

MoLAS 96

museum of
LONDON



ARCHAEOLOGY SERVICE

Annual Review
for 1995

MoLAS 96

Published by the Museum of London Archaeology Service

Copyright © Museum of London 1996

Edited by John Schofield and Dick Malt

Designed by Tracy Wellman

Illustrations by Susan Banks, Josephine Brown, Gill Hale, Jeannette van der Post,
Jane Sandoe, Kikar Singh, Hester White

Photographs by Andy Chopping, Maggie Cox, Edwin Baker and Liv Renolen

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted, in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without prior permission of the copyright owner.

Printed by Hermes Plates Ltd, Reading, Berks

Front cover: three lead ingots bearing the stamp of the Emperor Vespasian (AD69–79), found concealed under the floor of a Roman quayside warehouse at Regis House in the City of London

Back cover: Walker House in Queen Victoria Street, EC4, the new premises of MoLAS

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:

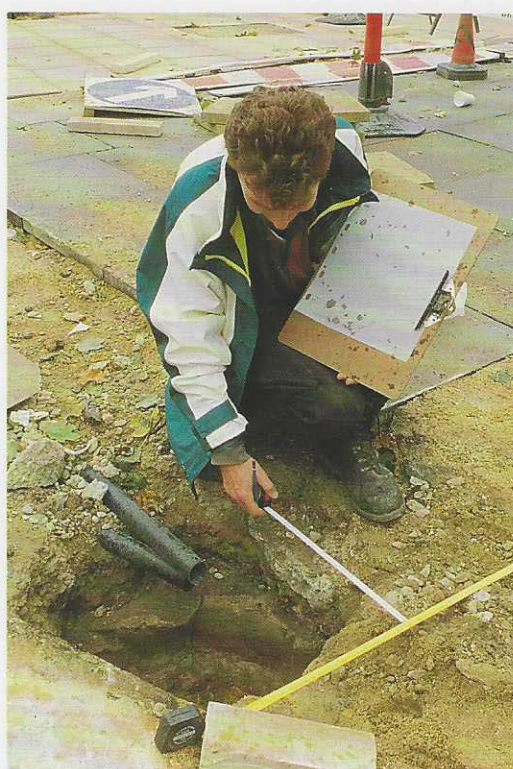
‘provide archaeological services and undertake archaeological investigations and research in connection with land in London, publish information concerning such investigations and research and promote the provision of such services and the undertaking of such investigations and research and the publishing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

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

Museum of London Act 1986

Contents

Foreword	2
MoLAS in 1995	3
Heritage Management	5
Site Assessments & Investigations	9
Analysis & Publication	41
Fieldwork 1995	51
MoLAS Clients 1995	53
MoLAS Staff 1995	56
Bibliography	57
Foreign language summaries	58



Corner of Bermondsey Street and Long Lane, Bermondsey: excavation of a small hole before erection of a lamp-post, adjacent to the Scheduled Ancient monument of the site of Bermondsey Abbey. This is the smallest excavation undertaken to date by MoLAS

Foreword

The Museum of London Archaeology Service is one of two services provided by the Museum of London, the other being the Museum itself located in London Wall in the City.

MoLAS's achievements in 1995 are recorded in this report. It emphasises the considerable additions to knowledge of London's past that have resulted from this important work.

That this has happened is the result of sensitive application by planning authorities of archaeological planning guidance issued by the Department of Environment (*Planning Policy Guidance 16*, 1990). MoLAS has assisted developers and those providing new infrastructure for the capital to comply with the new procedures and to handle the archaeology of their sites sensibly. In so doing they have ensured that the past of London is preserved or recorded in the most appropriate way.

The public are able to see the results of archaeological investigation in the galleries of the Museum. Over the last 18 months, new galleries on prehistoric and Roman London have opened, incorporating the best of recent discoveries, many of them by MoLAS.

Max Hebditch

Director, Museum of London



School students admiring a model of the Roman basilica and forum of London, a feature of the new Roman gallery in the Museum of London. The model was based on drawings produced by MoLAS

MoLAS in 1995

MoLAS Annual Reviews have developed into an extremely effective way of describing the Service's activities and making accessible some of the results of our work with the minimum of delay. Demand for *MoLAS 94* and *MoLAS 95* has been overwhelming and both are now out of print. To make *MoLAS 96* accessible to a wider audience we have produced summaries in French and German and for the first time a version is available on the Internet. This and general information about the Service can be found at MoLAS's World Wide Web site.

The increase in development activity noted in *MoLAS 95* continued throughout the past year resulting in a substantial increase in MoLAS's staff. Major excavation projects such as Number 1 Poultry, Bull Wharf, Regis House and the Jubilee Line Extension are drawing to a close and entering the post-excavation phase. Work has continued in the Heathrow area with a major excavation at Cranford Lane, Harlington. Reports on excavations at Winchester Palace, the Late Pleistocene site at Uxbridge, St Mary Spital, the environment of Anglo-Saxon London and the archive of the former Department of Greater London Archaeology will appear in the new MoLAS Monograph Series starting in 1996.

An important new initiative got underway in MoLAS in 1995. We are extremely pleased to be given the opportunity to work with Dr Tony Clark in developing his archaeomagnetic dating facility. The Clark Laboratory has been established at MoLAS and forms the base from which we are extending MoLAS's scientific services. We are making a major investment in developing geophysical, information technology, scientific dating and surveying services. These services will be widely available and not restricted to Greater London.

During 1995 MoLAS also began to extend the range of consultancy and training services it can offer to archaeologists, developers and cultural heritage managers. As with scientific services, these facilities are not confined to London. MoLAS has provided advice in Hungary, Lebanon and Sweden and has hosted visits of archaeologists, developers and planners from several European and Middle Eastern countries.

I am delighted to have this opportunity to record my thanks to all of our clients, staff and supporters for making 1995 MoLAS's most successful year to date.

Peter Chowne
Head of Service



Professional links between Arkeologikonsult in Sweden and MoLAS were strengthened by exchange visits by various specialists including surveyors, seen here using differential Global Positioning System



Heritage Management

Left: MoLAS conservators making a rubber mould of the best preserved brick supporting arches within the Brunel Tunnel beneath the Thames at Rotherhithe

MoLAS has an international reputation in the field of heritage management; and details of our activities overseas are reported towards the end of this review. In Britain we

- assist prospective developers with planning applications by offering advice and carrying out surveys
- advise local authorities on heritage and conservation matters (including offering expert guidance on historic buildings)
- record standing buildings
- advise on the preservation of archaeological remains beneath new developments
- provide expert testimony to Public Inquiries
- write authoritative histories of sites for publication, for example for corporate histories or letting literature.

In this section we report on MoLAS projects in 1995 concerned with preservation and conservation. It is still possible to pursue a strategy of conservation of monuments and archaeological deposits in the London area, despite the great pressures from modern development, as the following cases show.

Our first example is from the City of London. A large area of the new development in the City at **Bull Wharf, Upper Thames Street**, now known as Thames Court, was subject to a Management Agreement negotiated between English Heritage and Markborough Properties Ltd. This agreement secured the preservation *in situ* of the archaeological features and deposits in a 15m-wide north-south strip on the western part of the development. This area will preserve for future generations surviving waterfronts from late Roman through Saxon to post-medieval, together with the sensitive deposits at the core of the Alfredian 'Aethelred's Hythe', c. 900, and the eastern area of Queenhithe, the focal point of the medieval waterfront upstream of London Bridge.

The project was designed to maximise the recoverable archaeological data whilst minimising the impact on the deposits of a rapidly dwindling heritage resource – the City of London's ancient waterfronts.

At Bull Wharf piling was kept to a minimum in the preserved area and minor groundworks were monitored by MoLAS. Continuous borehole samples were taken at the most sensitive of the pile locations along with samples and finds from all the pile holes

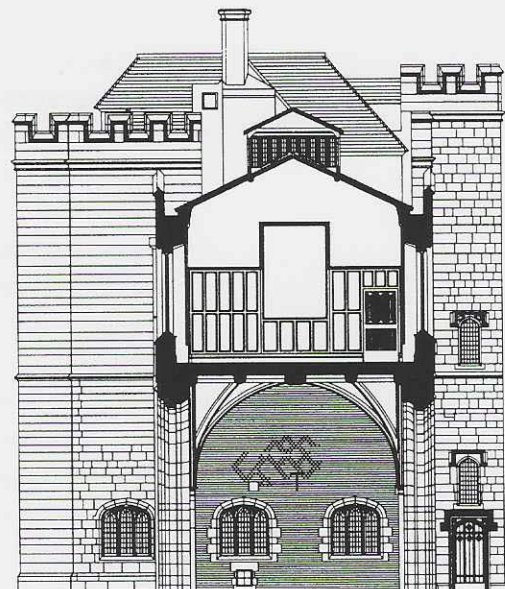




A collaboration in heritage management between MoLAS and specialist contractors St Cuthbert Conservation ensures the protection of scheduled remains at the St Mary's Nunnery in Clerkenwell, prior to residential development

Other heritage management projects have concerned the remains of some of London's many medieval monastic houses, now nearly all surviving only below the ground. Four sites are all Scheduled Ancient Monuments. At **Sans Walk, ECI** (The Mercers' Company), a watching brief was undertaken to monitor the removal of eight years of fly-tipping and dense buddleia growth from the area around the masonry remains of the 12th-century nunnery of St Mary Clerkenwell, which had been revealed by a previous excavation in 1987.

Nearby, at the **Gatehouse and church of the priory of St John of Jerusalem, St John's Lane**, a survey of the surviving upper fabric of the medieval priory church and the priory's early 16th-century gatehouse was undertaken by MoLAS and the Survey of London of the Royal Commission on Historic Monuments, with the support of the Museum of the Order of St John. The true extent of the gatehouse has been revealed by linking this survey with details gleaned from watching a trench for electricity services in St John's Lane, and the priory church is now better understood. This forms part of an intended MoLAS project to publish a comprehensive account of this monastery in its *Monasteries of London* report series.



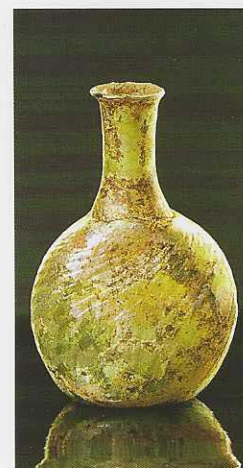
A computerised image of St John's gatehouse built in 1504 (Mike Clements, Survey of London)

Thirdly, at the site of **Bermondsey Abbey, SE1** (Countryside in Partnership plc), a watching brief was undertaken to monitor excavations of foundations and services; two medieval chalk and mortar foundations from the abbey buildings were observed.



Part of a trench dug through the Jewel Tower garden in Old Palace Yard, Westminster. The photograph is taken from the top of the 14th-century Jewel Tower; its moat can be seen in the foreground

At Westminster, near the **Jewel Tower, Palace of Westminster** (Parliamentary Works Directorate), a cable trench was monitored through the Jewel Tower Garden. Holes were also bored through the precinct wall of Westminster Abbey, through which the cables were laid. A stone-floored medieval building was revealed, as well as a medieval garden soil, a medieval pit and the construction cut to the Jewel Tower moat of 1365. The largely complete drain for the medieval abbey was recorded; most of the vault of the drain survives. MoLAS advised on methods of safeguarding these important remains and the records made will assist conservation work on the monument.



A complete, pale green glass flask from Germany or the French/Belgian border. Made in the first half of the 16th century these vessels held perfume, medicines or possibly holy water. It was found in a 17th-century cess pit in St John Street

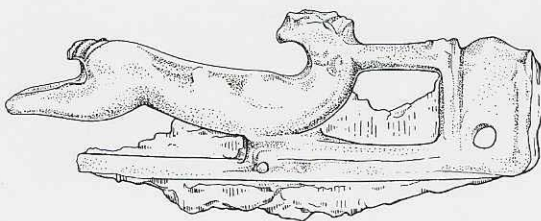
Other projects concerned individual buildings or structures. During 1995 further discussions took place about the future of **St Ethelburga's church, Bishopsgate** (London Diocesan Fund and English Heritage);

MoLAS provided a report on the work necessary to study the shattered woodwork, some of it medieval, and stonework from the church. MoLAS also advised on conservation aspects of refurbishment of the **Brunel Tunnel, Greenwich** (London Underground Ltd).



Internal view, looking north-west along the Great Drain of Westminster Abbey, found under the Jewel Tower garden

Conservation is also considered outside the central areas of London, in the suburbs and surrounding region. At the former **Wimpey Sports Ground, Brockley Hill, Stanmore** (Delaporte Investments (Park Lane) Ltd and Planwell Properties (Herts)), an evaluation located one carriageway of the major Roman road called Watling Street, in advance of redevelopment of the site. Following discussions with MoLAS, English Heritage and the London Borough of Harrow, the developers decided to mitigate the impact of their proposed development on the archaeological deposits by raising the ground levels adjacent to the modern A5, where the Roman road had been found, and avoiding substantial ground works in the area of the road. Indeed, Roman roads seem to be a feature of this year's *Annual Review*; another was observed during building works at the **Aerial Sites Radio Site, Shooter's Hill, Greenwich** (Aerial Sites plc), in the Old Kent Road, and sought on a training excavation in Southwark.



A Roman folding knife from Brockley Hill. The handle is in the form of an animal, possibly a hare



Investigating the Roman road surface and a section through the roadside ditch of Watling Street at Brockley Hill in the London Borough of Harrow



Site Assessments & Investigations

Some alteration to landscapes and urban fabric is necessary for economic development. A project with possible archaeological consequences in the London area can pass through two main 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, if this is not possible, an archaeological excavation to record the remains.

First we report on two projects of note for all Greater London: archaeological excavations ahead of the Jubilee Line extension from Green Park to Stratford, and work at Heathrow Airport.

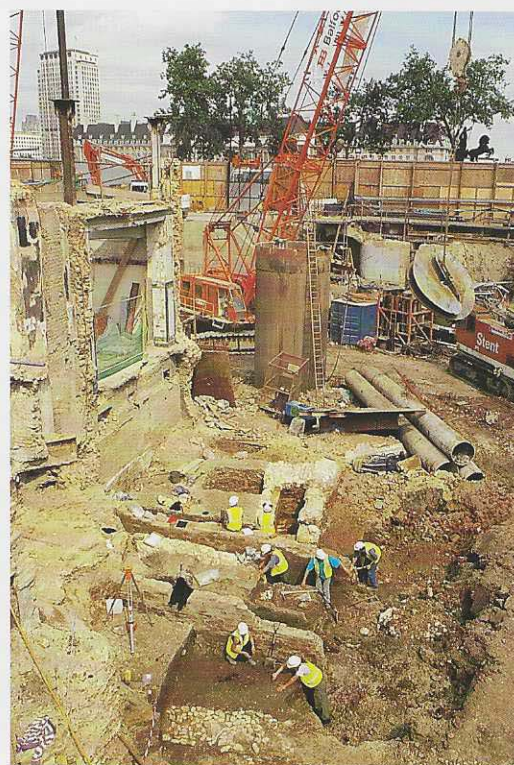
View of Westminster Underground Station looking east towards the Embankment. In the centre of the photograph is a late medieval vaulted drain which originally ran into the river. In the foreground is a 13th-century stone pathway which ran parallel to the river

The Jubilee Line Extension project

In 1995 MoLAS carried out 18 major excavations for London Underground Ltd on the Jubilee Line Extension Project. A watching brief was also maintained at several work sites during the construction of new stations and the numerous escape and grouting shafts. Most fieldwork, however, was focused on the major construction works at **Westminster Station** and around **London Bridge Station** in the London Borough of Southwark.

In the City of Westminster, three excavations were undertaken within the new station development and one at Parliament Square, the former carefully designed to dovetail with complex engineering works. In June excavation work began on both sides of the Circle and District Line tunnel following the installation of a massive diaphragm wall supporting the busy Bridge Street opposite Big Ben.

Archaeological research had indicated that the sites would lie on the north-eastern foreshore



Left: an artificial road deck was put in place over Borough High Street and the excavation took place with the traffic flow uninterrupted overhead. All the usual services that would be expected under a major road (water, electricity, telephone) were suspended from the bottom of the road deck, creating an unusual working environment

of the ancient Thorney Island, on which Westminster Abbey and the Palace of Westminster were built in Saxon times, and excavations soon corroborated this. Alluvial deposits consisting of organic sediments, sands and gravels sealed earlier terrace gravels. These prehistoric



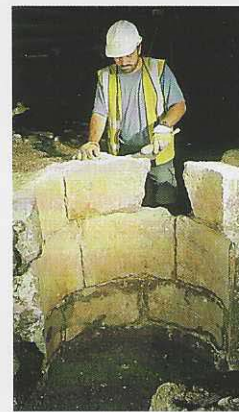
A photographic reconstruction of the island has been produced to illustrate what the area would have looked like in the prehistoric period. Present-day buildings, including the Houses of Parliament, have been added to locate the view

deposits lay within the ancient River Thames, the western bank of which was then approximately 50m further west than it is today. The discovery of flints, including a Neolithic leaf-shaped arrowhead and polished axe fragment, suggests that the island was visited during this period, probably by hunting parties. Samples of the alluvial deposits indicate that the local flora was composed predominantly of woodland with sedge fen occupying the water's edge.

From the south-east corner of Parliament Square came evidence for the Roman occupation of the island. Roman brick, tile and fragments of *opus signinum*, the Roman concrete used for flooring, were excavated from the backfill of trenches cut to rob the valuable building material. Above was a large 13th-century boundary wall of the Palace of Westminster; the wall is mentioned in medieval documents.

In the station excavations, on the north side of the island, land reclamation took place in the medieval period as the palace was extended. A massive 3m-wide river wall and an associated timber quay were followed by a layer of stone chippings spread over the surface of the earlier deposits, ensuring that the development of this part of the island could take place. Three stone pathways and a later vaulted stone drain were excavated. A buttress at the south-west corner of the drain run, where it turned, suggests that the drain may have lain beneath a 14th-century stone building on the edge of the island.

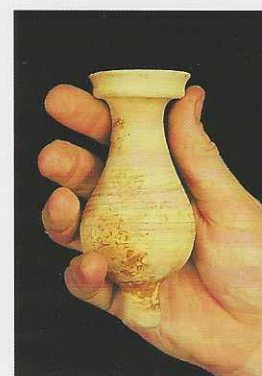
The part of Roman Londinium which lay across the bridge and on the south bank of the Thames, now called Southwark, has continued to produce rich archaeological evidence of complexity and value. At London Bridge Station in Southwark ten large-scale excavations were completed in 1995 during the complex engineering works required to construct the new Underground station. As at Westminster Station, the Roman settlement here developed on a low sandy island, surrounded by lowlying marshy ground which was cut by numerous channels. Excavations at the eastern edge of the island revealed a massive chalk foundation which may have supported a riverside wall dating to the 2nd century AD.



A 17th-century stone well which stood outside the gates of St Thomas Hospital in Southwark



A tin-glazed ware or delftware bottle painted with blue and white bird-on-rock decoration, with the date, 1627, beneath the handle; from Parliament Square



Rare miniature Roman amphora from the 2nd century. It may have been used as a stopper or an unguent jar

Enormous quantities of Roman pottery, coins and building material have been retrieved. From beneath London Bridge station came one of the largest and most varied assemblages of early Roman amphora sherds ever found in London, suggesting that a Roman warehouse, containing products from all over the western half of the Roman Empire, may have stood on the site. Indeed, the quantities and varieties of imported goods are such that MoLAS archaeologists are beginning to suspect that the port facilities of Roman London on the south bank of the Thames may have rivalled those on the north bank.

Amphorae were used to transport commodities such as wine, olive oil and fish sauce throughout the Roman Empire. This vessel, found in many pieces, but now reconstructed, is the first nearly complete example of a wine amphora from the Rhone Valley dating to the late 2nd or early 3rd century

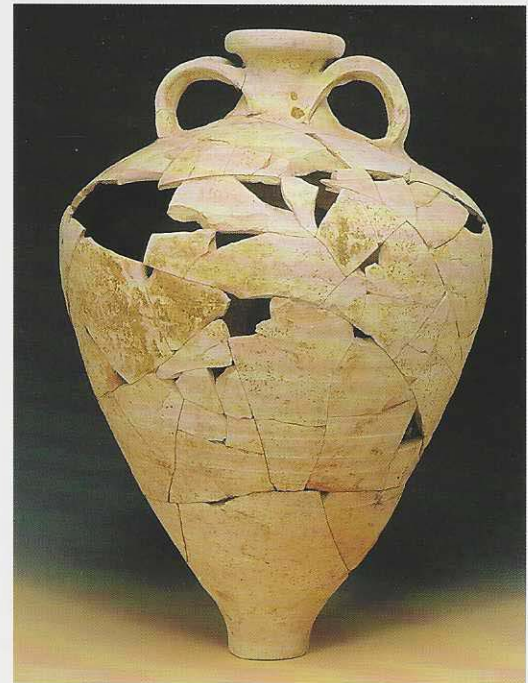


A Roman pottery specialist examines the pieces of an amphora found in an excavation of the Jubilee Line Extension at London Bridge

The largest and most important of the Jubilee Line excavations at London Bridge was directly under **Borough High Street**. It lay immediately to the east of the line of the Roman road that ran to the southern bridgehead of the first London Bridge, built around AD 60, nearly two decades after the invasion of Britain in AD 43.

