Adams' 1588 map of the Thames between Deptford and Woolwich, looking south, showing the importance of the river as a highway in both ancient and more recent times



A landscape of eyots, marshes and braided channels of the Thames in this area would have been attractive to ancient peoples. It would have supported grasses, sedges, rushes and other bog plants with shrubs and small trees on the higher parts of the eyots. This environment would have been excellent country for fowling and fishing. A significant number of Stone Age implements found across the area suggest that people began to exploit these resources at the end of the last Ice Age.

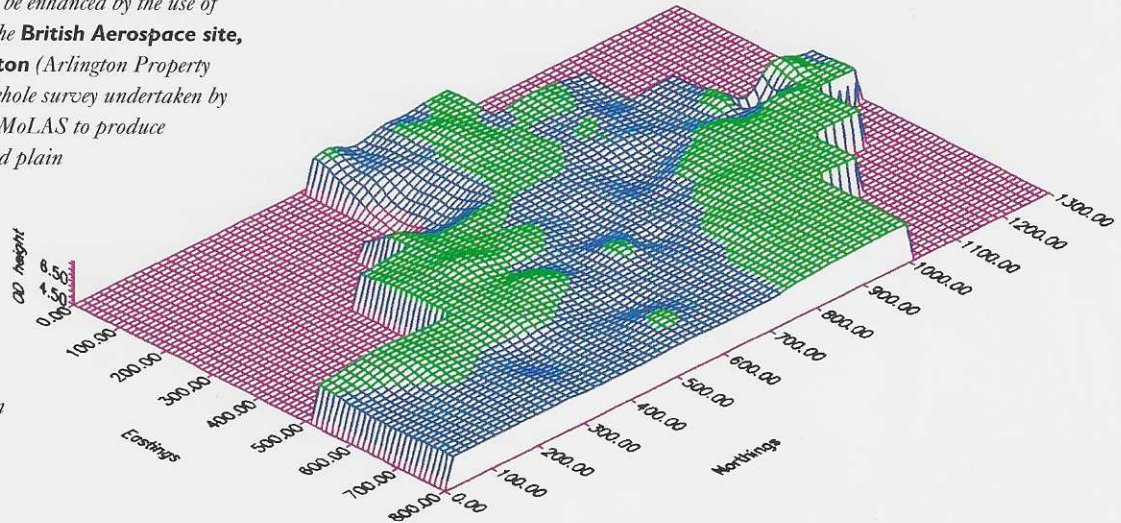
The most extensive evidence of human activity in this area is however from the Bronze Age (2000-600 BC). A timber trackway excavated



The Bronze Age trackway found at Bramcote Grove, SE16: a reconstruction proposed during research towards publication. Two sections of the walkway were found, totalling six metres in length. The vegetation shown is based on pollen samples and trees found on the site

recently at Bramcote Grove and a timber platform on the south side of Bermondsey Island date from this period. Other finds have included a cooking-pit, what may have been a ditch, and a peat layer containing a large split tree and the antlers of a red deer.

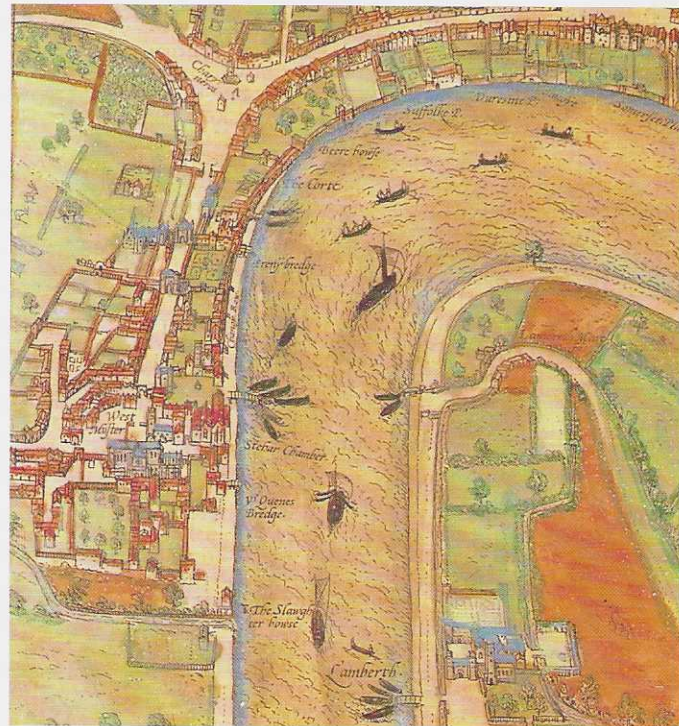
Sometimes evaluation can be enhanced by the use of borehole information. At the **British Aerospace site, Richmond Road, Kingston** (Arlington Property Developments Ltd), a borehole survey undertaken by the developer was used by MoLAS to produce a computer plot of the flood plain alluvium beneath the site. This showed a disturbed area in the geological landscape, perhaps an ancient channel flowing into the adjacent Thames. This was confirmed by subsequent field evaluation



Field evaluations are often valuable in reconstructing the ancient environment, even when evidence for human occupation is not found. At **21-29 Victoria Street, Westminster** (Land Securities Properties), eight test pits in the basement of a building to be developed produced evidence of alluvial deposits probably caused by rises in sea level or overbank flooding in the Thames valley in prehistoric, Roman and early medieval times. One of the periodic abatements of sea level rise was shown by a layer of peat, indicating a marshland. The west side of the site seemed to coincide with an ancient shoreline; that facing the ancient Thorney Island on which Westminster Palace and Abbey were to be built in Saxon times. Environmental samples were taken from several pits, and first inspection indicates that the peat layers are rich in plant remains and insects.



Seeds of horned pondweed, which are found in wetland environments of the kind now coming to light in the marsh around Thorney Island



Westminster and Lambeth as shown on the 'Braun and Hogenberg' map, based on an original of about 1559

A similar set of findings came from an evaluation a short distance away at **18 Great St Peter Street, Westminster** (Salvation Army), on the south-west corner of the former Thorney Island. Here also was good preservation of peat, which had been forming up to a date established by Carbon-14 as the late Bronze Age - early Iron Age (900-515 BC). In this case the upper layers proved to represent a number of substantial



Above: a 17th-century chicken-feeder in red Border Ware from the Great St Peter Street site; below: a woman using a chicken-feeder, from the medieval Luttrell Psalter



17th-century buildings and a cesspit. A sample taken from the fills of the pit contained a large number of mineralised seeds of fig, grape, apple or pear, elder and blackberry or raspberry.

Elsewhere, evaluations continue to build up our picture of the ancient landscape, though individual findings may be of different historical periods. At the **former Muirhead and Twinlock sites, Croydon Road, Elmers End, Beckenham** (Tesco Stores Ltd), for instance, nine trial trenches revealed a natural basin containing three creeks which probably connected with Chaffinch Brook in the prehistoric period, but no evidence was found of the medieval moated manor house which lay nearby.

MoLAS also extends its services to clients developing on sites outside the Greater London area. In Slough (Berkshire), MoLAS carried out an evaluation at **225 Bath Road** (Edge Developments Ltd). A geophysical survey revealed possible areas of archaeological strata which were investigated by trenches, and were found to be variations in the underlying Taplow sand and gravel. A ditch on the site did however produce late prehistoric pottery, burnt flint and struck flint flakes.

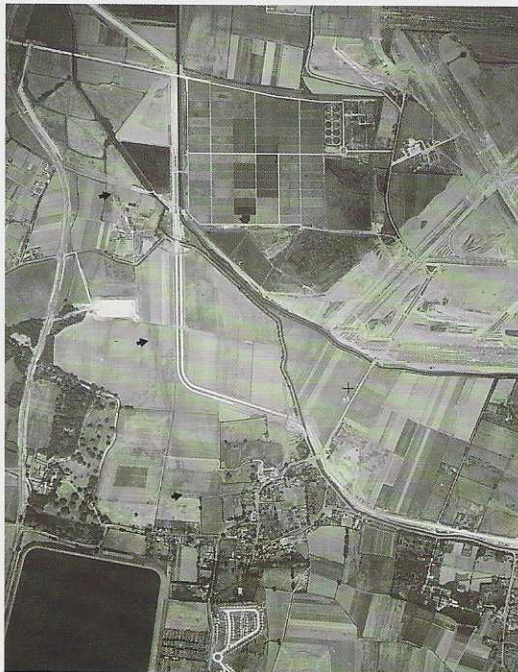
Each MoLAS project draws on knowledge from previous projects, and then feeds back into our research agenda. So in spite of the fact that most of our work arises from the planning process, and that we are therefore reacting to proposed development, we still take a structured, consistent approach to new fieldwork.

- One such example is our Wandle Valley research framework. Over the years, investigations on the east side of the River Wandle in south-west London, on the Taplow Gravels, have produced consistent evidence to suggest that localised arable and pastoral agriculture was being practised by at least the start of the last millennium BC - in the later Bronze Age. The evidence took the form of pottery, struck and burnt flints, but little in the way of structures. Subsequently, finds of late Neolithic pottery in isolated pits at Wandle Meadows, Valley Park and at Beddington suggested that the Wandle floodplain may have been cultivated even earlier, during the late Neolithic period. What has emerged in 1993-4 is a picture of late Neolithic activity, followed by abandonment in the late Bronze Age.

The Heathrow Airport area projects

- Heathrow Airport has been the subject of archaeological investigations since its original construction in the 1940s when Professor Grimes, the post-War pioneer of archaeology in London, investigated a defended Iron Age settlement called, as such enclosures often are, Caesar's Camp. This was prior to the construction of the original northern runway. Further work by the London Museum in the 1960s during construction of a western extension to the same runway revealed ring ditches of the Neolithic and Bronze Ages and further Iron Age and Romano-British settlement sites. More fieldwork by the Museum of London, archaeologists of Surrey County Council and most recently by MoLAS in the area around the airport, backed up with study of the Sites and Monuments Record and aerial photography, has established that a rich ancient landscape existed here from the Neolithic to the Roman periods. There were also medieval and post-medieval villages within the present perimeter of the airport.

Aerial photograph of the area on the east side of Heathrow Airport, showing the cropmark which is the Stanwell Cursus (arrowed)



MoLAS has undertaken a number of fieldwork projects in advance of developments at the Airport, on behalf of Heathrow Airport Ltd. We are also undertaking the archaeological assessment of proposals for an additional passenger terminal complex, Terminal 5, and associated facilities. This has involved work both inside and outside the Airport boundary. A Public Inquiry into these proposals commences in May 1995.

An extensive survey of all known sites and finds within a zone around and including the airport has highlighted a variety of archaeological points of interest. Evaluation on the ground at a number of sites has traced the outline of the Stanwell Cursus (a Scheduled Ancient Monument), a feature which was originally interpreted, from aerial photography, as a Roman road. Excavations in the 1970s and 1980s established that it was a Neolithic cursus, a ceremonial causeway, which ran at least from Stanwell in the south to Bigley Ditch, north-west of Longford, a distance of 3.6km (2.2 miles), thus making it the second-

longest cursus in Britain. Nearby a Neolithic ring ditch has now also been identified.



Reconstruction of Caesar's Camp, Heathrow - Museum of London Prehistoric Gallery



Perry Oaks Sludge Works evaluation: the investigation of the ditch of a neolithic cursus - the archaeologist is working inside the profile of the ditch which crossed from left to right

Within the Perry Oaks Sludge Works, at the western end of the airport, Iron Age and Romano-British deposits similar to those discovered in the 1960s have been found during field evaluations on the small areas of land which remain undisturbed by the sludge works operation. An ancient field system has been uncovered on the north side of the airport, and a number of ancient channels of the River Colne to the west. Analysis of molluscs from these channels provided information on the hydrology of the Colne. One site on the alluvial deposits near the Colne allowed us to experiment with a technique of survey by hand auger, which successfully allowed the three-dimensional modelling of gravel and alluvium; this helped decide the positions of trial trenches.

The work by MoLAS at Heathrow Airport has therefore made a large contribution to the evolving database of archaeological sites and resources on the gravel terraces west of London. The information being gathered, along with that being provided by other investigations in the area, will help to enhance the understanding of the archaeological landscape.

Other fieldwork projects in the area, not directly associated with the airport developments, confirm this picture. The most significant in 1994 was the site north of the airport at **Cranford Lane, Harlington** (Henry Streeter Sand & Ballast and English Heritage). Here a large excavation in advance of gravel extraction has begun. Extensive remains from the middle Neolithic, the Bronze Age, the Roman and medieval periods have been recorded. The Neolithic remains include a rectangular post-built structure which is the earliest known building in Greater London. The middle and late Bronze Age is represented by field systems and a number of circular huts. Romano-British evidence from the mid 3rd to the end of the 4th century includes a complex series of enclosures which suggest that more settlement lies

Cranford Lane: a view across the site, showing features of several periods under excavation. This site is typical of those on brickearth in west London



Cranford Lane: a MoLAS conservator consolidating and lifting a Bronze Age urn



close by; and ridges and furrows of medieval and post-medieval ploughland have survived to be recorded. Work on this site continues and will be reported further in the next Annual Review.

