



MOLAS 2001

MUSEUM OF LONDON

Archaeology Service

molas 2001

annual review for 2000

Published by the Museum of London Archaeology Service
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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 ...'

Museum of London Act 1986



A fragment of
Roman tile from Plantation Place
carrying the stamp PRBR.LON – 'the procurators [government
officials] of Britain at London'. This probably came from a
public building or publicly controlled tilemaker

foreword

2000 has been another enormously successful year for MoLAS and for archaeology in London. Not only has the Museum, through MoLAS, provided first-class archaeological services to hundreds of developers and property owners, it has continued to bring the results of this work to a much wider public. For our clients who wish to participate in the Museum's public programme we have provided an opportunity to promote and advertise their work. For visitors to the main Museum on London Wall we have opened a window on London's rich archaeological past.

In 2001 MoLAS will enter another phase in its history. It will move into new offices at the Museum's Archaeological Archive and Research Centre in Hackney; it will be involved in the publication of the London Archaeological Research Agenda; and it will research and publish the results of many important excavations. All these activities are a fitting accompaniment to the Museum of London's 25th Anniversary celebration in December and build on 25 years of outstanding archaeology in greater London.

Finally my thanks, and those of the Board of the Museum, are due to all our clients and supporters during 2000 and to our talented and hard-working staff without whom *MoLAS 2001* would not exist.

Simon Thurley
Director, Museum of London

introduction

MoLAS 2001 testifies to another incredibly busy year: our work has stretched right across southern England – particularly on road, rail and airport schemes – with a great deal of development in a buoyant, central London property market. Fieldwork kept going at a furious pace throughout the year: over 220 staff were employed in MoLAS, working with over 50 other archaeological specialists in the Museum of London Specialist Services and elsewhere.

The success of major projects, like Plantation Place and the A2/M2 scheme, is built on integrated project teams working in partnership and sharing common aims. This year we therefore look closely at four particular projects from the perspective of the key individuals involved – giving their impressions and experiences of the archaeological work. *MoLAS 2001* presents the year's many achievements in a seasonal format to recreate the archaeological year.

During the year the need to provide clients with certainty of time and cost remained at the very core of our work. Our risk appraisals provide early, pre-acquisition or due diligence information to clients, and our desk assessments and field evaluations enable clients to obtain informed, balanced decisions from planning authorities. MoLAS's strengths, drawing on its size and experience over more than 25 years, mean we can accelerate programmes, we can forecast well and, crucially, we can integrate archaeological work cost-effectively into complex projects as members of the design team. Details about our commercial services and capabilities, as well as news of publications and recent discoveries, have now been added to our website at www.molas.org.uk.

Our clients are absolutely clear that, at the end of the day, their sponsorship should write good history. That means interesting and accessible stories that people will read. The MoLAS publication programme (actually, the programme of analysis without which excavation would be meaningless) has been continuing apace during the year – and we have worked hard to widen its range and application. The first two books in a new popular series, telling the stories of work at 1 Poultry (*Heart of the City*) and of the *Gladiators at the Guildhall*, have done a roaring trade in London bookshops. In 2000 we have also published two other popular books, the assessment document *The archaeology of Greater London*, three major monographs funded by English Heritage – academic volumes characterised by their acclaimed integrated approach, two MoLAS Studies series volumes and nearly 40 articles. The MoLAS publication team is firing on all cylinders!

In 2000 we also became property developers ourselves, having taken the bold move of building our own premises just north of the City in Hackney. Our new, permanent, canal-side home will have the great benefit of locating MoLAS on the same site as the staff in the Museum of London Specialist Services and the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank all our staff, and all our clients – both in the development and heritage worlds – who have been just great. We have been privileged to work with 257 clients – listed on page 57 – for whose support and enthusiasm we are very grateful. The last three years have seen incredibly hard work from MoLAS staff, and the strength of MoLAS now is a credit to them.

Taryn Nixon
Managing Director, MoLAS



the year 2000

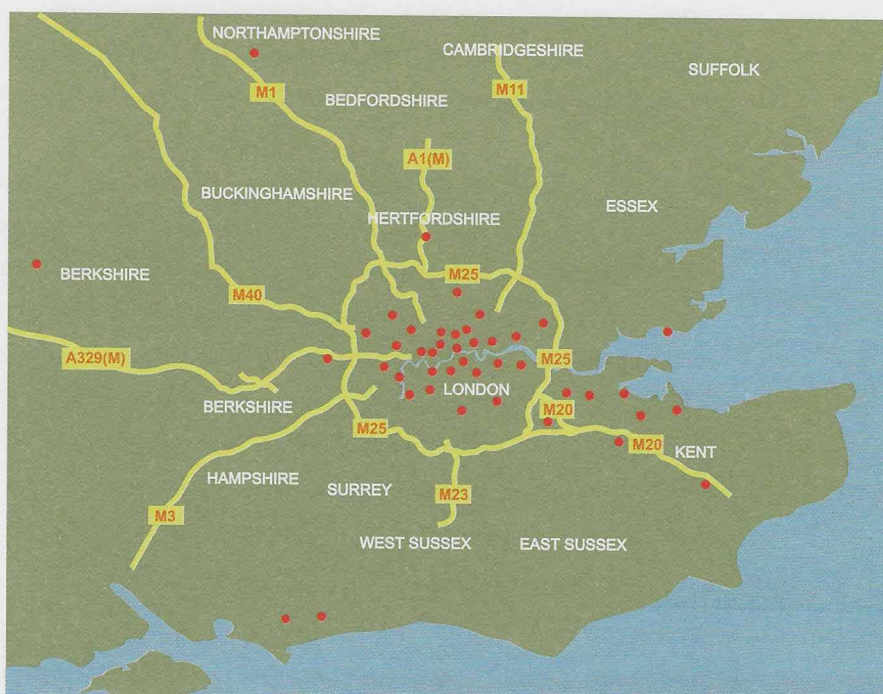
London welcomed in the new millennium with a spectacular firework display along the Thames, and after the vast crowds had dispersed, the year 2000 began for MoLAS with a busy excavation programme. Some field projects – large and small – were continuing from 1999 while others were just beginning. The years 1999 and 2000 were busy and eventful ones for London archaeology, and MoLAS work has attracted an unprecedented level of press and media attention. News of the 1999 discovery of the Roman lady at Spitalfields was followed in 2000 by the launch of a major archaeological exhibition at the Museum of London – **High Street Londinium** – based on MoLAS work at Poultry, publicity about a possible female gladiator from a cemetery at Great Dover Street in Southwark, and spectacular finds from the large excavation at **Plantation Place, EC3** (Kvaerner Trollope & Colls for The British Land Company PLC) in the City of London.

During 2000 MoLAS continued to put a strong emphasis on working closely with its clients, helping them to identify their archaeological needs, both in London and further afield at an early stage. In addition to reporting on excavations, *MoLAS 2001* includes more information about the essential behind-the-scenes work which has taken place in concert with other members of professional teams involved in developments – consultants, engineers, architects and contractors. At **RAF Fairford** in Gloucestershire MoLAS formed a successful partnership with Alfred McAlpine at the pre-tender stage. In the City of London, at **29 Gresham Street, EC2** (Asticus (UK) Limited), MoLAS worked with the development team to locate precisely the south wall of Cripplegate Roman fort, recording it and providing advice on its preservation *in situ*. At the end of the year, and in very different terrain and circumstances, MoLAS was able to respond at short notice to carry out emergency excavations in advance of work on the **River Lavant Flood Alleviation** scheme (West Sussex County Council on behalf of the Environment Agency), recording evidence of Iron Age, Roman and medieval occupation and playing a key role in the intensive effort to save historic Chichester from the threat posed by the Lavant's rising waters.

MoLAS made further strides in post-excavation assessment and archaeological analysis in the new year. The fruits of this work are publications for clients, the academic community and the general public. Newly launched publications included integrated reports in both the MoLAS Monograph and Studies series, two innovative popular books on the sites at Poultry and Guildhall, and many papers and articles in journals. The variety of publications, which can be seen in the bibliography at the end of *MoLAS 2001*, reflects our role in a continuing English Heritage-funded programme and in important developer-funded work.

The year 2000 also witnessed the milestone publication of ***The archaeology of Greater London*** (English Heritage and The City of London Archaeological Trust). This MoLAS monograph is the first major survey of the state of knowledge of the archaeology of the London region in 25 years, and provides a framework for consideration of future discoveries and research. Important new findings have already been made since publication – the first evidence of Iron Age occupation in north-west London, as well as late Roman farming, were both found during MoLAS excavations at **Dollis Hill Reservoir** in Brent (Lang Hall Archaeology for Thames Water plc).

Map showing the locations of just some of the projects MoLAS was involved with in the year 2000



winter

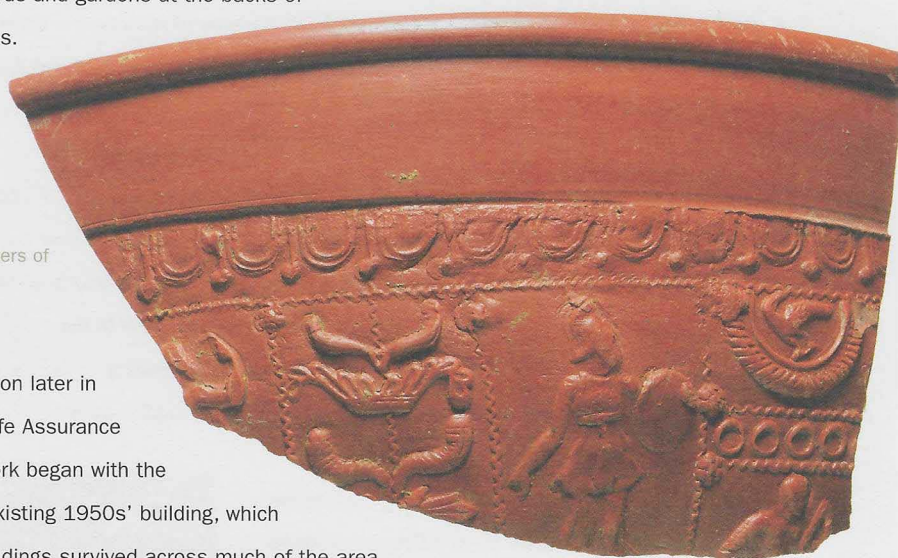
City



Plantation Place, Fenchurch Street, EC3, located just to the south-east of the site of the Roman forum in the eastern part of the City, would prove to be the largest MoLAS fieldwork project in 2000. From January until March archaeological recording took place in tandem with the contractors' excavation of a guide-wall trench around the site perimeter – a precursor to both the main excavation programme and construction activities later in the year. Excavation of the guide trench provided a helpful insight into what was to come, helping in the formulation of a successful excavation strategy. Perimeter works revealed extensive Roman and medieval remains. This included the compacted gravel surface of Londinium's main east-west road, early Roman earth-and-timber buildings and later Roman masonry buildings. It was clear that floors and ground surfaces from the Saxon and medieval periods had not survived early 20th-century basemending, though deep features such as wells and cesspits did. Cartographic evidence shows that many of the features lay in the yards and gardens at the backs of properties.

ABOVE Plantation Place site during preparatory site clearance

RIGHT Fragment of a samian bowl from Plantation Place. Large numbers of samian vessels were imported to early Roman Britain from Gaul



Another site, which was to become a major excavation later in the year, was **10 Gresham Street, EC2** (Standard Life Assurance Company), just south of Cripplegate Roman fort. Work began with the evaluation of trial pits within the basement of the existing 1950s' building, which showed that the remains of early Roman timber buildings survived across much of the area.