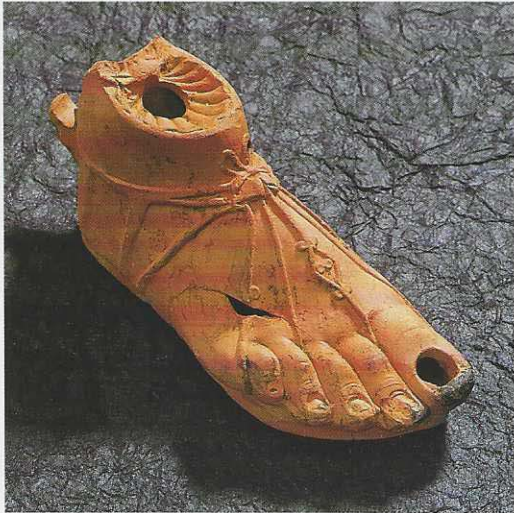
The excavation revealed two minor roads running eastwards from the projected line of the main road. In between these roads narrow clay and timber buildings were constructed that would have fronted on to the main road and which functioned as workshops and houses. Some buildings had wooden floors and most had hearths, mainly for domestic cooking though some were found with iron waste and may have been industrial in character.

This first settlement was destroyed by fire before AD 70. The date and scale of destruction may link it with the attack of Boudica on Londinium in AD 60 for which there is similar evidence north of the river. But



Part of a 2nd-century Roman masonry building which would have fronted on to the main road





A Roman palisade trench at the Borough High Street excavation produced a Roman ceramic oil lamp in the shape of a sandalled right foot, dating from the late 1st century

there is no proof that she was responsible for the conflagration in Southwark and it is equally possible that the fire started accidentally in one of the industrial workshops.

Recording remains of clay and timber buildings which may have been burnt down in the Boudican rebellion



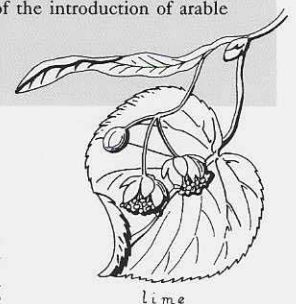
The area was resettled in the late 1st century; the frontage of all the buildings, again of clay and timber, retreated a short distance to the east. This created an open gravelled area adjacent to the road which may have functioned as a pedestrian precinct or an open market area. Early in the 2nd century these clay buildings were replaced by a series of masonry buildings, one with a blacksmith's forge attached to it. The floors were generally of clay and poor standard mortar, indicating a low status. Free-standing masonry blocks parallel to the road may have supported an arcade or colonnade at the roadside.

The Roman sequence was then truncated by the cellars of the post-medieval buildings that fronted on to Borough High Street, the coaching inns and taverns for which Southwark was famous. A particularly fine stone well may have stood in front of the gates of St Thomas Hospital, which lay to the east.

It has been possible to attribute a range of functions to the Roman buildings. The metal-working debris indicates a sizeable metal-working or smithing complex, and much mainly clean charred grain in other structures could derive from industrial or domestic stores.

The Jubilee Line Extension palaeoenvironmental programme is studying the Holocene stratigraphy encountered on the JLE sites as a group. Emphasis is placed on the development of sedimentary sequences to expand our knowledge of the ancient regime of the River Thames along the line of the route. This may answer questions such as how far upstream the river was tidal in the Roman, Saxon and medieval periods.

Several areas, notably Westminster, have shown high potential. Initial work on the sites suggests that the majority of deposits date from the Bronze Age into the Roman and medieval periods. Complementing the sedimentary study is another concerning vegetational history, and certain significant changes have been identified, for instance the decline of the lime (*Tilia* sp) in the Bronze Age. Archaeologists think that this may have been one result of the introduction of arable farming.



Wheel ruts in a Roman lane running off the main road (Watling Street). The scale is 0.5m long

Heathrow sites

The area of the West London gravel terraces where Heathrow Airport now lies has attracted the interest of antiquaries since the 17th and 18th centuries. An ancient earthwork, situated on heathland to the south of Bath Road, was visited and sketched by both John Aubrey (1668) and

William Stukeley (1723 and 1725). The latter inaccurately ascribed the name of Caesar's Camp to this monument, a name by which it is still known today. The development of Richard Fairey's Great West Aerodrome into a military airfield in the 1940s led to the excavation of Caesar's Camp by Professor Grimes in advance of the northern runway construction. Grimes determined that the site was a defended Iron Age settlement and discovered the remains of rectangular building within the enclosure interpreted as a Romano-Celtic Temple. Further work by the London Museum in the late 1960s during the western



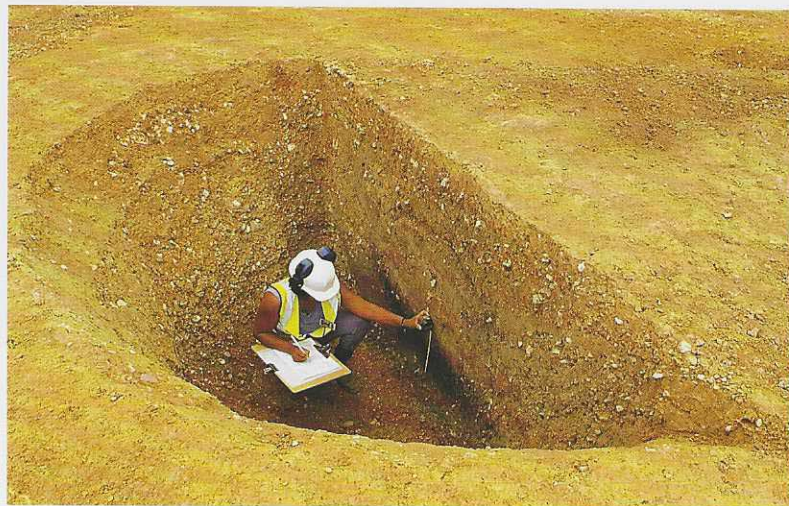
The Romano-Celtic temple excavated by WF Grimes in advance of the construction of the northern runway at Heathrow Airport in 1944

extension to the same runway revealed ring ditches of Neolithic or Bronze Age date 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, supported by 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.



Recording a later prehistoric feature on the Cargo Distribution Services excavation west of Terminal 4

MoLAS has undertaken a number of fieldwork projects in 1995 in advance of airport development. The most significant was on an area of



Recording the section of a large waterhole. The silted fills of this feature indicated that the waterhole was used over a period of hundreds of years from the Middle Bronze Age and had finally silted up during the Later Bronze Age

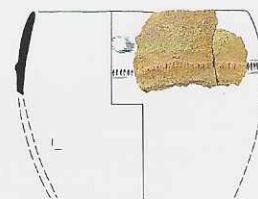
grassland lying adjacent to the aircraft stands at Terminal 4, which is proposed for the development of a cargo distribution facility. Following an initial evaluation, an area 6000m² was stripped to the surface of brickearth to reveal a number of archaeological features. Although the majority revealed little or no datable material, it is clear that a Middle Bronze Age (1600-1000 BC) domestic site, a rare discovery, stood here. This was demonstrated by the finding of a large portion of a cordoned

urn of the Deverel-Rimbury tradition which made possible the dating of less diagnostic pottery from the site. The most enigmatic feature of Middle Bronze Age date was a large well which provided waterlogged deposits for environmental analysis. Work is set to continue on this site in 1996.

Other archaeological fieldwork has included the monitoring of the construction of a taxi feeder park at Neptune Road, situated to the north of the now destroyed Caesar's Camp. Although most of the site was found to have

been severely damaged by recent modern development, a number of archaeological features were found, including a substantial ditch thought to date to the early 1st millennium BC. This would have been contemporary with the activity identified by Grimes, and would probably have predated the construction of the earthwork.

In addition to the investigations arising from current development, MoLAS has been undertaking an archaeological assessment of BAA plc's proposals for an additional passenger terminal complex, Terminal 5, and associated facilities. This has involved field investigation both inside and outside the airport boundary, and a several desk-based assessments of archaeological resources in a large zone around the airport. The development proposals are currently the subject of a Public Inquiry for which MoLAS has been retained by BAA plc to provide specialist advice and to formulate an archaeological strategy for the development.



A large rim sherd of Bronze Age 'Deverel-Rimbury' style pottery used to reconstruct the appearance of the vessel



A Middle Bronze Age ditch found to the west of Terminal 4, Heathrow Airport



Extensive open area excavations underway to the west of the Terminal 4 jet stands at Heathrow Airport

The London area in prehistoric times

From the two large projects on the Jubilee Line and at Heathrow, our report moves to summarise the findings of other projects as they illuminate each of the periods of London's archaeology. Often the remains recorded on an individual site relate to several different periods of London's long history, which can stretch back several thousand years. At the former **Valor Works, Corney Reach, W4** (Barratt Southern Counties Ltd), for instance, an evaluation in advance of housing development turned into an excavation on part of the site where human remains were recovered. Trenches demonstrated a occupation from several periods from the late Neolithic (3000–2000 BC) to the 18th century. This included Bronze Age pottery, evidence of Roman occupation, a Saxon burial dated by radiocarbon to about 740, and medieval field drains with pottery in them.

Our review of prehistoric London continues with two sites further out from the modern centre, where remains might be thought to have survived better. At the former **Queen Mary's Hospital, Carshalton** (South West Thames Regional Health Authority), over 50 trenches were evaluated in an area adjacent to the site of a Late Bronze Age (1000–650 BC) enclosure, a Scheduled Ancient Monument. The results of this work require detailed analysis, but it appears that archaeological deposits survive in discrete zones – with denser evidence adjacent to the scheduled area and other zones lacking in evidence away from the monument. Finds include Late Bronze Age pottery, burnt and struck flint and a fragment of a loomweight.

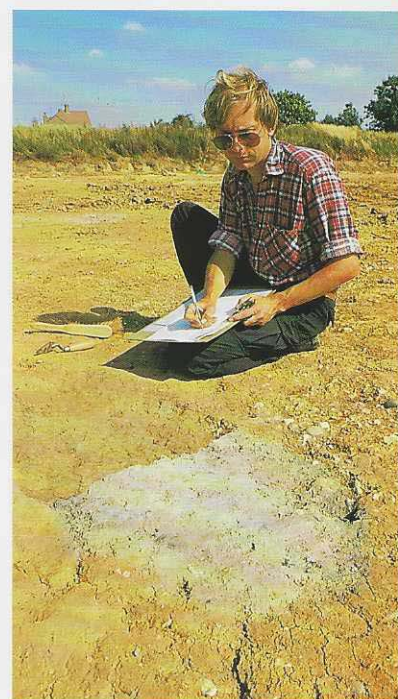
At **Cranford Lane, Hillingdon**, (Henry Streeter (Sand and Ballast) Ltd and English Heritage) rescue excavation continued at a multi-period, mostly Late Bronze Age, site. The site was situated in a gravel quarry, about 1km north of Heathrow Airport. The 1994 excavations, in the western part of the site known as Area B, produced extensive evidence of Neolithic, Bronze Age, and Roman activity, and was reported in the previous *Annual Review*.

Excavation in 1995 in Areas C and C1 extended the earlier work eastwards, although the density of features reduced progressively. Ditches of Late Bronze Age date defined the field system and droveways, enclosing a third settlement site to add to the two found in 1994. Evidence for a building took the form of a ring of postholes some 10m in diameter, with a large 'cooking pit' nearby. The latter was a long pit or trough, 5m x 1.5m, filled with charcoal, and large quantities of burnt flint used for heating water.

The eastern end of the large Roman enclosure already discovered showed signs of several phases of extension and modification, and the pottery evidence again suggested a date in the late 4th century.



Fragment of a mould for a bronze sword or spear blade found in a Late Bronze Age well at Cranford Lane



Excavating and recording a Late Bronze Age 'cooking pit' at Cranford Lane

Area D covered some 32,500m². As in Area B, there were few Neolithic features, which were restricted to two pits containing pottery, and an axe from a shallow layer. A neatly defined circle of Middle Bronze Age activity centred around a well. Although there was no evidence for structures, a number of 'cooking pits' filled with charcoal and burnt flint, and other pits of less obvious function, appear to represent the initial phase of Bronze Age occupation on the site.

This small-scale activity was again replaced by the extensive Late Bronze Age field system accompanied by wells. There were no posthole circles indicative of round houses, but four-post structures (conventionally interpreted as raised grain stores), 'cooking pits', six possible cremations, and postholes forming fencelines and enclosures. The relatively large boundary ditch was punctuated by two large postholes. The backfill of one well contained fragments of crucible and clay moulds from the casting of bronze sword blades or spear heads. Later alterations to the field system included the replacement of a droveway, defined by two parallel ditches, with a gravel metalled trackway, leading towards the entranceway in the boundary ditch. The small assembly of bronze-casting material is of major importance, as there have been few similar finds from England.

Evidence of a previously suspected Roman settlement to go with the enclosure of Roman date was confined to two ditches forming a droveway, and a single silver coin of Valentinian I or II which dates to the late 4th century and is matched by pottery of the same general date from other areas. Like Area B, this area was crossed at intervals of 18–20m by the 'ridge and furrow' of the medieval and early post-medieval field systems.

The 1995 excavations have added greatly to our knowledge of the Middle Bronze Age material which marks new activity and probably reoccupation of the site after Neolithic activity recorded in the 1994 excavations. The Late Bronze Age features have defined one of the boundaries of the field system and imply further occupation sites, although evidence for structures is lacking. The dating of the Roman activity to the late 4th century is shared by other Roman sites in the vicinity, where there appears to have been a break in occupation between the 2nd and the late 4th centuries.



A Bronze Age pot after reconstruction. The holes around rim could have held a skin cover in place suggesting that the pot was used as a drum



The reconstruction of a near complete Middle Bronze Age jar, found in a ditch of the Late Bronze Age field system. The jar had been pierced with several holes before and after firing

Roman London and its surroundings

In 1995, as in 1994, there were fewer excavations in the historic City of London than in previous years, but in 1995 these included four large investigations, at Guildhall Yard, Poultry, Bull Wharf and Regis House in Thames Street. MoLAS also excavated several sites in the southern part of the Roman city, across the river in modern Southwark.

Excavations continued at the **Guildhall Art Gallery, Guildhall Yard** (Corporation of London), adding significantly to our understanding of London's Roman amphitheatre and the early history of Guildhall itself. The medieval findings are presented later in this report.

Watching brief excavations in areas that were previously inaccessible allowed us greatly to extend our knowledge of pre-Roman topography, successive Roman drainage schemes, and the nature of buildings and external areas contemporary with the amphitheatre.



A half-rounded coping stone from the top of the arena wall, found in destruction debris at the base of the wall. Two iron fittings set in lead can be seen on the top of the curve. They are presumed to have supported a railing or grille



Cleaning a well-preserved rectangular timber box reused as a drainage sump with the timber amphitheatre of AD 70



Recording the arena wall of the amphitheatre

The second phase of excavation under the street called Guildhall Buildings revealed a further 9m stretch of the amphitheatre's curving arena wall, standing higher than it survived elsewhere on site. In front of this lay the sand and gravel surfaces of the arena, with further well-preserved timber drains around the perimeter. Behind it lay a substantial bank through the top of which were cut a great number of slots and deep post-pits, some of them with timbers surviving *in situ*. These are presumed to have been the supports for successive phases of the amphitheatre's timber seating. Excavation in this area provided the most graphic images yet of the collapse and decay of the amphitheatre. Rubble, including several coping stones from the arena wall, lay spread out below the truncated arena wall and eroded bank, and was sealed by silts representing abandonment in the 4th century.

Regis House

At **Regis House, King William Street, City of London** (Land Securities plc) a year-long excavation programme of an important site on the line of the 1st-century Roman bank of the Thames was completed in February 1996.

Traces of the earliest Roman activity were fragmentary, and included the southern wall of a building constructed along the edge of the uppermost terrace, with one phase razed possibly during the Boudican revolt of AD 60. Other buildings fronted Fish Street Hill in the east, demonstrating the existence of a road leading down to the northern Roman bridgehead. Concurrent with the earliest of these phases (perhaps from around AD 50), a low revetment of piles and planks was constructed along the river bank; the earliest signs of management of the Thames frontage. Near the bridge approach was a second structure consisting of paired oak baulks

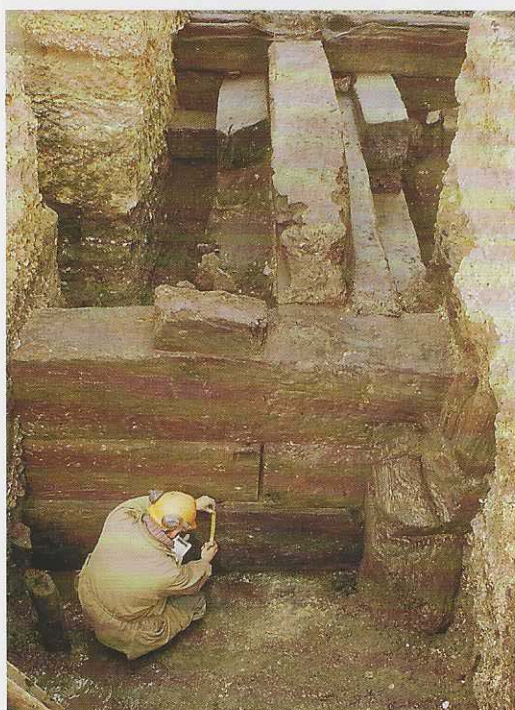
resting on offcuts set into the foreshore, provisionally interpreted as a contemporary landing stage or ferry point. Further south, a temporary arrangement of interlaced brushwood and piles may have attempted to consolidate the foreshore. The highly organic backfill was rich in metalwork, including Claudian coins and studs or disc brooches.

In AD 63, only three years after the Boudican destruction, a massive quay 2m high was constructed along the foreshore. Four levels of 200-year old timbers, each around 0.5m square in section, were retained by slightly less massive tieback or bracing timbers retained in turn by a parallel line of bearer beams. This interlocking grid was infilled with organic refuse collected from the settlement and containing many interesting finds.

Set on a terrace at the rear of the new wharf, and part of the same scheme, was a building of at least six bays whose divisions coincided precisely with the positions of the upper level of tieback braces in the quay. The walls rested on beams, the south wall baseplate being grooved to hold shutters or sliding doors for an open-fronted entrance. A door in the mudbrick northern wall of at least one of the bays opened on to an alley, which bordered the complex to the north. A gap was left in the east between the sixth bay and the bridge approach to allow access to the new wharf.



Regis House, autumn 1995, during the excavation of the early Roman harbour complex (foreground). Construction works are underway on the areas where excavation has already been completed



The riverside face of the mid 1st-century quay (built AD 63) at Regis House, plus the landward tiebacks (centre) and the threshold for the contemporary warehousing (background)

A life-size ceramic nose probably from a Roman bust or statue

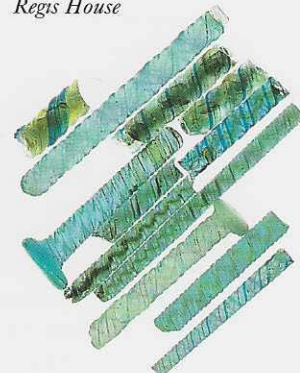


Initially, each bay consisted of a simple undivided space, suggesting use as stores or warehouses. At an early date, however, Warehouse 4 - which alone had a planked floor - had become a glass workshop, with a succession of small furnaces producing twisted glass stirring rods (for mixing medicines or cosmetics), and small blown bottles. Waste glass, cullet, and imported raw glass were also found.

Environmental archaeology samples from Regis House date largely from the Roman period, and come from the lower waterlogged deposits of wells, drains and the waterfront around the successive quays. Finds include seven stone pine (*Pinus pinea*) cones; only three have been found in London before. These may have been imported for use in cooking or as incense. Further samples comprised burnt grain deposits and a large cache of cannabis (*Cannabis sativa*) in a leather bag. Most significant, however, were the vast deposits of oyster shells mainly found behind the quays, reflecting a massive local oyster industry. British oysters were highly prized in the Roman empire and may have been exported to Rome.

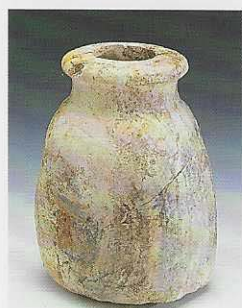


Debris from a 1st-century glass-worker's shop at Regis House



Considerable efforts were made to convert the area to the north into further terraces for building purposes, including strip buildings along the Fish Street Hill frontage, one furnished with a domed clay oven built against a ramshackle brick terrace wall. Deposits of charred grain lay nearby. A massive masonry building was constructed in the west, supplied with water by a revetted channel tapping a buried stream. By the end of the 1st century, the glass workshop had closed, and the warehouses were entirely rebuilt in mudbrick. Subsequently, a substantial new post and plank revetment was built around 4m to the south of the original structure, and the reclaimed area was infilled with organic refuse and massive dumps of oyster shells.

To complement the revetment, the existing warehouses were extended to the line of the previous quayfront. A seventh bay was constructed next to the bridge, of similar dimensions and construction to its neighbours. By this time, a variety of functions could be determined, and some of the bays had been subdivided by internal partitions. Three pigs of lead, each 0.6m long, and bearing stamps of the Emperor Vespasian, were found beneath a floor of Warehouse 3, presumably abandoned by a leadsmith or merchant. Later, the same warehouse produced several turned stone products including a lava bowl and a crystalline vase (possibly calcite). In Warehouse 4 the presence of a large number of unused mosaic pieces suggest stock in trade. By contrast, a partitioned oven area and a number of complete flagons, bowls and dishes in various fabrics suggest that Warehouse 6 was a tavern. In addition, a single large North Kentish ware storage jar was installed against the wall in Warehouses 1, 3, 4 and 6 near the original entrance; these jars are interpreted as urinals.



An extremely rare calcite (aragonite) vase from Regis House



The interior of a timber-floored early Roman quayside warehouse under excavation at Regis House

Further organic and oyster shell dumps on the foreshore indicate that the waterfront was again extended in the early 2nd century to a line below the present pavement of Lower Thames Street. Warehouse 3, at least, seems to have been extended to the line of the superseded waterfront, where a mortised beam for the new timber-framed front wall was added.