The amphitheatre of Roman London



Roman bone hair pins from Guildhall Yard. The pin on the left shows a woman with an elaborate hair style; presumably such styles were seen in Roman London, perhaps among the spectators at the amphitheatre

- Excavation of London's Roman amphitheatre and the late Saxon and medieval deposits which sealed it at **Guildhall Yard East** (Corporation of London) continued through 1994 and will continue into 1995. Excavation during previous years (reported in the *MoLAS 94* review) uncovered about one fifth of the amphitheatre; work this year has resulted in several important additions to our understanding of the monument.

New evidence has confirmed that the amphitheatre was first built entirely in timber in cAD70 before being rebuilt partly in masonry around AD120. In particular, more of the timber drains were recorded as they extended to the north-east, and more post-holes of the early timber amphitheatre were seen. Once again there was remarkable survival of timber: one of the base-plates in the large robbed-out post-holes provided a dendrochronological (tree-ring) date of early summer AD70. This same timber was particularly interesting in that stamped into the end-grain were clearly visible the letters M I B L and C I L V. We do not know at the moment what these stand for, though they probably relate to the Roman organisation of timber supply. It is worth noting that although stamping irons for such timbers have been found in the City before, this is the first time we have ever seen the impression in timber direct from the timber-yard.

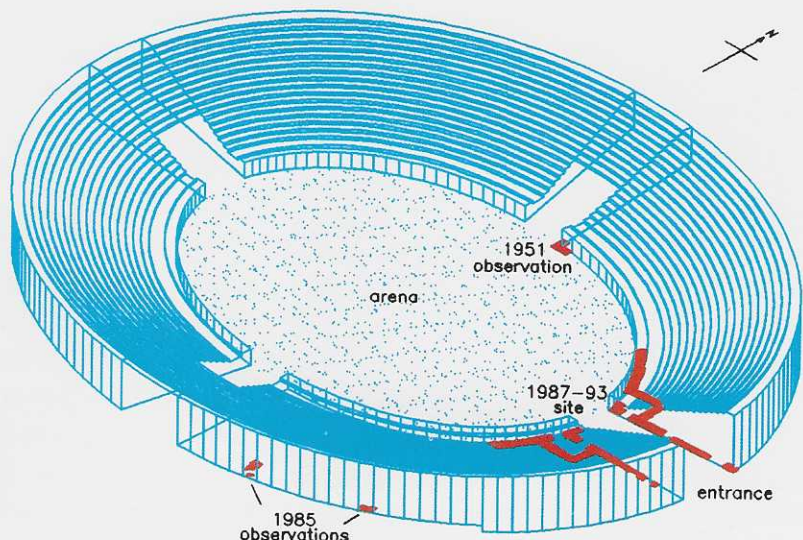


Guildhall Yard: a late Roman drain, the backfill of which included butchered animal bones. The disuse of the drain presumably indicates the abandonment or neglect of the amphitheatre

Impression on a timber from Guildhall Yard of a Roman stamping iron



Provisional reconstruction on computer of the Roman amphitheatre, from excavations at Guildhall Yard in 1987-93, and observations on nearby sites in 1951 and 1985



The excavation of late Saxon buildings underneath Guildhall Yard came to a successful conclusion. This has demonstrated that the area over the former arena of the amphitheatre lay abandoned as a boggy hollow for



A cobbled alley way of around the time of the Norman Conquest in 1066, at Guildhall Yard. It ran between the graveyard of St Lawrence Jewry (left) and a post and wattle house on the north (right). The concrete column on the right was one of many supporting a slab overhead. Excavation was thus in a completely enclosed space; problems with fungal spores necessitated the wearing of protective clothing



A piece of animal bone from a pit which cut through a Saxon building near the east entrance of the amphitheatre, long after the Romans had left. It is a 'trial piece', on which decoration in an Anglo-Scandinavian style has been incised. The decoration would then be tried again on leather, metal or ivory

several centuries after the collapse of Roman Britain in the early 5th century. Only in the early 11th century did people level over the area to make it suitable for human habitation again. This took the form of a series of timber and wattle buildings, with various yards, alley ways and out-houses. As reported in last year's review, this settlement survived until the early 12th century when it was swept away for the construction of Guildhall and Guildhall Yard. In one corner of the area excavated there was a churchyard with some fifty or more burials, which must have been associated with the earliest version of St Lawrence Jewry.



The complete sequence under Guildhall Yard. Within the test-pit, at the base of the photo, directly above natural gravels are about 0.75m of accumulated arena surfaces sealed by 'dark earth' type silts. The late Saxon graves cut down into this layer, hardly more than 0.50m above the highest Roman deposit. Later medieval chalk surfaces can be seen in the background

Along the south side of the site, under Guildhall Buildings street, were significant remains of Blackwell Hall, the main cloth market in London for several hundred years. First built in about 1275 as a private residence, it was given by Sir Roger Clifford to the City in 1280. The City then granted the property to John de Banquell, from whom the name Blackwell was later derived. From 1395 the Corporation used the building as the principal market for cloth in the City. The building was extensively rebuilt and enlarged in 1588 and again in 1672 after the Great Fire, though much of the original structure may have survived right up to its final demolition in

1820. Excavation has revealed the substantial foundations of the early building, as well as later modifications. Internal floor surfaces were identified, and architectural details such as stone vaults with painted plaster and finely dressed greensand stone buttresses.

In the north-west corner of the site more medieval masonry was recorded in a series of test-pits under Guildhall porch where underpinning is taking place. The massive foundations of the Guildhall and its porch, built in the early 15th century by the mason Croxtone, were set over equally large foundations of an earlier structure, probably an earlier version of the Guildhall. These in turn were built against and over the remains of a large masonry building of possibly 12th-century date. This may be part of the first Guildhall, apparently mentioned in a document of 1127, and represents the earliest evidence for the emergence of the area as the administrative centre of the medieval City.

- At the same time as the work outlined above, substantial progress has been made in the initial assessment of records, finds and environmental samples from previous years of excavation. This has involved many specialists and extensive use of computers, including computer-aided design (CAD) in preparing plans and possible reconstructions, databases for artefacts and samples (using ORACLE), and programs for analysing relationships between features and layers (BASP). After the end of the excavation MoLAS plans to complete the first assessment stage before starting full analysis and publication. Provisional summaries of the site have already appeared in the archaeological journals *Current Archaeology* and *London Archaeologist*.

An exhibition on the Guildhall Yard site in the foyer of the Museum of London



A medieval foundation from Blackwell Hall. MoLAS brings together excavated evidence and documentary records to provide a full history of the site



Guildhall Yard: the foundations of the medieval Guildhall chapel, looking south-west. The south aisle, on the left, was added to an existing building in the 1440s by mason John Croxtone

The site is being redeveloped as an Art Gallery by the Corporation of London, which continues to fund the archaeological work. Much of the preliminary ground-work construction and piling is now complete, and further archaeological excavation during 1995 will have to take place beneath the main concrete slab level. The preserved walls of the amphitheatre will become the primary focus of a display area which will tell the story of the Roman amphitheatre and the emergence of the medieval Guildhall complex.

Number 1, Poultry

- The long-proposed redevelopment of **Number 1, Poultry** (Altstadtbau) near Bank Station finally got under way in 1994. The site, lying on what was once the west bank of the Walbrook valley, is situated near the heart of both Roman Londinium and the medieval city. Archaeological evaluation by MoLAS in the spring of 1994 revealed that the existing streets and Victorian properties on the site overlay not only complex Roman strata but significant deposits from the late Saxon and medieval periods.



The site of Number 1, Poultry, from above, with Cheapside to the top of the picture. The insertion of perimeter piling is being monitored by MoLAS archaeologists. Excavation of Saxon and medieval streets, such as Bucklersbury (on the left), will follow



The eastern shaft at Poultry found the western side of a timber-lined Roman channel, part of the Walbrook stream. Alluvial deposits in the channel contained a superbly-preserved 1st-century bronze oil-lamp, with its chain. The flame has been simulated

MoLAS has now begun a programme of excavations on the site. The first phase of work has concentrated on existing open spaces which will be lost in the redevelopment, parts of the medieval streets of Bucklersbury and Pancras Lane, and the site of the parish church of St Benet Sherehog. Later phases will take place during top-down construction of the James Stirling-designed office building and are set to continue into 1996. English Heritage played a key role in helping MoLAS to set up the project and have offered to support the post-excavation work and publication of the excavation results.

Evaluation work in the spring of 1994 included the excavation of four shafts within selected single-basemented areas of the Victorian buildings prior to their demolition, to establish the quantity and type of archaeological sequence on the site, and a trial trench in the open churchyard of St Benet's. A long sequence of Roman to medieval period deposits survived to a depth of between 2m and 4m beneath the single basements, suggesting that the sequence would be up to 7m thick in unbasemented areas. An equally important finding was that the deposits were waterlogged about 4m below modern street level.

In the northwestern shaft were remains of a 1st-century Roman timber building whose earth-fast oak posts were set in post-holes packed with quern stones. A sample taken for dendrochronology (tree-ring dating) did not retain its outer sapwood rings and it was only possible to say that the tree was felled sometime after AD10. The timber was mature oak, and had so many rings that it has now extended the London oak tree-ring reference chronology back to 276 BC. A sequence of one or more clay-and-timber buildings overlay this structure and was in turn sealed by a Roman masonry building. The late Roman layers were truncated by intercutting medieval pits which would have been dug in properties fronting onto Poultry.

The northeastern shaft contained evidence of early Roman timber-revetted drains. The latest was sealed by a timber building of Roman



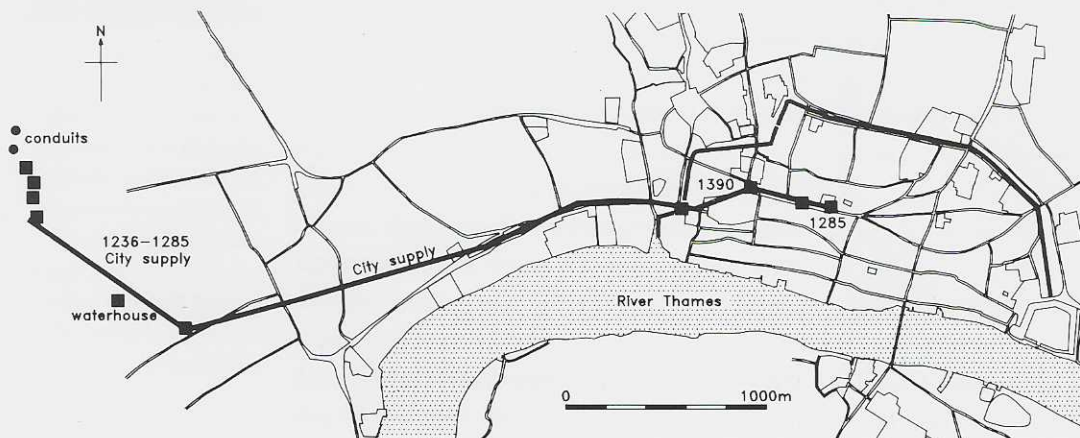
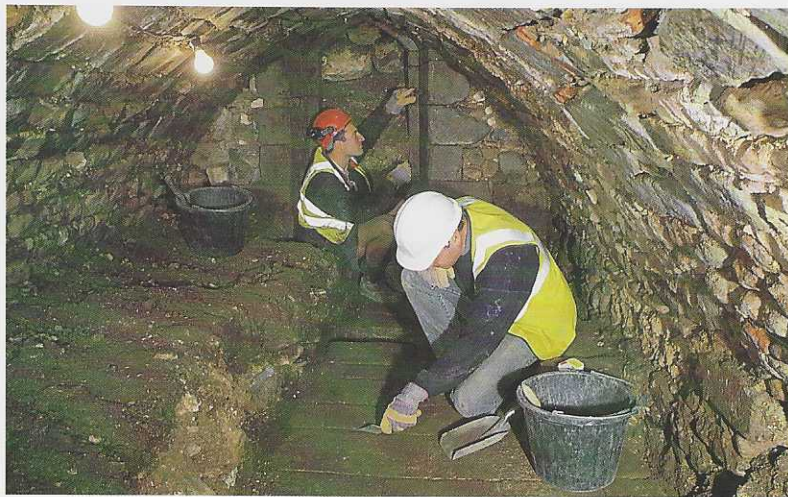
Copper alloy coin of Vespasian (AD 69-79) recovered from the flood silts of the 1st-century Walbrook on the Poultry site

date, and the sequence was noteworthy for evidence that occupation was briefly interrupted by a flood, perhaps from the adjacent Walbrook. The area was prone to further flooding in the post-Roman period. Wood-lined late Saxon and medieval pits, and dumps of earth probably outside contemporary buildings, contained metalworking slag.