The year saw several small investigations take place just to the west of the historic City within the area of the Fleet River and its valley. These included **Weddel House, 13–21 West Smithfield, EC1** (The Haberdashers' Company), where work begun in 1999 led to the recording of a medieval building which would have faced on to Greyhound Yard. Compacted chalk floors, broken roof tiles and a stone-lined drain were found in association with the building, which may have gone out of use for a time after its roof was destroyed by fire. To the south, inside the city walls, at **1–3 Ludgate Square, EC4** (Fairway Estates Ltd), excavation took place in advance of redevelopment on the possible site of the medieval Montfichet's tower. The tower is said to have been built in the reign of William the Conqueror. In the 1270s it was a ruin and given to the Dominicans as a stone quarry for their new friary (Blackfriars). The location of the tower was not known until evidence of a Norman fortress was found near the current site in 1988. The excavations in 2000 revealed a series of rubbish pits and wells, dating from the 2nd century to the medieval period.



Excavating a post-medieval brick-lined well
at 1-3 Ludgate Square

at, it was significant as it lay on the site of the Roman gate and medieval gatehouse, which spanned the street. The gatehouse was mentioned in a 9th-century document and was later used as a prison. The 16th-century historian John Stow describes a riot c 1457 when the aggrieved brothers Sir Thomas and Sir Richard Percy broke out to speak with the king, and their fellow prisoners rioted with the aid of the 'Leades of the gate'. The gatehouse was rebuilt on several occasions before it was finally demolished in 1767.

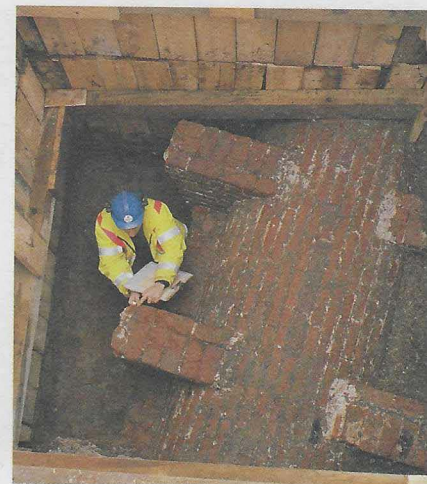
Towards the end of March, MoLAS began to monitor contractors' works just north of Newgate, around the medieval bastion and an adjoining section of the Roman city wall, parts of the Scheduled Ancient Monument which had been preserved within a concrete 'sarcophagus' a century earlier. The masonry was wrapped in layers of protective cladding and then buried in sand to avoid risk of accidental damage during the demolition and removal of the existing steel and concrete roof structure above it – work which will allow the proper display of the monument as the centrepiece of the new development.

Service works in and around St Paul's Churchyard required some archaeological coverage. A watching brief on the north side of the Churchyard in **Paternoster Square, EC4** (Paternoster Associates) allowed Roman strata to be recorded during the construction of sewer connections. Work outside the **West Front of St Paul's Cathedral** (Dean and Chapter of St Paul's Cathedral) revealed a brick culvert designed by Christopher Wren in the 1680s and built with small external buttresses. Brick-built burial vaults from the 17th century were also recorded, and 23 burials were excavated above the culvert, along with a mass of human bones. It seems that Wren's construction team had reburied many bodies relatively intact.

On 2 February a one-day archaeological exhibition of finds from the 1998-9 excavations on the site of the new **Merrill Lynch Financial Centre, Giltspur Street, EC1** (Merrill Lynch Europe plc) was held at the company's City of London headquarters in Ropemaker Place. Work on the site, which straddles the City's Roman and medieval defensive walls just north of Newgate, has included recording evidence of prehistoric river channels. Monitoring of a series of London Electricity Board cable trenches in the surrounding streets led to the discovery of an area of mortared ragstone masonry just 0.5m below the modern road surface at the western end of Newgate Street. Although not much to look

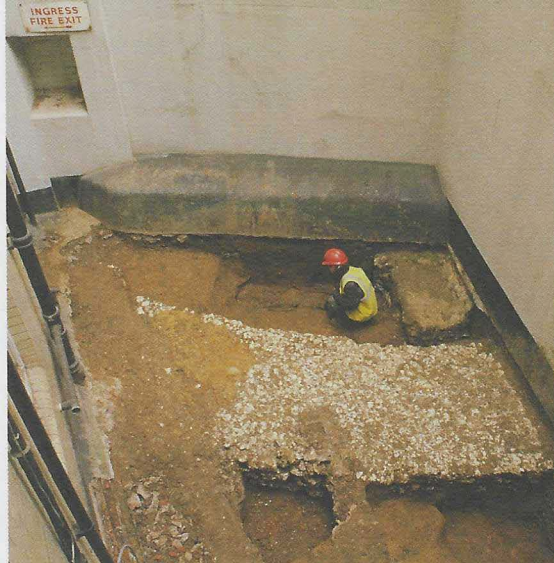


The new Merrill Lynch Financial Centre, viewed
from Newgate Street with Christ Church
Greyfriars in the right foreground



ABOVE Vertical view of Wren's late
17th-century brick drainage culvert
with external buttresses, located
outside the West Front of
St Paul's Cathedral
LEFT Excavations outside
St Paul's Cathedral

At **43–46 Southampton Buildings, WC2** (Worshipful Company of Coopers) a substantial curved chalk foundation found immediately below the concrete floor of a light-well was identified as part of the first Knights Templar church, dating to the 12th century. The foundation cut into several Roman pits, a north–south aligned ditch and an even earlier, east–west aligned Roman burial. The Templars' second church in London was consecrated in 1185 and survives, though heavily restored. This military order was formed after the First Crusade, originally to protect pilgrims in the Holy Land. Their increasing wealth aroused envy, and after the fall of Acre in 1291 they were accused of obscenity, heresy and sodomy. The order was suppressed in 1312 and the Grand Master burned at the stake.



The curved foundation of the 12th-century Knights Templar church, discovered beneath a light-well at 43–46 Southampton Buildings

Excavations at **8–10 Throgmorton Avenue, EC2** (ASDA Property Holdings plc/8–10 Throgmorton Avenue Ltd) had begun in December and continued until April. The archaeological team uncovered the waterlain infill of the Walbrook, a small stream which flowed through the Roman town. In the 1st century the area was undeveloped low-lying land crossed by meandering stream channels, drainage ditches and timber causeways. Reclamation and development took place in the 2nd century when the town's street plan was extended into the area. Earth-and-timber buildings were located along the eastern side of the site. In the later Roman period the buildings became dilapidated and maintenance of the revetted channel ceased. A large quantity of Roman pottery was recovered, as well as coins, household items such as knives and other metalwork. Roman leather and worked bone was beautifully preserved in the wet, anaerobic conditions.



ABOVE A Roman ceramic lamp chimney from 8–10 Throgmorton Avenue

LEFT Archaeologists Raoul Bull and Chris Tripp excavating the collapsed remains of a remarkably well-preserved lathe-and-plaster wall from a 2nd-century building which had stood near the banks of the Walbrook stream at 8–10 Throgmorton Avenue

Nearby excavations at **Kent House and Copthall Close, EC2** (MEPC) were a southerly continuation of the important work at Northgate House, Moorgate, EC2 in 1999, which had already resulted in the discovery of several 2nd-century pottery kilns. The eastern side of the Kent House site was occupied by landfill associated with the Walbrook stream and its banks. To the west, away from the stream, were two more Roman pottery kilns, associated occupation deposits and pits containing pottery wasters. The Roman sequence was covered by external dumping in the medieval period.

In February and March a watching brief at **Kempson House, 25–37 Camomile Street and 106–126 Bishopsgate, EC3** (Heron Development plc) located part of the medieval City's defensive ditch while confirming that the Roman and medieval city wall lay just to the south of the development area.

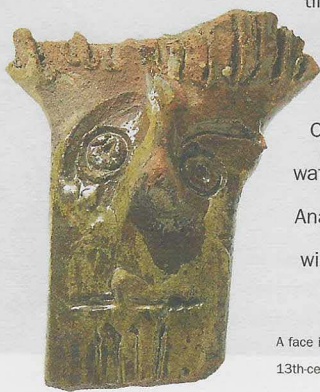
In March MoLAS published a booklet entitled ***Bridging history: archaeology at the London Millennium Bridge*** (The Mayor and Burgesses of the London Borough of Southwark) about the work on the first new bridge to be built across the Thames in central London in nearly a century. MoLAS worked in concert with the Millennium Bridge Trust, Foster & Partners and Ove Arup & Partners, carrying out excavations in advance of the construction of the Southwark and City bridge abutments for the elegant new structure, which connects the financial district with the new Tate Modern gallery. The Roman Thames was much broader than today, but waterfronts along both the north and south banks of the river had been intentionally advanced by the construction of

timber and stone revetments, the land behind

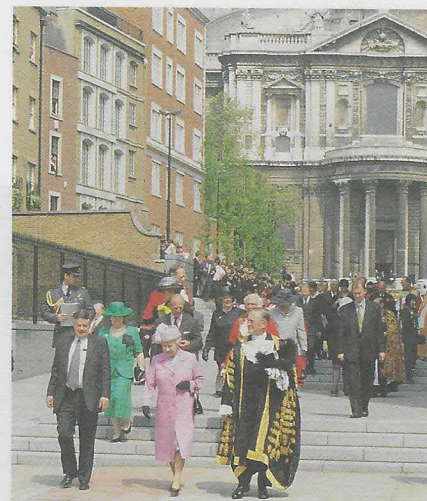
them reclaimed for warehousing. The low-lying marshy ground around the site of the Tate Modern was first reclaimed in the 12th century.

On the City side a succession of more substantial medieval waterfronts were found, along with docks and waterside buildings.

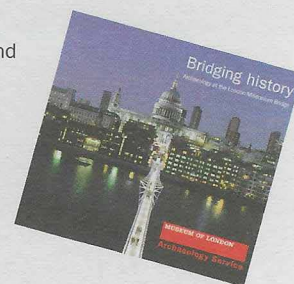
Analysis of all the findings has now been completed and the results will be published in the MoLAS Studies series.



A face incised on to a
13th-century jug handle

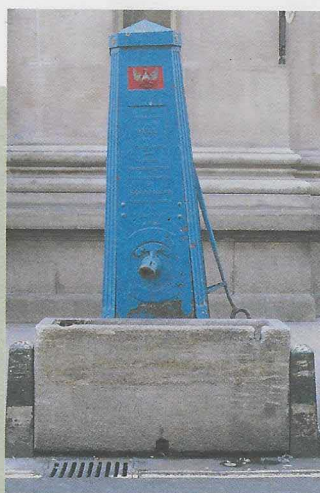


The dedication of the Millennium Bridge at a service in St Paul's was followed by a procession to the first new bridge to be built in central London in nearly a century



Heritage management

MoLAS was involved in several heritage management projects during the course of the year. These included recording and surveying lengths of the **City Wall** and **Cripplegate fort gate** for the **Corporation of London**. The **medieval bastion** (mentioned above) at the new **Merrill Lynch Financial Centre** was recorded prior to its redisplay as part of the new development. MoLAS also recorded the **Aldgate and Cornhill City Pumps** for the **Corporation of London**. There is known to have been a well near the Aldgate pump in the time of King John, which acquired a pump in the 16th century. In 1866, despite the evidence connecting disease and death with polluted water, there were still 35 public well pumps in the City, but these were finally closed over the next 10 years. At **Billingsgate Bath-house** MoLAS monitored maintenance work around the Roman baths preserved in the basement of a modern office building, on behalf of **Corporation of London Department of Technical Services**.