The three lead ingots were found inverted, concealed beneath one of the quayside warehouses

One of the most unusual finds from the site was the discovery of three lead ingots or 'pigs' in a hollow underneath one of the quayside warehouses. The three ingots which appear to be identical are each 600mm (two Roman feet) long, weighing about 150-170 lbs. Cast into the upper surface of two of the ingots is the legend 'IMP VESPASIAN AUG'. This is an abbreviation of 'Imperatoris Vespasian Augusti' or the property of the Emperor Vespasian (AD 69-79). A second inscription on the side of the ingots, 'BRIT. EX. ARG. VEB.', proves they are the produce of the British lead and silver mines. The ingots were almost certainly mined, smelted and cast (into moulds) in the Mendips. The Mendip lead mines were exploited immediately after the Roman invasion (by AD 49) and several ingots with identical inscriptions have been found in the area. The metals found in any province of the Roman Empire were almost exclusively state property. Lead was the most important mineral produced in Britain. One reason for the importance of lead mining was that the refining of lead ore was the only source of silver in the Roman world and silver was vital for the production of coinage. The three lead ingots from Regis House are the first examples found in London and one ingot will be displayed in the new Roman gallery in the Museum of London.



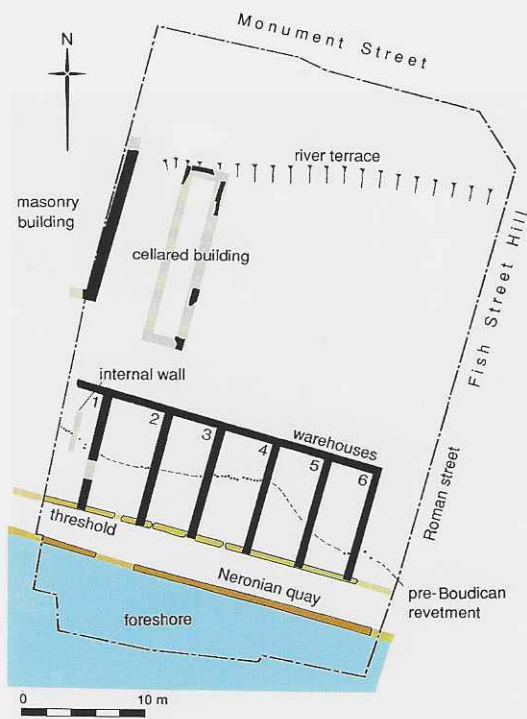
A large storage jar reused as a urinal within one of the quayside warehouses



All these buildings were severely damaged around AD 125 by the 'Hadrianic Fire', a city-wide fire attested on many sites previously. The fallen roofs and any salvageable contents were quickly removed during initial tidying-up in most areas. Subsequently, Warehouse 4 appears to have been temporarily reoccupied, rough gravel surfaces and midden deposits sealing the scorched floor; Warehouse 5 was also in use for the production or storage of slaked lime, presumably earmarked for rebuilding work elsewhere. Shortly afterwards, the whole area was levelled, and the remains of the warehouses buried by up to 2m of burnt mudbricks, which contained a large and important group of contemporary Central Gaulish samian pottery. Meanwhile a new masonry building was constructed over the whole former warehouse area, divided internally by rows of piers located over the line of the earlier walls, and maintaining the original width of the 1st-century warehouse bays.



Roller-stamped chevron decoration applied on clay render, over mud brick, for keying plasterwork within the early Roman quayside warehouses



A plan of the mid 1st-century Roman harbour at Regis House, showing the quay and associated warehouses and buildings. Below the warehouses is the line of the earlier revetment

west in 1824–31, and the clearance of the site a century later for the building of Regis House.

During the dig a number of medieval and post-medieval cesspits and wells were excavated producing good collections of post-medieval tobacco pipe, glass bottles, stoneware and porcelain. One pit produced a fine early 16th-century Dutch tin-glazed ware jug decorated with a crucifix in a roundel. A late medieval stone-lined well produced a large collection of well preserved tools including an adze blade, fragments of scythe blades, a hammer (with wooden handle intact), an iron barrel hoop, and some small bone handled knives.

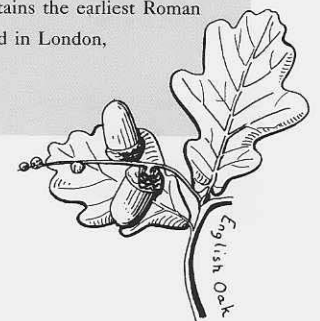
Owing to truncation by later building work, little can be said at present about the subsequent history of this new complex; a large revetted timber-lined well was constructed within the building in the area of the former Warehouse 3, subsequently replaced by a smaller box structure. These have both been provisionally dated to the 2nd century. There are signs of late Roman surfaces, and possible structures in the western half of the site.

Pits, wells, and the remains of several sunken-floored buildings of 11th- to 12th-century date have also been found, together with later medieval and more recent foundations and brick cellars, mainly of 18th- and 19th-century date. These represent properties which were extensively reorganised during the construction of Rennie's London Bridge to the



Substantial late medieval chalk rubble wall foundations, cut into the dumps of Hadrianic Fire debris at Regis House

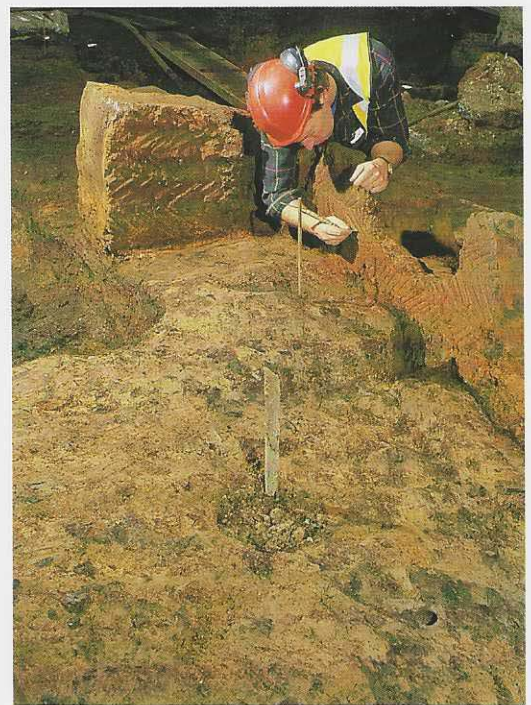
Dendrochronological (tree-ring) dating of the magnificent oak beams of the quay, some over 6m long and over a tonne in weight, has suggested that the Regis House site contains the earliest Roman waterfront so far excavated in London, constructed in AD 63.



The waterfront in the the western part of the Roman city came to light again in 1995 at **Bull Wharf, Upper Thames Street** (Markborough Properties Ltd). At the north end of the site, bordering Upper Thames Street, the remains of a Roman quay, dated by dendrochronology to AD 197, were discovered some 7m below the modern street level. It was mostly robbed in antiquity and only the piles for the baseplate and tie-back braces survived. Enough remained however to indicate that the quay had continued westwards across the site beyond the limit of excavation.

Number 1 Poultry

Away from the Roman quaysides and towards the centre of the Roman city, an extensive programme of archaeological excavation at **Number 1 Poultry** (Altstadtbau for City Acre Property & Investment Trust and Advanta Management AG) continued throughout 1995. The site lies on the western side of the now-buried middle Walbrook valley, which divided the city into eastern and western halves, near the Roman and medieval crossing points of the stream. A complex multi-period archaeological sequence between 2m and 4m in depth survived beneath the basements of the 19th-century buildings. The main phase of archaeological work took place at the same time as the top-down construction programme. It encompasses an area of 3400m² which is being excavated by a team of forty MoLAS archaeologists working beneath the ground floor slab of the new building. The project has involved MoLAS, Altstadtbau, John Laing Construction, Ove Arup & Partners, and many others in an innovative strategy that is enabling an extensive archaeological excavation to take place in good conditions without delaying the construction of the office building directly overhead.

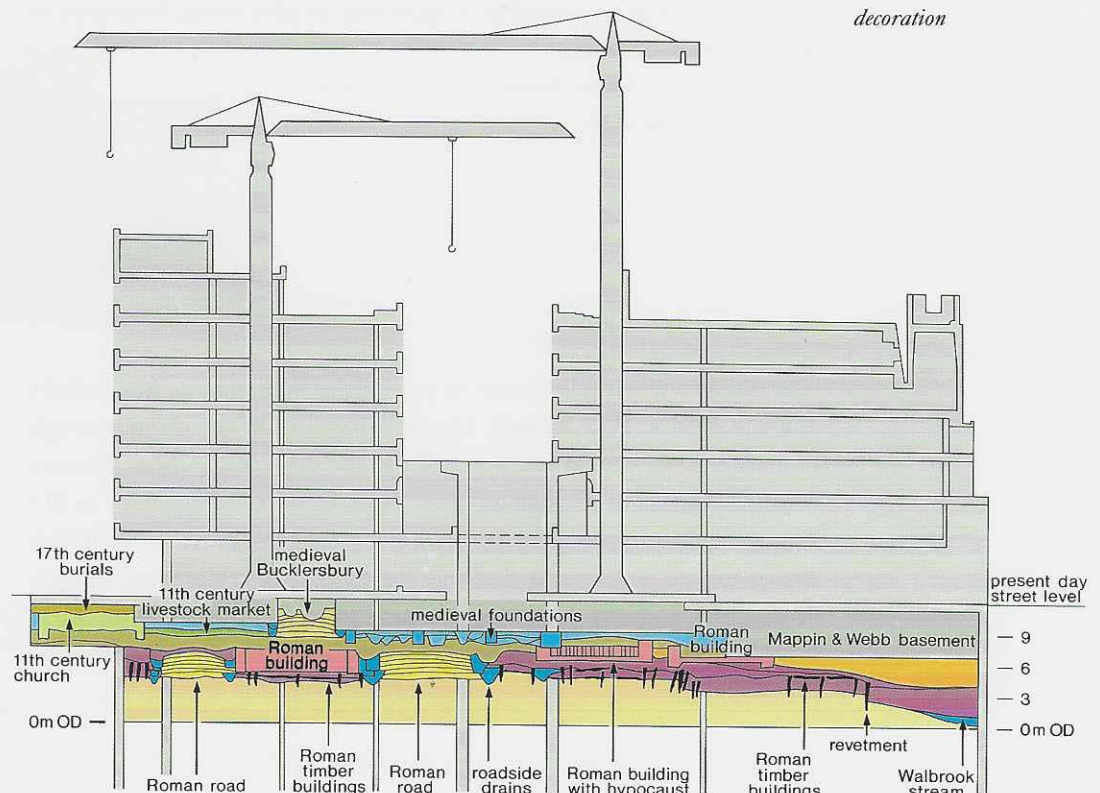


Part of an early 2nd-century clay-and-timber strip building to the north of the main Roman street at Number 1 Poultry. The mudbrick walls of the building were marked with chevrons, either to take plaster or as simple decoration



Aerial view of the site of Number 1 Poultry looking east. The cross section below shows how the excavations of the medieval and Roman remains proceeded whilst the building was constructed above the present street level

- Victorian basements
- medieval deposits
- dark earth
- Roman landfill
- Roman deposits
- natural gravel





Coins of Claudian and Vespasianic date have been recovered from contexts associated with 1st-century timber buildings

Excavation has uncovered a 60m length of the main east-west Roman road (*via decumana*), dating to around AD 50. A road junction on the western part of the site also dates to the 1st century and may have been the principal junction in the western half of the Roman town, with roads running south towards the waterfront, north-west to the amphitheatre and fort, and north to the industrial area of the upper Walbrook valley. Five separate insulae or Roman city blocks have been located on the site. These were generally occupied by clay-and-timber buildings, although a large masonry wall on the south-east side of the street junction may have formed the precinct wall around a public building.

Excavation of the eastern half of the site included part of the *via decumana*, roadside timber drains, and most of a large insula to the north-east of the street junction. The main road was constructed on a spur of natural sand and gravel which protruded into the Walbrook valley and which may have influenced the town plan. North of the main road lay insubstantial timber buildings which were destroyed by fire in the Boudican rebellion. Rebuilding was rapid and saw the establishment of five roadside properties at least 22m in depth, each of which commanded between 6m and 8m of road frontage.



*The westernmost of the two stone buildings which lay to the north of the *via decumana* at Poultry. Part of the apsidal north end of one room can be seen to the right. A hypocaust (under-floor heating system) within another room lies in the background. The building may have been a private residence or a small bath-house*



A branded stamp over the bung of a silver fir barrel. Put on the cask after it was filled it possibly indicates the name of the wine producer, the shipper or a Roman customs officer

Over 1000 oak timbers were recovered from Roman buildings and drains, and these will be of great value for precise dating by dendrochronology. Two of the early Roman roadside properties also included wells constructed from reused silver fir barrels. Silver fir grows above 800m on the northern slopes of the Alps, and it is likely that the barrels were fabricated on the Continent. One barrel may have been used for the import of wine, since it carried a stamp which may relate to the continental shipper.

The early roadside buildings contained small room areas 3m to 4m square with brickearth floors, and probably included a mix of residential, commercial, and industrial functions. In one of the buildings carbonised herb seeds lay spilled across a scorched brickearth floor, along with a number of very small wooden spoons and decorated wooden beads. These buildings were destroyed in an early 2nd-century fire, probably the Hadrianic fire of c. AD 125, and sealed by a thick deposit of fire debris.

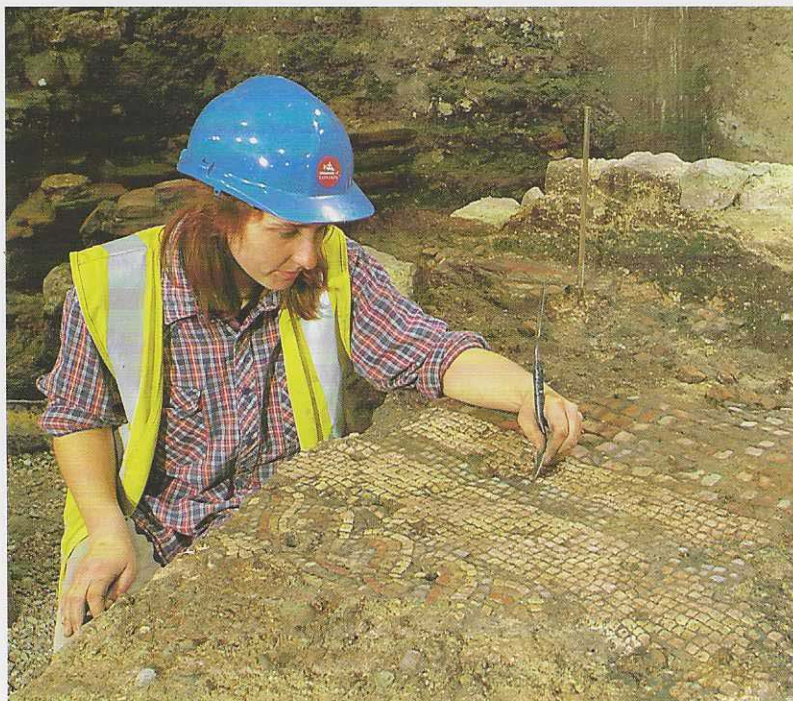


Part of a 1st-century well constructed from reused barrels; the lower barrel was complete



Part of the hypocaust uncovered in the north west room of the westernmost of the late Roman buildings north of the via decumana. The pilae (tile stacks) in the foreground originally supported a raised floor above the hypocaust

Part of a mosaic floor within the apsidal room of a late Roman building. A guilloche (braid) pattern can be seen in the foreground



After the fire clay-and-timber buildings were rebuilt on some of the properties, but the scale and density of rebuilding was less vigorous than in the late 1st century. Towards the end of the 2nd century stone buildings were built on two separate properties further to the north. Both buildings respected the north-south boundaries of the established properties along the roadside to the south, providing detailed evidence of the relationship between early and late Roman buildings on individual properties.

The westernmost stone building measured 8.6m x 13.2m and was built of random-coursed tile and ragstone. It contained four rooms, and had been substantially rebuilt on at least one occasion during its lifetime. The northern end of the north-eastern room had been replaced by an apse with a mosaic floor, and the north-western room had been converted to a bathing chamber by removing the original floor and installing a hypocaust (under-floor heating system). A mosaic pavement was laid above the heating ducts and a plunge bath installed in a corner of the room. At a later date a small heated room measuring about 4m square was added to the building against the apse. A mosaic centre panel in the apsidal room was replaced by a rudimentary floor of reused roofing tile prior to the building's demise in the late 4th or early 5th centuries. It is possible that the original mosaic had been intentionally lifted and removed.

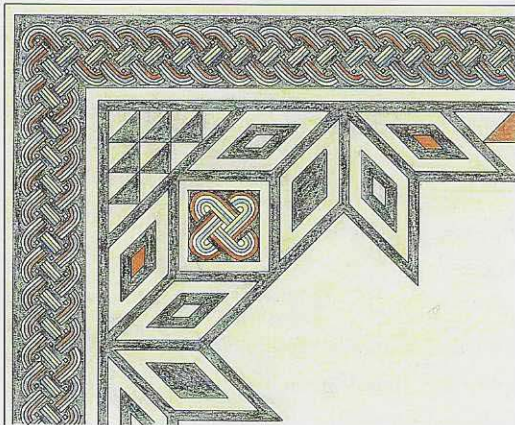


Commercial activity in the 1st and 2nd century is represented by a number of finds, including a well preserved copper alloy balance with two decorated weighing pans, balance beam, and iron pointer



A late Saxon double-sided, decorated bone comb with iron rivets, made in the 10th or 11th century

To the east and nearer the Walbrook was a more unusual Roman stone building. Its southern end was open, although a timber beam slot and large post-pad impressions may have been related to a timber facade or portico. The building, which may have been a temple or hall, contained no internal divisions and was unheated. Situated centrally within the building was a mosaic centre-panel measuring 3m square. The mosaic was a complex geometric polychrome design radiating from an octagonal centre and surrounded by a triple-braid guilloche (an intertwined or braided rope motif). It has been provisionally dated to the 4th century on stylistic evidence but may be earlier. A large portion of the mosaic survived and has been lifted and removed for conservation. To the north was a smaller rectangular mosaic panel, of which only fragments of a polychrome figurative design survived. The mosaic panels were set inside a



An AutoCAD generated reconstruction of the mosaic from Number 1 Poultry

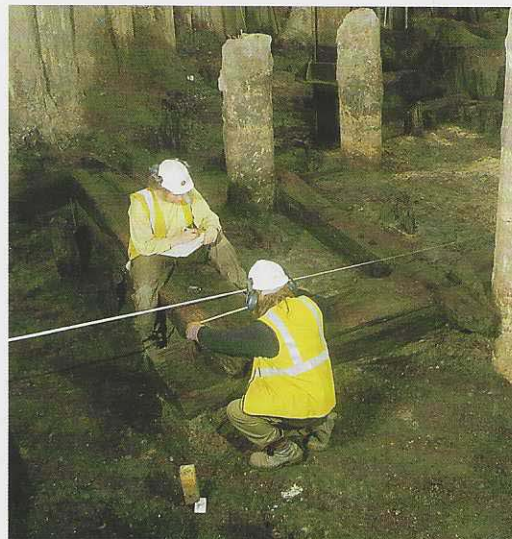
tessellated border whose northern end was laid in the shape of an apse suggesting that a semi-circular internal structure had been removed in antiquity. A slab of wall plaster painted with a *trompe d'oeil* architectural scheme based on an entablature with Corinthian columns lay near the southern end of the building, but may not have originated within it.

During the 3rd and 4th centuries many if not all of the roadside properties were cleared of their timber buildings, to be replaced by yards or open areas between the main road and the range of stone buildings to the north. Saxon and medieval deposits are described below in the section of this report about the Saxon and medieval city.



Recording part of a masonry drainage culvert which ran along the south side of the main Roman street (via decumana). The springing-line for the arched top of the culvert can be seen just above the head of the archaeologist in the foreground. The culvert may have carried a masonry superstructure, perhaps a wall around an important roadside property

Extensive environmental sampling has produced organically rich samples from all periods, with samples from waterlogged deposits containing evidence of insect and floral assemblages. Micromorphological samples have been collected from occupation surfaces whilst column samples of waterlaid sequences may aid in the identification of changing formation processes in the Walbrook valley. Finds have included frogs from roadside drains and pits, and the skeleton of a snake from a medieval yard area.



Archaeologists recording part of a Roman box-structure platform of massive oak beams constructed on the northern side of the via decumana. This structure is part of a major rebuilding programme which began shortly after the destruction caused by the the Boudican fire

Apart from these large sites, some other investigations in the Roman city are noteworthy. At **168 Fenchurch Street, EC3** (Barclays Property Holdings Ltd) an evaluation was undertaken to establish the survival of strata from Londinium's 1st- and 2nd-century fora (centres of administration), which had been excavated on the site in 1969 and 1976 as successive modern redevelopments took place. Many fragments of the wall of the 2nd-century forum and up to 2m of associated stratigraphy were revealed in areas not disturbed by modern and Victorian footings. Extensive remains of 1st-century clay and



Fragments of a 13th-century polychrome London-type ware jug from the excavations at Ironmonger Lane

timber buildings were also uncovered, along with evidence of the destruction wrought by Boudica. At **11 Ironmonger Lane** (Landesbank Thessen-Thüringen) a small excavation was held in the basement of a building being refurbished. This site has a long history, and archaeologists have been here several times. Roman remains were found here in 1949, during redevelopment of the site which had been hit by a flying bomb in 1944. A mosaic from a 2nd- or 3rd-century town house was conserved in the basement of the building erected in 1951, and this is still to be found there. In 1995 a significant group of 2nd-century pottery and further details of the layout of rooms in the town house were recovered.

Away from Londinium, work has continued to record and increase our understanding of the countryside around the Roman city. It has been clear for some time that Londinium was largely surrounded by villas and farms. Roman field systems have been identified at Old Malden, at Upper Tulse Hill School, Lambeth, and at Massinger Street, Old Kent Road, Southwark.