The southern shaft produced evidence of a major Roman street running roughly east-west which bridged the Walbrook nearby, and which may have been the *Via Decumana*, the main street of Londinium. A large post and plank drain, dated by dendrochronology to between AD244 and AD288, ran along the north side of the latest road surface. Roman timber buildings to the north of the drain were sealed by dark earth, a homogenous soil often found on City sites and dating from the late Roman and Saxon periods. Later chalk foundations and cellars can be identified as belonging to medieval properties along Bucklersbury, including the 13th-century property of rich Italian merchants from Lucca.

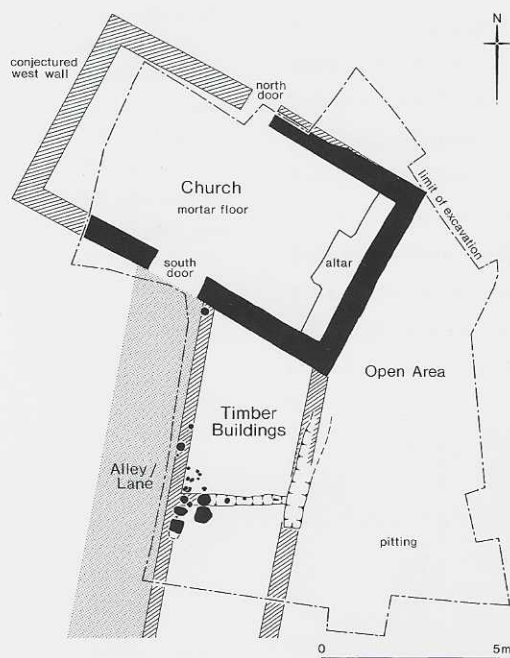
Other shaft excavations associated with service diversions at points around the site perimeter revealed medieval deposits. Excavation of a shaft at the junction of Cheapside and Bucklersbury located the Great Conduit, a 13th-century vaulted cistern with castellations, an integral

Recording inside the 13th-century Great Conduit, which has been left under Cheapside



Stages in the provision of public water supplies in medieval London, as far as the Great Conduit in Cheapside in 1285. Other conduits (public access points to water) were added later, at the other end of Cheapside and in Fleet Street. Later still, the public supply was further extended throughout the City

part of the first organised supply of fresh water to the medieval city. A carved greensand doorway at its Bucklersbury end may have led to a stairway from the street. The water supply was carried by gravity in lead pipes from the Tyburn stream about 3km west of the City, near the present day Bond Street underground station. The Great Conduit fell out of use in the 17th century, no longer able to deliver a reliable or sufficient supply for the City's growing population, and was replaced by the private water companies. This remarkable structure has now been preserved beneath modern Cheapside through the help and efforts of British Telecom and the Corporation of London Engineer's Department.



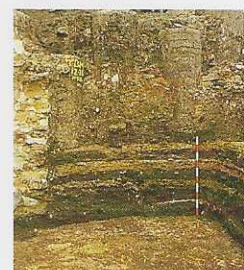
Below: the earliest, 11th-century phase of St Benet's church, from the south-east. Although probably built after the Norman Conquest, St Benet's was Anglo-Saxon in style



The first phase of St Benet Sherehog church, of 11th-century date. What was found is shown in black; the hatched lines indicate the suggested outlines of the church and its neighbouring buildings. The south door may have led to Sise Lane

The first of the detailed 'Phase 1' excavations took place on the site of the former burial ground of the parish church of St Benet Sherehog, which was destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666 and not rebuilt. The excavation recorded the well-preserved primary phase of the church, which was also known as St Syth. The church measured 9m x 4.5m internally (30ft x 15ft) and overlay the Roman *Via Decumana*, whose alignment it shared. The fabric of the church was mainly reused Roman ragstone and tile, except for limestone quoins in Saxon-style long-and-short work. The church contained a primary mortar floor with a simple altar at the east end.

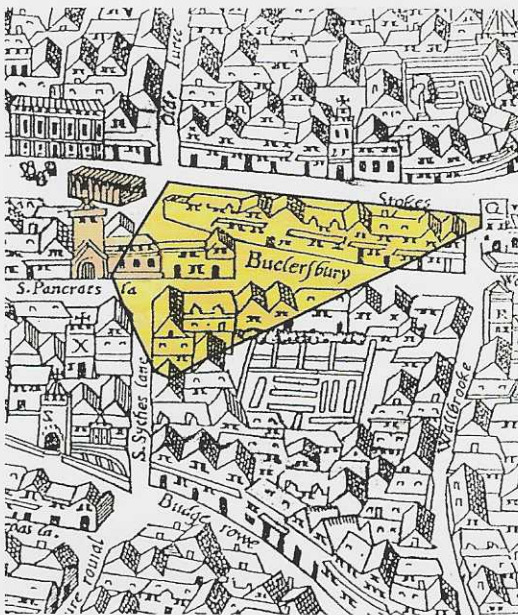
No burials were found in association with the primary phase of the church, the cemetery perhaps being situated to the west. Ragstone foundations and chalk footings to the south and east of the original church were from its enlargement, and glazed and decorated late 15th-century floor tiles were found. A small number of burials survived beneath the later floors and foundations.



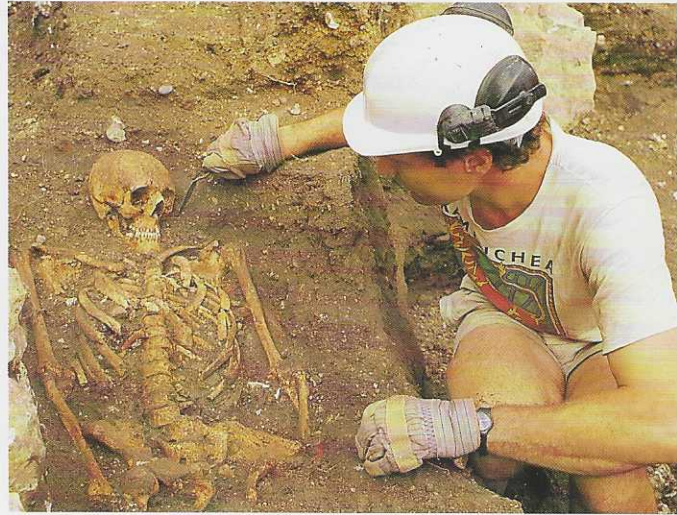
Successive mortar floorings had raised the internal area of St Benet's church by over a metre by the 13th century. Within this build-up of floors was evidence of an altar, rebuilt at least once, and a possible timber screen or railing which delimited a small chancel

St Benet's was destroyed in the Great Fire, but its site continued in use as a subsidiary burial ground for the combined parishes of St Benet's and St Stephen Walbrook until the 19th century. Over 250 post-Fire burials were excavated, all in wooden coffins, many with decoration, and a number with name plates.

A detail from the 'Agas' map of about 1559, showing the area of the Number 1, Poultry excavation: including St Benet Sherehog church in St Pancras Lane and the Great Conduit in Cheapside



Phase 1 excavations also included evidence of the establishment and development of Pancras Lane and Bucklersbury. These streets probably existed in some form by the early medieval period and changed very little up to the Great Fire and beyond.



Cleaning a medieval skeleton for photography at St Benet's. Human skeletons have much to tell the specialist about conditions of life in the past

Documentary and topographical study has suggested that a late Saxon or early medieval market area may have developed north of these streets between Cheapside and the Walbrook, and to the south of Poultry. This area was progressively covered by buildings as London grew in wealth and population during the early medieval period. The Phase 2 excavations, although largely concerned with the elucidation of waterlogged Roman strata, are also expected to produce more evidence of the later development of the area, and the pattern of building encroachment between the 10th and 13th centuries.

The Roman city and its surrounding landscape

- MoLAS is concerned to help widen public appreciation of archaeology. The Channel Four *Time Team* programme, presented by Tony Robinson and archaeologist Mick Aston, has become a successful television series, and in 1994 the second series included an item in London featuring MoLAS. Academic opinion is still divided over where the Romans first crossed the Thames in their invasion of AD43, and the implications of this crossing-point for the early development of London. Most agree that Westminster is a likely spot, and known Roman road alignments

and other evidence from topography support this; but no confirmed siting of the crossing has ever been made.

The programme set out to test the hypothesis of a crossing at Westminster by carrying out geophysical, topographic and field surveys on the proposed line of the Roman road in question where it crossed the grounds of Lambeth Palace, the London residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury. This survey was complemented by trial excavation, documentary research and a physical reconstruction of a short length of the road.

The Time Team project: making a replica of a Roman road, with presenter Tony Robinson



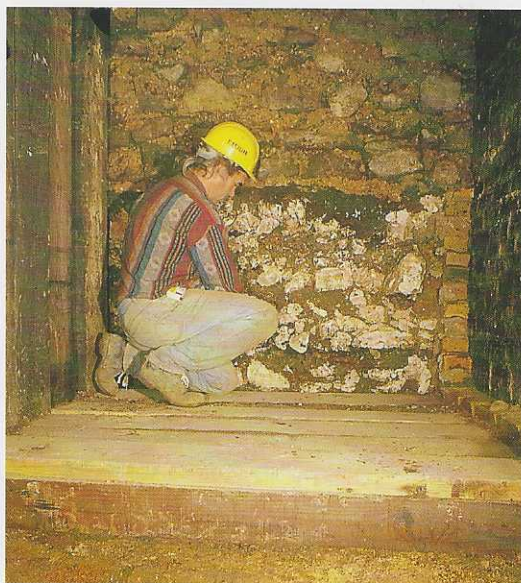
MoLAS provided advice to the programme as well as a digging, environmental and surveying team, and detailed graphic and digital data. The results were (perhaps predictably in view of the short time available) inconclusive; though the evidence tended to confirm that this was a suitable crossing place in the Roman period. The experience of working on the popular side of TV presentation was both enjoyable and frustrating. The results are being collated by MoLAS for publication.

Within the Roman and medieval city north of the Thames there were other investigations besides those at Guildhall Yard and Poultry. At **Hasilwood House, Bishopsgate** (Prudential Portfolio Managers) a large Roman masonry building was located; it possibly had a frontage of more than 20m along Roman Bishopsgate street. In the 12th century the rough cobbles of the medieval street were laid against it, immediately outside the adjacent church of St Ethelburga.

A similar deeply buried and multi-period historic landscape was found during evaluation at **Suffolk House, Thames Street** (Argent Real Estate (Knightsbridge) Ltd). Here MoLAS undertook the excavation of several test pits within a Scheduled Ancient Monument. Substantial archaeological remains were revealed in some areas of the site: fragments of a large Romano-British town house and portions of the foundations of the



The Time Team project: MoLAS members re-opening a 1930s excavation in the archbishop's garden, to re-examine the evidence for a Roman road crossing the site



An archaeologist records the west end of St Ethelburga's church, the portion now below pavement level. The foundation was of chalk, the paler stone at the bottom; above is the wall of ragstone, showing as a darker stone

medieval residence built by mayor Sir John Pulteney in the early 14th century. In one test pit a large area of richly decorated Roman painted wall-plaster, from above dado level on the original wall, was found in situ. In another test pit a stone capital carved in the Tuscan order was found in a post-Roman rubbish pit. With the help of MoLAS conservation staff the wall painting and other fragile archaeological deposits were protected during reburial.

At the junction of **Monument Street and Lower Thames Street** (Corporation of London), excavations for the insertion of an automated public convenience located the original, pre-Roman bank of the river Thames (which flowed about 100m north of its present line in ancient times) and a quantity of painted wall-plaster from Roman buildings, along with a barrel-well and a stone well. The Roman city wall was found during evaluation work at **22-4 Wormwood Street** (Downing College Cambridge), and recommendations were made concerning its future incorporation into buildings.

■ Away from the Roman city and its suburb, at **St John's Hospital, Amyand Park Road, Twickenham** (Richmond, Twickenham and Roehampton Healthcare NHS Trust) modern works and landscaping had removed much of the evidence in the first evaluation trenches, although those features which had been dug into the natural subsoil survived in quantity. One was a Roman ditch, the first solid evidence for Roman activity in Twickenham; others were early modern pits and bedding trenches for plants. The excavations were widened and further features were found: pits, post-holes and ditches from the Iron Age (500 BC - AD50); and a late Roman (AD350-400) enclosure ditch. Together these suggest a small Roman farmstead on a site which had been inhabited some time before. The Roman pottery here came from a variety of sources in the south-east of England - Oxford, Colchester, St Albans and elsewhere in Hertfordshire - with a small amount from southern and central France. The bedding-trenches above were probably within the garden of Amyand House, built in 1760, which occupied the site before the hospital.