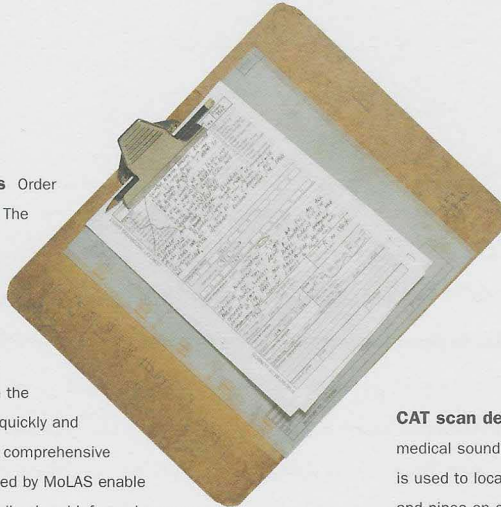
LEFT AND BELOW The City pumps at Cornhill and Aldgate





Steel-capped boots Health and Safety regulations insist on boots with steel toecaps, metal sole plates and ankle protection. However, no amount of EU legislation can protect us from an archaeologist's socks

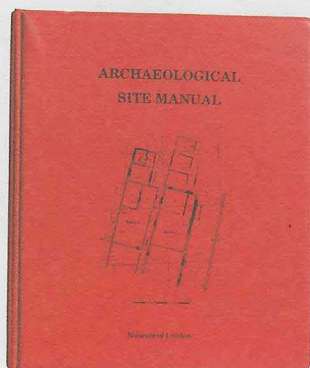
Recording sheets Order out of Chaos Part I. The archaeologist's art is to recognise, isolate, record and remove each archaeological layer or feature (known in the trade as a context) quickly and accurately. The fully comprehensive recording sheets used by MoLAS enable this to be a standardised and informed process



CAT scan device The rather medical sounding CAT scanner is used to locate buried cables and pipes on our sites before we start. Knowing about live services is a Health and Safety essential, and accidental damage to services could have far-reaching consequences beyond site too



fieldwork



Site manual The No.1 best seller in all good archaeological book sales charts, the MoLAS Site Manual is an excavator's Bible and is widely used throughout Britain and abroad. It has even been translated into other languages

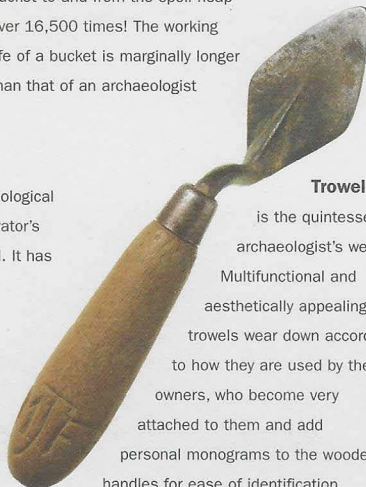
Bucket A typical MoLAS archaeologist will manually excavate over 250 cubic metres of archaeological spoil each working year. This is the equivalent of carrying a single bucket to and from the spoil heap over 16,500 times! The working life of a bucket is marginally longer than that of an archaeologist



Finds and labels Order out of Chaos Part II. All finds from an archaeological site have to be labelled with site code, context number and other data – essential for dating and analysing each sequence



Trowel This is the quintessential archaeologist's weapon. Multifunctional and aesthetically appealing, trowels wear down according to how they are used by their owners, who become very attached to them and add personal monograms to the wooden handles for ease of identification



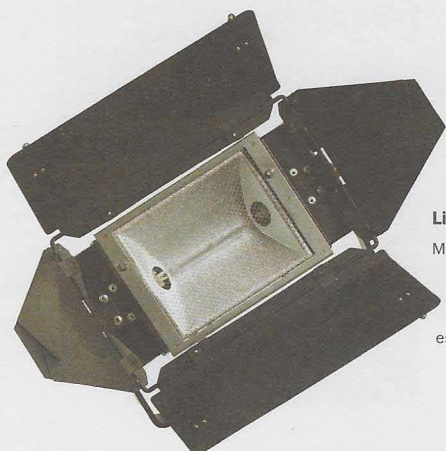
Mechanical digger Excavating the overburden and modern features which commonly cover our archaeological sites is best done with machinery, but must also be a precise and careful job so as not to damage the fragile remains just below



Lifejacket When you are working on the Thames foreshore, which is uncovered by the tide for only a few hours a day, you need a lifejacket. You also get to wear chest-high rubber waders



Lighting The lights. The cameras. The roar of the crowds? Many of our excavations take place within the basements of buildings prior to demolition, or during the shortened daylight hours of winter, and powerful stage lighting is essential for accurate archaeological recording



Burco Tea Urn? Yes please Eric. MoLAS field team staff drink over 104,000 cups of tea and coffee in a working year. Toilets are also an important welfare provision on site



Work in Westminster has continued to add pieces to the complex archaeological jigsaw of one of London's most important and historic boroughs. A watching brief and geoarchaeological survey took place near Victoria

Westminster

Station at **Gillingham Mews, 119–128 Wilton Road, SW1** (Point Ventures Ltd) during sewer repairs and revealed evidence for either the 18th-century Chelsea Waterworks Canal or the use of the site for osier beds in the 19th century. Small projects like this continue to contribute to the overall understanding of Westminster's archaeology. The analysis of excavation findings from several sites in the Covent Garden area, and reported on in earlier Annual Reviews, led to the publication this year of an article 'Across the Saxon town: three new sites in *Lundenwic*'. Research resulting from the much larger excavations at the **Royal Opera House** site in 1997 (ROH Developments Ltd) is also now nearing completion and will result in the publication of an important MoLAS Monograph.

Evaluation work at **The Ship Inn, Joel Street** in Pinner (Martin Grant Homes) found part of a post-medieval roadside ditch and a series of timbers marking a property boundary. The Victorian floor of the demolished building included

Hillingdon

some bricks dating to the late 17th century. Excavations at **Home Farm, Holloway Lane, Harmondsworth** (SITA) were part of an ongoing programme of work ahead of gravel extraction. Rich evidence for prehistoric activity including Late Neolithic flints and pottery, and a Bronze Age driveway, were found here in the 1980s. This year a prehistoric trackway was discovered, as well as a series of associated pits, ditches and two cremations. Large pits were much later in date and may have been Second World War anti-glider posts!

A chunk of kiln waste from

Ferry Lane, Brentford



Work at **Ferry Lane, Brentford** (Rialto Homes plc) – on the north bank of the Thames opposite Kew Gardens – included

Hounslow

a geoarchaeological borehole survey of prehistoric and later sediments and peat at the confluence of the River Brent and the Thames.

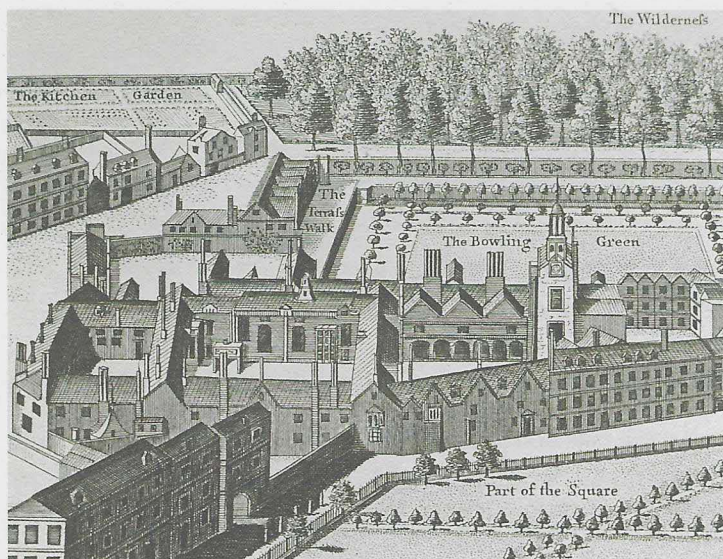
MoLAS archaeologists also recorded the remains of a demolished 18th- to 20th-century soap factory. Wall foundations, small conduits, vats and mountings recorded at the site corresponded to the layout shown on a 1907 Fire Insurance map. Eighteenth-century pottery and kiln waste found to the south of the factory have been identified as barge ballast from the Hermitage Basin, Wapping.

Although not spectacular in itself, this site and many others spread across Greater London and mentioned in this *Annual Review* provide detailed archaeological evidence of the startling post-medieval growth of metropolitan London and its importance as a major industrial and mercantile centre. The post-medieval archaeology of London is a relatively underdeveloped subject but this is bound to change in the coming decades.

Islington

Investigations took place at **16 Barnsbury Square, N1** (Arden Hodges), part of an Archaeological Priority Zone covering the medieval moated manor of Barnsbury. A trench was excavated across the eastern arm of the moat, and an associated chalk-lined drain and gravel surface were also recorded. Broken tile may have come from the demolition of the manor house. The moat itself was apparently not revetted but had been cleaned out regularly during its life. Evaluation work at the **Parkfield Street Development** (Centros Miller Ltd) – soon to be the site of Islington's new shopping mall – uncovered 18th- and 19th-century drains and a large manmade pond which may have been associated with a spring or disused quarry. Later a watching brief was conducted at **26–28 Glasshouse Yard, EC1** (Bee Bee Developments) to look for evidence of the London Charterhouse. This

Carthusian monastery was founded in 1371 and later used as a school. It did not survive on the site, but a record was made of part of a 16th- or 17th-century cellared property which fronted on to Glasshouse Yard to the east.



The London Charterhouse 1739. A MoLAS Monograph about the former Carthusian monastery, based on the results of excavations in 1992 and 1998 at Preachers Court, is in preparation

Evaluation trenching at St Catherine's School,
where evidence was found of the poet
Alexander Pope's famous riverside gardens



Evaluation and watching brief work at **St Catherine's School, Cross Deep, Twickenham** (Hans Haenlein

Richmond and Kingston upon Thames

Architects) found evidence of the famous 18th-century riverside gardens of the poet Alexander Pope, who said: 'All gardening is landscape painting', and more famously wrote: 'Where'er you walk, cool gales shall fan the glade,/ Trees, where you sit, shall crowd into a shade.' He opened the garden to the public in the 1730s and had a great influence on the development of garden design. After his death a later owner of the house and garden was so infuriated at being a tourist attraction that she destroyed both. The discoveries in 2000 included a north-south aligned gravel path with a brick base and edges. A thin layer of ash and cinders had been laid over the gravel. A hedge or shrub line ran parallel to the path, which can be identified on contemporary maps by Rocque and Searle. Although MoLAS has not carried out any major work in Kingston upon Thames this year, more projects are likely in the future – particularly in and around the important medieval small town of Kingston – and will build on existing MoLAS work such as the 1999 publication of the 14th-century pottery kiln site excavated in Eden Street.



ABOVE TOP Archaeologist Aidan Burford excavates a burial in the 11th- and 12th-century cemetery

ABOVE Senior Archaeologist Tom Wilson records a small post-medieval cellar

MoLAS returned to the site in the summer to monitor the excavation of pile caps and drainage trenches for the new development, and recorded medieval pitting overlain by 16th-century worked soil and later ironstone walls. Hearths were found on the western side of the site, next to a road believed to date from the 10th century. Post-excavation assessment of the Northampton findings will be completed early in 2001.

Senior Archaeologist Tom Wilson and Archaeologist Neville Constantine excavating a Late Saxon sunken building



The new year also saw MoLAS

embark on an important excavation

Northampton

at **Sol Central, Marefair** (Petra Investments Limited for Great Portland Estates plc). Northampton is one of many Late Saxon *burhs* and Domesday boroughs lying in the Midlands. The redevelopment, on the site of the Barclaycard Building, covered an area of more than a hectare located in the centre of the *burh*, at the junction of principal routes through the town.

Prehistoric and Roman artefacts were found on the site, but there was no evidence of pre-Saxon occupation (*ie* before the 5th century). Middle Saxon settlement (7th to 9th centuries) included sunken-floored buildings, and occupation intensified in the Late Saxon/Norman period. Industries, including metalworking, were established, and a previously undocumented cemetery was located in the south-east corner of the area. This was in use by the end of the 11th century until the late 12th century. Evidence of 12th- and 13th-century timber-framed buildings was associated with intensive pitting, hearths and smithing debris. Masonry buildings were built on the site in the 14th century and industries such as brewing, baking and dyeing became established. However, occupation declined in the late 14th century and the majority of the site was covered in a thick homogeneous soil horizon. Documentary and cartographic evidence suggests that resettlement began again in the late 15th century but truncation meant that little from this and later periods had survived.

A programme of work associated with Thameslink 2000 (Railtrack plc) included archaeological watching briefs at London Bridge Station, Bermondsey Station and Blackfriars Viaduct – all in Southwark. At London Bridge geotechnical pits revealed strata and brick floors dating from the 18th century, overlying waterlain deposits, elm piles and cut features of medieval date.