At another site near the latter, **430-432 Old Kent Road** (Shell UK Ltd), two trenches revealed a ditch, roughly parallel with the present road. This may be one of the roadside ditches for Roman Watling Street; two slot trenches were excavated to determine where the road lay. More of the ditch was revealed, measuring between 2.4 and 3.0m wide and up to 0.8m deep. Roman pottery, tentatively dated to the late 2nd-3rd century AD was recovered from the ditch. No evidence of the road was found on this occasion.

The evidence from these investigations is sometimes limited, but nevertheless of local significance. At **Parnell Road, E3** (Tower Hamlets Housing Action Trust), for instance, an evaluation revealed a Roman ditch forming an ancient property boundary. This was sealed by surfaces and by a building which had been destroyed and subsequently

levelled. Across London, at **14 Whitgift Street, Croydon** (Joint Law of Property Act Receiver), trenches were opened on a site where work by the Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society in 1987–8 had revealed Roman, medieval and post-medieval features, flints and 37 Roman coins. Two trenches were opened up by MoLAS, revealing mid 19th-century foundations cut into a deep deposit of cultivated soil. The lowest half-metre of this produced a range of Roman sherds, some coins and prehistoric flintwork. Below this soil a number of features were seen cutting the gravel subsoil – one large medieval pit, a number of smaller Roman pits and a section of a Roman ditch. From these features and the overlying soil 39 coins were recovered, apparently all of 3rd- or 4th-century date.



Coins from Whitgift Street, further evidence of Roman occupation in the Croydon area

Saxon Lundenwic

The fate of London in the centuries following the collapse of the Roman administration in AD 410 is still uncertain. It is now however clear that by the 7th century London, Lundenwic, lay outside the walls of the old Roman town, on a site to the west in the area of the modern Aldwych. This town was described by Bede as 'a mart of many peoples coming by land and sea', and excavations since the early 1980s have found extensive evidence of buildings, pits, boundaries and lanes.

In 1995, there were several evaluations in the area of Lundenwic; one beneath and around the **Royal Opera House, Covent Garden** (ROH Developments Limited), where thirty test pits were recorded to assist in planning for a major archaeological excavation in 1996. A small but significant collection of Middle Saxon (650–850) domestic pottery and fragments of clay loomweights were recovered. Environmental material produced animal bone (cattle, sheep/goat, pig, goose, fish), carbonised cereal grains (bread wheat, barley, oat) and oyster shell, representing the residues of food preparation.

Charles Fowler's market building of the 1830s now lies in the middle of the 17th-century Covent Garden piazza, next to the Royal Opera House. Saxon remains underly this whole area



London from 886 to 1500

In the 1970s, when archaeological work on a substantial scale began in the City, little hope was held out of recording substantial Saxon or medieval remains in the centre of London, owing to the damage caused by the ubiquitous basements of the commercial capital; the top 3m of strata had been removed, largely unrecorded, in the 19th and early 20th centuries. But even this survey pointed to two potential growth areas: the fruitful comparison of archaeological with documentary evidence, and the waterfront area, then an almost totally unknown entity.

Archaeological work on many waterfront sites in Thames Street has revolutionised this picture. It is now known that the rising river reached its furthest point northwards in the Saxon period, and from the late 10th century in areas around nodal points such as Dowgate and Billingsgate, wharves and narrow plots divided by fences pushed out into the river.

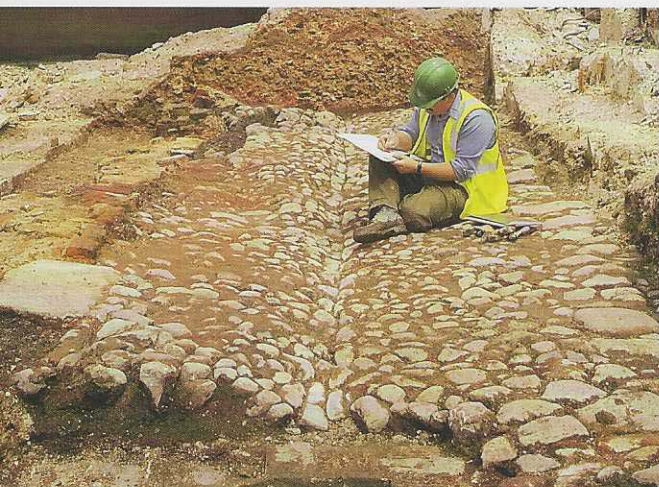
Bull Wharf

In 1995 the main site which illustrated this was **Bull Wharf, Upper Thames Street (Thames Court)** (Markborough Properties Ltd), immediately east of Queenhithe. This site had already produced a wealth of material relating to the waterfront from the Roman quay through to the 12th-century revetments, including Saxon and medieval riverside buildings. The latest work has served to clarify data gleaned in

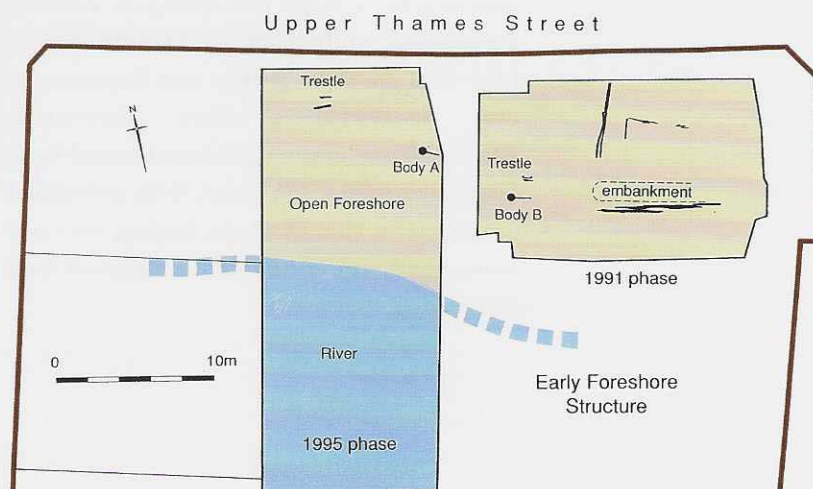
the previous two phases and to understand further the development of the Thames waterfront.

Alluvial silts and gravels covered the Roman quay and the earliest Saxon features were cut into them. The most intriguing finds were two

A plan of the Alfredian foreshore structures at Bull Wharf



The early 17th-century cobbled road survived to its full width and was buried, along with the remains of the adjacent properties to the west (left), under a thick deposit of fire debris from 1666





Pennies of Alfred the Great (the London Monogram type) struck around the time that King Alfred occupied London in 886, found at Bull Wharf. The effigy is closely copied from busts on late Roman coins, such as those of the emperor Honorius (393–423)

human skeletons, one laid between pieces of bark on the foreshore, the other interred less than 5m away and into the same surface. Preliminary examination suggests that both were female and that they were buried in the late 9th or 10th centuries. Most of the surrounding area would have consisted of river foreshore, occasionally with insubstantial wattle structures on the surface. One part of the foreshore yielded rare London-minted coins of King Alfred, who established Queenhithe as a port or landing-place after the resettlement of London in the late 880s.

The late Saxon period marked the beginning of a process of land reclamation, either deliberate or in consequence of natural silting. This was achieved by dumping earth and huge quantities of timber, mostly logs and other waste wood which had little practical or commercial value, to form a raft on the foreshore. The timber was held in place either by post-and-plank revetments or simple lines of posts. Because much of the timber was reused from buildings or boats, and because it was exceptionally well preserved, these features proved to be something of an archaeological gold mine. The earliest of the revetments contained four architectural members from a major aisled building, complementing the single aisle post discovered nearby in excavations at Vintners' Place which was dendrochronologically dated to the mid 10th century. Some of the planks from the same structure derived from a boat of local construction. The subsequent phase of reclamation produced substantial fragments of a 10th-century Frisian vessel of a type hitherto believed to be incapable of sea crossings. The rafts also contained discarded building and boat timbers, some very rare or unique in Britain, with great potential for accurate tree-ring dating. The latest of the rafts produced a provisional date of 1045.



Recording a section of the timber-laced embankment dating to 1045

Without exception, all of the Saxon phases of reclamation featured a northward return to form a dock; the eastern side of the earliest phases of Queenhithe. In the later stages it was represented by a sharp curve in the timber rafts which extended exactly the same alignment southwards into the river. This line became permanently established as a property boundary, even after Queenhithe contracted in the medieval period, and survives today as the pile foundation built in 1995.



Sculpted aisle posts from the upper, middle and lower arcades of a late Saxon building. These complex posts and associated timber probably originated from a hall or church standing nearby at Queenhithe; scale is 0.5m long



The reuse of timber from boats and buildings led to some remarkable survivals. Here, four structural timbers, originally part of a substantial aisled building, are being excavated as part of a 10th-century revetment



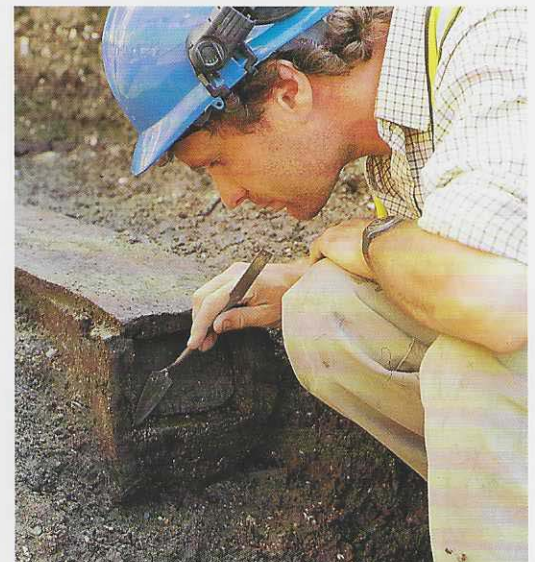
Many of the foundations were built on timber rafts. This early 12th-century example included a reused wooden trough in its construction (left foreground)

At the beginning of the 12th century a masonry building was erected at the northern end of the site, the western side forming a dockside wall for the eastern edge of Queenhithe. A very solid revetment dated to 1120-21, built with large staves set vertically into a baseplate, advanced the shoreline. The northward return was less substantial and the baseplate was smaller and set at a higher level; this was possibly later, erected after Queenhithe had begun to silt up.

From this point the southward advance during the 12th century was extraordinarily rapid. A post-and-plank revetment was followed in quick succession by the construction of three revetments, advancing the frontage by nearly 30m. During this expansion the position of the east side of Queenhithe remained constant, merely extending southwards with each successive advance. The final revetment found on site was a front-braced post-and-plank structure dating to 1181 by which stage the line of the eastern side of Queenhithe had moved outside the area of excavation to the west.

To the north of the waterfronts a series of building foundations with associated surfaces and occupation material was uncovered. A major drain complex was unearthed, complete with box drains and barrel sumps, and a drain running south to the river. This drain remained in use through most of the 12th century, being extended with each riverside advance, and possessed an unusually well-preserved flap valve on the end of its final extension.

Bull Wharf Lane, leading from Thames Street to the river's edge, was laid out in the 12th century, cutting through the earlier building. On the western side walls and foundations belonging to a complex development of masonry properties were erected, and rebuilding of parts of the structures on the same foundations was common up to the Great Fire of 1666. In one building 12th- to 13th-century masonry survived to window sill level with pre-Fire brick construction on top. Within these buildings occupation deposits were uncovered including a large group of brickearth hearths in the central area of the site. These



Excavation of the 12th-century dug-out drain revealed a flap valve at its riverwards end which was still in working order

were obviously in use for a long period and were frequently rebuilt. They are currently the subject of archaeomagnetic dating tests but were probably associated with the earlier stages of the buildings. A barrel-lined pit, possibly of the 14th century, produced ceramic money-boxes, a pewter tankard, wooden bowls and food debris. The lane itself survived as a succession of surfaces culminating in an exceptionally complete cobbled road, with a central open drain fed by side gutters, covered by a thick deposit of 1666 fire debris.

Post-medieval activity consisted of numerous shallow cellars and pits and the site of a (possibly illicit) clay pipe factory with a hearth and numerous fragments of tobacco pipe packed into one layer.

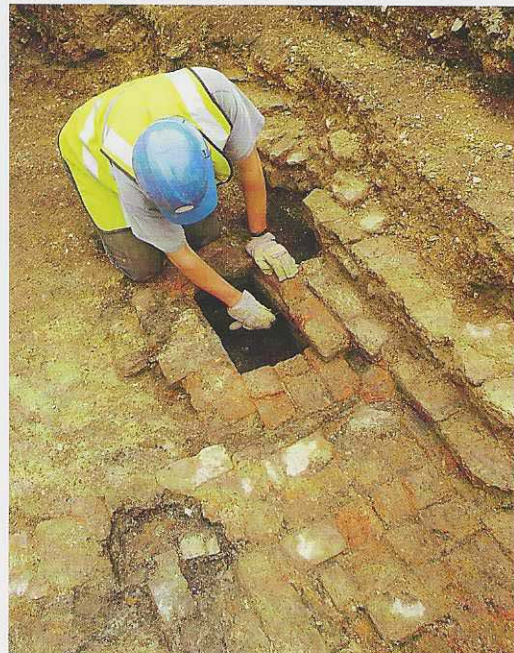


This stave revetment was constructed in 1121. The cobbles to the right were part of an earlier barge bed which remained in use, and have been partially removed to expose the revetment baseplate

The environmental investigations at this site set out to achieve two primary aims: to characterise the activities which left biological remains, and to look at the sequence of sediments left by the river. Extensive sampling was undertaken and will be used to study the development of the foreshore. Both commercial and domestic waste, when analysed, will help reconstruct the activities which took place in the lanes east of Saxon and medieval Queenhithe. Among the finds from Saxon or Norman layers are two whale vertebrae. Seeds include those of the plant Dyer's Rocket, commonly used in the dyeing industry, and large quantities of grain which may have derived from trade in foodstuffs; Queenhithe was the main landing-place for corn in medieval London. Rubbish pits and cesspits produced a wide range of fruit remains, such as peach, sloe and cherry.



Bull Wharf (Thames Court) sits on the city waterfront next to the inlet at Queenhithe, the city's first medieval dock



Some of the clay tobacco pipes from the Bull Wharf kiln

One of the cramped post-medieval tenements yielded nearly two thousand clay tobacco pipe fragments and evidence of a possibly illegal pre-Fire pipe kiln

Saxon and medieval remains have also been recorded on sites away from the river. At **Number 1 Poultry** in the late Saxon period (850–1100) a sunken-floored building was built against the west wall of one of the



A small, shallow-celled late Saxon building near the Walbrook crossing at the east end of Poultry. A beaten brickearth floor is enclosed by post and wattle walls to the west and north

Roman stone buildings in the northeastern insula, suggesting that the ruins of the Roman building were still visible. Other late Saxon buildings lay nearby, perhaps indicating that the Roman Walbrook crossing had been abandoned in favour of what later became the medieval Walbrook crossing at Poultry. By the 12th century the south side of Poultry was lined by timber buildings, many of which contained evidence of metal-working. The area further to the south was consistently external during this period, first as a large open area and then as backyards to the properties to the north, but was built on by the 13th century as larger medieval properties were established. Evidence of these has included the property of the merchants of Lucca (north Italy), London's first financial trading-house.



A copper alloy cow bell found in the late Saxon hollow-way leading to the market place at Number 1 Poultry

On the western part of the site a cattle market was established in the area of the former Roman street junction. A fenced drove-road or hollow-way led down to the market from the north-west. The surfaces of both the market area and approach road contained large amounts of butchered animal bone.

The development of the late Saxon and early medieval topography of the area was similar to, and undoubtedly influenced by, the abandoned Roman layout below, as witnessed by the construction of the 11th-century parish church of St Benet Sherehog immediately to the west of the market area but positioned exactly on the underlying main Roman street.

To the north-west, watching brief observations in the eastern part of the **Guildhall Art Gallery** site located many more foundations of Blackwell Hall, the large medieval building where cloth was sold and stored from the 14th to the early 19th century.

A few metres to the west, the underpinning of Guildhall Porch provided MoLAS with only limited and difficult access, but recording of the many phases of foundations seen here has greatly added to our understanding of the early history of Guildhall and earlier masonry buildings. A



*A grave headstone from the site of St Benet Sherehog at Number 1 Poultry. The stone, which is cut from Purbeck Marble, may date from the 12th- or 13th-century cemetery of the church. The inscription begins with an abbreviation for *Positus hic* (Here lies), followed by what may be a name, incorporating the English letters 'thorn' and 'wyn' (?Thanaw)*

A late Saxon knife with an iron blade inlaid with copper and brass decoration

significant find is a large number of moulded stones from the original porch frontage, which were discarded when it was rebuilt in the late 18th century.

Work outside the City has taken various forms. At **8-15 Aylesbury Street, Clerkenwell** (MFS Communication Ltd) recording of two trenches excavated by contractors in the basement of a standing building within the inner precinct of the priory of St John of Jerusalem revealed what was probably the chalk and ragstone foundations of a medieval pier base or buttress and the corner of a cellar for a substantial building. These details are parts of two buildings in the inner precinct of the medieval priory. Nearby, at **148-180 St John Street, ECI** (Allied Domecq plc), evidence survived for the laying-out and use of the fields around the Clerkenwell and Charterhouse priories.

Similar small but useful observations have been made around the site of Bermondsey Abbey in Southwark. At the **Trocette cinema** site (Bellway Homes Ltd (South East Division)) excavation revealed part of an east-west barrel-vaulted drain which may prove to be part of the large drain found to the south of the abbey buildings in 1994. A large wall at the southern end of the site is probably the abbey precinct wall.

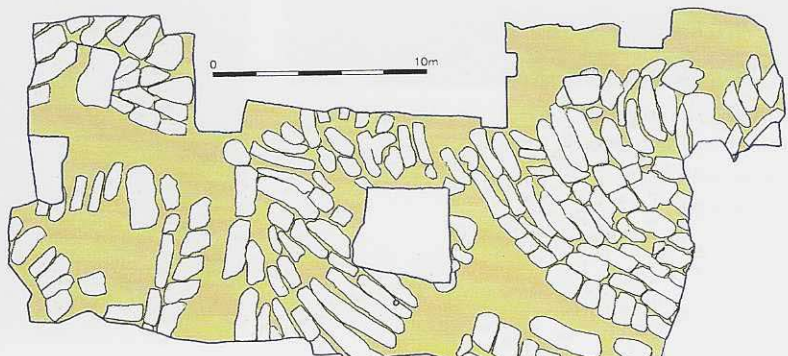
At **Assets House, Elverton Street, Westminster** (United House Construction) an evaluation revealed a number of pits cut into the natural sand. One pit contained articulated horse bones. The bones were of fully adult, possibly elderly, animals, with evidence of dismemberment, although with no obvious butchery marks. Much of the material is in very good condition, and will produce valuable

information on stature, ageing and pathology. Samples of bone are being submitted for high resolution radiocarbon dating and it is likely that the pits are contemporaneous with the medieval 'horse cemetery' excavated at 1 Elverton Street in 1994. These sites have provided one of the largest study groups of medieval horse remains from Britain.

Among the scores of horse burials at Elverton Street, two dogs (one shown here) were also interred



An AutoCAD plot of the medieval horse cemetery at Elverton Street showing the distribution of the burial pits

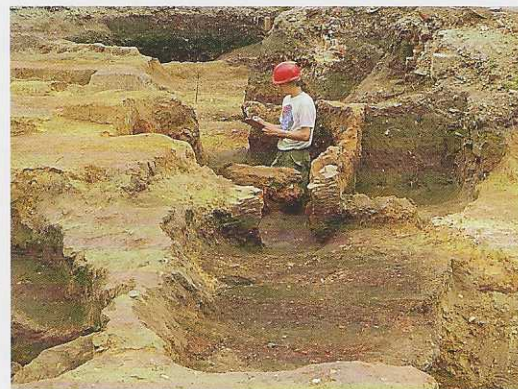


Some of the year's most spectacular discoveries were made not in the City or Westminster, but in Kingston-upon-Thames, one of the important small towns near the medieval capital, and through which much of the timber for London's buildings came. But Kingston had its own industry: the making of pottery for the capital's kitchens and tables. This industry has been known for some time, and in 1995 the opportunity arose to investigate it further with modern techniques.



A variety of waster crucibles from the 14th-century pottery kiln at Eden Street, Kingston-upon-Thames

At **Eden Street, Kingston** (Simplon Estates for C&A) four 14th-century medieval pottery kilns were excavated. All were disturbed though one was relatively intact. The kilns were dug directly into the natural brickearth and lined with a mixture of brickearth and straw. The best example was a two-flued kiln with stoking pits positioned at either end, the kiln chamber having a central pedestal. The flues of this kiln were constructed from medieval roof tiles and survived to the level where they began to arch over. Kiln capping (again a mixture of brickearth and straw) and the fired clay used to seal the flue openings during firing were found within the kiln backfills.



Excavation in progress on the 14th-century Surrey Whiteware pottery kilns and associated waster pits, prior to the construction of the new C&A Store at Eden Street, Kingston-upon-Thames



Vast quantities of waster material were recovered from the kilns and associated pits

Vast quantities of waster material (pots which have not fired correctly) in a type of pottery called Kingston-type Surrey Whiteware were retrieved from kiln interiors, stoking pits and waster pits, and included many intact vessels. Surrey Whiteware pottery was used in London and the Lower Thames Valley from the 13th century onwards. These whitewares are generally divided into three source groups, Kingston, Cheam and Coarse Border ware, reflecting the location of kiln sites so far discovered: Kingston, Cheam and around Farnham on the Surrey/Hampshire border.



A variety of waster jugs from the 14th-century pottery kiln at Eden Street

The ware is of a white fabric with a distinctive translucent green glaze. Most of the pottery assemblage on this Kingston site was waster material, in the form of small and large jugs and cooking pots. Other forms such as crucibles, cups (lobed and plain), bowls, a dripping dish, condiment dish and money-box were also represented. At least two anthropomorphic vessels were identified. Many wasters exhibited the variability of the kiln firing in the form of discolouration of the fabric and glaze, buckling, explosion or implosion and fusing of vessels.