At the **Long Lane playing fields, Ickenham** (Acton Housing Association), evaluation trenches pointed to the presence of a small early Roman farmstead or settlement on or near the site; the evidence comprised pottery, charred cereal grains, coins and post-holes.

Suffolk House, Thames Street: in an evaluation trench, medieval chalk foundations and pits are exposed



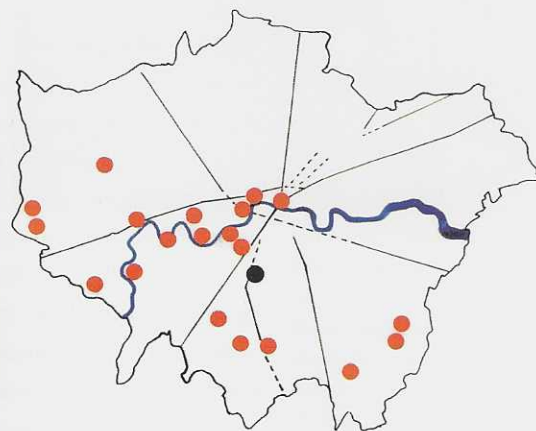
Suffolk House: a medieval wall, top right, part of Pulteney's residence, was built directly onto a Roman ragstone wall with string courses

Saxon Lundenwic and the surrounding area

- Our picture of the Saxon landscape around London in the centuries after the end of Roman rule in AD410 is continually becoming clearer. In February 1994 eight evaluation trenches were dug on the site of **Tulse Hill School, Lambeth** (South London Family Housing) following demolition of the school. There has been little archaeological



One of the sunken-floored buildings at Tulse Hill School site during excavation. Traces of ancient timbers, decayed in the soil, are hard to detect



Map of Saxon sites to the south and west of the Roman City of London, including the site at Tulse Hill School (black)

work in the Brixton and Norwood areas, though the Roman road from Chichester to London passed about 500 metres to the west of the site and places like Brixton, Clapham and Streatham were Saxon or medieval villages. The trenches exposed two sunken-floored Saxon huts dating to the period AD400-600, traces of early modern gardens and a brick out-building. The Saxon buildings cut an earlier ploughsoil which contained late Roman pottery, indicating Roman settlement somewhere nearby.

A second stage of evaluation in June 1994 produced more evidence of the Saxon village or hamlet: three possible boundary ditches, pits and possibly a third sunken-floored Saxon building. The settlement on Tulse Hill is the nearest known early Saxon settlement to the Thames on its south side.

The Saxon town and port of Lundenwic in the 7th and 8th centuries lay around the Strand and Aldwych. Much work has been undertaken in recent years to chart this settlement, both by new excavations and interrogation of old records. During 1994 evaluations found further possible evidence in pits on a site at **8-18 Charing Cross Road, Westminster** (Peabody Trust), which although producing no clear dating evidence, contained fragments of animal bone comparable with mid-Saxon material from a nearby site.

Medieval London & Westminster

- Some medieval discoveries are noted above under the reports on Guildhall Yard and Poultry. In addition, evaluation at **111-115 Old Broad Street** (Lloyds Commercial Properties Ltd) revealed foundations probably of the choir and Little Chapterhouse of the Austin friary (founded 1253).

At **St Paul's Cathedral** (Dean and Chapter of St Paul's), an ambitious programme of management and improvement works over the next two decades has been put forward. There are several archaeological interests here: the present cathedral of 1675-1710, the underlying though fragmentary remains of the Saxon and medieval cathedrals, and the wider issue of the long-term management of the archaeological strata below St Paul's Churchyard, only half of which is currently in the care of the cathedral authorities. Although the close or precinct of the cathedral today hardly resembles those at Carlisle, Durham or Lincoln, it was in former times very like them, and the conservation problems are similar.



Part of a nook shaft (from a corner) from the Romanesque St Paul's Cathedral, probably part of the building of either 1087 or 1136. A feature of the 1994 excavations was the large number of such 12th-century stones to add to our fragmentary knowledge of the Norman building

Work in 1994 involved digging for drains in the north aisle of the crypt, and piercing the Wren foundation on the north side for a new entrance. Excavation ahead of these works found traces of Roman structures, two large foundations which may be parts of the medieval cathedral, and clear evidence of Wren's insistence on new, firmer foundations; the medieval masonry had been demolished where it interfered with the new alignment. Fortunately, however, Wren was also parsimonious in other ways: his crypt wall, when opened to make the entrance, disclosed about 190 carved stones from the medieval cathedral.

A desk-based assessment of a site within the ancient bounds of the nearby Blackfriars (Dominican) friary shows how much has been lost in the past, but something may remain to be elucidated by today's techniques. During construction in 1960 of the former *Times* building at **162 Queen Victoria Street** (Skidmore Owings & Merrill Inc), hurried records were made of exposed archaeological features by Peter Marsden of Guildhall Museum. He recorded an ancient stream diverted into a culvert through a substantial Roman terrace wall, outside and to the west of the line of the Roman city wall. This provided the foundation for a medieval wall which, with others, can be identified as part of the friary of 1272, probably St Anne's Chapel. The MoLAS assessment of the site in 1994 predicted, from records of 1960, the importance of what might remain on the site.

Also within the former Blackfriars precinct, two trial pits in the grandly-named **Imperial**

Remains of the late 13th-century undercroft of the South Dormitory of Blackfriars, recorded about 1900. MoLAS investigations piece together history from many sources, and bring whole complexes to light





A section of strata at the rear of the Finsbury Pavement site, showing 16th-century dumps which raised the level of the ground to form Moorfields. This was one of the earliest public parks in western Europe



The north front of Westminster Hall (built 1394-1401), from an engraving by the topographer J T Smith in 1799. The palace was built piecemeal over a long period; the range to the right is one of the few government buildings erected in the reign of Elizabeth I

Parade (Corporation of London), a row of post-war prefabricated buildings near Ludgate Circus, located what was probably part of the corner tower of the medieval city wall, as extended in 1272-1303. This substantial tower projected into the Fleet river which ran along what is now Farringdon and New Bridge Streets, and substantial remains of the tower probably survive beneath the 19th-century basements.

North of the City, a three-year series of evaluations and excavations on the **Finsbury Island, Finsbury Pavement** site (London and Manchester Assurance) came to an end. This study has shown how the marshy area north of the Roman city wall was subject to drainage works in early medieval times; in the 15th and 16th century the land was raised by several feet to become Moorfields, by dumping soil and rubbish from the medieval city. These dumps were very productive of finds, and there was evidence for the manufacture of bricks, possibly for the documented rebuilding of the city wall in 1477. There was also much waste from a variety of other industries, in copper-, iron- and lead-working. Vast quantities of the seeds of Fuller's Teasel were indicative of the use of this plant in the textile industry; the seed head was used to raise the nap on cloth.



A view across the Finsbury Pavement site during excavation, showing pits originally dug around 1500 for the extraction of brickearth being emptied of brick-making waste which had been thrown in them. The bricks were probably for rebuilding the City wall nearby at Moorgate



Fullers used teasel-heads to bulk up cloth. Many teasel seeds were found on the Finsbury Pavement site

There have been two projects within the area of the medieval palace of Westminster. In 1993 a number of test pits had been dug against the outside walls of **St Stephen's Chapel** (Parliamentary Works Directorate), inside the present House of Commons, to provide information on the ground conditions. Although necessarily small scale and piecemeal, this work has proved valuable in clarifying the structural history of this part of the palace, and we hope that this accumulating information will aid conservation. A further phase in late 1993 and early 1994 consisted of twenty underpinning and test pits beneath the undercroft, originally of 13th-century date, beneath the chapel. The medieval foundations had survived, in parts rebuilt after the fire of 1834 destroyed the medieval chapel above. One pit contained large quantities of jumbled human bones, radiocarbon-dated to the 14th century. Evidence indicated that the chapel was built on the edge of an originally wider Thames, and needed special support.

Secondly, a watching brief at the **Jewel Tower** (also Parliamentary Works Directorate), part of the 14th-century palace, covered the digging of test pits and a cable trench across the Jewel Tower garden, adjacent

to the outside wall of Westminster Abbey. One pit exposed the top of the abbey drain, at this point running just outside the precinct wall.



A 16th-century head of a figurine made in Cologne or Aachen (Germany), found at Elverton Street

Westminster also produced one of the most remarkable discoveries of 1994. At **1 Elverton Street** (Network Housing Association) one of four evaluation trenches revealed the bones of five complete horses, buried in the Middle Ages. When the trench was extended, the remains of a further 28 horses and two dogs were revealed. The horses had apparently been partially dismembered to fit in the burial pits, which varied in size and which generally contained more than one animal. The horses were moderately large, adult and probably male. Scarcity of pathological marks on the bones suggests they had been lightly ridden during life. Their remains had not been processed at a knacker's yard, and showed no signs of gnawing by dogs. In the Middle Ages the site lay near the palace of Westminster, on the edge of Tothill Fields where pageants and tournaments occasionally took place; but it also became the chief midden for the town. A specialist bone study now in progress may reveal more about this intriguing mystery.



One of the horse burial pits at Elverton Street, Westminster

Nearby at **St James's Palace** (Buckingham Palace) a watching brief during minor building works located small traces of the medieval leper hospital which preceded the Tudor palace, and the original crushed red brick surface of the palace's Colour Court.

- Several sites investigated the environs of medieval London. MoLAS monitored the construction of a new building within the moated enclosure of a great medieval London family, the Frowyks, at **Monken Hadley, Barnet** (Old Fold Manor Golf Club). At **Old Palace School, Croydon** (Whitgift Foundation), a watching brief during construction of a school extension investigated a small area within the medieval palace of the Archbishops of Canterbury, much of which survives. Post-medieval floors and what may be part of the original Long Gallery of the palace were revealed. Finds included fragments of carved stone from a 14th-century window, possibly from a domestic building which would have been standing when the hall was built in 1443-52.

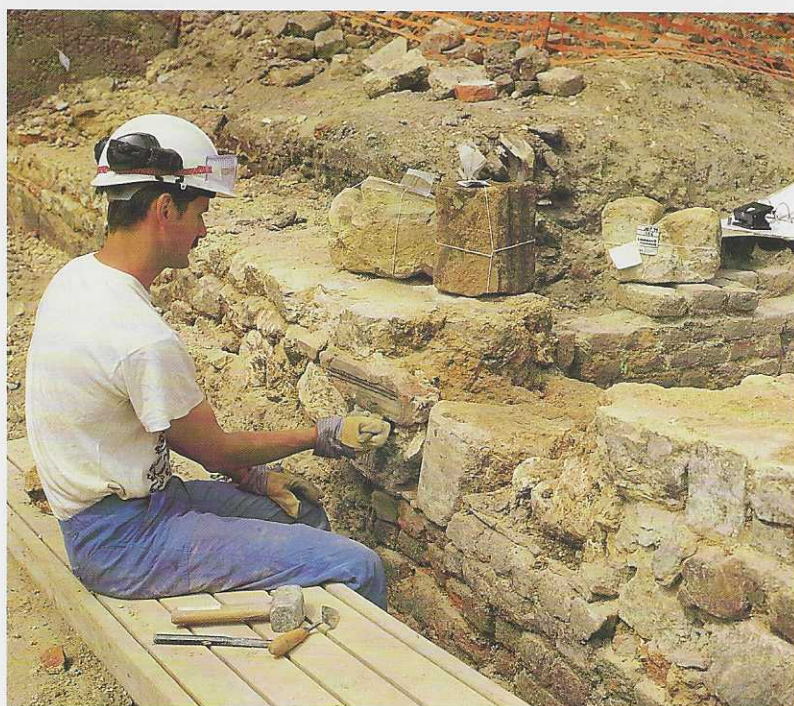
Nearby at the rear of **3-11 High Street, Croydon** (Yates's Wine Lodges Ltd), investigation revealed medieval and later pottery and roofing tiles in quantity; especially pottery from the 16th century. This was a mixture of local and foreign types, from the Netherlands and the Rhineland, as Croydon shared in the capital's foreign contacts.

London after 1500: archaeology of the metropolis —

- The archaeological strata of London after 1500 are more prone to damage from Victorian basements than those of earlier periods, but many discoveries about this important period are still made.

An excavation at **1-7 Albion Place, Clerkenwell** (CPWB Ltd) produced evidence of Roman and medieval occupation within the site of the medieval priory of St John of Jerusalem, which will contribute to the current project about the priory. One highlight, however, was a large amount of building material from Berkeley House, which had stood on the site, including terracotta decorative pieces of the 16th century. These are important evidence of a hitherto little-known flowering of Renaissance ornament in prestigious London houses in the period 1540-1560.