Thameslink 2000

Fieldwork on the **Channel Tunnel Rail Link** (Union Railways (South) Ltd) was completed with the last stage of an 18-month-long watching brief. Meanwhile work got under way on the post-excitation assessment: archaeological work along a c 25km stretch of the railway from Gravesend to Medway has produced a wealth of information about the landscape and important individual sites from the Later Neolithic period (c 3200–2000 BC) onwards. The Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Cuxton is providing new information about the transition from pagan to Christian burial practices in Kent. The prehistoric sites along the route have already generated a lot of academic interest, calling into question a number of long-held ideas about the occupation of the north Kent landscape and identifying a possible Bronze Age precursor to Roman Watling Street. Other important analysis and research will centre

Kent

on the site of the moated manor house excavated at Parsonage Farm, near Ashford. MoLAS is using its growing experience of major infrastructure projects and expertise in prehistory on the nearby **A2/M2 widening** scheme, which is reported on later in this review.



LEFT MoLAS archaeologists Victoria Osbourn and Fiona Jackson recording a medieval house platform at Nashenden Farm Lane for the A2/M2 widening

BELOW The route of the A2/M2 widening as it cuts across the Kent countryside near Nashenden Farm Lane



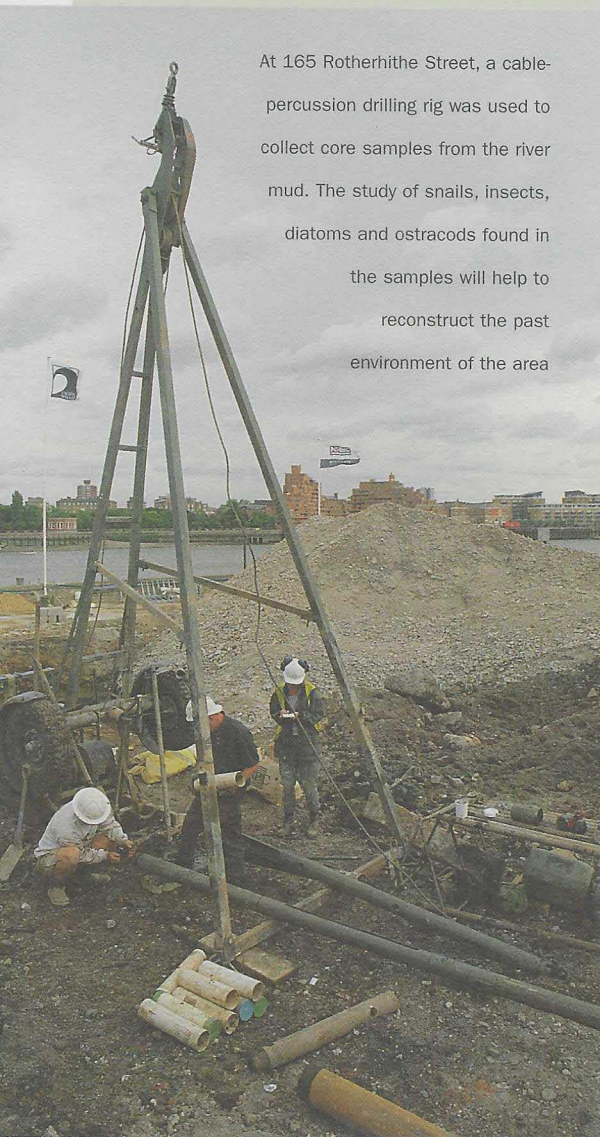
Geoarchaeology at MoLAS

Geoarchaeological techniques are used on many MoLAS evaluations and excavations to link finds, environmental and stratigraphic information by looking at the microscopic plant, animal and mineral remains in the surrounding sediment to provide a better understanding of archaeological features and deposits. Geoarchaeology often forms a key component of larger projects, targeted to collect particular types of data and address specific research questions.

At **Plantation Place** in the City the identification of grass turfs from early Roman deposits, along with the collection of window samples for pollen analysis, will tell us about the environment of the area before the Romans. On a wider scale, the **Channel Tunnel Rail Link** post-excavation assessment has allowed examination of sediment and soil samples from similar features and time frames across a swathe of the North Downs, from the Medway to the Ebbsfleet Valley. The samples have considerable potential to help us in reconstructing the changing landscape and vegetation of the area from the Late Glacial period (about 14,000 years ago) up to medieval times.



Study of pollen and soil micromorphology from monolith samples collected by Jane Corcoran along the route of the A2/M2 is helping to identify whether activities such as deforestation and ploughing caused sediments to be eroded from nearby slopes in the prehistoric period



At 165 Rotherhithe Street, a cable-percussion drilling rig was used to collect core samples from the river mud. The study of snails, insects, diatoms and ostracods found in the samples will help to reconstruct the past environment of the area

Sediments dating from the Palaeolithic period contain very few artefacts.

Geoarchaeology can identify the type of environment within which these deposits accumulated, allowing prediction of the most likely locations of Palaeolithic remains and better targeting of evaluation work. Palaeolithic sites usually occur on remnants of ancient floodplains which have survived as higher terraces, as the Thames has cut down to a lower level over the past half-million years. Geoarchaeological evaluation this year in both Stoke Newington and Acton has built up a detailed record of this stratigraphy. Borehole surveys have also been carried out on the present floodplain of the Thames, where thick deposits of river mud have buried archaeological deposits due to rising sea levels over the past 10,000 years. Boreholes can assess whether archaeological deposits are preserved below the alluvium. A survey at **Bargehouse Road** (Lovell Homes) in North Woolwich identified a dry landsurface dating to the Early Neolithic period (about 6000 years ago) preserved 6m below the peat and mud. Pollen from this soil indicates that agriculture may have been taking place nearby, perhaps on the floodplain itself. An increased awareness that *in situ* archaeological deposits may survive below thick river mud has led to a growth in the demand for geoarchaeological work on floodplain sites. ***The Holocene evolution of the London Thames***, a new MoLAS Monograph, demonstrates the value of geoarchaeological analysis by drawing together important data from many sites in Westminster, Southwark and Newham which were part of the Jubilee Line Extension Project (London Underground Ltd).

Beneath the **South Transept of St Paul's Cathedral**, essential drainage work led to MoLAS uncovering the graves of Lawrence Spencer – Wren's Clerk of Works – and his family. The BBC filmed the discoveries for its programme, 'Meet the Ancestors'. **Julian Richards**, presenter of the programme, noted that 'from a programme-making point of view the crypt at St Paul's was a very dusty and at times noisy place to work, especially when the choir were practising in the next-door room!'

site specific

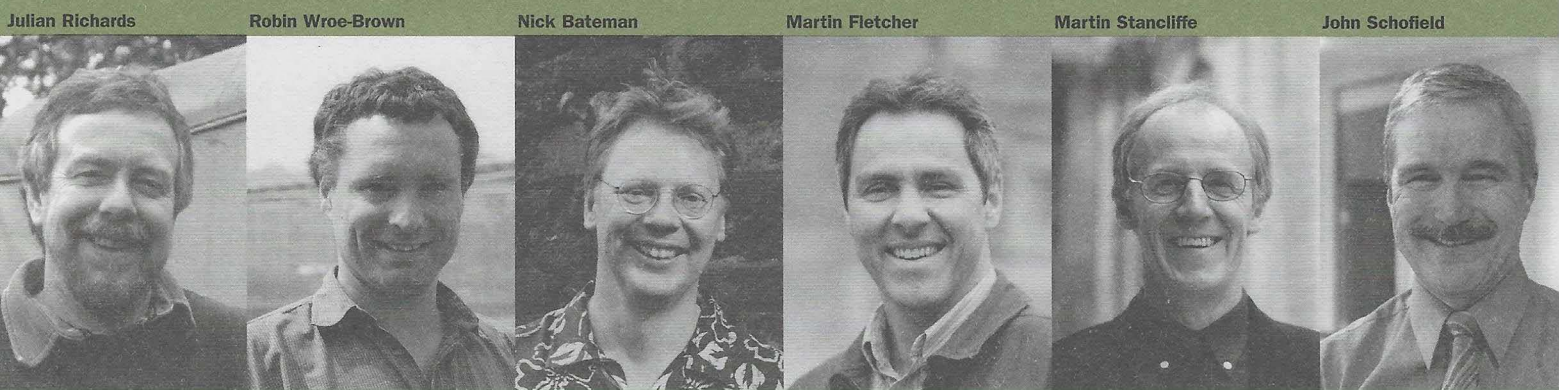
Martin Stancliffe, Surveyor to the Fabric of St Paul's Cathedral, has had overall responsibility for all works to the cathedral over the past 11 years. 'All our projects have been preceded by Archaeological Assessments which have been helpful in guiding the planning stages of each project. St Paul's is a complex building and we have learnt a great deal about its history as a result of the archaeological involvement over the last few years . . . St Paul's brings out the best in people.' **John Schofield**, the Cathedral Archaeologist for St Paul's, described the South Transept work as 'small scale but intricate . . . Each piece of archaeological recording at the cathedral is another piece in the jigsaw which is the history of the cathedral over 1400 years.'

Robin Wroe-Brown, the MoLAS Senior Archaeologist for the project, was responsible for supervising the excavation – from the removal of the floor to the completion of the post-excavation work. 'My aim was to maximise the quality of the results within the agreed financial framework. At St Paul's you are always aware of the importance of the site itself and it is all the more vital to record every detail.' For **Nick Bateman**, the MoLAS Project Manager, the archaeological work went smoothly, with good levels of communication between the right people. **Robin Wroe-Brown** believed it was a huge advantage that the team had worked together at St Paul's Cathedral in the past: 'we were familiar with the standards and protocol expected from the group and with each other's requirements. This project was part of a programme of development to improve the facilities in the crypt, in this case for the choir practice area. Whenever excavation is required, the archaeological input is anticipated in advance, and written into the programme.'

Martin Fletcher, the present Clerk of Works, felt that the approach taken to the work was very successful: 'we have an excellent rapport with Robin and his team. It was particularly fascinating to learn about my predecessor as a result of the recent excavations. All the MoLAS work has helped to reveal the history of the cathedral and how it was built.' Commenting also on Wren's Clerk of Works, **Julian Richards** added: 'The excavation project provided an introduction to the life of a man who had stood at the right hand of Wren as St Paul's was built. I hope that the need to move his remains, for the long-term benefit of the cathedral, has helped to enhance the reputation of this unsung hero.'

South Transept of St Paul's Cathedral

Julian Richards of BBC's 'Meet the Ancestors' speaks to **Robin Wroe-Brown** during excavation of the grave of **Lawrence Spencer**, the Clerk of Works at St Paul's, who was buried beneath its South Transept in 1720



Julian Richards Robin Wroe-Brown Nick Bateman Martin Fletcher Martin Stancliffe John Schofield





A view north across the site of the proposed Dollis Hill Reservoir towards Stanmore and Harrow

Archaeological work on the site of the proposed **Dollis Hill**

Brent

Reservoir adjacent to **92 Brook Road** in the spring affirmed the

untapped potential of many outer-London sites. The April evaluation was principally designed to look for Palaeolithic flint implements in the gravels, and no one expected to find evidence of Roman occupation in this part of Brent. However, the evaluation uncovered two Roman ditches and another Roman feature, all containing late Roman pottery. Further work in June revealed that the site was occupied in the Early Iron Age, and in the later Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods. The archaeological evidence included field ditches, quarries and postholes from buildings, while significant quantities of pottery, building material and botanical remains were collected for analysis. Ken Livingstone, London's new mayor and the Labour Member of Parliament for Brent East, visited the excavation to see north-west London's first ever proof of Iron Age occupation, as well as evidence of late Roman farming. Roman London's hinterland is less well understood than its centre and the findings at Dollis Hill are an important addition to the bigger picture.

At **Plantation Place** the months of archaeological monitoring and preliminary works were coming to an end. A deep sequence of archaeological deposits was present between the concrete foundations of the 1936 art deco building

City

which stood on the site until 1999. The L-shaped site being developed by The British Land Company PLC covered a total area of c 10,000 square metres, making it one of the largest City developments in recent years.