Also in Kingston, at **Turks Boatyard** (R J Turk & Sons Ltd and Union Ridge Investments), an evaluation found evidence of two timber waterfronts on the side of the Thames. The first was a low wattle revetment held together by timber stakes, perhaps of medieval date. The second was a pile and plank revetment introduced during the post-medieval period (after about 1500). A second trench contained the remains of another medieval revetment formed with reused boat timbers supported by heavy driven posts.

The main excavation of a medieval rural site in 1995 was at **Elmwood Playing Fields, Sutton** (Laing Homes Ltd). This revealed an early medieval building, possibly a timber-framed hall with a later row of posts which demarcated the central area from a single side-aisle. Finds included 13th/14th-century pottery, predominantly cooking pots and jugs known to be made in Earlswood and Limpsfield, and metalwork, including a copper-alloy buckle and buckle plate with zoomorphic motif. A number of samples were collected which it is hoped will assist in the interpretation of the archaeological sequence, for example from a large ditch underlying part of the main structural phase. This building, presumably part of a prosperous farm complex, is a rare example of a rural building in the Greater London area, where so much has been lost under the sea of suburban housing.

In the west of London, the remains of a moated site were investigated. At **Judge Heath Lane, Hayes** (Acton Housing Association Ltd) an evaluation revealed parts of deep, wide ditches, probably part of the moat of the medieval Hayes Park Hall, and a channel feeding it. These were backfilled with a variety of late post-medieval and 20th-century material. Further work may be undertaken to establish the full widths and courses of the moat channels.

Finally, the medieval countryside also contained parish churches and other religious buildings. Some details of the small priory at Hounslow, later the manor, were recorded during rebuilding of **Hounslow Police Station** (Metropolitan Police Service). At **St Martin's Church Hall, Ruislip** (St Martin's PCC), a watching brief monitored the rebuilding and extension of a parish hall within the medieval churchyard, but found only early modern graves.



A poster produced for C&A showing an assemblage of 14th-century Surrey Whiteware from the kilns excavated on the site of their new store in Kingston-upon-Thames

London after 1500

In the City of London, many of the structures dating from the years after 1500 which survived the Great Fire of 1666, or were rebuilt after it, have now disappeared. Below ground, continual redevelopment has ensured that the levels of this date have mostly been removed by the basements of later office blocks. In the City post-medieval deposits can be deep, especially along the river valleys; but in general they are shallow. Dug features such as wells and cesspits are however a frequent find, and often contain good artefactual and environmental groups.

A good example is work at **30-35 Botolph Lane** (Central and City Investments Ltd) where testpits revealed over 2m of debris of the Great Fire beneath a modern courtyard. Thus the houses and waterside warehouses which were destroyed in September 1666 may still survive beneath the ground, and the debris of their destruction would give much information about their character and contents.

At **Baltic Exchange, St Mary Axe** (Trafagar House Baltic Ltd) an excavation prior to the rebuilding of the Exchange located three 18th-century cellars containing a collection of complete glass vessels, pots, cups, and bone toothbrushes.

But more extensive remains of this early modern period are coming to light outside the City, in Southwark, Westminster and the other suburbs. At **Battle Bridge Lane, Southwark** (St Martin's Property Corporation Ltd) sterile alluvial clays were cut by channels or ditches and dumps of medieval date which produced 11th- and 12th-century pottery; and by a number of later medieval or 16th-century water channels and latrine pits. In the unbasemented areas of the site later archaeological stratigraphy consisted of a series of levelling layers and pit cuts of 16th- or 17th-century date, sealed by slightly later brick buildings. Of note amongst the 17th-century material was a fragment of an unusual tin-glazed ware openwork basket stand, which is paralleled by one at Colonial Williamsburg, Virginia (USA).

Much of the site appears to have been an open area during the later medieval and early post-medieval periods, forming part of the area to the north of Tooley Street between 'The Rosary', Edward II's house built in 1325 to the north-east, and the abbot of Battle's house to the north-west. The excavation further defined the extent and function of two late medieval or 16th-century ponds, the larger over 4m deep, and their associated channels. They suggest a complex system of water management possibly for fish farming, tide mills, or tanning in the



Work in progress on the 17th-century brick floor in a tenement on 'Bull Court' at Battle Bridge Lane



A green-glazed Border Ware fuming pot (for burning aromatic herbs) from Battle Bridge Lane



A 17th-century Frechen stoneware Bartmann or Bellarmine jug, from Great Peter Street, Westminster (Salvation Army Housing Association Ltd)

Overview of the site at Battle Bridge lane from the west with Tower Bridge in the background



16th century or earlier. Both ponds were backfilled in the 16th century with organic material which produced a large amount of leather waste and shoes.

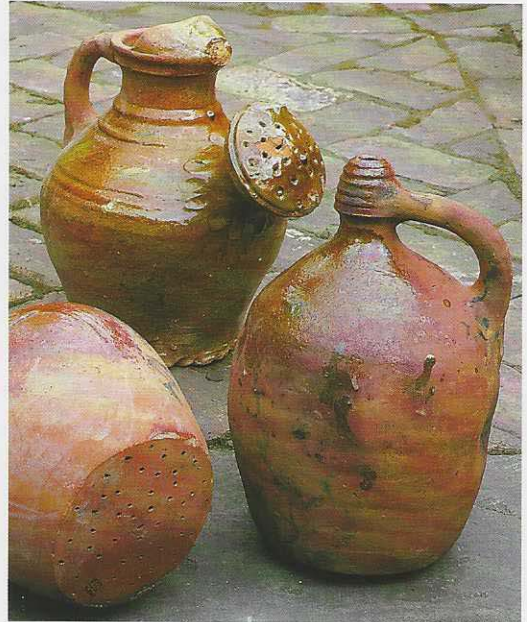
In the later 16th century the area was occupied by a mixture of buildings and gardens. The latter were particularly productive, as they contained a number of deep barrel wells, latrine pits and rubbish pits, which produced a range of 16th- and 17th-century finds: wooden bowling balls, sprinkling pots, fuming pots, decorated glass beakers, copper alloy jettons, metalworking moulds, and debris from pin-making.

Further drainage ditches of this area next to the Thames, dating to the 16th and 17th centuries, were found at **141/143 and 147 Tooley Street** (also St Martin's Property Corporation Ltd).

Other remains of the 17th and 18th centuries are industrial, or document London's extraordinary expansion in those centuries. At **Bellamy's Wharf, Southwark** (Barratt London Ltd) an evaluation assessed the potential of any surviving remains of the shipbuilding and repair industry known to have existed on the site from the 18th century. A dry dock, shown on early maps, was recorded, along with an unexpected earlier dock or revetment.



Looking north-east at the 17th-century ships' timbers at Bellamy's Wharf reused as land ties for a dock inlet and river wall. The curved white-lead painted timber is a virtually complete stem from a large ship very similar to that of the *Vasa*, the famous 17th-century warship now on display in Stockholm



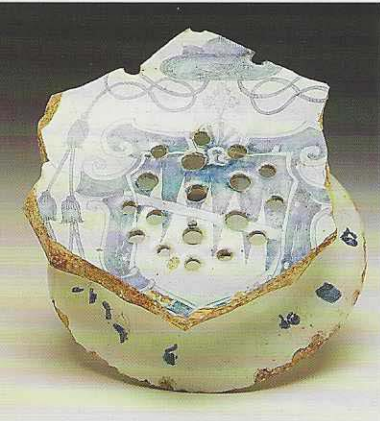
A group of 16th-century watering vessels, two Tudor brown ware sprinkling pots from Battle Bridge Lane, and a Tudor brown ware watering can from Westminster Underground Station



A MoLAS conservator cleaning the elaborately carved top of a 'bitt' (a vertical timber on the deck through which the rigging ropes pass) from a large 17th-century ship

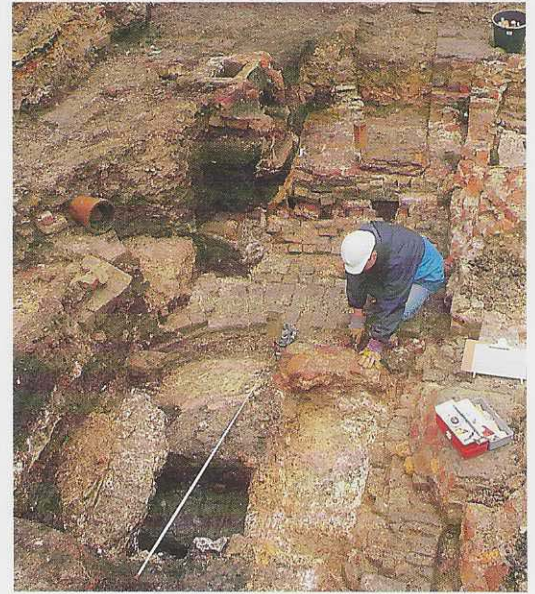
The MoLAS ancient woodworking specialist recording 17th-century ships' timbers reused in the dock wall at Bellamy's Wharf

An 18th-century pedestalled tin-glazed strainer, decorated with a cardinal's coat of arms, thought to have been made in Lille. From Spelman Street



A group of Chinese porcelain tea bowls from the well at Spelman Street

Debris of London's early industries is commonly found. At **Roupell Court, Upper Tulse Hill, SW2** (Threshold Tennant Trust, Housing Association) another evaluation encountered a number of pieces of post-medieval stoneware kiln furniture and wasters, probably from Vauxhall and Lambeth potteries. At **Benbow House, Bankside** (Chelsfield plc) a large amount of glass industrial waste was uncovered. This included kiln bricks, large fragments of crucibles, slag, moulded waste glass and finished glass vessels. These derive from the Bear Gardens glassworks, which are known to have existed on the site during the 17th century.



Excavating and recording 17th-century brick buildings at Benbow House

In the 17th and 18th centuries London spread quickly over former fields to the east and north of the old city. The character of the East End of London in its formative years, the industrial revolution and of London's role at the centre of the growing British Empire are all topics on which archaeology has much to contribute. At **Spelman Street, E1** (Barnardos Developments Ltd) a watching brief monitored fifteen machine-dug trenches for foundation pads and a lift shaft. Over the whole site were brick wall foundations, several brick-lined ash pits, and two brick wells. To the west of the site was a thick deposit interpreted as agricultural soil. All features related to 18th-century housing. One well was backfilled in 1740–60 with a large amount of pottery. Of special interest was a French tin-glazed ware pedestal strainer plate for serving grapes or watercress and a set of Chinese porcelain tea bowls. This site shows how strata and finds of the 18th century can survive in good supply and condition in the area immediately east of the City of London, and have great potential.

Also in this area, at **Glasshouse Fields, Cable Street, E1** (Hollas Ltd) an evaluation revealed not only a large ditch, probably Roman in date, but also a late 17th-century cellar and lowered garden area. The building above the cellar appears to have been destroyed in the Ratcliffe fire of July 1794. Elsewhere large cut features, probably quarries, had been backfilled with waste from the glass houses to the south of the site.

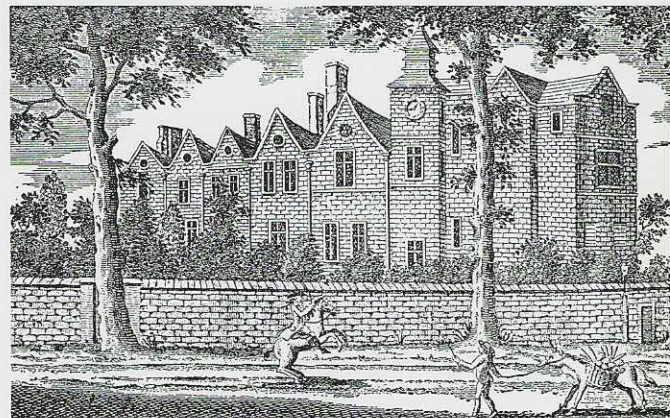
Expansion was also occurring at this date in the more select suburbs of Covent Garden and Westminster. At the **Royal Opera House, Covent Garden** (ROH Developments Limited) the test pits already described

also produced evidence of the 17th-century arcade of houses built around the original piazza designed by Inigo Jones in the 1630s; none of these buildings now survives above the ground, and the technology of their construction is largely unknown. A little further west and even higher up the social scale, a watching brief to monitor the excavation of new drainage runs at **Marlborough House, Pall Mall** (The Royal Household), uncovered the north-eastern corner of a large building which may have been part of the 17th-century Capucin friary which was demolished to make way for the House.



Marlborough House, Pall Mall, built in the 18th century on the site of a former Capucin friary

Further west, medieval manor houses were rebuilt in the 17th and 18th centuries as country seats near the royal court and fashionable centre of Westminster. In 1995 the chance came to look for one of them, Marylebone Manor House in **Marylebone High Street** (Conran Shop Holdings Ltd) on a site now covered by an interesting survival in its own right, a stables block of the 1890s with a hydraulic horse-lift. The manor house, judging from old engravings, was a fine Jacobean building. Trial work on the site discovered, sadly, that most of the house had been dug out probably when it was demolished; only the foundation of the front wall to the High Street remained to be recorded.



Marylebone Manor House, just before its demolition in 1791. This fine rural mansion seems to have been of 16th- and 17th-century date

Recording a 19th-century rainwater tank at Church Farm Industrial School, East Barnet, with St Mary's church in the background

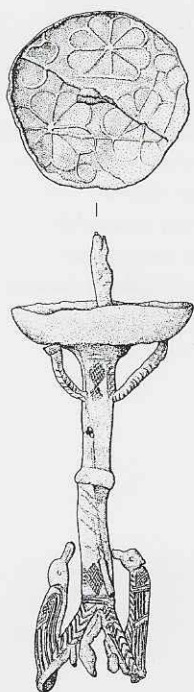


Larger buildings such as manor houses and farms were originally constructed within rural settings, and the landscape of London quickly changed around them; but these more substantial buildings often retain links with the local community's past, in that they change character more slowly than some of their surroundings. Sometimes we have to accept that the former character of the place has vanished even more than at Marylebone High Street. At **Church Farm Industrial School, East Barnet** (London Borough of Barnet) foundations of a 19th-century building, along with later additions to it, were identified as part of Church Farm Industrial School, founded in 1859 by Lieutenant-Colonel William Gillum, a Crimean War veteran, for the training of destitute boys of good character. There was however no sign of the 17th-century farm which preceded the school.



Analysis & Publication

Left: Detail of one of the stained-glass windows at St Mary the Virgin, Merton, made by Morris & Co from designs by Edward Burne-Jones. From William Morris at Merton, published by MoLAS and the London Borough of Merton



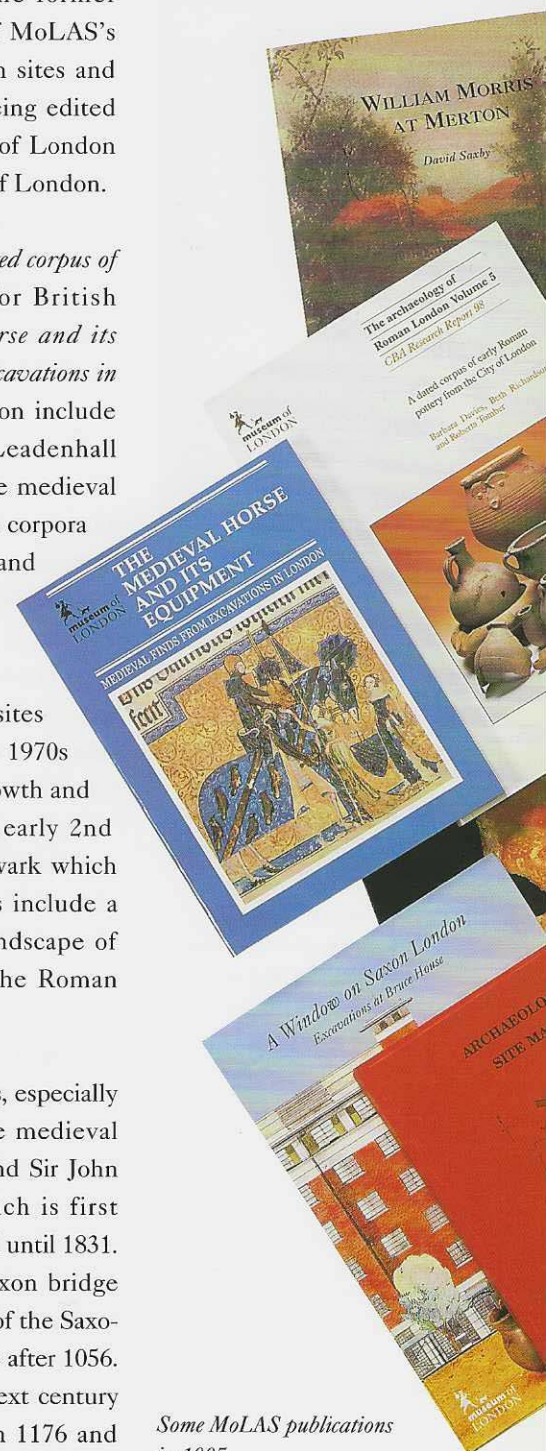
A candlestick from the forthcoming publication on finds from the medieval household

MoLAS is engaged on two main publication programmes, and several other 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 alone. These are being edited and produced with the valued financial support of the City of London Archaeological Trust, one of the charities of the Corporation of London.

In 1995 two studies from the City programme appeared: *A dated corpus of early Roman pottery from the City of London* (Council for British Archaeology Research Report 98), and *The medieval horse and its equipment*, the fifth volume in the series *Medieval finds from excavations in London*, published by HMSO. Other themes being worked on include early Roman buildings beneath the later Roman fora in Leadenhall Street, Roman sites in the wider eastern half of the City, the medieval priory of Holy Trinity Aldgate, parish churches, further finds corpora concerned with the medieval household and pilgrim badges, and studies of several kinds of pottery which served the metropolis in the 16th to 18th centuries.

The second publication programme is concerned with the sites and their finds excavated in the Greater London area in the 1970s and 1980s. Nowhere else in Britain reveals the same rapid growth and crowded conditions as London through the later 1st and early 2nd century, as shown in reports on Roman buildings in Southwark which are now appearing or are in press. The other main themes include a prehistoric site in Uxbridge, a survey of the prehistoric landscape of West London, further Roman sites in Southwark and in the Roman cemeteries east of the City.

The programme also includes reporting on many medieval sites, especially along the south side of the River Thames, for instance the medieval waterfronts of Southwark and the residences of Edward II and Sir John Fastolf. A central project concerns London Bridge, which is first documented in the late 10th or early 11th century, and survived until 1831. Excavations in the 1980s revealed traces of a late Anglo-Saxon bridge dating to between 987 and 1032, and more substantial remains of the Saxo-Norman bridge erected, according to tree-ring dates, some time after 1056. Several phases of additions and repairs took place over the next century until Peter of Colechurch's bridge was constructed between 1176 and 1209. Research will bring together a string of topics: natural topography, the Roman bridge, the late Roman bridgehead, the Anglo-Saxon



Some MoLAS publications in 1995

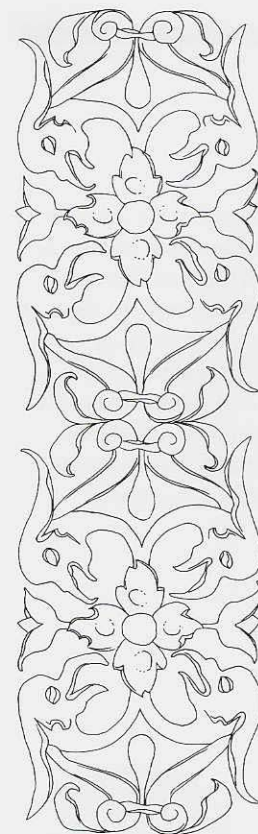
bridgehead, the Norman bridge, the Colechurch bridge and its medieval and later modifications, and the Rennie bridge of 1831 (replaced in 1973).

Work continues with the series of volumes on London's medieval religious houses: 1995 saw considerable progress with the analytical work leading to publication of *The Nunnery of St Mary de Fonte Clericorum, Clerkenwell*. This report will present an illustrated chronological summary of the development of the inner and outer court of the nunnery (founded 1144), including the church, gatehouse, cloister walk, refectory, kitchen, hall, garden and associated buildings. Thematic chapters will discuss the foundation, architecture, industrial activity, the people of the institution and their lifestyle, the relationship of the nunnery to its monastic neighbours, and the effects of the Dissolution. The volume will also include specialist appendices on the finds, environmental archaeology, architectural reconstruction and preserved remains. Work has reached editorial stage with a report on the medieval and early modern site of Platform Wharf in Rotherhithe, formerly a moated residence of Edward III.

As well as conventional archaeological reports, MoLAS produced two other types of publication in 1995. The first of these was a colourful 24-page booklet, *William Morris at Merton*. The book is based on excavations on the site of Morris' works at Merton Abbey, but by using contemporary accounts and illustrations and by reproducing original designs, it evokes the spirit of the arts and crafts movement in later 19th-century London. The booklet, which was described by one reviewer as 'a popular book in the best sense of the word', has won one national competition for local history publications and has been highly commended in a second.

A second departure from traditional academic reports came in the form of a third edition of our best-seller, the *MoLAS Archaeological Site Manual*. This virtually indestructible, loose-leaf handbook has been revised to reflect up-to-date archaeological practice, and remains the field archaeologist's 'bible' in Britain and abroad. Discussions about translation into languages other than English are underway.

The archive of finds and records from excavations in the City in 1973–91 and from most of the excavations in the Greater London area in 1972–90 continued to be transferred to the Early History Department of the Museum. To aid interrogation of this vast archive, the largest single archaeological archive (records and finds) in the country, summary guides to the 700 excavations in the City in 1920–91 and nearly 1000 excavations in the Greater London area (apart from seven boroughs in the north-east and south-east) in 1972–90 have been written.