A Portuguese polychrome tin-glazed dish depicting a hare, from the Albion Place site



Albion Place: cleaning of the garden wall of Berkeley House (c1600). In the background, moulded stones from the dissolved priory of St John, which was on this site before the House, are prepared for safekeeping



Albion Place: excavating a medieval rubbish pit from St John's priory

A century later during the English Civil War, a ring of forts and a ditch were hurriedly thrown around the built-up area of London north of the Thames; although known in outline from a contemporary map, these forts (or mounts) and the ditch have hardly ever been seen. At the **London Hospital Medical College, New Road, Tower Hamlets**, however, an evaluation of 1992 followed by a short excavation in 1994 (both funded by the College) produced evidence of a ditch which is probably that dug in the Civil War. It survived over 5m wide and 1.4m deep, and ran north-west/south-east between two of the star-shaped mounts which defended London on its east side. The absence of evidence for a defensive bank on the inside raises a small amount of

doubt, but the dating evidence is good: waterlain silts in the ditch contained 17th- and 18th-century material, including pottery moulds for making cones of sugar, one of the new industries of the 17th-century metropolis as it became the centre of trade with the West Indies.

- During the 17th and 18th centuries the suburbs developed rapidly, and this often meant disturbance of the strata of previous periods as quarries for brickearth to make the bricks for new housing were quickly opened, dug out and backfilled. This was the case for instance at **212-216 Kingsland Road, Hackney** (Networld Designs); but there was a dividend in that the site produced a large quantity of broken half-pint stoneware bottles, some with date stamps of 1833-41 and 1861-1915. These were all made in Derby, but were probably meant to be filled on site at Batey's ginger beer factory, known to be here by 1872.

Excavation in progress at St Vincent's access road, Tower Hamlets, with Canary Wharf in the background; 17th-century and 20th-century buildings compared



At **Dundee Wharf, Tower Hamlets** (St Vincent's access road Area A; LDDC), on the north bank of the Thames in Limehouse, an evaluation found considerable evidence of buildings from about 1600. Brick and timber structures were recorded standing over a metre high, together with much 17th-century pottery. The site lay on the south side of Limehouse Dock, in an area called Limekiln Yard in 1746; the buildings appeared to have been demolished by this time, thus increasing the value of the structures and finds because they formed a tight time-capsule of evidence.



Seventeenth-century pottery from a pit excavated at St Vincent's access road: from left to right, a Frechen stoneware bottle (one of several types commonly called a Bellarmine); a green-glazed costrel (travelling bottle) in Border Ware (made on the Surrey/Hampshire border); and fragments of two tin-glazed bowls

Nearby at **Old Sun Wharf, Ratcliff, Tower Hamlets** (Galliard Homes), another evaluation also disclosed 16th-century brick buildings between Narrow Street and the riverside. One of several developments and



London in the Civil War period, showing the ring of forts and ditches. The New Road area is on the far right hand side of the map

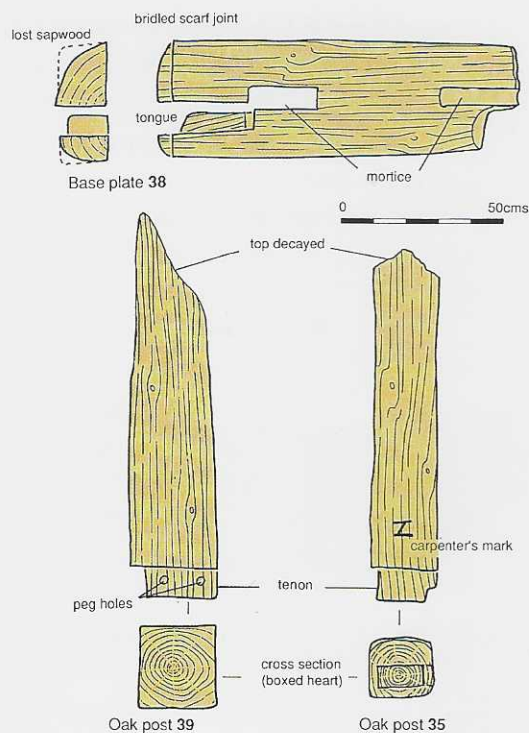


Late 17th- or early 18th-century tokens from Old Sun Wharf: left, a halfpenny token of Nicholas Latch, and right, two lead tokens with initials AH

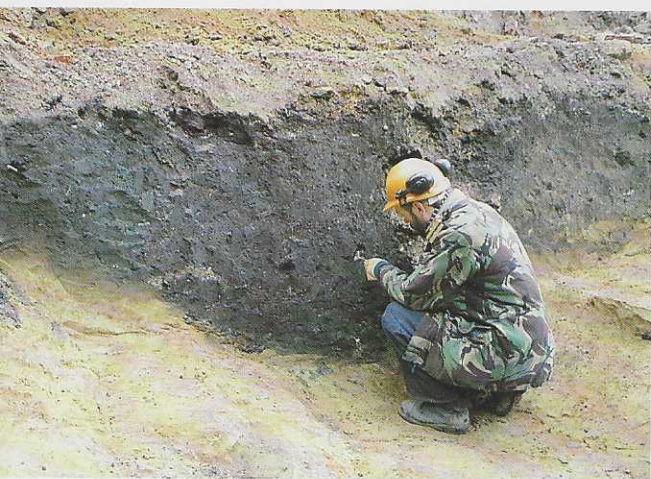
extensions included a timber revetment on the shore. Posts from this structure have been dated by dendrochronology to 1583/4, which accords well with the type of bricks used in the first phase of the adjacent buildings.

In Southwark and Bermondsey, a number of evaluations have provided evidence of the tanning industry, using tidal streams and digging tanning pits, as at **Brunswick Court, Southwark** (Hexagon Housing Association) in 1993 and at **283 Tooley Street** (Goldcrest Homes Ltd) in 1994. During the 18th and 19th centuries these industrial centres were surrounded by dense housing in many forms, and which merits continued study.

Fragments of 17th- or 18th-century houses were discovered at the former **Telcon Factory, Green Street Green, Bromley** (Woolwich Homes Ltd) and features possibly of 18th-century gardens at **5-21 Kew Road, Richmond** (Clerical Medical Investment Group). At **Berthon Street, Deptford** (Kier London Ltd) trial trenches and observations of drain construction sought details of the 17th-century Trinity Almshouses. Samuel Pepys and John Evelyn attended the ceremonies of the foundation of the almshouses, for former masters and pilots of Trinity House, in 1667. The excavations, though limited in scope, identified two phases of construction.



Three timbers from the late 16th-century revetment uncovered at Old Sun Wharf, Ratcliff. Each timber is carefully drawn and note taken of pegholes and carpenter's joints



Tooley Street, Southwark: a cross-section of a silted-up post-medieval water channel. Such channels probably served the local tanneries

Farther out in the former countryside, the process of turning heath and common land into arable fields and later into housing can be documented by archaeology. Evaluation took place out to the west in the northern part of the **Thames Water works** at Surbiton (Thames Water Plc), where student accommodation is to be built near the bank of the Thames opposite Hampton Court Park. The locality took its name from Seething Well, a nearby natural spring which may have been venerated in prehistoric and Roman times. The area of the site was open fields until enclosure in 1808 and acquisition by the Lambeth Waterworks in 1847 to build reservoirs. Besides fragments of 19th-century buildings, one trench revealed signs of ploughing cutting from the ploughsoil into the underlying natural sand. Analysis of pottery from the layers suggested that the land was first cultivated in the 18th century.

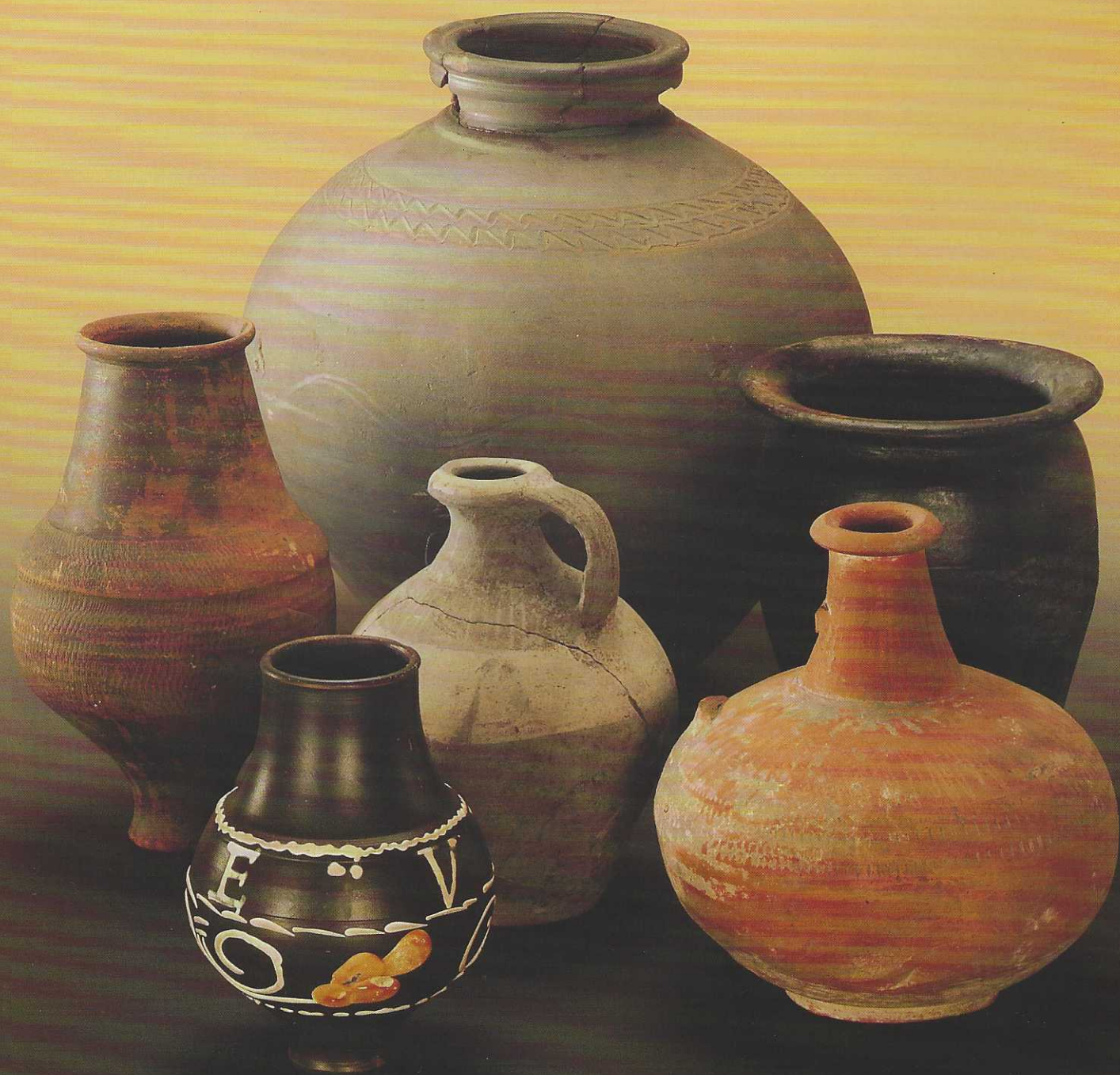
Abroad

- During 1994, MoLAS specialists contributed expertise to external projects run by other institutions. Roman pottery specialists worked on diverse sites and material with an emphasis on finewares and containers for foodstuffs that were traded widely throughout the Roman world. In the Mediterranean this comprised a Roman quarry site in the eastern desert of Egypt (Universities of Southampton and Exeter), where the prized Imperial Porphyry was mined and transported throughout the Empire, the large Roman and Byzantine port of Carthage (University of Georgia, USA), a 7th-century basilica near Larnaca, Cyprus (University of Reading), as well as the large Roman harbour site at Caesarea Maritima, Israel. Closer to Britain, our specialists concentrated on the thriving cross-Channel trade in pottery, specifically that between Britain and northern France and Belgium (Centre National de Recherche Scientifique).

MoLAS staff have contributed to a number of archaeological research projects in Britain and abroad. One such is the excavation of the medieval archbishop's palace in the city of Trondheim, Norway. The excavation of this deeply stratified, multi-period, waterlogged site is being carried out by Riksantikvaren, the state archaeological service (renamed NIKU since September 1994). This project has allowed MoLAS site and finds staff to develop their work skills in a different environment. MoLAS pottery expertise for the medieval period was employed for four months in a research programme to study a large group of red earthenware cooking pots from North Germany and Denmark, found on the excavations in Trondheim in 1991-2. Apart from the creation of a fabric and form typology of pottery, quantification of the material and comprehensive findspots of this type of pot (a pipkin) in Scandinavia, the project included training and supervision of a Norwegian student. The final report on the pottery will be published in 1995.