The excavation began in April and was divided into three areas to fit in with an agreed sequence of groundworks and construction. The north-western area, nearest to the Roman forum, was the first to see substantial excavation. Large earth-and-timber buildings dating to AD 50–60 were found along the south side of the main east-west road and had been burned to the ground in the Boudican revolt of AD 60/61.



ABOVE Archaeology survived between the massive concrete stanchion bases of a 1936 building on the Plantation Place site

RIGHT Leonine spout of a Roman mortarium (mixing bowl) from Plantation Place



To the south this phase of occupation was overlain by a beautifully preserved late 1st-century building containing a mosaic floor which had subsided and been replaced by oak floorboards. This building was also destroyed in a major fire in the Hadrianic period, between AD 125–30.



FAR RIGHT Archaeologists Paul Thrale and Simon Holmes uncovering the burnt remains of mudbrick walls and plank floors from a building destroyed in the Hadrianic fire of c AD 125 at Plantation Place



RIGHT Archaeologist Paul Thrale carefully excavates a mortarium found in the debris of a building

After the fire the area had been covered with large quantities of dumped debris, including Roman building material and painted wall plaster. The new ground surface was occupied by a series of masonry buildings. The largest of these, on the western part of the site, contained a range of rooms running south from the main road, with further ranges leading off it. Some rooms had once contained hypocausts and mosaics, and the wall plaster, some of it with designs depicting drapery, made use of Egyptian blue – one of the most expensive pigments available at the time. The building was almost certainly the private residence of a wealthy and important Roman family. In about AD 300 a large tower with massive chalk foundations was built towards the south end of the building. The tower may have been used for secure storage, defence or display. Medieval robber trenches, quarry pits and chalk-lined cesspits had been dug into the Roman levels and contained a large amount of Roman building debris, pottery and coins.

Uncovering fragments of painted wall plaster associated with the collapsed walls of an early Roman earth-and-timber building



Initial clearance work at the north-east corner of the site indicated that early Roman earth-and-timber buildings would also be found along the north side of the main Roman street. Excavation had already uncovered post-Roman pits and chalk-lined features. To the south-east, excavation would begin later, but preliminary work along the site perimeter had encountered deep stratigraphy and Roman walls.



Medieval glass flasks found in the backfill of a chalk-lined cesspit at Plantation Place



Evaluation work in June at **European House and Clements House, 25 Milk Street and 14–18 Gresham Street, EC2** (Norwich Union Investment Management) uncovered traces of a Roman road running west towards a junction south of Cripplegate fort. Part of a Roman timber building to the south of the road had been destroyed in a 2nd-century fire. Later Roman 'dark earth' and medieval pitting were also recorded. The remains of a robbed cellar near the south side of the site may be part of one of the Tudor compters (sheriff's prisons). According to Stow this was newly built in 1555 in order to rehouse prisoners from the Bread Street compters. The owner of that compters had treated them cruelly and derived additional revenue from 'theeves and strumpets' who paid him for nightly lodging in order to avoid being caught.

Yvonne Bates prepares a post-medieval well for photography at 2–12 Hosier Lane

In May excavation work at **2–12 Hosier Lane, EC1** (Luxor Estates) uncovered a large east–west aligned ditch which originally carried water from

Smithfields to the River Fleet to the west. The ditch contained sediment which included early medieval pottery and leather shoes, as well as some Roman pottery. To the west of the River Fleet a watching brief at **Athene Place, 66–73 Shoe Lane and 22 St Andrew Street, EC4** (Scottish Widows Fund and Life Assurance Society) demonstrated that nearly all archaeological deposits had been removed earlier in the 20th century, although the bases of a few medieval pits were recorded.



A composite triangular antler comb from a late Roman burial

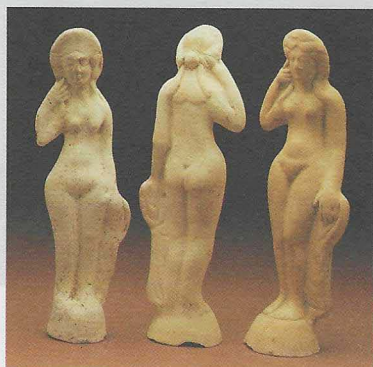


Two glass bottles from an inhumation burial dated to the late 4th or early 5th century AD

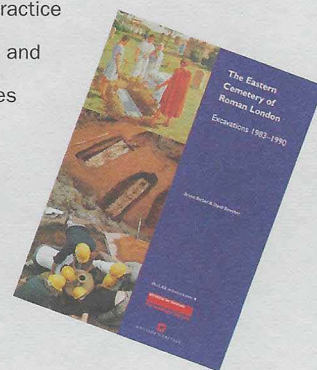
Publication

In May the Museum of London hosted the launch of MoLAS Monograph 4, **The eastern cemetery of Roman London** (English Heritage) by Bruno Barber and David Bowsher. Excavation took place at many separate developer-funded sites just east of the City of London between 1983–90. Publication of this research is a major advance – the first large-scale study of the people of Roman London using data from modern investigations. The volume follows the synthetic approach of MoLAS monographs by integrating all the evidence relating to 550 inhumation and 136 cremation burials, pyre deposits and associated remains into a single report. Thematic essays address topics such as the layout and development of the cemetery, the funeral pyre, burial practice and the dead. The fully illustrated catalogue includes burial goods, objects placed on the pyre and ceramic cremation urns. The discussion also covers current research objectives and challenges inherent in the excavation and interpretation of cemetery material. Publication of this book,

drawing together work from many earlier sites and developments, highlights the important role that English Heritage plays alongside developer-funded work – a role confirmed in the same month by the recruitment of a MoLAS Managing Editor to the publication programme.



Three pipeclay figurines from a child's burial





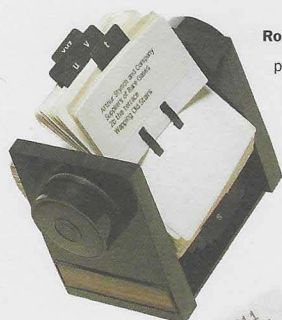
Ring binders MoLAS excavations produce tens of thousands of context sheets, plans and other record forms each year. As analysis is completed, site archives are deposited at the LAARC at Eagle Wharf Road – probably the biggest archaeological archive for any city in Europe



Computer keyboard
Post-excavation work involves 50 or more Senior Archaeologists working on many different projects every day – meaning a lot of keyboard hours and a huge amount of data to manage. Analytical tools available on the MoLAS computer network include Oracle, AutoCad and GIS systems such as ArcView



Library ticket Documentary and specialist research complements MoLAS fieldwork. Archaeologists use Records Offices, the British Museum, British Library, Guildhall Library Archive, London Metropolitan Archives and Local Studies Libraries



Roller index A large post-excavation project may involve more than 40 individual specialists contributing to a single final result. When setting up projects it is essential to get the right team together, so it's not always what you know but who you know that's important



Snowstorm toy Archaeology is increasingly in the public eye. MoLAS helps to satisfy the demand for archaeological knowledge by interpreting new discoveries and publishing the results for our clients – both developers and English Heritage



Calendar The size of the post-excavation workload makes detailed programming and tracking of progress essential, with the completion of many projects linked directly to prearranged exhibitions, book launches and client requirements

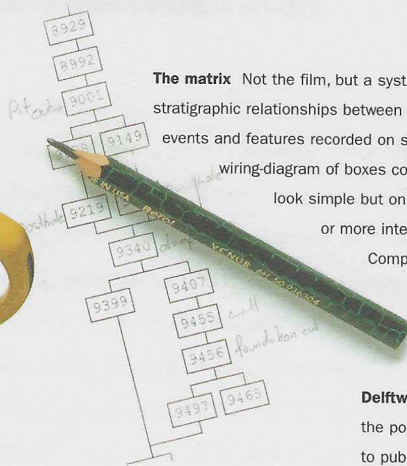
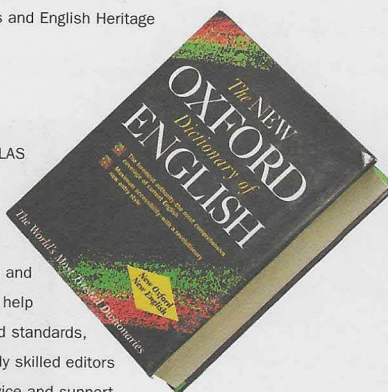


Slides Every year MoLAS staff give many dozens of lectures to local societies and at museums and conferences – usually illustrated through use of our extensive archive of slide transparencies. Scanned images, computer graphics and reconstruction drawings augment field photography, and the carousel projector is slowly giving away to digital systems

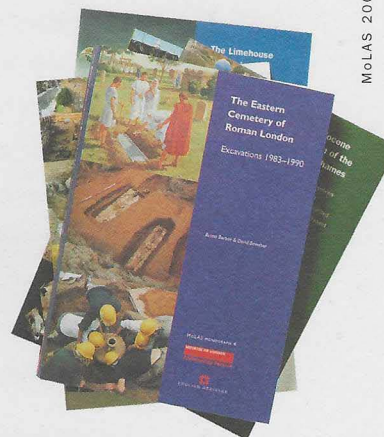


Tea pot Tea and coffee have a role to play in modern post-excavation analysis – fuel for the project teams as they attend meetings, debriefings, seminars, discussions and brainstorming sessions

Dictionary A typical MoLAS Monograph may contain upwards of 100,000 words. MoLAS staff use Style and Format Guides and customised Tool Bars to help maintain both quality and standards, and have access to highly skilled editors who provide training, advice and support

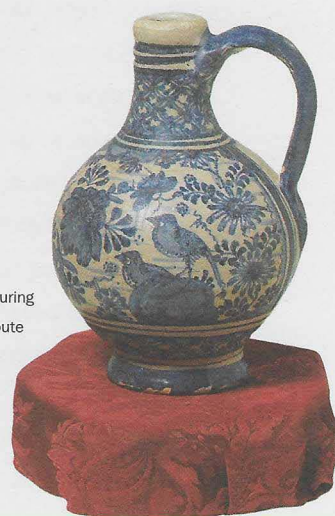


The matrix Not the film, but a system that represents all the stratigraphic relationships between the different archaeological events and features recorded on site (contexts) in a kind of wiring-diagram of boxes connected by lines. It may look simple but on large sites, with 20,000 or more interconnected boxes, it isn't. Computer programs help but a good mind for numbers is even better!



Publications Post-excavation is ultimately about product and that means books. Each year MoLAS produces high-quality Monographs and Studies Papers which present the results of analysis in an integrated format

Delfware jug Analysis and interpretation during the post-excavation process not only contribute to publication but can also quickly feed into the presentation of our findings in museum exhibitions, client displays and outsites



Evaluation work on the **Car Park Site at Clink Street and Stoney Street, SE1** (Oakmayne Properties) lay within the boundaries of the Winchester Palace Scheduled Ancient Monument. The aim of the evaluation was to assess archaeological survival and identify areas where piling would not cause damage to the remains. The palace was the

Southwark

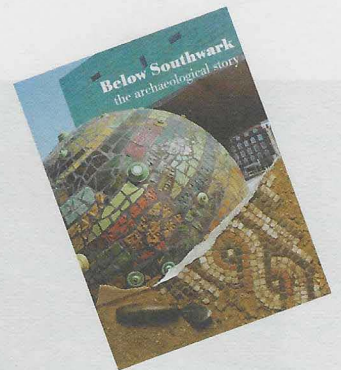
London residence of the bishops of Winchester from the 12th century – begun by the powerful Henry of Blois, King Stephen's brother – till the 17th century. The discovery that the west side of the site lay on the line of the west wall of Winchester Palace was significant, allowing the full dimensions of the palace to be recorded. Floor levels or exterior ground levels associated with the palace had been completely truncated by the Victorian flour mill that occupied the site after a fire in 1814.

Archaeologist Chris Tripp records part
of the floor of a Victorian flour mill



Publication

In May MoLAS produced ***Below Southwark***, a popular 48-page archaeological account commissioned by the London Borough of Southwark. Written by Carrie Cowan of MoLAS, the book tells the story of Southwark's transformation from a prehistoric landscape to an important Roman settlement and its development as a Saxon fortified town or *burh*. The medieval settlement evolved into the Southwark of Shakespeare – famed for bearbaiting, playhouses and the Bankside 'stewes' and gambling dens. The story ends with Southwark's post-medieval industries of shipbuilding and breaking, tanning, and delftware and glass production.