Design of terracotta moulding from the St John Clerkenwell publication. These elaborate 16th-century moulded bricks were made to decorate a post-dissolution house on the site of the Priory



Glass beaker, decorated with applied blue glass blobs, made in the Rhineland in the 3rd century. It comes from a burial in the eastern cemetery of Roman London, the subject of a forthcoming MoLAS monograph



A MoLAS reconstruction of Southwark's sandy islands in the Late Iron Age, just before the Roman invasion of AD 43

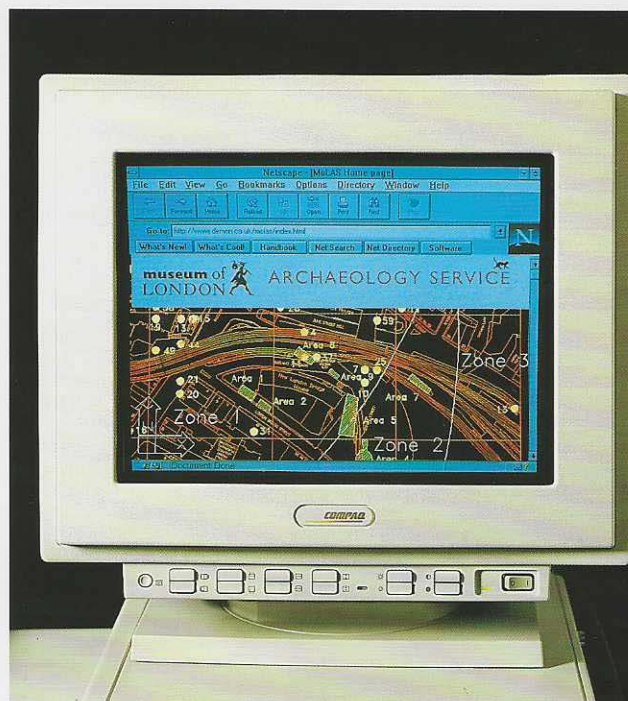
Computing

During 1995 the computing infrastructure at MoLAS has been greatly enhanced to improve the quality and efficiency with which archaeological data is collated and disseminated. A new central computer system is providing the most up-to-date networked facilities throughout the organisation. This makes possible the automation of many mundane tasks, easier sharing of information, enhanced project tracking, increased uniformity of reports, and thereby the more effective use of archaeological funds.

The implementation of the ORACLE relational database now enables electronic data generated by all archaeological sites to be recorded in a standardised and thorough way into a central database management system. Researchers may now ask questions of more than one aspect of the archive and compare the results, testing hunches and exploring possibilities quickly and easily, and so opening up a wealth of research avenues.

The ORACLE system has also been used to examine and develop the techniques used at MoLAS to record and display pottery information. Data from Roman Southwark and the *Roman London Eastern Cemetery* project have been interrogated using analytical routines that consider the whole potential date range of a piece of evidence, rather than the frequently misleading start date or *terminus post quem* of its production. Using this method the relative effectiveness of three different methods of pottery quantification was assessed, allowing conclusions to be drawn about the most suitable method to be employed in particular circumstances.

MoLAS has also moved onto the Internet, so that everyone within the organisation can now be contacted via email from colleagues around the world. The fastest growing part of the Internet, the World Wide Web, enables information, images, film, sound and text to be relayed in a simple-to-use way. MoLAS now has a homepage on the Web, advertising the services we offer, announcing forthcoming conferences, our publications and research outlines; a portion of this *Annual Review* is also to be found there. Our Internet address is <http://www.demon.co.uk/molas/index.html>



MoLAS is in contact with colleagues around the world through the Internet, and has its own home page on the World Wide Web

Surveying

MoLAS has a land survey section comprising three members of staff. They carry out topographic survey, terrain modelling, establishment and setting out of site grids, extension and maintenance of an Ordnance Survey control network, as well as finding solutions to surveying problems. Most of this work is carried out with total station theodolites, data loggers and field computers that take input through the screen via special pens.

A number of areas were developed in 1995 to enhance and speed up MoLAS's approach to archaeological excavation. Global Positioning System (GPS), the American satellite-based positioning and navigation system, has been successfully applied on several projects. This has been used in what is termed *rapid-static precise positioning*, which enables the user to fix the position of mapping reference points in almost any terrain, in any weather conditions, over distances of many kilometres to accuracy of under a centimetre. By using GPS, tasks which might have taken several days by conventional methods can be undertaken within a single day and to greater standards of accuracy.

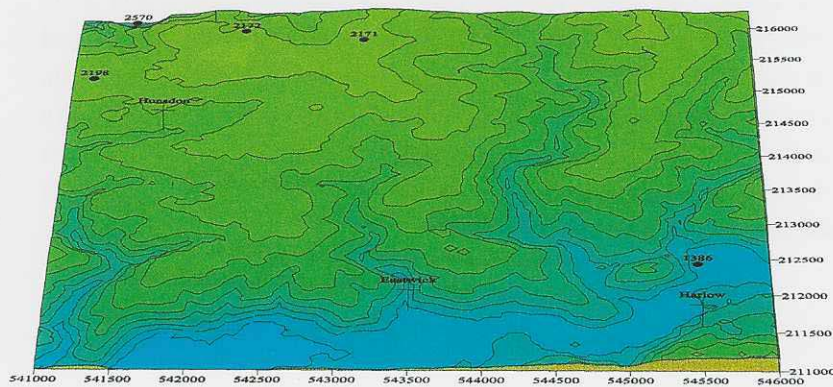


A pen computer being used to record the walls of a 12th-century merchant's house at Bull Wharf. Linked to a total station theodolite, this produces a layered digital drawing of the archaeological features, which can be edited on screen as the data are captured



A Leica 200 GPS receiver being used to set up a national grid base line adjacent to the excavations at Number 1 Poultry. GPS allows fast and accurate surveying field work and data processing

The section has been developing the use of pen computers for digital data capture using Windows-based surveying software. This enables a digital plan to be compiled on site, as it is being surveyed, with the capacity to add text descriptions. The plan can be viewed on screen as the survey is carried out, and data are input directly in three dimensions. Contours and digital terrain models (in which three-dimensional slopes such as hills and valleys are drawn by the computer from the input information) can be created in the field, or subsequently enhanced by reanalysis at MoLAS. Other areas of development include the use of rectified photography as a data source for digitisation (putting plans and elevations into the computer) and analytical photogrammetry.



A contour survey transformed by computer into a 3-dimensional landscape reconstruction

The Clark Laboratory

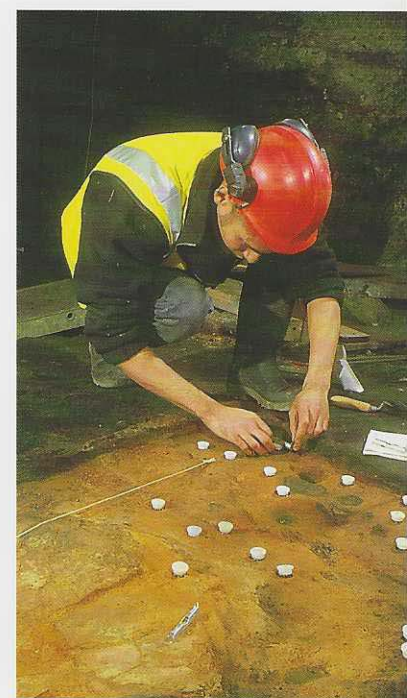
The Clark Laboratory was established at MoLAS in 1995 and acknowledges the major contribution of Dr Tony Clark to the development of geophysical techniques for archaeological purposes.

The Laboratory is initially intended to provide a service for archaeomagnetic dating. This technique is used principally on burnt clay structures such as ancient kilns and hearths but can also be used on burnt soil, stone, brick, silts, sediments, buried soils and primary ditch fills.



Tony Clark with two Clark Laboratory staff on site at Bull Wharf testing a hearth for suitability for archaeomagnetic dating

Tony Clark has been at the forefront of the development of archaeological prospecting and dating techniques for many years. He set up an archaeomagnetic laboratory in Guildford after leaving the Ancient Monuments Laboratory of English Heritage to become a private consultant. With an increasing appreciation of the value of magnetic dating, the service became too demanding for one person, and a move to MoLAS was a logical next step. We look forward to developing this service with Dr Clark for clients in London and Britain.



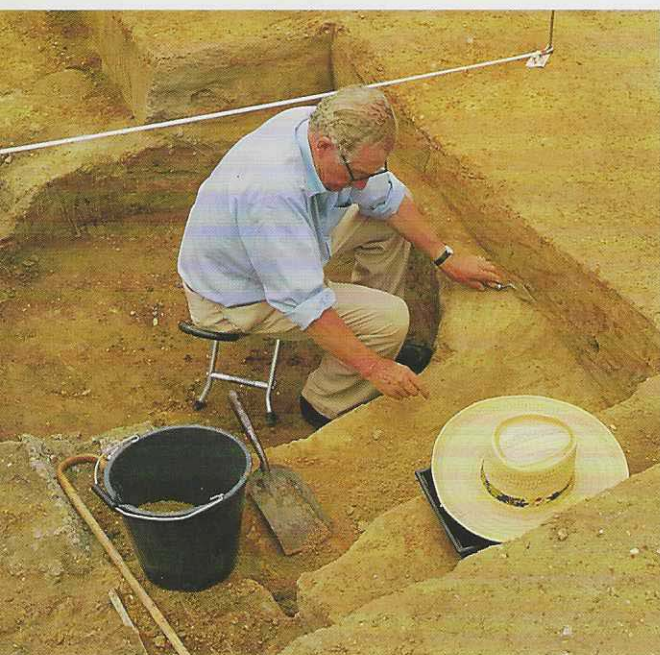
A member of the Clark Laboratory staff taking archaeomagnetic samples from a medieval hearth at Number 1 Poultry. Reference discs are glued to the hearth and marked with direction of north. A number of samples are taken to ensure that the feature gives a high quality date

Tony Clark in the Clark Laboratory at MoLAS

Another technique offered is Ground Probing Radar (GPR) survey. The potential for this technique in archaeology is significant, particularly in site evaluation. GPR produces an electromagnetic pulse from a transmitter antenna. Any interface that involves significantly contrasting electromagnetic properties will cause a partial reflection of the electromagnetic energy. The Laboratory has recently carried out successful GPR surveys in central London.

Education

During July 1995 MoLAS specialists worked with Birkbeck College of the University of London to provide tuition on a range of archaeological techniques as part of a training excavation at Ossory Road in Southwark. Skills covered by MoLAS staff included site photography, surveying, finds identification and analysis, environmental archaeology and conservation.



A major emphasis of the training was learning to recognise archaeological features. Here a student carefully cleans a section to identify the edges of a prehistoric feature



Birkbeck College students learning practical excavation techniques on the Ossory Road training excavation

Approximately 80 students attended the training excavation over a period of four weeks. The excavation provided an excellent opportunity for extramural and degree students and those with a general interest in archaeology to gain experience of practical techniques. It is hoped that the summer training excavation will become a regular feature.

The site, which was partly owned by the London Borough of Southwark, had good potential in terms of prehistoric and Roman deposits. During an excavation on a site 250m to the east of Ossory Road. Substantial concentrations of late prehistoric flints were found.

The most significant feature found on the training excavation was a prehistoric ditch, which has provisionally been interpreted as a drainage channel or boundary ditch. Surprisingly no clear evidence of Watling Street was found, though a disturbed gravel layer containing Roman pottery may represent erosion or run-off from the road. The most recent feature excavated and recorded was a wartime Andersen shelter. MoLAS is continuing its involvement in the post-excavation work, which is being covered in a Birkbeck evening class.

A National Roman Fabric Reference Collection

For the past several years MoLAS has been involved in establishing a national collection for Roman pottery 'fabrics' or clay types. This is an extensive collection, incorporating all the fabric types imported into Roman Britain from Italy, Gaul, Spain and the eastern Mediterranean, as well as those types made in Roman Britain which had a wide circulation throughout the province. Sherds were contributed by a large number of museums and archaeological units, both in Britain and abroad.

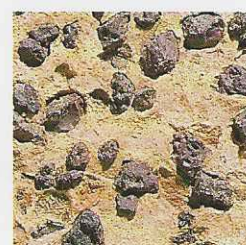
The project stems from the survey of the current state of Romano-British pottery studies undertaken by Professor M Fulford at the request of English Heritage, which made explicit recommendations for the establishment of such a collection. Full funding for this National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (NRFRC) has been provided by English Heritage, with support from the British Museum (Departments of Prehistoric & Romano-British Antiquities and of Scientific Research) and MoLAS (particularly the Photography and Computing Sections), where the work was undertaken.

The purpose of this collection is to provide a standard for the identification and description of Roman pottery types, which will be of value both to full-time pottery specialists and to non-specialists who occasionally work with Roman pottery. It will therefore provide a valuable tool for both research and training, and by standardising nomenclature communication between pottery specialists will improve. With less time spent on the description of well-known wares, more important archaeological issues such as production and distribution can take priority.

Sherds in the collection have been described at both X20 magnification, using a binocular microscope, and in thin section under polarizing light with a petrological microscope, in order to provide a scientific description of the clay and its inclusions ('aplastic constituents'). The results of this work will be published by English Heritage.

The collection, which will be housed in the Department of Prehistoric & Romano-British Antiquities at the British Museum, will include over 600 pottery sherds, representing up to 200 different fabric types. In addition, a binocular microscope and computerised database will accompany the sherds; thin sections will be available from the Department of Scientific Research at the British Museum.

Recognition of this work by Belgian and French colleagues has led to a proposal for a network of the collections, modelled upon the London one, at six locations throughout Belgium, France, Italy, Germany and Switzerland. An application is currently being prepared for the European Commission to fund this project, and if successful our collection will join this network.



Fabric types selected from the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection

Surrey Museums



The archaeological survey of Surrey museums — a MoLAS consultant assesses the storage conditions at a local museum

In November 1994 MoLAS was awarded the contract to undertake a survey of archaeological collections in Surrey museums. This is the second of a rolling programme of collections surveys commissioned by the Surrey Museums Consultative Committee and funded by several organisations including local authorities and the area museums council.

The survey involved a visit to the nineteen museums and other institutions holding archaeology collections in Surrey. The purpose was to provide expert advice to those institutions without archaeological staff on such matters as conservation, display, education and research. An individual report was prepared for each museum. Two further products resulted: a computer database of all archaeology collections in the county, and a final strategic report *Archaeology in Surrey Museums*, which attempted to summarise archaeological provision and make recommendations for its improvement. This report was presented to the Surrey Museums Curators Group and the Surrey Museums Consultative Committee in the autumn of 1995.

Most museums in Surrey are small and in many cases rely on voluntary support. Archaeology is very well represented in Guildford Museum which holds the considerable collections of the Surrey Archaeology Society and large amounts of Roman material are held at Spelthorne (Staines) and Bourne Hall (Ewell) due to the location of Roman towns on those sites. The museums of Surrey share the same problems as museums throughout the country. The lack of a county museum service in Surrey means that many museums find themselves working in isolation. Despite this the museums provide a comprehensive and worthy service with much important material on display. MoLAS was pleased to be able to provide practical advice on archaeological collections care as well as a strategic overview that can come best from an external view-point.

The new Roman gallery in the Museum of London

The Museum's new Roman gallery was opened in January 1996; this was the first time it had been redesigned since the early 1970s, and the revision could take advantage of the notable Roman discoveries in the City and its environs contributed by the last 25 years of rescue archaeology.

MoLAS staff drew up plans for model-makers to make models of the basilica and forum, and the Huggin Hill bath-house; prepared artwork as the basis for five reconstruction drawings of Roman London; and provided a wealth of newly-excavated artefacts and environmental material for the displays.

Abroad

For many years MoLAS has been recognised as a leading authority on urban archaeology techniques. MoLAS staff have been using the recording system in the *Site Manual* on projects in Europe and the Middle East for many years. In 1995 the process of formalising arrangements with other organisations began. A training project is being developed for archaeologists at Budapesti Történeti Múzeum with the support of the British Council. Hungary is one of a number of countries that is having to adjust to the withdrawal of state funding for rescue archaeology at a time when development pressures are increasing. Therefore in addition to recording techniques MoLAS is providing advice on project management, planning and developer-financed archaeology.

Although MoLAS archaeologists are often called upon to take part in international conferences we were particularly pleased to be invited to organise a session at the European Association of Archaeologists' First Meeting at Santiago de Compostela, Spain in September. The session on 'Models of Commercial Archaeology in Europe' which featured papers from Hungary, Ireland, Sweden, United Kingdom and Venezuela, was very well attended. The papers will be published by MoLAS and the EAA in 1996. MoLAS also had a display stand and book stall at the conference which attracted considerable attention and favourable comment.



MoLAS presented its work at the Santiago conference by means of a new portable exhibition

One of MoLAS's great strengths is being part of an internationally renowned city museum. Following the Museum of London's successful organisation of the First International Symposium on City Museums in 1993 MoLAS was invited to contribute to a session on 'Urban Growth, Urban Change and Heritage Conservation' at the second symposium in Barcelona.

MoLAS will be expanding its activities overseas as a means of disseminating information about ancient London, to promote the Museum of London, and to provide consultancy and training services to clients. A full report on these initiatives will appear in *MoLAS 97*.

Individual MoLAS staff, meanwhile, continue to take part in projects abroad. This year saw the final year of excavations on the archbishop's palace at Trondheim (Norway). As in previous years a MoLAS specialist was employed by the Norwegian Institute for Cultural Development (NIKU) for one month to study the pottery, which includes English material.



Fieldwork 1995

Barnet

Church Farm, Church Hill Road, East Barnet, EN4 (CFB95) (*Miles, A*)
 1-3 Mountview Cottages, Barnet Road, Arkley, EN5 (MVC95) (*Steele, A*)
 10-12 Tapster Street, Barnet (TAP95) (*Mackinder, A*)
 110 West Heath Road, NW3 (WHA95) (*Hutchings, P*)

Bexley

Trading World site, 131 Broadway, Bexleyheath, Kent (BWY95) (*Thomas, T*)
 Former Sports Ground, Fisher's Way, Belvedere, Kent (FWB95) (*Hunter, P*)
 Rank site (former), Sidcup By Pass, Sidcup, Kent (SID95) (*Thomas, T*)
 100 Upper Wickham Lane, Welling, Kent (UWL95) (*Askew, P*)

Brent

Kingsbury Sports Ground, Old Kenton Lane, NW9 (KSG95) (*Wooldridge, K*)

Camden

8-14 Colosseum Terrace, NW1 (CTA94) (*Wooldridge, K*)
 Mount Vernon, Frognal Rise, NW3 (MTV95) (*Steele, A & Howe, L*)
 32 Museum Street, WC1 (MUS95) (*Cowie, R*)
 67-73 Southampton Row, WC1 (SUW95) (*Cowie, R*)

City of London

140 Aldersgate Street, EC1 (ADG95) (*Hammer, F*)
 7-11 Bishopsgate, EC3 (ETA89) (*Sankey, D & MacKenzie, M*)
 30-35 Botolph Lane, EC4 (BPL95) (*Bowsher, J*)
 10 Bouverie Street, EC4 (BOV95) (*Askew, P*)
 10-15 Bridgewater Square, EC1 (BDW95) (*McCann, B*)
 52-60 Cannon Street, EC3 (CNO95) (*Thomas, T*)
 Gateway House, 25 Cannon Street, EC4 (CAO95) (*Bowsher, D*)
 76-80 Cheapside, EC2 (BOL95) (*Woodger, A*)
 Church Court, Inner Temple, EC4 (CUR95) (*Elsden, N*)
 74 Cornhill, EC3 (COI95) (*Sankey, D*)
 14 Cursitor Street, EC4 (CSR95) (*Sankey, D*)
 168 Fenchurch Street, EC3 (FEH95) (*Malcolm, G*)
 Lloyd's Registry, 68-71 Fenchurch Street, EC3 (FCC95) (*Bluer, R & Sankey, D*)
 Automated Public Convenience, Fore Street, EC2 (FOS95) (*Askew, P*)
 60 Gracechurch Street, EC3 (GEH95) (*Watson, B*)
 85 Gracechurch Street, EC3 (GRC95) (*Heard, K & Malcolm, G*)
 Garrard House, 31-35 Gresham Street, EC2 (GAH95) (*Tyler, K*)
 Guildhall Buildings, Guildhall Yard East, EC2 (GYE92) (*Bateman, N; Blair, I & Porter, G*)

Hare Court, EC4 (HCT95) (*Watson, B & Askew, P*)
 11 Ironmonger Lane, EC2 (IRL95) (*Grainger, I*)
 37 Jewry Street, EC3 (JRY95) (*Tyler, K*)
 15-17 King Street, EC2 (KIG95) (*Blair, I*)
 Regis House, King William Street, EC3 (KWS94) (*Brigham, T & Watson, B*)
 Blossoms Inn, 20-27 Lawrence Lane, EC2 (BLO95) (*Malcolm, G*)
 Cunard House, 88 Leadenhall Street, EC3 (CUN95) (*Sankey, D*)
 Little Britain Block G, EC1 (LBT86) (*Gibson, S*)
 Automated Public Convenience, 7-10 London Street, EC3 (LNS95) (*Sankey, D*)
 1 London Wall, EC2 (LNW95) (*Tyler, K*)
 Winchester House, 74-82 London Wall, EC2 (WCH95) (*Askew, P*)
 Three Quays House, Lower Thames Street, EC3 (LTS95) (*Lakin, D*)
 8-10 Mansion House Place, EC4 (MNS95) (*Askew, P*)
 Northgate House, 20-28 Moorgate, EC2 (MRG95) (*Lakin, D*)
 Petershill House & Crest House, Peter's Hill, EC4 (PTH95) (*Grainger, I*)
 1 Poultry, EC4 (ONE94) (*Burch, M; Hill, J; Jones, S; Lees, D; Miles, A; Rowsome, P & Treveil, P*)
 22 Queen Street, EC4 (QNT95) (*Miller, P*)
 Baltic Exchange, 14-21 St Mary Axe, EC3 (BAX95) (*Howe, L & Nielsen, R*)
 19 St Mary at Hill, EC3 (SHI95) (*Watson, B*)
 Bull Wharf, Upper Thames Street, EC4 (BUF90) (*Ayre, J & Brown, R*)
 Walbrook Wharf, Upper Thames Street, EC4 (WWH95) (*Askew, P*)
 57a-59 West Smithfield, EC1 (WSM95) (*Howe, L*)