A view across the east and south ranges of the archbishop's palace at Trondheim, showing the current excavations in progress (Photo: Edwin Baker)

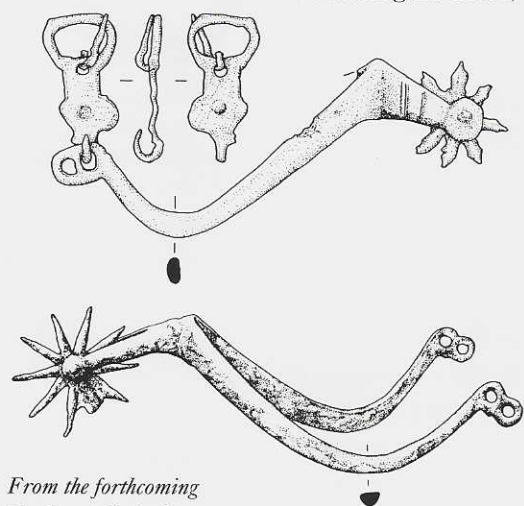


Analysis & Publication

Left: a group of late Roman pottery from London, photographed for the cover of a volume of the Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society in which a study of the pottery has appeared

MoLAS strives to publish as much as it can of the information it uncovers. The necessary study of strata, finds and environmental samples (plant and animal remains) and the eventual publication take time and funds. Thus it is often several years after an investigation before a proper report can be made, whether in a book, an academic paper in a journal or a conference report. But this methodical approach ensures that new discoveries are tied into and refine the existing state of knowledge.

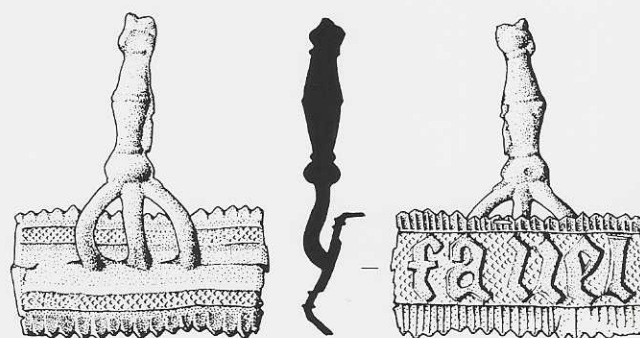
■ MoLAS is engaged on two main publication programmes and several other individual publishing initiatives. The first comprises the final research themes of an extensive programme devised between the former Department of Urban Archaeology of the Museum (one of MoLAS's predecessor departments) and English Heritage to deal with sites and finds of 1974-83 in the City of London. These are being edited and produced with the financial support of the City of London Archaeological Trust, one of the charities of the Corporation of London.



From the forthcoming Medieval finds from London: Horse Equipment publication: parts of two medieval spurs. The one at the top is from a left boot, as shown by the long buckle at its upper end, since buckles were worn on the outside. Below it is a more complete example with a rowel of ten points

In 1994 several of these themes were worked on: Roman pottery of the 1st to 3rd centuries, Roman sites in the eastern half of the City, the medieval priory of Holy Trinity Aldgate, finds corpora concerned with the equipment of the medieval horse and the medieval household, and studies of several kinds of pottery which served the metropolis in the 16th to 18th centuries.

In excavations of this century, London has produced more fragments of ancient boats than anywhere else in Britain, and more than most cities in Europe. Now a major study is being published by MoLAS and English Heritage, in two volumes; the first, on ships of the port of London from the 1st to the 11th centuries, came out in 1994. The second, covering ship remains from the 12th to the 17th century, will follow it shortly. The highlight of the first volume is the considered publication of the Roman barge found at Blackfriars in 1962; and other pieces were from local river vessels, fishing boats, and sea-going merchant ships. Details of the boats have been reconstructed by use of special computer software.



A decorative badge from London which is in the form of a miniature curry comb. The word 'favel' on such a comb refers to a favel or brown horse. The origin of the phrase 'to curry favour' is obscure, but must have been a medieval play on this word

The second publication programme is concerned with the sites and their finds excavated in the Greater London area in the 1970s and 1980s. A number of publication projects have been assessed, funds negotiated with English Heritage, and work on the required research and analysis is now in progress. The main themes, which because of their size and complexity will take several years to publish, include a prehistoric site in Uxbridge, Roman sites in Southwark and in the Roman cemeteries east of the City, and several medieval and early modern sites on the south bank of the Thames.

■ Computers have been powerful aids to the Roman cemeteries research project. The ORACLE relational database has been used to store the project's varied data sets from sites excavated over a 12-year period and including information about inhumation and cremation burials, human bones, cremation debris, artefacts, pottery, animal bones and seed residues. Over 90 tables have been built holding more than 42,000 rows of data. The tables relate to each other in a manner that allows any aspect of the burials to be considered relative to any other. The plans of each burial have also been entered into the computer, so that queries to the database can be answered graphically. The stratigraphic information, recording which burial overlies another,

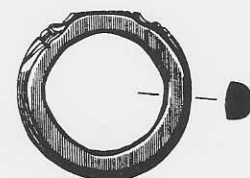
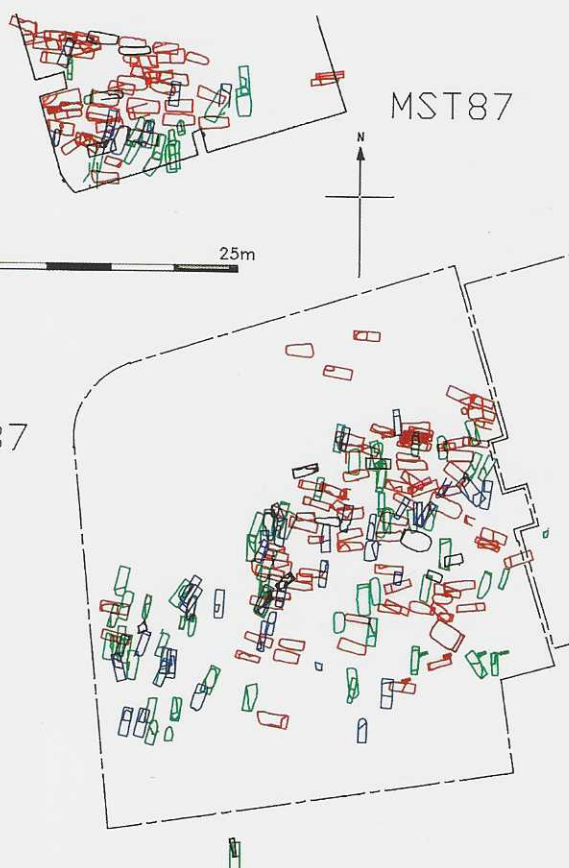
has also been modelled in the database. Only some of the burials have dating evidence with them (such as pots or coins) and these can be used as pointers to arrange the sequence of the other, undated burials. From the database, the project team can ask highly complex questions: are the finest grave goods placed with child inhumations which appear to be close to the boundary of the 1st-century town? Can patterns be seen, and do they vary over time and space? Preliminary results, for instance, suggest that the cemetery population may have been quite homogenous as a skeletal type, but with some division in location of age and sex groups in the cemetery and a consequent differentiation of grave goods with these groups. The Roman cemeteries also produced rich assemblages of carbonised foodstuffs including lentils, peas and broad beans in cremation deposits.

In the Middle Ages, north-east of the City along the suburban road of Bishopsgate lay the large hospital of St Mary Spital. Long

One of the 1st-2nd century burials in the eastern cemetery had a Roman coin wedged in its jaw, presumably to pay the ferryman Charon to transport the deceased to the underworld



A plot using the computer program AutoCAD of two of the sites in the Roman London Eastern Cemetery project: the colours identify burials with heads at the north, south, east or west ends of the graves



A jet ring from the same site as in the plan, from one of the graves. Roman Londoners were often buried with some personal items

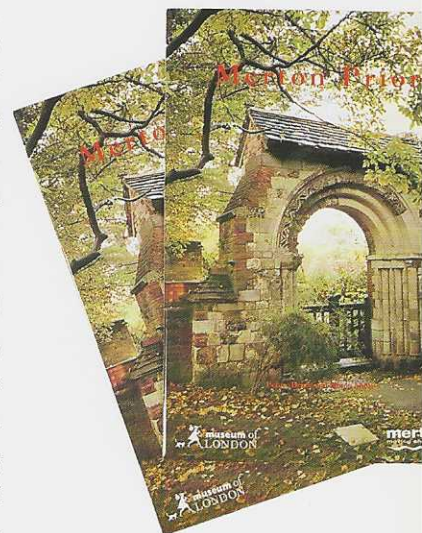


A lion-mask stemmed crystal drinking-glass of around 1600, from one of the Spital Square excavations. The yellow colour may be traces of original gilding

disappeared, the hospital has been the site of many excavations from 1935 to 1991, and these have been brought together in a publication which is intended to be the first in a series of monographs, to be published by English Heritage, on the seven monastic houses in and around London which have been comprehensively excavated this century. The report examines the layout and development of the central area of the hospital, including the infirmaries, early cemeteries, part of the church, the cloister and domestic buildings used by lay sisters. Several aspects of hospital life are studied. Writing the report was challenging from the specialist points of view, as it has pioneered an integrated narrative framework, rather than using the traditional style of archaeological reporting.

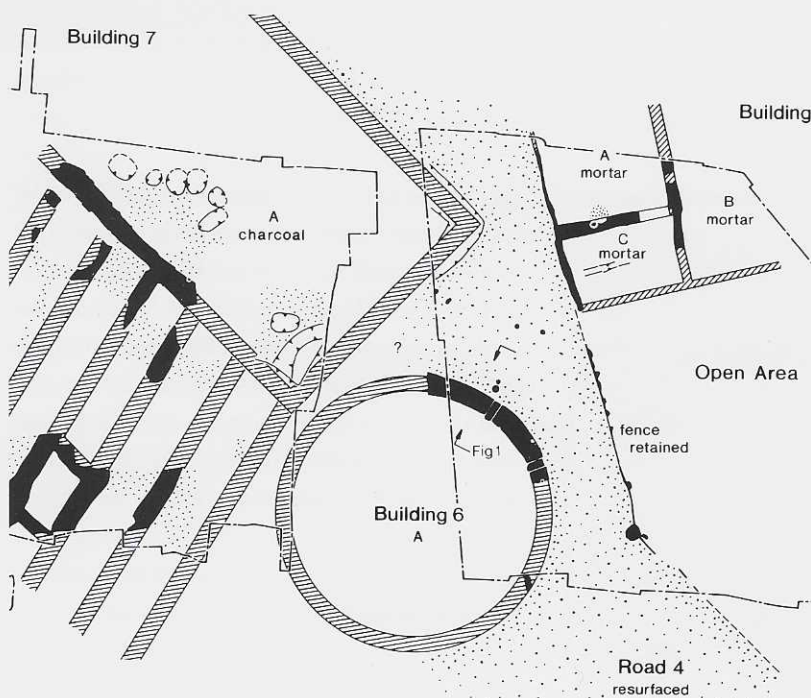
Other houses in the series are Holy Trinity Aldgate and St Mary Graces (first draft report now prepared) and both St John and St Mary Clerkenwell (reports in preparation). Others to follow include Bermondsey Abbey and Merton Priory (assessments in progress). Meanwhile an award-winning booklet has been produced on Merton Priory, in co-operation with Merton Borough Council.

The booklet produced in co-operation with the London Borough of Merton Libraries Service won the Alan Ball Local History Award of the Library Services Trust; MoLAS would like to do more such popular booklets with clients



- A double publication project has centred on the standing ruin of the hall of the medieval townhouse of the bishop of Winchester in Clink Street, Southwark, the surroundings of which were excavated in 1983-4 before redevelopment. This will result in two volumes of excavation reports, hopefully heading a series of MoLAS monographs. The first, dealing with the site in the Roman period and up to around 1000, tells of sumptuous Roman buildings of various periods on the south bank of the river. The second deals with the long and varied history of the inn or townhouse of the bishops of Winchester, one of the largest and most important residences in London in medieval times.