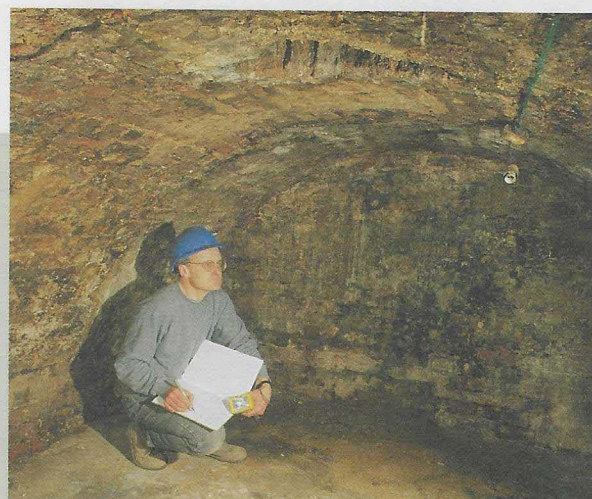
Roman brooch, probably from France, in the form of a couching hare inlaid with black niello decoration. It was found at the former Courage's Brewery in Park Street

A watching brief at **40–42 King Street, WC2** in Covent Garden (Scottish Widows Fund and Life Assurance Society) revealed three Saxon rubbish pits in the western area of an existing basement, adding to the overall picture of *Lundenwic*. A Standing Building Survey at **107 Jermyn Street, SW1** (City Centre Concepts) recorded a London townhouse dating from 1670 when the street was first laid out by Henry Jermyn, companion of the widowed Queen Henrietta Maria. It had previously been thought that all the original houses had been demolished. Behind its 20th-century facade the house still retains its original double cellar, party walls, a small yard to the rear and parts of the first, second and third floors. Rooms on the upper floors contain 18th- and 19th-century panelling, door frames, ceiling cornices and fireplaces. The building was used in the 19th century as a lodging house for fashionable visitors, and in the 1920s the rebuilt ground floor housed one of London's first car showrooms. During the Second World War the basement was reinforced to form an ARP (Air Raid Precautions) refuge.

Westminster

Standing building recording

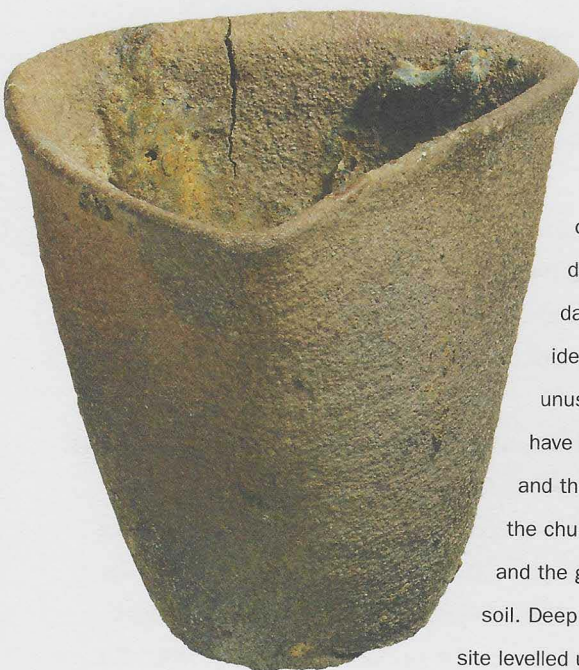
During 2000 the MoLAS Standing Buildings Team has been able to use its extensive knowledge of recording historic buildings and their settings to expand its service, and some of this work is described elsewhere in this review. MoLAS employs experts in architectural history, photography, surveying, geophysical investigation and illustration, and has access to further advice from Museum of London Specialist Services (MoLSS). The overall range of work carried out by MoLAS varies from the survey of 19th-century buildings to detailed recording of structures such as the Roman and medieval city wall.



Building specialist Andrew Westman recording the late 17th-century cellar at 107 Jermyn Street, SW1

An evaluation at the site of former **Government Buildings, Brockley Hill, Stanmore** (CgMs Ltd) uncovered Roman ditches and pits. Finds included pottery, ceramic building material and iron slag, adding to the evidence for Roman occupation in Harrow – best known for the important settlement at Brockley Hill along Watling Street, where a pottery industry thrived in the late 1st and early 2nd centuries. A geophysical survey on open ground between the eastern boundary of the site and the A5 located two parallel linear features running north–south. The distance between the features was about 13m and they may represent ditches flanking the Roman road.

Harrow



An evaluation at **2–4 Old Church Street, Chelsea, SW3** (F L Estates

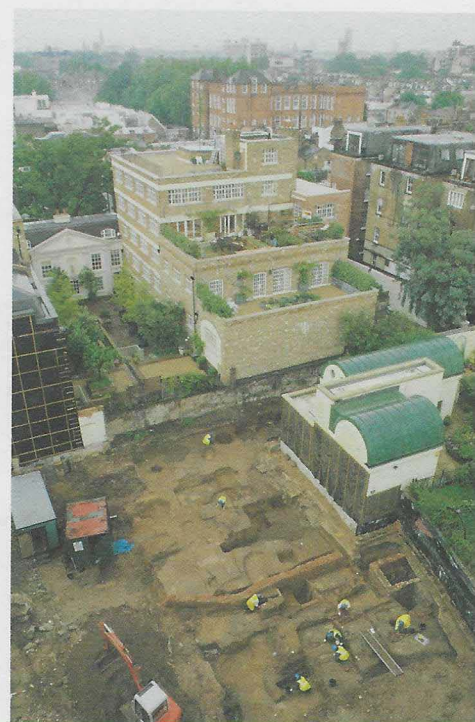
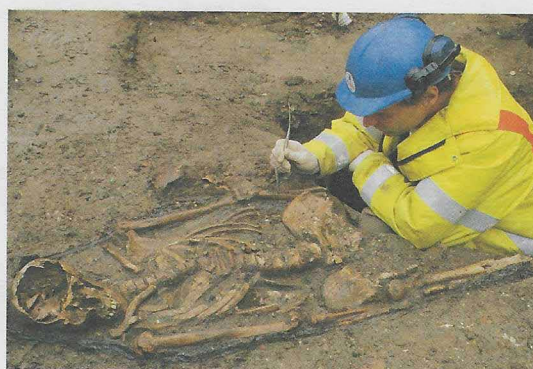
Kensington and Chelsea

Ltd) revealed a late 17th-century brick wall which defined the northern limit of the churchyard of Chelsea Old Church. To the north of the wall a number of pits and ditches were revealed, some of which were thought to be no later than medieval in date. To the south of the wall, within the cemetery, at least 15 intact graves were identified. Excavation began in May and it soon became clear that the sequence was unusual. It appeared that the graveyard had been in use since medieval times but may have been filled to capacity by the late 17th century, and that these burials were removed – perhaps when the church nave and tower were rebuilt in 1667–74 – and the ground bulk-reduced to the surface of the natural soil. Deep pits had been sunk for sand extraction and the site levelled up with soil; burial had begun again in about 1700, lasting until about 1850.

ABOVE A post-medieval crucible from 2–4 Old Church Street

RIGHT Robin Wroe-Brown carefully excavates one of the nearly 300 18th- and 19th-century burials

FAR RIGHT View of the MoLAS excavations from the tower of Chelsea Old Church





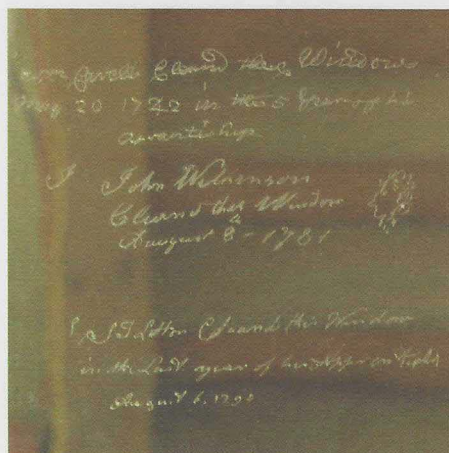
The South-east Pavilion of the King William Quarter of the former Royal Naval College had housed a training reactor. Removal of the reactor and its supporting floor revealed a circular cesspit contemporary with construction of the building between 1699 and 1704

Spring saw further work in Greenwich, part of a continuing programme of investigations in and around the **Royal Naval**

Greenwich

College and the **National Maritime Museum**. Earlier in the year a small evaluation at the **Queen Mary Block** (The Greenwich Foundation) had assessed remains of the Tudor Palace of Placentia, birthplace of Henry VIII and Elizabeth I. In April and May testpits along the line of the Thames Water Main at the **Royal Naval College** (The Greenwich Foundation for the Royal Naval College) revealed post-medieval soil and terracing associated with the creation of the naval hospital. One of the pits encountered foundations of the 16th-century armoury workshop, added by Henry VIII, and another hit the brick foundation of the 17th-century dwelling house of Captain Guy. During the summer, work in the South-east Pavilion of the **King William Quarter** (The Greenwich Foundation) uncovered walls associated with the initial construction of the building between 1699–1708. Later in the year work at the **King Charles Building** (Trinity College of Music) revealed a north–south aligned brick wall of the Greenwich

Greyfriars complex (founded in 1480). Elizabeth I was baptised here, but banished the Franciscans when she came to the throne. Destruction debris was found, and elements of the building constructed in 1664–9. Two large north–south brick culverts were also recorded – the culvert to the east contemporary with the 1660s' building. Other trenches uncovered the footings of the 1660s' North Pavilion, the 1760s' South-west Pavilion and an 18th-century brick culvert. More work on the **King William Quarter** recorded a circular, brick-lined cesspit dating from 1699–1708, and traces of 18th-century brickwork associated with the South Dormitory.



LEFT Examination of a single pane of glass in the central upper window of the King William Quarter's south-range courtyard showed it carried graffiti which gives a fascinating insight into an overlooked aspect of the history of the buildings – its window cleaners! The graffiti reads:

Wm Cavells Cleand these Windows/May 20 1742 in the 5 Year of his/Aprantiship
I John Wilkinson/Cleand this Window/Auugust 8th 1781
SJ Letton cleand this Window/in the Last year of his Apprentishp/August 6 1794

Evaluation of the **Citibank Site at 68 Molesworth Street, SE13**

Lewisham

(Citibank) found that natural gravel along the Ravensbourne River was quarried during the late medieval or Tudor period (c 1200–1600). The area was subject to flooding and was not built on until the late 19th century.

Several evaluations took place in Croydon during the first half of the year. Work at the former **Grants Building**

Croydon

at 14–30 High Street (Richardson Developments) added to findings from 1966 and 1988 by recording chalk-lined cesspits associated with the Royal Oak Public House. The pits had been backfilled in the early 18th century and contained pottery and glass vessels, clay pipes and animal bones. The distribution of these features may help in the identification of 18th-century property boundaries along Surrey Street. In June MoLAS returned to the **Waddon Factory Estate, Purley Way** (Green Property UK Ltd). Evaluation of the 5.5 hectare site earlier in the year had found an intact soil profile with evidence of possible Early Bronze Age activity (c 2000–1500 BC), adding to the evidence of flint tool and flake distribution seen nearby at 542–546 Purley Way. A total of 111 metre squares was excavated and the flints from each square collected. The flint distribution pattern suggests that they had been moved across the site by water action and erosion.

Archaeologist Maria Vinnels excavates a series of 1 metre square sample areas across a Bronze Age land surface at Purley Way



Archaeological monitoring along the **A13 Thames Gateway** for the Highways Agency during the installation of CCTV camera gantries revealed terrace gravels and floodplain alluvium containing burnt flints and charcoal, showing that there had been prehistoric activity in the vicinity.