Croydon

4-20 Edridge Road, Croydon (EDR95) (*Tucker, S*)
 14 Kingswood Way, Selsden (KWW95) (*Thomas, T*)
 128 North End, Croydon (NEN95) (*Barber, B*)
 The Old Palace School, Old Palace Road, Croydon (OPC95) (*Gibson, S*)
 68-74 Park Lane, Croydon (PLN95) (*Nielsen, R*)
 14 Whitgift Street, Croydon (WHT95) (*Potter, G*)
 18 Woodfield Hill, Coulsden (WFD95) (*Tucker, S*)

Ealing

Horsenden Hill SAM, Horsenden Lane, Greenford, (HHG95) (*Grainger, I & Wiggins, M*)
 St Mary's Church, Northolt, UB5 (MCN95) (*Wiggins, M*)

Enfield

19-67 Bradley Road, EN9 (BEK95) (*Gibson, S*)
 Enfield Power Station, Brancroft Way, EN3 (BNW95) (*Nielsen, R*)
 492 Great Cambridge Road, N18 (GCA95) (*Hutchings, P*)
 MK Works, Park Road, N9 (PKR95) (*Pitt, K*)

Left: cloth production was an important part of the economy of Lundenwic, and clay loom-weights, used to keep the vertical threads taut on the loom, are found on many sites in the area

Greenwich

Phase 2 Student Village, Avery Hill Road, SE9 (AVH95) (*Askew, P*)
 97 Church Manor Way, SE2 (CMW95) (*Gibson, S*)
 Greenwich Magistrates Court, 2-8 Greenwich High Road, SE10 (GMC95) (*Bowsher, J*)
 Aerial Site, Shooters Hill, SE18 (SSH95) (*Thomas, T*)

Hackney

10-20 Clifton Street, EC2 (CFS95) (*Stevens, S*)
 2-3 Hoxton Sq, N1 (HXS95) (*Sankey, D*)
 122 Lea Bridge Road, E5 (LBR95) (*Miles, A*)
 Link St/Homerton High St, E9 (LIK95) (*Tyler, K & Pitt, K*)
 Essoldo Cinema (former), Mare Street, E8 (MES95) (*Howe, L*)
 1 Rossington Street, E5 (RSS95) (*Pitt, K*)
 108-122 Shacklewell Lane, E8 (SKL95) (*Pitt, K*)
 Leyton Outfall Sewer, Eastway, E9 (EWA95) (*Pitt, K*)

Hammersmith & Fulham

Fulham Palace Garden, Bishop's Ave, SW6 (FLP95) (*Miles, A*)
 31 Fulham Palace Road, W6 (FUP95) (*Lewis, J*)
 William Morris Way, Townmead Road, SW6 (WLM95) (*Bowsher, J*)

Haringey

Colsterworth Road, N15 (CWT95) (*Gibson, S*)
 Hexagon Garage, Dukes Head Yard, N6 (HEX95) (*Wooldridge, K*)

Harrow

Wimpey Sports Ground (former), Brockley Hill, (BHL95) (*Bowsher, D*)
 6 Moss Lane, Pinner (MLP95) (*Hoad, S*)

Hillingdon

Longford Bridge Silt Trap, Bath Road, Longford (LGB95) (*Hoad, S*)
 Stanmore Golf Park, Brockley Hill, Stanmore (BHL95) (*Bowsher, D*)
 Terminal 5, General Western Area, Heathrow Airport (WHE95) (*Hoad, S*)
 Great Mills Site, High Street, Yiewsley (HSY95) (*Birley, M*)
 St Martin's Church, High Street, Ruislip (MCR95) (*Wiggins, M*)
 Hayes Stadium, Judge Heath Lane, Hayes (JHL95) (*Elsdon, N*)
 Taxi Feeder Park, Neptune Road, Heathrow Airport (NEP95) (*Hoad, S*)
 Cargo Distribution Services Site, Sealand Road, Heathrow Airport (CDS95) (*Hoad, S*)
 Wall Garden Farm, Sipson Lane, Harlington (WGD95) (*Hammer, F*)
 625-635 Sipson Road, W Drayton (SPO95) (*Hoad, S*)
 Heathrow Cargo Multi-Storey Car Park, Southampton Road, TW6 (SMP95) (*Hoad, S*)
 Cranford Lane, Harlington (CFL94) (*Birley, M & Elsdon, N*)
 Cranford Park, The Parkway, Cranford (CRP95) (*Hoad, S*)

Hounslow

Valor Site (former), Corney Reach, W4 (VCR95) (*Lakin, D*)
 Hounslow Police Station, Montague Road, Hounslow (HPO94) (*Cowie, R*)

Islington

Museum of the Order of St John, Clerkenwell, EC1 (LDO95) (*Samuel, M*)
 Aylesbury Street, EC1 (AYB95) (*Grainger, I*)
 35 Clerkenwell Close, EC1 (CWC95) (*Sloane, B*)
 37a Clerkenwell Green, EC1 (CKG95) (*Sloane, B*)
 44-49 Great Sutton Street, EC1 (GSS95) (*Thomas, C*)
 Sans Walk, EC1 (SAN95) (*Sloane, B*)
 5-7 Singer Street, EC2 (SIG95) (*Sankey, D*)
 148-180 St John Street, EC1 (SJO95) (*Tyler, K*)
 St John's Gate, St John's Lane, EC1 (SJG95) (*Sloane, B & Thomas, C*)

Kingston-upon-Thames

Manor Farm Buildings, Church Road, Worcester Park (MAF95) (*Barber, B*)
 The Royal Eye Hospital, Coombe Road, Norbiton, (KEH95) (*Miller, P*)
 70-76 Eden Street, Kingston (EDN95) (*Miller, P*)
 Coombe Hill Golf Club, Golf Club Drive, Kingston (CBH95) (*Birley, M*)
 Kingston Guildhall, Magistrates' Court Extension, High Street, Kingston (KGM95) (*Sloane, B*)
 Tiffin (Boys) School, London Road, Kingston (TIF95) (*Cowie, R*)
 Kingston University, Portland Road, Kingston (KUM95) (*Partridge, J & Cowie, R*)
 Turks Boatyard, Thameside, Kingston (TUR95) (*Tucker, S*)

Lambeth

Rear of 53 Clapham Common South Side, SW4 (CCS95) (*Mackinder, A*)
 8 Mitcham Lane, SW16 (MIH95) (*Saxby, D*)
 30-30a Rectory Grove, SW5 (RTG95) (*Miller, P*)
 Roupell Court (former), Roupell Road, SW2 (ROU95) (*Potter, G*)
 127 Stamford Street, SE1 (SMF95) (*Tucker, S*)
 11a Theed Street, SE1 (TES95) (*Steele, A*)
 Tulse Hill School site, SW2 (UTH94) (*Bruce, P*)

Lewisham

New Cross Gate Station, New Cross Road, SE14 (NXG95) (*Askew, P*)

Merton

Tandem Works (former), Christchurch Road, SW19 (CIT95) (*Tucker, S*)
 61-63 High Path, SW19 (HPW95) (*Saxby, D*)
 Wandle Park, High Street, SW19 (WDP95) (*Saxby, D*)
 Savacentre, Merantun Way, SW19 (MNV95) (*Treveil, P*)
 56 Parkside, SW19 (PKS95) (*Cowan, C*)
 14-16 Wates Way, Mitcham (WWY95) (*Saxby, D*)



Stained glass forming the arms of Robert Botyll, Prior of St John of Jerusalem (1440–68), recovered from the south east window of the church and now held at the Museum of the Order of St John

Richmond

Amyand Park Rd (former BR Goods Yard), Twickenham (AMP95) (*Cowie, R*)
 27 Charles Street, SW13 (CSB95) (*Miller, P & Hoad, S*)
 9-10 George Street (GEE95) (*Tucker, S*)
 Stag Brewery, Mortlake High Street, SW14 (SBY95) (*Bruce, P*)
 33-35 York Street, Twickenham (YST95) (*Hoad, S*)

Southwark

Globe Theatre, 1-15 Anchor Terrace, SE1 (GLT95) (*McCann, W*)
 Anchor Terrace, Southwark Bridge Road, SE1 (ACH95) (*Wooldridge, K*)
 London Bridge City, Battle Bridge Lane, SE1 (BAB95) (*Grainger, I*)
 Benbow House, Bear Gardens, SE1 (BAN95) (*Saxby, D*)
 Long Walk cable trench, Bermondsey Street, SE1 (BMD95) (*Wiggins, M*)
 Odessa Wharf, Bermondsey Wall West, SE1 (ODW95) (*Hoad, S*)
 Main Ticket Hall, Borough High Street, SE1 (BGH95) (*Drummond-Murray, J & Thompson, P*)
 2-16 Boss Street, SE1 (BSR95) (*Gibson, S*)
 Falmouth Rd & Harper Road, SE1 (FLT95) (*Grainger, I*)
 London Bridge Station Area 3: Joiner Street / St Thomas Street East Vent Shaft, SE1 (LBC95) (*Tucker, S*)
 Area 4: Joiner Street, East Escape Shaft, SE1 (LBD95) (*Drummond-Murray, J*)
 Area 6: London Bridge Station, SE1 (LBG95) (*Thompson, P*)
 Area 7: London Bridge Station, SE1 (LBH94) (*Thompson, P*)
 Area 8 (Main Ticket Hall), London Bridge Station, SE1 (LBI95) (*Drummond-Murray, J*)
 Area 1: Escape Shaft, London Bridge Street, SE1 (LBA95) (*Bowsher, J*)
 Area 2: Vent Shaft, London Bridge Street, SE1 (LBB95) (*Bowsher, J*)
 20-26 London Bridge Street, SE1 (LBJ95) (*Bluer, R*)
 MEPC Car Park, London Bridge Station, SE1 (LBE95) (*Thompson, P*)
 Long Lane & Bermondsey Street, SE1 (LLL95) (*Price, P*)
 Bermondsey Abbey Videotron, Long Walk, SE1 (BMD95) (*Wiggins, M*)
 430-432 Old Kent Road, SE15 (OLK95) (*Miles, A*)
 730-788 Old Kent Road, SE1 (OKT95) (*Wheeler, L*)
 47-71 Peckham High Street, SE15 (PEK95) (*Bruce, P*)
 Canada Yard South, Redriff Road, SE16 (CYS95) (*Hunter, P*)
 Mawbey School, Rolls Road, SE1 (MAW95) (*Pitt, K*)
 Bellamy's Wharf, Rotherhithe Street, SE16 (BEY95) (*Saxby, D*)
 141-147 Tooley Street, SE1 (TLY95) (*Nielsen, R*)
 241-247 Tooley Street, SE1 (TLS95) (*Sankey, D*)
 Trocette, Tower Bridge Road, SE1 (TOB95) (*Steele, A*)
 Warden's Grove, SE1 (WGR95) (*Askew, P, Gibson, S & Heard, K*)

Sutton

Elmwood Sports Field, London Road, Wallington, (ELM95) (*Tucker, S*)
 25 Mint Road, Wallington (MNT95) (*Barber, B*)

Queen Mary's Hospital, Carshalton Beeches (QMA95) (*Saxby, D*)
 Shortacre, The Drive, Cheam (DVC95) (*Miles, A*)
 The Hope PH, West Street, Carshalton (WRT95) (*Tucker, S*)

Tower Hamlets

4-10 Dock Street, E1 (DCS95) (*Tyler, K*)
 Lefevre Walk Estate, E3 (LEF95) (*Pitt, K*)
 Masthouse Terrace, Napier Ave, E14 (MHT95) (*Bowsher, D*)
 91-93 Parnell Road, E3 (PRB95) (*Pitt, K*)
 Coldharbour, Prestons Road, E14 (COD95) (*Saxby, D*)
 Quaker Street, E1 (QAT95) (*Bowsher, J*)
 31 Spelman Street, E1 (SPE95) (*Mackinder, T*)
 Steward Street, E1 (STE95) (*Dunwoodie, L*)
 172-176 The Highway, E1 (HIH95) (*Hammer, F*)
 Tower Hill Kiosk, Tower Hill, EC3 (TOK95) (*Pitt, K*)
 Hermitage Wall, Wapping High Street, E1 (WPG95) (*Pitt, K*)
 Glasshouse Fields, E1 (GHF95) (*Pitt, K*)

Wandsworth

107-113 East Hill, SW18 (EAH95) (*Tyler, K*)
 91-105 Garratt Lane, SW18 (GTT95) (*Saxby, D*)
 540-546 Garratt Lane, SW18 (GLN95) (*Hoad, S*)
 11-13 Point Pleasant, SW18 (PON95) (*Tyler, K*)
 Southlands College, Digby Stuart College, Roehampton Lane, SW15 (SCR95) (*Heard, K*)

Westminster

93 Ebury Bridge Road, W1 (EBR95) (*Lakin, D*)
 11-15 Arlington Street, W1 (AIN95) (*Thomas, C*)
 Royal Opera House, Bow Street, WC2 (ROP95) (*Malcolm, G*)
 Bridge St / Palace Chambers, 2 Bridge Street, SW1 (BGS95) (*Thomas, C*)
 Buckingham Palace Forecourt, Buckingham Gate, SW1 (BUK95) (*Bowsher, J*)
 8-18 Charing Cross Road, WC2 (CXR94) (*Bowsher, D*)
 55-60 Conduit Street, W1 (CNT95) (*Thomas, T*)
 Public Conveniences, Covent Garden, WC2 (CGD95) (*Bowsher, D*)
 197-238 Edgware Road, W2 (EGW95) (*Lakin, D*)
 Assets House, 17 Elverton Street, SW1 (EVT95) (*Cowie, R*)
 Salvation Army Hostel, Great Peter Street, SW1 (SAL94) (*Bluer, R*)
 1-3 Long Acre, WC2 (LAE95) (*Miles, A*)
 15-17 Long Acre, WC2 (LNG95) (*Partridge, J*)
 Marlborough House, Marlborough Road, SW1 (MRB92) (*Grainger, I*)
 55-57 Marylebone High Street, W1 (MYB95) (*Bates, J*)
 Mercer's Block D, Old Brewer's Yard, WC2 (OBY95) (*Barber, B*)
 Parliament Square (SE corner), SW1 (PLQ95) (*Thomas, C*)
 Westminster Hall, Palace of Westminster, SW1 (WEH95) (*Thomas, C*)
 3-5 Woods Mews, W1 (WDM95) (*Bluer, R*)

MoLAS Clients 1995

ABB Power Generation Ltd	Corporation of London	Howard De Walden Estates Ltd	Minet Ltd	John Shreeves and Partners
Acton Housing Association Ltd	Costain Construction Ltd	Hyperion Properties plc	A & J Mucklow (Investments) Ltd	Simplon Estates
Aerial Sites plc	Countryside in Partnership plc	Ideal Homes Southern Ltd	Multibright Ltd	Société Générale
Aircare Holdings Ltd	Cox Format Development Ltd	Identity Design Partners	Museum of London	Soho Housing Association Ltd
Alaska 1 Ltd	Croft Homes Ltd	Honourable Society of the Inner Temple	National Mutual Life Assurance Society	South West Thames Regional Health Authority
Alfred McAlpine Construction Ltd	Croudace Ltd	Institute of Neurology	Natwest Estate Management & Development	South London Family Housing Association Ltd
Allied Domecq plc	Croydon Properties Ltd	International Shakespeare Globe Centre Ltd	Neilson Project Services Ltd	South London Islamic Centre
Altstadtbau Ltd	Curzon Ltd	J J McGinley Ltd	Network Housing Association Ltd	Southern & City Estates Ltd
Amey Building Ltd	DHV (UK) Ltd	Joint Law of Property Act Receiver	New Islington and Hackney Housing Association	Southern Electric plc
Argent Real Estate (Knightsbridge) Ltd	DTZ Debenham Thorpe	Jones Lang Wootton	Newham Museums Service	Southlands College (Rochampton Intitute)
Argyle Properties SA	Dashswivel Ltd	Kajima UK Development Ltd	Nine Appold L P	Southwark Investments plc
Ashbourne plc	David McLean Contractors Ltd	Kajima Property Holdings Ltd	Notting Hill Housing Trust	C Spary-Green
Ashville Commercial Projects Ltd	Dean & Chapter of St Paul's	Kelsey Housing Association Ltd	Old Palace School (Whitgift Foundation)	Spenn Hill Properties plc
Associated Newspapers Property BAA plc	Delaport Investments (Park Lane) Ltd	Kender Properties Ltd	Orford Properties Ltd	Spitalfields Development Group
BBC Pensions Trust Ltd	Delta Crompton Cables Ltd	Kent International Airways plc	Overcourt Ltd	St Georges Developments Ltd
BP Pension Fund	Development Securities plc	Kier London Ltd	Oxford Archaeology Unit	St Georges North London Ltd
BP Properties Ltd	Devland Estates	Kingston University	PSA Property Holdings	St Martins Property Corporation Ltd
BPFM Ltd	Digby Stuart Trust (Rochampton Institute)	Kyle Cathie Ltd	Pamlin Properties Ltd	Stanhope Properties plc
B & Q plc	Direct Line Services Ltd	Laing Homes Ltd	Parliamentary Works Directorate	Stokebrook Construction Ltd
Bahagia Investments Ltd	Earl Investment Ltd	Land Securities plc	Parochial Church Council of St Mary's Church, Northolt	Strathvale Holdings Ltd
Ballymore Properties Co Ltd	Ecclesiological Society	Landesbank Hessen-Thüringen	Parochial Church Council of St Martin's Church, Ruislip	D Strauss
Banca Commerciale Italiana	English Heritage	Lanham Developments Ltd	Peabody Trust	Surrey County Council
Barclays Property Holdings Ltd	Department of the Environment (Property Holdings)	Lawson-Price Environmental Legal & General	R Plowman	Surrey Museum Consultative Committee
Barnardos Developments Ltd	Environmental Assessment Group Ltd	Lidl UK Properties GmbH	Borough of Poole Museum Service	Sutton Archaeological Services
Barnes Construction (UK) plc	Erskine Estates & Properties plc	Limebank Property Company Ltd	Postel Developments Ltd	Talefine Ltd
Barratt London Ltd	Essex County Council	Llewelyn-Davies	Pre-Construct Archaeology	Tesco Stores Ltd
Barratt Southern Counties Ltd	M Evans	Lloyds Bank plc	Prudential Portfolio Managers Ltd	Thames Water Utilities Ltd
Bass Taverns Ltd	Eurokind Properties Ltd	Lloyds Register of Shipping	Quendon Ltd	Thames Water plc
Bedford Estates	Falmouth Road Group Practice	London Borough of Barnet	M Quinn	Thames Housing Association Ltd
Bellway Homes Ltd (South East)	J F Finnegan Ltd	London Borough of Ealing	RPS Clouston	The Royal Household
Bell & Webster	Fish Enterprises Ltd	London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham	Ramheath Properties Ltd	Thirlestone Homes Ltd
Berkeley Homes (Surrey) Ltd	Fitzroy Robinson Partnership Ltd	London Borough of Merton	Real Property Investments Ltd	Threshold Tenant Trust
Berkeley Homes (Kent) Ltd	Fleetwood Developments Ltd	London Borough of Newham	Regalian Homes Ltd	Tiffin School
Bilfinger & Berger Development UK Ltd	Peter Foggo Associates	London Borough of Southwark	Riksantikvaren	Tower Hamlets Housing Action Trust
British Gas plc	Forest Healthcare Trust	London Diocesan Fund	Mrs L Rosewarne	Trafalgar House Baltic Ltd
Brooksun Ltd	Frogmore Investments Ltd	London Docklands Development Corporation	Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames	Trollope and Colls Ltd
A Buchanan Contractors Ltd	GMS Estates Ltd	London Guildhall University	Royal London Mutual Insurance Society	Trustee Savings Bank plc
Canary Wharf Ltd	GRE Properties Ltd	London Hospital, Medical College	Royal Mail Properties	R J Turk & Sons Ltd
Canterbury Archaeological Trust	Galliard Homes Ltd	London & Quadrant Housing Trust	Royal Operal House Developments Ltd	Union Ridge Investments
Capel Manor Horticultural and Environmental Centre	A Gee, TC Moore, DG Moore, JJ Moore & The Streeter Friendly Society	London School of Economics & Political Science	Ruddy Construction Ltd	United House Construction Ltd
Capital & City Holdings Ltd	Gifford & Partners	London Transport Property	Sableknight Ltd	Videotron Corporation Ltd
Central & City Investments Ltd	Glasshouse Investments Ltd	London Underground Ltd, Jubilee Line Extension Project	A Sales	W S Atkins (Consultants) Ltd
Chartwell Land Development Ltd	Goldcrest Homes plc	London Underground Ltd, CrossRail Project	Salvation Army Housing Association Ltd	Walker Management Ltd
Chelsfield plc	Gracechurch Management	London Library	Sanctuary Housing Association	Wandle Housing Association Ltd
Chelverton Properties Ltd	Greycoat plc	Louis Dreyfus & Co Ltd	Savacentre Ltd	Wandsworth Borough Council
City & East London Family Health Services Authority	Griffon Land Holdings Ltd	Lynton plc	Savills Commercial Property Consultants	Waterfront Finance Ltd
City & Guilds of London Art School	Guardian Properties	M & A Developments	Science Museum	Wates City of London Properties plc
City & General Estate Co Ltd	Habinteg Housing Association Ltd	MEPC Developments Ltd	Scottish Amicable Investment Managers	Wates City Property Management Ltd
City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit	Hall & Tawse Partnership Ltd	MEPC UK Ltd	Scottish Life	Wealthstar Ltd
City of London Archaeological Trust	Halpern Partnership	M F S Communications Ltd	Scottish Provident	Weatherall Green and Smith
City of London Real Property Co. Ltd	Hammerson UK Properties plc	MIWA Ltd	Scottish Widows' Fund & Life Assurance Society	Wessex Archaeology
City North 4 plc	Hampstead Homes (London) Ltd	MKI International Ltd	Seabourne-World Express Group plc	West City Homes (Highgate) Ltd
City of Westminster	Hanson Properties Ltd	Maddox Homes Ltd	Sears Group Properties Ltd	West London Museums Group
Clerical Medical Investment Group	Haworth Tompkins Architects	Markborough Properties (UK) Ltd	Security Facilities Executive	Western Heritable
Clydesdale Bank plc	Heathrow Airport Ltd	P Marshall	Servite Houses Ltd	Whitgift Foundation
Coombe Hill Golf Club	Helical Bar plc	Martin Stancliffe Architects	Shaftesbury Society Housing Association	Willmott Dixon Housing Southern Ltd
Conduit Street Restaurants	Henry Streeter (Sand and Ballast) Ltd	Marx Memorial Library	I Shaw	Wimpey Construction UK Ltd
Conran Shop Holdings Ltd	Hereford & Worcester County Council	Mercers' Company	Shell UK Ltd	Woolwich Homes
Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd	Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust	Metropolitan Police Service		Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths
Cordwainers College	Hertfordshire County Council	Michael Shanley Group		Worshipful Company of Cordwainers
Cormorant plc	D J Higgins & Sons Ltd	Midland Bank Trust Co. Ltd		Zedprime Ltd
	Higgs & Hill (Design & Build) Ltd	Miletrian Merchant plc		
	J Hodgson Ltd	M Miller		
	Hollas Ltd			