Buildings of the late 1st century near the Roman south bank of the Thames, excavated on the Winchester Palace, Southwark site in 1983; now being prepared for publication

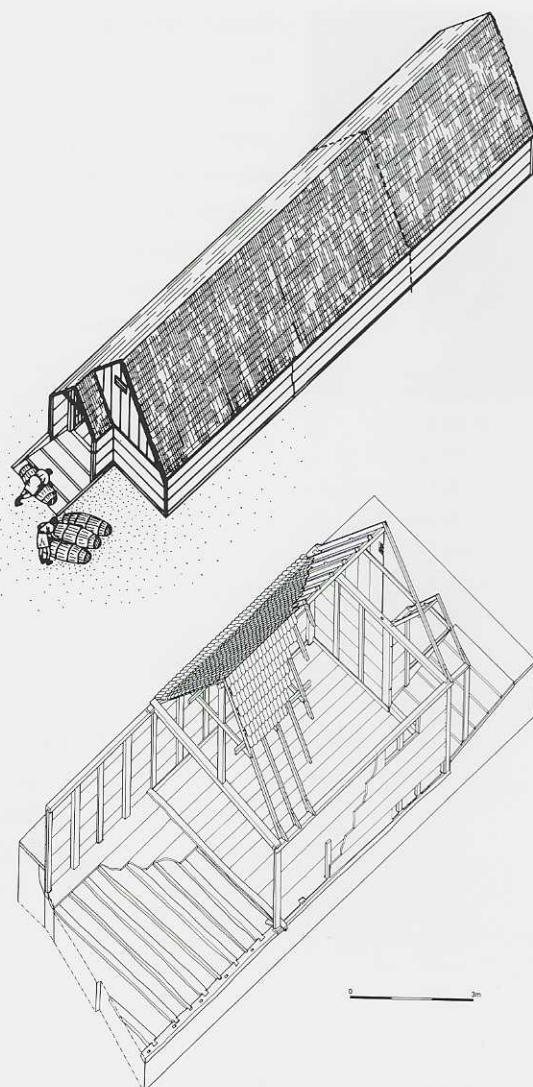


Other texts produced in 1994 have included reports on the Roman riverside timber warehouse, uncovered in superb condition on the site of Courage Brewery, Southwark, in 1988; excavations in the 11th-century undercroft below the monks' dormitory at Westminster Abbey in 1986; and the discovery and excavation of the main structure of the Tower Postern Gate in the mid 1970s. These reports are intended for publication either in the local archaeological journal, the *Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society* or in the national *Archaeological Journal*.

Other excavations of 1992-3 have now been assessed for their potential, and analysis funded by individual clients is under way. In late 1992, for instance, work at **172-182 Regent Street** (Crown Estates) revealed large vaults running beneath Regent Street, and probably constructed at the same time as the street in 1821-2. At one corner of the site were the demolished remains of St Thomas' Church, Kingly Street. This was originally founded in 1688, in what was then open country, by Thomas Tennison (later Bishop of Lincoln), as a chapel of ease; associated with it were a charity school for boys and two houses.

The chapel was demolished and then rebuilt larger in 1701-2. In the 1820s John Nash's Regent Street swept over part of the chapel's land, and an entrance from the 'New Street' to the chapel constructed; but this had become a shop by 1854. The ground-plan of the 1702 buildings and many internal details have now been established.

At the heart of analysis of this kind is the archaeological archive of notes, reports, photographs, samples and finds. The archive of material excavated in the City of London from about 1920 to 1990 is now being curated by the Early London History Department of the Museum. As part of the programme of care for this material, MoLAS is compiling an archive guide to the excavations of 1920-1973 undertaken by the Guildhall Museum, and will shortly publish an archive guide to the excavations in the Greater London area in 1970-1990.



Reconstruction and detail of the mid 2nd-century Roman timber warehouse excavated on the Courage Brewery site, Southwark Street, in 1988



One of the vaults beneath Regent Street, recorded on the 172-182 Regent Street site; probably a part of Nash's building

Specialist work and special projects

- Excavation is the most public activity of MoLAS; but specialists in support of excavation programmes by MoLAS and other archaeological units include a photographic section, an archivist, a documentary historian, an editor, a large drawing office, and finds and environmental archaeology specialists. The archaeology of the London area is complex, and each project demands dedicated teamwork as the following two sections show.



Computers are increasingly used at MoLAS to reconstruct ancient buildings. Here a house in Pancras Lane in the City, for which we have a surveyed plan of 1610, begins to take shape

Finds research and activity

- The MoLAS Finds Section provides specialist support to most projects. This section has about 20 staff, including two conservators and experts in most types of excavated artefact. Their expertise is internationally recognised, and 1994 once more saw MoLAS staff undertaking consultancy work in many parts of the United Kingdom, the Continent and the Middle East. In London particularly notable work in 1994 included the identification of very rare early medieval glazed tiles at Westminster Abbey and Guildhall that are contributing to our understanding of the early history of both sites. Close study of the earliest Roman pottery from excavations in Southwark is influencing our understanding of the origin of Roman London.

Another way of stimulating research is to organise conferences on archaeological matters of relevance to London. In 1994 MoLAS was instrumental in organising two, on Roman amphorae and on the conservation of coins. Among Roman pottery vessels, the large storage jars called amphorae are the great long-distance travellers, carrying wine, olive oil, fish sauce and other commodities from the rim of the Mediterranean to the extremities of Europe. Amphorae are found throughout Britain, especially on urban sites. They have considerable unrealised potential for use in accurate dating of strata, and the 2-day conference held by MoLAS and the Early Department of the Museum, with support of English Heritage, addressed this question. Publication of the conference will ensue as a volume of the *Journal of Roman Pottery Studies*. The meeting to discuss current issues in the conservation of excavated coins, organised by the Museum conservators, attracted 90 participants from Britain, North America, Scandinavia and China.

A group of Roman amphorae found in London; they came from various places around the Mediterranean. These were used to transport olive oil, olives, wine, dates, and possibly alum, used in the dyeing of clothes



The Environmental Archaeology section

- A team of specialists in environmental archaeology, besides contributing to many of the projects reported above, has been making its own discoveries.

The recording of over 500 burials from the 17th- and 18th-century cemetery excavated at Farringdon Street in 1991 has been completed, and analysis will soon begin. Preservation of the skeletons was excellent, and a wide range of pathological conditions has been observed. The occupants of this cemetery, an overspill for St Bride's parish cemetery to the south-west, are shown by documentary sources to be of low status. It is the first cemetery of this type to be examined in London, and will form an excellent comparison with the contemporary but wealthier burials from St Bride's crypt, also being studied, and the merchant class burials excavated recently in the crypt of Christ Church, Spitalfields.

Research students have continued to make use of our collection of human remains for their university theses. Three researchers from different institutions - the School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, University College London; the Institute of Archaeology, also University College; and from an American institution - have attempted to isolate viral DNA from this material. This is a rapidly-developing technique which will be very useful in identifying diseases which have left no observable marks on the bone. Our specialists have also assisted the Metropolitan Police with forensic work in several cases.

In the field of archaeobotanical studies, a team of up to four archaeologists were involved in 1994 in the analysis of macroscopic plant remains, while studies of pollen and diatoms were undertaken by outside specialists. Animal bones of all periods were also analysed, in some cases for other archaeological units. One project of note was the nationally important Upper Palaeolithic and early Mesolithic hunter-gatherer site at Three Ways Wharf, Uxbridge, which was described in the previous *MoLAS 94*. The analysis has revealed that horse and reindeer were the main species hunted in the late Palaeolithic, with the emphasis switching to red deer and to a lesser extent roe deer in the Mesolithic. This probably reflects the transition in climate and vegetation from the late Devensian to the Flandrian period. At a later period, a striking discovery by the animal bone specialists was the bones of an African vervet monkey in an 18th-century context. This species has not been recorded from London before, and indeed may be a unique find in British archaeology.



A MoLAS environmental archaeologist collecting samples of undisturbed sediments using stainless steel monolith tins at Croft Street, Lewisham



Soil samples from the site of Merton Priory were tested to see whether traces of human blood could be isolated. The aim was to ascertain whether blood preserves in any way, and if so whether any light could be thrown on activities within the monastic infirmary

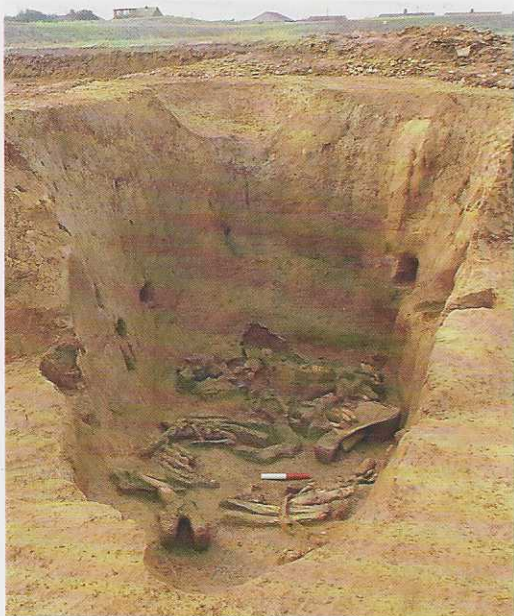
Preparing the sedimentary and pollen samples for analysis. One of MoLAS's main priorities is to reconstruct the ancient environment of the Greater London area



Staff from the Environmental Archaeology Section continue to visit sites both as members of MoLAS teams and as advisers to English Heritage. Emphasis is placed on considering site formation processes and the development of each archaeological site within landscape as a whole. One example of this is a continuing study of the archaeology and environment of the north-east London wetlands in association with the Newham Museum Service (formerly the Passmore Edwards Museum). During 1994, a series of sites was excavated, revealing deep peat and alluvial sequences, some of which contained Bronze Age wooden trackways. This group of sites, combined with some found in 1993 and 1995, has provided an exciting and rare opportunity to landscape development of a large area of London from the late Mesolithic to the Iron Age.

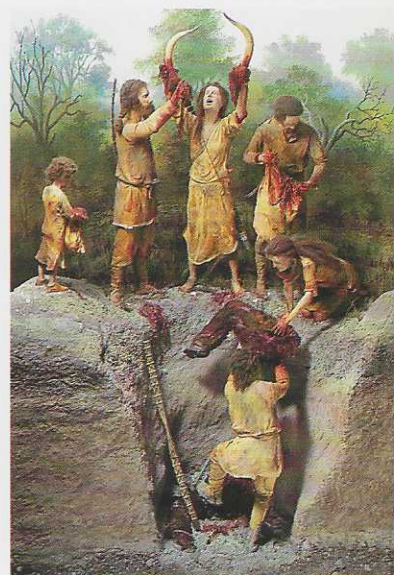
The Museum galleries

The pit at Holloway Lane as found. Up to half of the skeleton of this rare prehistoric ancestor of modern cattle was found; more of it had probably decayed due to the soil conditions



1994 saw the re-opening of the Museum's prehistoric gallery after refurbishment, and the formulation of plans for a revised Roman gallery. The arrangement of the previous prehistoric gallery dated from the Museum's opening in the 1970s, and was dominated by antiquarian finds and material dredged from the Thames river-bed. The new gallery draws upon twenty years of excavation by MoLAS and its predecessor departments. It traces the development of settlement in the Greater London area from the earliest hunter gatherers, some 500,000 years ago,

to the Roman conquest in AD43. Finds and evidence from many archaeological excavations are drawn upon; most notably, the Upper Palaeolithic and early Mesolithic site at Three Ways Wharf, Uxbridge, at present being prepared for publication by MoLAS, and Neolithic and later sites in west London, which are also part of the MoLAS publication programme. Environmental archaeology staff helped by preparing and lending material and selecting appropriate birdsong and plants for the displays. As plans for the Roman gallery develop during 1995 there will be an opportunity to integrate a mass of new information from recent MoLAS excavations.