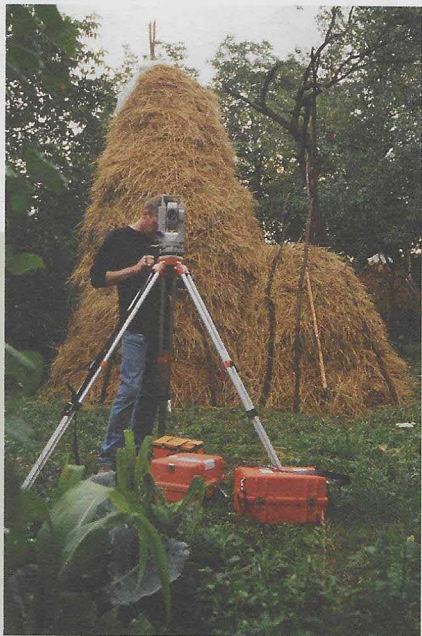
Barking and Dagenham

At **Burford Road, Stratford** (English Partnerships) examination of a large area found alluvial silt containing large numbers of clay pipes. The silt was cut by two phases of parallel, east-west running, manmade channels which drained towards the Channelsea River – a tributary of the River Lea. Documentary research indicates that the channels were probably

Newham

created for calico washing. Calico, named after an Indian city on the Malabar Coast, was the general name given from the 16th century to plain white, unbleached cotton cloth.

Cross-section view of one of the many channels associated with 18th-century calico washing, found at Burford Road, Stratford



Survey and geomatics

In 2000 the survey and geomatics team continued to expand its capability to provide same-day scaled survey related to control networks, project grids and the Ordnance Survey National Grid. On-site data capture takes place using GPS and Total Stations linked with dataloggers and pen-computers. Standing building recording also includes the use of reflectorless instruments. Survey information is processed in the office using AutoCAD, and traditional site plans are digitised prior to analysis.



Once again MoLAS staff provided survey support during an excavation season at the Roman town of Alba Iulia in **Romania**. A unique survey begun in 1999 continued at **Chiswick Eyot** (The Environment Agency) upstream of Hammersmith Bridge, monitoring the ancient peat bank at bimonthly intervals and gathering data on erosion caused by Chinese mitten crabs. Digitally captured data are processed to graphically demonstrate the changing bank morphology and provide statistics on erosion rates.

Clink Street Car Park in Southwark is an example of how MoLAS plays an important role in many redevelopment proposals. The car park, at the corner of Clink Street and Stoney Street, lies on the western part of the site of medieval Winchester Palace – one of Southwark's most important historic areas and a Scheduled Ancient Monument.

site specific

Clink Street Car Park, Southwark

The challenge for **Derek Seeley**, MoLAS Project Manager, was to assist the client prepare a scheme to redevelop a site that had been vacant since it was bombed in 1941, but which would not damage the remains of medieval Winchester Palace. For the owners of the site, Oakmayne Properties Ltd, the development obviously had to be economically viable. **Christopher Allen**, its Managing Director responsible for the entire project, and **David Fennel**, its Chief Executive, both recognised the importance of the area as a growing tourist attraction as well as for its historic past. 'We are not archaeologists, we are developers. We respect the archaeology of London and in all developments of this nature would expect to liaise closely with English Heritage and MoLAS.' **Jessica Cowley**, a Senior Surveyor in the MoLAS Geomatics team, surveyed the walls of Winchester Palace which crossed the site. 'Working on sites like Clink Street means we have become fluent in the language of developers as well as archaeologists, as we have to present the spatial information in a way which everyone can understand.'

The MoLAS team needed to assess archaeological survival and identify areas where piling and foundation works would have the least impact. **James Drummond Murray**, the MoLAS Senior Archaeologist on site, had to create an accurate record so that informed decisions could be made. Despite appalling weather conditions of almost continuous rain, he remained enthusiastic: 'The Bishop of Winchester did all right for himself'

Christopher Allen stressed how useful it was to bring MoLAS in at the earliest possible stage. 'When contemplating a development where archaeology is concerned we are always guided by the Museum of London as to the potential time implications. In this instance it was possible to undertake a successful excavation following acquisition and prior to planning permission . . . I found the MoLAS team extremely professional, accommodating and open.' **Derek Seeley** commented: 'The archaeological aspects of the proposed redevelopment needed to be resolved at design stage or the scheme could have been under risk. The circumstances of the site stimulated a lot of interesting dialogue on the goals of the client on one side and the curators, English Heritage and Southwark Council on the other. This project was very fortunate in having a very positive group of people involved so that steady progress could be maintained throughout.' He added: 'It has been a most interesting project from the problem-solving perspective of satisfying monument protection requirements with foundation design and also a wonderful group of people to work with.' **Sarah Gibson**, the Senior Archaeology Officer for Southwark, described Clink Street Car Park as 'a successful project illustrating how the regeneration of an archaeologically sensitive site can be achieved.'

View looking east across the
Clink Street excavation, towards the
preserved rose window of Winchester
Palace, visible beyond the modern
brick building in the background

David Fennel

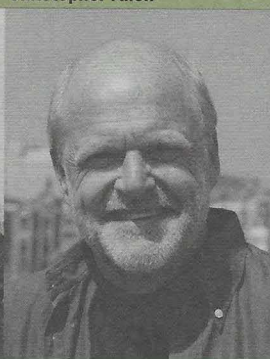
Sarah Gibson

Derek Seeley

Jessica Cowley

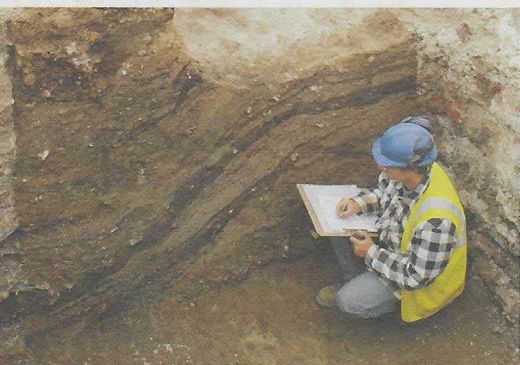
Christopher Allen

James Drummond Murray





summer



A healthy programme of fieldwork continued throughout the summer of 2000, with an average of 138 field staff on site each day by August.

The continuing excavation at **Plantation Place** had now reached the earliest levels in the western area of the site, where evidence for prehistoric activity

– which is quite rare in the City – included flints, a Neolithic sickle blade used in agriculture and scattered Iron Age pottery.

City



TOP Senior Archaeologist Phil Treveil recording the profile of one of the post-Boudican defensive ditches

ABOVE Computer-generated view of the new Plantation Place headquarters building

In the north-east, investigation of the east–west Roman road found that its earliest phase – dating from c AD 50 – was only about 3.5m wide, much narrower than the same road recorded further to the west at Poultry in 1996. The Plantation Place road was flanked by steep-sided ditches with ‘ankle-breaker’ bases. Two parallel, V-shaped ditches with ankle-breakers had by now been found on the eastern part of the site as well, where they ran north–south. First thoughts were that these parallel ditches could have marked the very first town boundary along the eastern side of the pre-Boudican Roman settlement, with the narrowness of the road related to a gateway or control point.

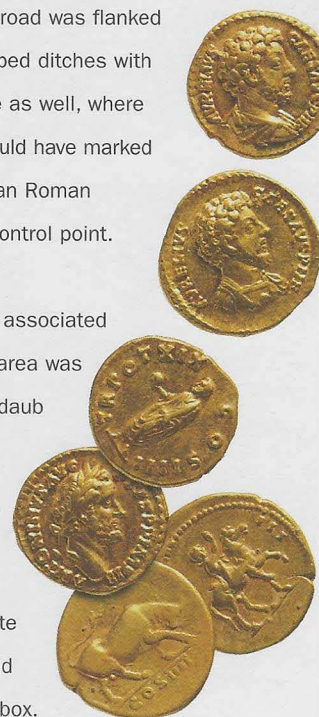
South of the road, traces of metalworking hearths and furnaces were associated with a scatter of 1st-century buildings. By the end of the century the area was covered by Roman buildings, mostly built of mudbrick with wattle-and-daub

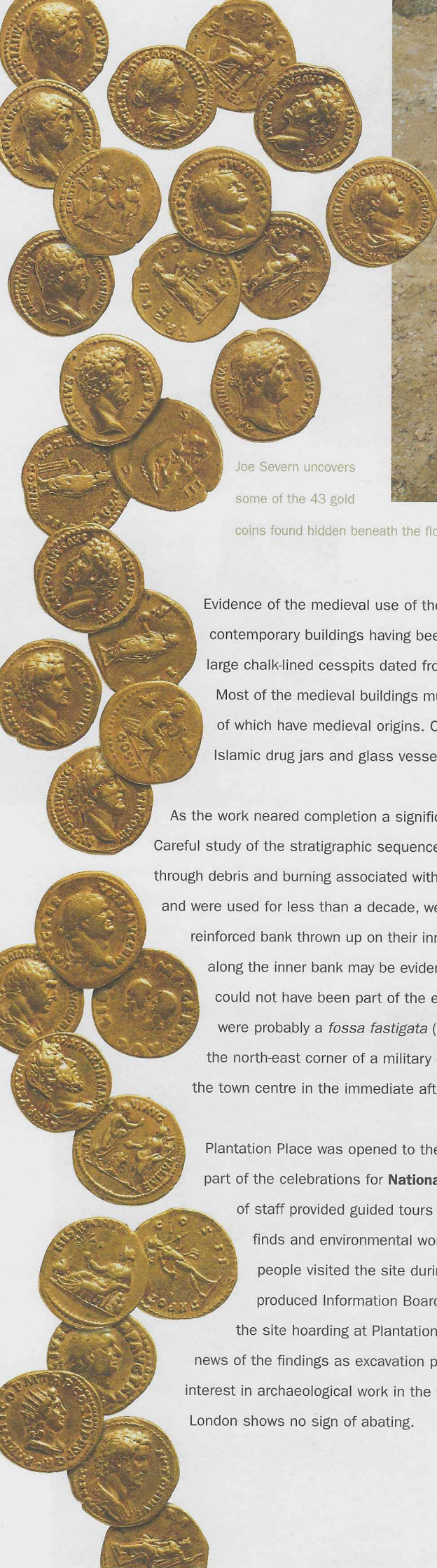
partitions, and destroyed in the Hadrianic fire. Finds included part of a small pipeclay figurine of Minerva, the Roman goddess of handicraft and war, one of only three known from London – a more complete example was excavated at the Merrill Lynch Financial Centre site in 1999.

The year’s most spectacular individual find came from a stone-lined vault or strongroom within the late Roman building, adjacent to the tower discovered earlier in the year. A hoard of 43 gold *aurei* coins had been intentionally buried in a purse or bag inside a small box.

This was about 10 years’ pay for an infantry soldier. The coins, which dated from the reign of Nero (AD 54–68) to Marcus Aurelius (AD 173–4), are the first such hoard to be recovered from a securely stratified context on an archaeological site in Britain. Site security and the laws of treasure trove meant that news of the discovery was not released until after the excavation was completed and the coroner had considered their status.

A colourful portrayal of a face on a fragment of Roman painted wall plaster found in a layer of Hadrianic fire debris at Plantation Place





Joe Severn uncovers
some of the 43 gold

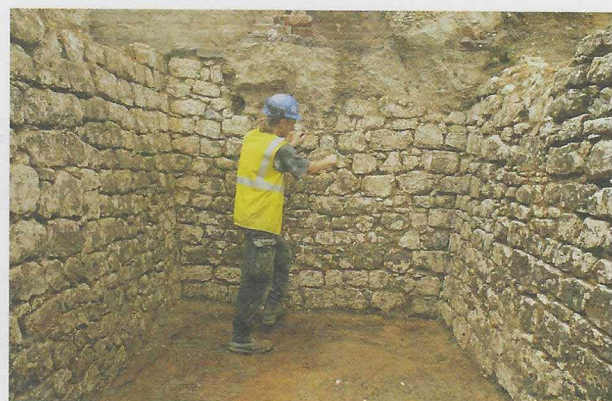
coins found hidden beneath the floor of a sunken room in the large late Roman townhouse

Evidence of the medieval use of the site also continued to accumulate, but mainly in the form of rubbish pits and wells, contemporary buildings having been destroyed and their foundations robbed for stone in the distant past. Several very large chalk-lined cesspits dated from the early 14th century, and at least one remained in use for hundreds of years.