MoLAS Staff 1995

Head of Service

Peter Chowne PhD, MBA,
FSA, MIFA

Head of Operations

Taryn Nixon BA, MIFA

Head of Specialist Services

Peter Hinton BA, MIFA

Head of Finance & Administration

Eric Gager FCA

Operations

Field Section Manager: Laura Schaaf BA, MA, MIFA, FSA
Assistant Field Section Manager: Simon Blatherwick MA, AIFA
Projects Team Manager: Simon O'Connor-Thompson BA, MIFA
Senior Project Manager: Robin Densem BA, MIFA
Secretaries: Liz Brock BA; Fiona MacDonell RSA; Sophie Upstone BA

Project Managers:

Penny Bruce BA; George Dennis BSc, MIFA, CPA; Paul Falcini BA; Al Green BA; Mike Hutchinson BA, MIFA; Sophie Jackson BA, MA; Gillian King BA; Dick Malt BSc; Simon Mason BSc; Bill McCann BSc, PhD, AIFA; Geoffrey Potter BA, MA, MIFA; Peter Rowsome BA; Derek Seeley BA, MA; Angus Stephenson BA, MIFA; Andrew Westman BA, MA, PGCE

Field Section:

Nick Armour BA; Portia Askew BA; Simon Askew; Julian Ayre BA; Mark Bagwell BA; Bruno Barber BA; Ryszard Bartkowiak; Jackie Bates BA; Nick Bateman BA, MIFA; David Beard BA, MA, MIFA; Pete Billham BSc; Mark Birley BA; Ian Blair; Dick Bluer BA, PGCE; David Bowsher BA, MA; Julian Bowsher BA, AIFA; Trevor Brigham BA; Ben Brodie BA; Robin Brown BA; Raoul Bull BA, MSc; Mark Burch; Howard Burkhill BA; Rosemary Burton BA, MSc; Tim Capon BA; Philip Carstairs BA; Jay Carver PIFA; Craig Cessford BA, MLitt; Steve Chew BA; Claire Coleman BA; Geoff Connal BA; Pat Connolly; Carrie Cowan BA; Robert Cowie BA, MPhil, MIFA; Jessica Cowley BA; Paul Cox; Simon Cox BA; Frank Coyne BA; Robin Davies; Andrew Daykin BA; James Drummond-Murray BA, AIFA, Post-Grad Dip., FSA(Scot); Mark Dunkley BA, PIFA; Lesley Dunwoodie BA; Peter Durnford BA; Michael Edwards BA; Nick Elsdon BSc; Steve Every BSc; Georgina Finn BA; Alan Gammon; Ed Gibbons BA; Stuart Gibson BSc; Adrian Gollop BA; Damian Goodburn BA, AIFA; James Gossip BA, MA; Ian Grainger BA, AIFA; Valerie Griggs; Friederike Hammer Dip., MPhil; Kieron Heard BA, AIFA; Richard Heawood BA, MA, PGCE, PIFA; Richard Hewett; Julian Hill BA, MA; Simon Hinder; Stewart Hoad BA, MIFA; Nick Holder BA, MA, AIFA; Liz Howe BA; Isca Howell BSc, MSc, PIFA; Lucy Howell BA, PIFA; Arthur Hunt; Lee Hunt; Sue Hurman; Luis Huscroft; Paul Hutchings BA, MA, PIFA; Sally Jones HND, BA; Sarah Jones BA, MA, PIFA; Helenka Jurgielewicz; Heather Knight; David Lakin BA; Duncan Lees BA; John Lewis BSc; Adam Lord BA; David Mackie BA; Tony Mackinder BA; Thanuja Madanayake; Gordon Malcolm BA, MIFA; Ian Marsden BA, MSc; Trevor Marsden BA; Mandy Marshall BA, MA; Barry Martin BA; Frank Martin; Harry Matthews; Malcolm McKenzie BA; Sally Mesner BSc; Adrian Miles BSc; Patricia Miller BA, MIFA; Karen Miller BA; John Minkin BA; Jenny Mitcham BA, PIFA; Chris Moulis BSc; Robin Nielsen MA, AIFA; Richard Owen; Darryl Palmer BA; Joe Partridge BA; Chris Pickard BA; Jayne Pilkington BA; Ken Pitt; Kate Pollard BTec; Gina Porter CPA; Samantha Potter HND, BA; Peter Price BSc; Alan Rae BA; Hanne Rendall-Wooldridge; Howell Roberts BA; John Roberts BA; Cathy Rosborough BA; Alan Roy HND; Niall Roycroft BA; Nick Sambrook BA; David Sankey BA; David Saxby AIFA; Mike Shea BSc, MA, MIFA; Barney Sloane BA, AIFA; Alison Steele BA, MA; Pip Stephenson BA; Simon Stevens BA, AIFA; Alan Stewart; Joanna Sturgess BA, PIFA; Chris Swain; Jeremy Taylor; John Taylor BA; Anthony Thomas BA, CFA, MIFA; Chris Thomas HND; Joanne Thomas BA; Peter Thompson BA, PGCE; Andrew Thompson HND, BSc, PIFA; Phil Treveil BA, MA; Chris Tripp BA; Stephen Tucker BA, AIFA; Richard Turnbull BA; David Tyler BSc; Kieron Tyler BA; Hilary Valler HND, BA; Jo Wainwright HND; Bruce Watson BA, MPhil, AIFA; Richard Webster BA; Andrew West BTec/HND, BA; Lucy Wheeler BA; David Wicks BED,

BA; Mark Wiggins BA; Oona Wills BA; Aidan Woodger; Kevin Wooldridge AIFA; Marek Ziebart BSc

Specialist Services

Environmental Manager: Jane Sidell BA, MSc
Finds Manager: Hedley Swain BA, MA, AIFA
Deputy Finds Manager: Penny MacConnor BA
Photography Manager: Andy Chopping BA
Graphics Manager: Tracy Wellman BA
Academic Editor: John Schofield, BA, PhD, MPhil, FSA, MIFA
Archive Officer: Cath Maloney BA, MIFA
Historical Researcher: Tony Dyson BA, BLitt, FSA
Secretary: Wendy Garrett

Specialist Services:

Edwin Baker; Susan Banks BA, CPA; David Bentley BA; Ian Betts BA, PhD; Lyn Blackmore BA, FSA; Josephine Brown BA; Jane Corcoran BSc; Jan Conheeny BA, MSc, PhD; Maggie Cox BA, MA; Naomi Crowley BSc; Anne Davis; Geoff Egan BA, PhD, FSA; Sharon Gerber-Parfitt BA; John Giorgi BA, MSc; Richenda Goffin BA, Post Ex Dip.; Dana Goodburn-Brown BA, BSc; Elizabeth Goodman BSc; Jo Groves BA, PGCE; Tony Grey BA, MA; Gill Hale Dip., AAI&S; Alison Hawkins BA, Dip., MAAI&S; Tamsin Hobbs BA; Sally Holt BA; Patrick Hunter BA; Helen Jones BA; Michael Jones; Sophie Julien BSc; Jacqui Keily BA; Graham Kenlin BA; Lynne Keys BA; Tony MacKenna BA; Paul Mackie BA; Sean McPhillips CPA; Alison Nailer HND; David Page BSc, MSc; Jacqueline Pearce BA; Alan Pipe BSc, MSc, MIBiol; Jeannette van der Post MA; Sue Pringle BA; Louise Rayner BA; Kevin Reilly BSc; Liv Renolen; Mark Samuel BA; Jane Sandoe BA, AAI&S; Fiona Seeley BA, MA; Kikar Singh HND; Terry Smith BA, MA, MLitt; Kirsten Suenson-Taylor BSc, BA; Angela Simic; Paul Simmons BSc; Graham Spurr MSc; Roy Stephenson HND; Robin Symonds BA, DPhil; Roberta Tomber BA, MSc, PhD, FSA; Ian Tyers BSc; Angela Wardle BA, PhD; Hester White BA

Volunteers: Emanuela Alberti; Fiona Armitage; Joan Barker; Paul Basu; Janet Berry; Cathie Bryan; Freya Burden; Jim Burn; Niall Byrne; Alessandro Cali; Katherine Chapman; Jennifer Chan; Anna Clifton; James Cole; Nicholas Crow; Kate Dalzell; Lorraine Dartom; Lucy Davies; Silvia Di Santo; Nicholas Dougan; Simon Duff; Sally Elsilimy; Graham Field; Sam Field; Jo Graham; Nicholas Grandy; Elisa Gusberti; Emma Haillay; Matthew Harris; Fiona Haughey; Enid Hill; Eleanor Hooker; Gwen Humphrey; Richard James; Emma Jeffrey; Anna Jones; Eric Jones; Julie Kaiser; Hazel Kent; Jennifer Lowe; Johannes Lucas; Graham Makepeace; Dionysia Margoli; Denise McGinley; Francis McLoughlin; Joan Merritt; Poppy Mersh; Trevor Milesden; Emily Mitchell-Heggs; Elizabeth Moore-Bick; Blanche Norris; Dominic Pascoe; Pat Reid; Janet Pinney; Natasha Powers; Serena Ridley-Day; Gabrielle Ross; Elena Sepulveda; Rory Shannon; Norena Shopland; Amalia Spirou; Sarah Warfield; Suzanne Webb; David Wheeler; David Williams; Richard Wilson; Christopher Wood

Finance & Administration

Information Management & Technology Manager: John Dolan BA
Health and Safety Officer: Geoff Stone MIFE, MIRSM
Personnel Officer: Vanessa Chew BA, IPD; Claire Ellis BSc, BPS, IPD

Sheema Ahmed BA; Debbie Brookes; Paul Carroll C&G; Julie Corpus; Majella Egan BA; Adam Fuller HND; Peter Hinge BA, MSc; Jeremy MacClean; Sharon McHarg; Ian Riddler BA, MA, PhD; Marianne Treble BA; Gary Warr

Bibliography

- I M Betts, 'Procuratorial tile stamps from London', *Britannia*, 26 (1995), 207–29
- L Blackmore, 'Pottery, the port and the populace: the imported pottery of London 1300–1600 (Part 1)', *Medieval Ceramics*, 18 (1994), 29–44
- J Clark (ed), with contributions by B Ellis, G Egan, J Rackham, & A Wardle, *The medieval horse and its equipment c.1150–c.1450*, Medieval finds from excavations in London, 5 (1995)
- C Cowan, 'A possible mansio in Roman Southwark: excavations at 15–23 Southwark Street, 1980–86', *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc*, 43 (1992), 3–192 (including specialist reports by N Crowley, J Giorgi, R Goffin, L Pearson, A Pipe, J Rackham, H Swain, I Tyers & A Wardle)
- B J Davies, B Richardson & R S Tomber, *A dated corpus of early Roman pottery from the City of London*, Council for British Archaeology Research Report 98 (1995)
- G Egan, *Lead cloth seals and related items in the British Museum*, British Museum Occasional Paper 93 (1995)
- G Egan, 'The coins, jettons and tokens' in J Elder (ed) *Excavations in the Marlowe Car Park and Surrounding Areas - Part II: The small finds* (1995), 953, 1097–9
- G Egan, 'England's post-medieval cloth trade: a survey of the evidence from cloth seals' (1995), in D R Hook & D R M Gaimster, *Trade and discovery: the scientific study of artefacts from post-medieval Europe and beyond*, British Museum Occasional Paper 109 (1995), 315–25
- D Goodburn, 'Beyond the posthole', in L Shepherd (ed), *Interpreting stratigraphy 5* (Norwich, 1995), 43–52
- P Greenwood & C Maloney, 'London fieldwork and publication Round-up 1994', *London Archaeologist*, 7 (1995), 333–54
- S Hoad, 'Romans in Twickenham', *London Archaeologist*, 7 (1995), 378–82
- F Blary, V Blary & N Holder, 'Chateau-Thierry (Aisne)', in J P Petit & M O Mangin (eds) *Atlas des agglomérations secondaires de la Gaule Belgique et des Germanies* (1995), 223–5
- L Howe, 'Living on the edge: working on short-term contracts in archaeology', *The Field Archaeologist*, 23 (1995), 27–8
- M Hutchinson & T Nixon, 'The archaeology of the Jubilee Line', *British Construction Profile* (Edinburgh, 1995), 55–61
- P Jeffery, R Lea & B Watson, 'The architectural history of the church of St Mary-at-Hill, in the City of London', *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc*, 43 (1992), 193–209
- Museum of London Archaeology Service, *MoLAS 95* (1995)
- B Nenck & J Pearce, 'Two Stamford-type ware modelled birds from London', *Medieval Ceramics*, 19 (1995), 77–9
- T J P Nixon, 'Rocking the boat: project management means change' in M Cooper, A Firth, J Carmen & D Wheatley (eds), *Managing archaeology* (1995), 216–23
- G Potter, 'A prehistoric site at 542–546 Purley Way, Croydon', *London Archaeologist*, 7 (1995), 307–12
- G Potter, '3–11 High Street, Croydon: the investigation of a late medieval to early 17th-century urban site', *HSC, London Archaeologist*, 7 (1995), 299–304

- P Rowsome, 'Number 1 Poultry — evaluation and phase 1 excavations', *London Archaeologist*, 7 (1995), 371–7
- P Rowsome, 'Number One Poultry — initial findings', *Rescue News*, 66 (1995), 4–6
- P Rowsome, 'Number 1, Poultry', *Current Archaeology*, 143 (1995), 420–5
- P Rowsome, 'St Benet Sherehog and the roots of London', *Project*, 8 (1995), 13–16
- P Rowsome, 'Archaeology and planning policy', *Project*, 8 (1995), 3–5
- P Rowsome, 'Archaeological investigation of the site of St Benet Sherehog', *Ecclesiological Society Newsletter* (Spring 1995)
- D Saxby, *William Morris at Merton* (MoLAS and London Borough of Merton, 1995)
- J Schofield, *Medieval London houses* (1995)
- J Sidell, R Scaife, S Tucker & K Wilkinson, 'Palaeoenvironmental investigations at Bryan Road, Rotherhithe', *London Archaeologist*, 7 (1995), 279–85
- B Sloane, 'Life under London', *City to Cities* (Autumn 1995), 29–33
- B Sloane, 'St Mary Spital: a case study of integration', *The Field Archaeologist*, 23 (1995), 25–6
- B Sloane, H Swain & C Thomas, 'The Roman road and the river regime: archaeological investigations in Westminster and Lambeth', *London Archaeologist*, 7 (1995), 359–70
- H Swain, *Archaeology in Surrey museums* (1995)
- H Swain, 'Four finds specialists and a site supervisor: finds research and integration', *The Field Archaeologist*, 23 (1995), 23–4
- H Swain, 'Registration — are you ready?', *The Field Archaeologist*, 24 (1995), 6
- H Swain, 'Talking heads: three celtic heads in east Cleveland', in B Vyner (ed), *Moorland monuments* (1995), 223–7
- H Swain, 'Filling the gaps and extending the boundaries', *London Archaeologist*, 7 (1995), 403–10
- C Thomas, 'A medieval building in Parliament Square, Westminster', *London Archaeologist*, 7 (1995), 286–92
- R Tomber, 'The Pottery' in D P S Peacock & V M Maxfield (eds), *The Roman Imperial Porphyry Quarries, Gebel Dokhan, Egypt (Interim Report)* (1995), 13–15
- M Tuffreau-Libre, A Mossmann-Bouquillon & R P Symonds, 'La Céramique dite Black-Burnished dans le Nord de la France', *Société Française d'Etude de la Céramique Antique en Gaule: Actes du Congrès de Rouen* (1995), 91–112
- B Watson & I Tyers, 'Wood and water or Rebuilding London Bridge', in L Shepherd (ed) *Interpreting stratigraphy 5* (Norwich, 1995), 61–6
- A Westman (ed), *Archaeological Site Manual* (3rd edition, MoLAS, 1995)

A dog paw print in a
Roman tile from the
excavations at Regis House



Summaries

Résumé

Les revues annuelles de MoLAS sont devenues un moyen très efficace de décrire le travail effectué par le Service Archéologique et en rendre accessibles les résultats principaux dans un délai minimum. Pour la première fois, dans *MoLAS 96* (la revue de travail entrepris en 1995), on peut avoir accès à un résumé étendu sur l'Internet, à l'adresse suivante: <http://www.demon.co.uk/molas/index.html>

L'accroissement de l'activité de développement signalé en 1994 s'est maintenu tout au long de 1995, ayant comme conséquence directe une augmentation substantielle du nombre d'archéologues employés par MoLAS. Des projets de fouilles importantes comme celles entreprises à Number 1 Poultry, Bull Wharf et Regis House (toutes situées dans l'historique Cité de Londres), et sur l'extension de la ligne de métro Jubilee (qui engendra des travaux dans le Grand Londres) touchent à leur fin et entrent dans la phase d'analyse qui suit toute fouille. Les travaux ont continué dans la zone de l'aéroport de Heathrow avec une fouille majeure située à Cranford Lane, Harlington. A part cela, de nombreuses prospections et évaluations de moindre importance ont aussi été effectuées.

Le programme de publications s'est poursuivi avec la parution de monographies concernant des vestiges de bateaux antiques et médiévaux trouvés à Londres, des céramiques romaines du Haut Empire, et des accessoires équestres datant de l'époque médiévale. Plusieurs autres projets de publications sont en cours, relatifs à du matériel allant du Mésolithique au 18^{ème} siècle.

MoLAS a d'autre part continué à fournir un avis archéologique dans le contexte du patrimoine national à des institutions, des promoteurs, des urbanistes et des collègues du monde archéologique, ceci dans plusieurs pays étrangers. Nous poursuivons notre politique d'expansion quant à l'expertise technique touchant aux différents aspects de l'archéologie urbaine. Dans l'ensemble, 1995 a été l'année la plus prolifique pour MoLAS depuis sa création en 1991.

Zusammenfassung

MoLAS' Jahresüberblicke haben sich als äußerst wirksame Publikationsform erwiesen, über die Arbeit des Archaeology Service zu berichten und dessen wesentliche Ergebnisse ohne Verzögerung zugänglich zu machen. Eine Zusammenfassung von *MoLAS 96*, ein Rückblick auf die in 1995 geleistete Arbeit, ist nun zum ersten Mal auch über Internet erhältlich (<http://www.demon.co.uk/molas/index.html>).

Die Zunahme der Bautätigkeit in 1994 setzte sich in 1995 fort und brachte einen beträchtlichen Zuwachs in der Zahl der für MoLAS arbeitenden Archäologen mit sich. Ausgedehnte Ausgrabungen z.B. an Number 1 Poultry, Bull Wharf, Regis House, alle auf dem geschichtsreichen Boden der Londoner City, und die Ausgrabung im Zusammenhang mit der Verlängerung der U-Bahn Jubilee Line, die auch durch das Gebiet Großlondons führt, kommen jetzt zu ihrem Ende und gehen in die Nachausgrabungs- d.h. analytische Phase über. Auch die Arbeiten auf dem Gelände des Flughafens Heathrow besonders eine größere Ausgrabung in Cranford Lane, Harlington, gingen weiter. Daneben fanden viele kleinere Untersuchungen und Auswertungen statt.

Das Veröffentlichungsprogramm wurde mit Monographien über altertümliche und mittelalterliche Schiffsteile in London, frühe römische Töpferei und mittelalterliches Pferdegeschirr- und Sattelzeug fortgesetzt. Zahlreiche weitere Veröffentlichungen über Themen, die vom Mesolithikum bis ins 18. Jahrhundert reichen, sind in Vorbereitung.

MoLAS setzte seine archäologischen und denkmalpflegerischen Beratungsdienste für eine Reihe von Einrichtungen wie Bauplaner und -unternehmer sowie für archäologische Kollegen im Ausland fort. Wir sind ständig dabei, unser technisches Fachwissen auf allen Gebieten der städtischen Archäologie zu erweitern. Im ganzen gesehen war 1995 für MoLAS das bisher erfolgreichste Jahr seit seiner Gründung in 1991.



**museum of
LONDON**

ARCHAEOLOGY SERVICE



Museum of London Archaeology Service
Walker House
87 Queen Victoria Street
London EC4V 4AB

Telephone 0171 410 2200
Facsimile 0171 410 2201
email molas@molas.demon.co.uk
<http://www.demon.co.uk/molas/index.html>