A reconstruction of the deposition of bones of an aurochs in a pit on the Holloway Lane site, Harmondsworth, in the early Bronze Age



Site-based Projects 1994

Barnet

Council Depot, Goldsmith Road, N11 (*Saxby, D*)
Hendon Bus Garage (*Durnford, P*)
1182-1228 High Road, Whetstone, N20 (*Elsden, N* & *Grainger, I*)

Bexley

Howbury Park, Slade Green (*McCann, W* & *Hunter, P*)

Brent

Coventry Close, Kilburn (*Birley, M*)
Slade Works, Sheldon Road, Cricklewood (*Thompson, P*)

Bromley

Former Muirhead & Twinlock Sites, Croydon Road, Elmers End, Beckenham (*McCann, W*)
Former Telcon Factory, High Street, Green Street Green (*Heard, K*)
Jackass Lane, Keston (*Bowsher, J*)
Place Farm Avenue, Orpington (*Thompson, P*)

Camden

8-14 Colosseum Terrace, Albany Street, NW1 (*Durnford, P*)
178-182 Drummond Street, NW1 (*Pitt, K*)
32 Maryon Mews, NW3 (*Pitt, K*)
Queen Square, WC1 (*Tyler, K*)

City of London

Sir John Cass School, Aldgate, EC3 (*Brigham, T*)
7-11 Bishopsgate, EC2 (*Sankey, D*)
St Ethelburga's Church, Bishopsgate, EC3 (*Lakin, D*)
Bishopsgate Institute, 228-230 Bishopsgate, EC3 (*Ayre, J*)
Bull Wharf, EC2 (*Ayre, J* & *Brown, R*)
Bolsa House, 76-80, Cheapside, EC2 (*Rowson, P*)
87-88 Farringdon Street, EC4 (*Miles, A*)
Guildhall Yard East, EC2 (*Bateman, N*, *Blair, I* & *Porter, G*)
4-6 Imperial Parade, EC4 (*McCann, W*)
5 King's Bench Walk, EC4 (*Tyler, K*)
39, 40-46 King William Street, EC4 (*Brigham, T* & *Watson, B*)
Little Britain, EC4 (*MacKinder, A*)
94 Liverpool Street, EC2 (*Miles, A*)
3 Lloyd Avenue, EC3 (*McCann, W* & *Miles, A*)
Monument Street, EC3 (*McCann, W*)
Shelley House, 3 Noble Street, EC2 (*Sankey, D* & *Hill, J*)
111-115 Old Broad Street, EC2 (*Thomas, T* & *Tyler, K*)
St Martin le Grand, EC2 (*O'Connor-Thompson, S*)
St Paul's Cathedral Crypt, EC4 (*Thomas, T*)

Pemberton Row, EC4 (*Pitt, K*)

1 Poultry, EC4 (*Rowson, P*)

Baltic Exchange, St Mary Axe, EC3 (*Watson, B*)

Suffolk House, Lawrence Pountney Hill, EC4 (*Brigham, T* & *Watson, B*)

20-21 Wormwood Street & 105-107 Bishopsgate, EC2 (*Sankey, D*)

22 Wormwood Street, EC2 (*Sankey, D*)

Croydon

A23 Coulsdon Inner Relief Road (*Tucker, S*)
Heavers Farm School, Tennison Road, SE25 (*Tucker, S*)
3-11 High Street, Croydon (*Potter, G*)
Old Palace School, Old Palace Road, Croydon (*Potter, G*)
Regina Coeli School, Columbine Avenue, Croydon (*Potter, G*)
Salvation Army Community Centre, Booth Road, Croydon (*Potter, G*)
Scarbrook Road & Church Road (Phase II), Croydon (*Tucker, S*)
The New A & E Dept, Mayday Hospital, Thornton Heath (*Tucker, S*)
Units 5 & 6, Mill Lane, Waddon (*Tucker, S*)
2-12 Whitgift Street, Croydon (*Tucker, S*)

Ealing

Paramount House, 71-75 Uxbridge Road, Ealing W5 (*Elsden, N*)
County School, Oaklands Road, Hanwell (*Lakin, D*)

Enfield

Acton Close, Edmonton, N9 (*Pitt, K*)
3 Chauncey Close, Edmonton, N9 (*Brown, R*)
298 Croyland Road, Edmonton, N9 (*Gibson, S*)
Forty Hill School (*Gibson, S*)
720 Great Cambridge Road (*Gibson, S*)

Greenwich

Berthon Street, Deptford, SE8 (*Pye, B*)

Hackney

Clapton Park Estate, Mandeville Street, E5 (*Tyler, K*)
Hackney Community College (*Birch, M*)
212-216 Kingsland Road, E2 (*Barber, B*)
Park Crescent, Stoke Newington (*Sankey, D*)

Harrow

Beeton Close, Hatch End (*Gibson, S*)
Pinner Bridge, Bridge Street, Pinner (*Durnford, P*)

Left: a mid 2nd-century polychrome mosaic discovered during excavations for the Jubilee Line Extension Project. The fine red, green, white and black tesserae are laid out to form a guilloche which resembles a 'candy swirl'

Hillingdon

Bury Farm, Ruislip (*Lewis, J*)
 Clerical Medical Site, 1-15 Victoria Road, S Ruislip
 (*Miles, A*)
 Cranford Lane, Cranford (*Birley, M*)
 9 Elmbridge Close, Ruislip (*Wiggins, M*)
 Heathrow Airport area sites:
 Cargo Transit Shed (*Hoad, S*)
 Heathrow Car Parks (*Elsden, N & Hoad, S*)
 Longford Bridge (*Cowan, C*)
 Pear Tree Farm (*Hoad, S*)
 Perry Oaks (*Hoad, S*)
 London Bible College, Green Lane, Northwood
 (*Woodger, A*)
 Long Lane Playing Fields, Ickenham (*Lakin, D*)
 Manor Court, Harefield (*Lakin, D & Steele, A*)
 Bedfont Court Estate, Stanwell Moor Road (*Hoad, S*)

Hounslow

Brentford Riverside Site, Ferry Lane, Brentford
 (*Potter, G*)
 Corney Reach, Chiswick (*Lakin, D*)
 180 Jersey Road, Osterley (*Grainger, I*)
 Hounslow Police Station, Montague Road (*Cowie, R*)
 United Biscuits, Syon Lane, Isleworth (*Hoad, S*)

Islington

1-7 Albion Place, EC1 (*Grainger, I*)
 54 Clerkenwell Close, EC1 (*Sloane, B*)
 Drayton Park, N5 (*Tyler, K*)
 Finsbury Barracks, City Road (*McCann, W*)
 Finsbury Pavement (*Malcolm, G*)
 Liverpool Road (*Tyler, K*)
 122-128 Old Street, EC1 (*Sankey, D*)

Kensington & Chelsea

52-54 Cale Street, S Kensington, SW3 (*Miles, A*)
 St Mary Abbots Hospital, Marloes Road, W8 (*Nielsen, R*)

Kingston

Birch Grove, Warren Road, Kingston (*Potter, G*)
 British Aerospace Site, Richmond Road, Kingston
 (*Cowie, R*)
 The Cedars, Telegraph Cottage, Warren Road,
 Kingston (*Potter, G*)
 29 Church Road, Kingston (*Cowan, C*)
 Seething Wells, Portsmouth Road, Surbiton (*Bowsher, J*)
 94 Portsmouth Road, Surbiton (*Saxby, D*)

Lambeth

Adjacent to 8 Clapham Manor Street, SW4 (*Bruce, P*)
 Lambeth Palace, SE1 (*Sloane, B*)
 Tulse Hill School, Upper Tulse Hill, Tulse Hill, SW2
 (*Bruce, P*)
 6-10 Wynne Road, Stockwell (*Thompson, P*)

Lewisham

Berthon Street (*Pye, B & Thomas, T*)
 Brookmill Road (*Bowsher, J*)

28-40 Croft Street, SE8 (*Bowsher, J et al*)
 The Den, New Cross (Millwall Football Club), SE14
 (*Thomas, T*)
 Ilderton Road (*Tucker, S*)
 94 Ilderton Road (*Wooldridge, K*)
 Lewisham Hospital, Lewisham High Street, SE13
 (*Bowsher, J*)
 Sharratt Street, Rotherhithe, SE15 (*Wooldridge, K*)

Merton

Dearn Gardens, Mitcham (*Tucker, S*)
 Deen City Farm Buildings, Batsworth Road, Mitcham
 (*Nielsen, R*)
 Deer Park Road, Merton, SW19 (*Thompson, P*)
 Haslemere School, Mitcham (*Grainger, I*)
 Holmes Road, SW19 (*Bowsher, J*)
 Queen's Road Depot, SW19 (*Potter, G*)
 Royal Wimbledon Golf Club, 29 Camp Road, SW19
 (*Potter, G*)
 Wimbledon Football Club, Plough Lane, SW19
 (*Potter, G*)
 Windlesham & Sunningdale Allotment Site, Haslemere
 Avenue, Mitcham (*Tucker, S*)

Richmond

22 George Street, Richmond (*Birley, M*)
 Howlett's Boatyard, Willoughby Road, Twickenham
 (*Pye, B*)
 Lancaster Mews, Richmond Hill, Richmond (*King, G*)
 55 Lebanon Park, Twickenham (*Cowie, R*)
 Parkshot House, Richmond (*Potter, G*)
 St John's Hospital, Amyand Park Road, Twickenham
 (*Hoad, S*)
 18 & 20 Trafford Road, Twickenham (*Cowie, R*)

Southwark

Alaska Works, Bacon Grove, SE1 (*McCann, W*)
 Bankside Power Station, Bankside, SE1 (*Grainger, I*)
 Bermondsey Abbey (*Askew, P & Bowsher, J*)
 29-39 Borough High Street, SE1 (*Drummond-Murray, J*
 & *Woodger, A*)
 39-41 Borough High Street, SE1 (*Drummond-Murray, J*)
 Borough High Street, SE1 (Sewer Diversions)
 (*Drummond-Murray, J*)
 Borough High Street, SE1 (Temporary Piles)
 (*Brown, R & Jones, H*)
 Culling Road (*Bluer, R*)
 Druid Street, SE1 (*Bluer, R*)
 Joiner Street / Tooley Street, SE1 (*Drummond-*
Murray, J)
 Lavender Wharf, St Paul's Steps, Rotherhithe Street,
 SE16 (*Tucker, S*)
 9 Leathermarket Street, SE1 (*Thompson, P*)
 21-35 Marlborough Grove, SE1 (*Bruce, P*)
 Massinger Street, SE1 (*Heard, K*)
 Mayor Swarder's Arches, Joiner Street, SE1 (*Askew, P*)
 Mayor Swarder's Arches: Pile Cap 13 (*Heard, K*)
 O'Meara Street Grout Shaft, SE1 (*Woodger, A*)
 Phoenix Wharf, Bermondsey, SE1 (*Bowsher, J*)
 Platform Wharf, SE16 (*Askew, P*)
 Redcross Way Grout Shaft (*Woodger, A*)
 271 Tooley Street, SE1 (*Watson, B*)

Union Street Grout Shaft, SE1 (*MacKinder, A*)
 Wolseley Street, SE1 (*Drummond-Murray, J*)

Sutton

312 Croydon Road, Wallington (*Tucker, S*)
 Former Council Depot, Bute Road, Wallington
 (*Tucker, S*)

Tower Hamlets

Atlantic (Free Trade) Wharf, The Highway, E1
 (*Grainger, I*)
 Bristow Cairns Triangle Site, East Ferry Road &
 Glengall Grove, Isle of Dogs, E14 (*Watson, B*)
 Lamb Street, Spitalfields Market (*Thomas, C*)
 New Road, Whitechapel (*MacKinder, T*)
 Old Sun Wharf, Narrow Street, Ratcliff, E14 (*Bluer, R*)
 Royal Mint Street, E1 (*Elsdon, N*)
 St Vincent's Access Road (Area A), Emmett Street, E14
 (*Potter, G*)
 Tower Hill, EC3 (*Sankey, D*)
 Wrights Road, Bow, E3 (*Pitt, K*)

Wandsworth

78-83 Battersea Church Road, SW11 (*Watson, B* &
Jones, H)
 Bishop's Wharf, Parkgate Road, SW11 (*Jones, H*)
 Caistor Road, Balham, SW12 (*Tucker, S*)
 224 Garratt Lane, SW18 (*Bowsher, J*)
 Gwendolen Avenue, SW15 (*Bowsher, J*)
 Huntingfield School, Huntingfield Road, SW15
 (*Drummond-Murray, J*)
 St George's Hospital, Tooting, SW17 (*Thomas, A*)
 Strathville Road, SW18 (*Pitt, K*)

Westminster

Banqueting Hall, Whitehall, SW1 (*Thomas, C*)
 10-14 Bedford Street, WC2 (*Nielsen, R*)
 Carlton Gardens, SW1 (*Thomas, C*)
 8-18 Charing Cross Road (*Wooldridge, K*)
 9 Conduit Street, W1 (*Pitt, K*)
 Eland House, Bressenden Place, SW1 (*Nielsen, R*)
 1 Elverton Street, SW1 (*Miller, P*)
 18 Great Peter Street, SW1 (*Malcolm, G*)
 London Library, 7 Duke Street, SW1 (*Drummond-
 Murray, J* & *Tyler, K*)
 Marlborough House, Pall Mall, SW1 (*Tyler, K*)
 1-5 New Bond Street, W1 (*Pitt, K*)
 New Palace Yard, SW1 (*Cowie, R*)
 6-7 Old Palace Yard, SW1 (*Thomas, C*)
 Palace of Westminster, SW1 (*Thomas, C*)
 RICS Grout Shaft, Parliament Square, SW1 (*Thomas, C*)
 Churchill Statue Grout Shaft, Parliament Square, SW1
 (*Thomas, C*)
 Royal Opera House (James Street Corner), Covent
 Garden, WC2 (*Cowie, R*)
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 Victoria Lodge, Victoria Gate (*Grainger, I*)
 21-29 Victoria Street, SW1 (*Grainger, I*)
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*The cobbled surface of
 medieval St Pancras Lane
 under excavation at
 Number 1, Poultry*



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