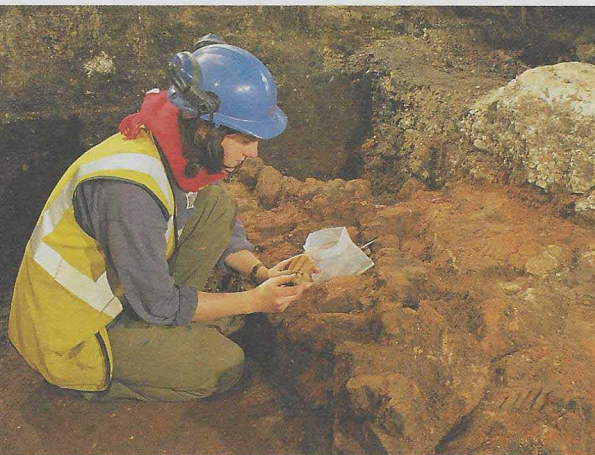
Most of the medieval buildings must have lain outside the development area – along the modern street frontages, most of which have medieval origins. One cesspit produced a fine finds assemblage including complete jugs and bowls, Islamic drug jars and glass vessels, Italian glass with gold leaf decoration, and a gold coin of Edward III (1327–77).

As the work neared completion a significant discovery was made – perhaps a more important one than the hoard of coins. Careful study of the stratigraphic sequence on the eastern part of the site showed that the early Roman double ditch cut through debris and burning associated with the Boudican fire. The ditches, which had been dug shortly after the AD 60/61 revolt and were used for less than a decade, were associated with a timber-reinforced bank thrown up on their inner or western side. Postholes along the inner bank may be evidence of a palisade. The ditches could not have been part of the earliest town boundary but were probably a *fossa fastigata* (defensive ditch and bank) at the north-east corner of a military enclosure established around the town centre in the immediate aftermath of the revolt.

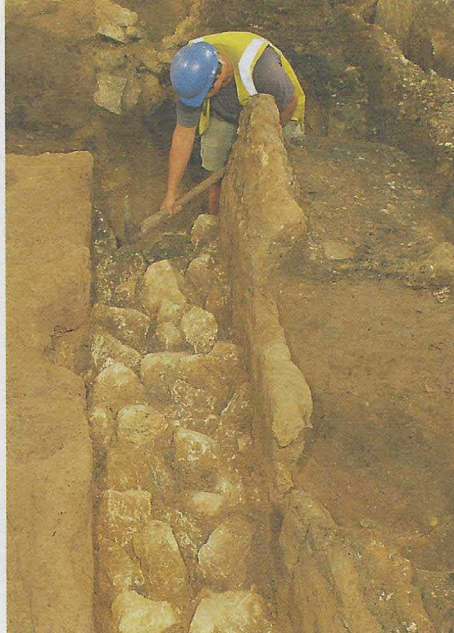
Plantation Place was opened to the public on 22 and 23 July as part of the celebrations for **National Archaeology Day**. Members of staff provided guided tours of the site and explained the finds and environmental work taking place. Over 200 people visited the site during the two days. MoLAS also produced Information Boards which were displayed along the site hoarding at Plantation Place, carrying up-to-date news of the findings as excavation proceeded. The strong public interest in archaeological work in the City and other parts of London shows no sign of abating.



Andrew Weale examines the chalk walls of a massive
medieval cesspit associated with an important property at
Plantation Place. The fills of this and other cesspits
contained important finds assemblages

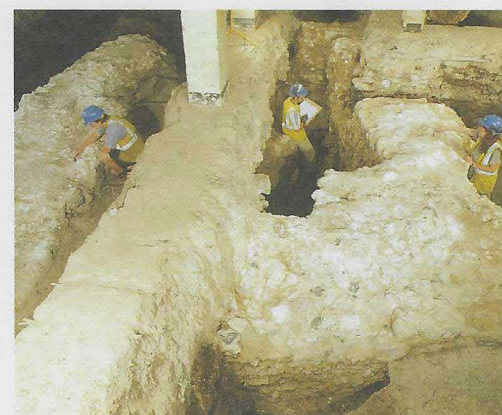


FAR LEFT Archaeologist Jody Morris carefully excavates pieces of painted wall plaster from a mudbrick building destroyed by a fire in the early 2nd century



LEFT Archaeologist Raoul Bull excavating the masonry wall foundation of a Roman building

BELOW The massive stone foundations of the 15th-century tower of the church of St Michael Wood Street



At **10 Gresham Street, EC2** (Standard Life Assurance Company) the first phase of excavation work had now begun within the basement of the 1950s' building. Archaeological work ran concurrently with demolition – part of a careful programme developed by MoLAS and the developer to ensure that the overall programme could follow the shortest critical path without compromising site safety. The basement area included evidence of early Roman brickearth-and-timber buildings and later Roman stone buildings. In the north-west corner of the basement a portion of a north-south Roman road led towards the south gate of the Roman fort at Cripplegate. Late Roman floors and occupation deposits survived where they had subsided into earlier pits. Finds included complete lamps, mortaria (mixing bowls), pots, tazze (cups used for burning incense) and an intaglio. Very little of the post-Roman sequence had survived the 1950s' construction work, and the only substantial piece of medieval stratigraphy was a deep and well-built 15th-century foundation at the north-east corner of the site, part of the tower of St Michael Wood Street, which was rebuilt by Wren and demolished at the end of the 19th century. Stow recounts a grisly tale that the head of the Scottish king James IV was kept here. He was killed at the battle of

Flodden in 1513, and his coffin taken to the monastery at Sheen in Richmond. After the Dissolution a workman found the discarded coffin and for 'foolish pleasure' cut off the dead king's head, which eventually ended up in the Wood Street church.

A general view of the first phase of MoLAS work at 10 Gresham Street – 18 trenches were excavated within the basements





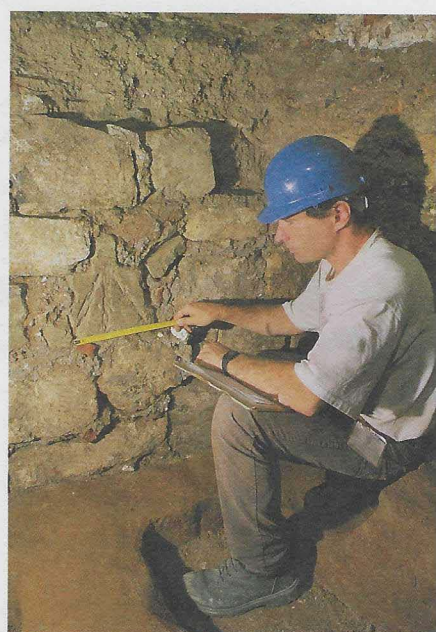
Fragments of Roman
glass vessels from
10 Gresham Street – including a glass bowl,
facet-cut beaker and bottle



At the site of the new **Merrill Lynch Financial Centre** the fieldwork programme continued into the summer with a watching brief within the ruined Christ Church Greyfriars in Newgate Street – built by Sir Christopher Wren between 1674 and 1687, and destroyed during the Blitz. Repaving of the Rose Garden within the ruins included limited excavation to determine the cause of subsidence of two areas – two post-medieval burial vaults whose arches had partially collapsed. The vaults were recorded and a new slab constructed to span across them.

View of the medieval Christ Church Greyfriars in about 1500

At **St Paul's Cathedral** archaeological work took place in the **South Transept** (Dean and Chapter of St Paul's Cathedral) in August. Excavation of a small drainage trench was filmed for the BBC television programme 'Meet the Ancestors'. Redeposited Roman brickearth was covered by medieval graveyard soil outside the South Transept of the pre-Fire cathedral. Four grave cuts were identified but no bone survived within them. One of the graves contained the clear outline of a decayed coffin. The area had been levelled by Wren in preparation for the construction of the present cathedral. In 1687 Dorathy (sic) Spencer, 34, first wife of Lawrence Spencer the Clerk of Works, was buried with a child in a deep grave on what was still a building site. In 1719 Lawrence Spencer junior, 23, who had taken over the position of Clerk of Works from his retired father a year before, died. A few months later Lawrence himself died, aged 72, and both were buried in a grave next to Dorathy. Ledger stones recording the burials had been set into the transept floor but there was no mention of the child. The skeletons within the graves were in very poor condition, much of the bone having decayed to powder.



ABOVE LEFT The grave of Dorathy Spencer – wife of Lawrence Spencer, Christopher Wren's Clerk of Works – buried on the site of St Paul's in 1687, during its construction
ABOVE RIGHT Senior Archaeologist Robin Wroe-Brown records a medieval moulded stone reused in the foundations of the South Transept of Wren's St Paul's Cathedral



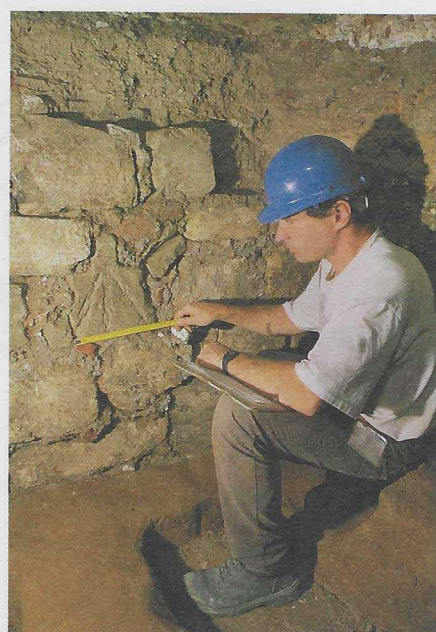
Fragments of Roman glass vessels from 10 Gresham Street – including a glass bowl, facet-cut beaker and bottle



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Clock Timing in the dark room requires a clock that glows in the dark and measures in minutes and seconds – meaning that all our processing hits the mark



Gelatin filter With MoLAS increasingly able to print the results of its work in full colour, it's important that site photographs are as true to life as possible. When working in unusual lighting conditions, the glare of sodium street lights or in basements lit by ancient strip lamps adjustments can be made with colour correction filters to guarantee a publishable result



Tripod The sturdy, stocky and completely dependable photographer's tripod has a working range from 9 inches to 9 feet and is guaranteed tremble-free

photography



Technical camera This technical site camera swings, tilts and has a rising front – all to keep our verticals vertical and horizontals horizontal – fundamental to the accurate recording of standing buildings. Its studio-based cousin is fitted with a high-end digital back for the production of publication-quality film- and chemistry-free images



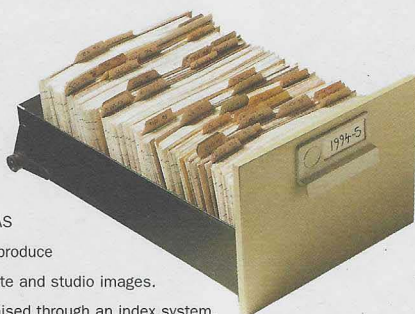
10cm scale Discreetly positioned within a site photograph, the use of an appropriately sized photographic scale provides essential information on the dimensions of archaeological features. Placing the distinctively coloured bar in the correct place and at the right alignment is also considered a skill in its own right on many sites



Tungsten lamp The workhorse of site lighting is the tungsten red head. Its 110v 1000 watt beam can be focused to throw light into the darkest recesses, allowing us to work in the murkiest basements and building sites



Light meter Control of light is vital in photography and so is the ability to measure it accurately. Light meters help us to ensure that we always get the correct amount of exposure



Photographic contact cards Each year MoLAS photographers produce thousands of site and studio images. Physically organised through an index system, their details are cross-referenced via the MoLAS Oracle database allowing their rapid retrieval for use in a wide variety of books, magazines, lectures and television programmes



Short peak hard hat Whilst working on site the shortened peak of the photographer's hard hat allows us to press our increasingly myopic eyes to the camera viewfinder without knocking the whole lot over

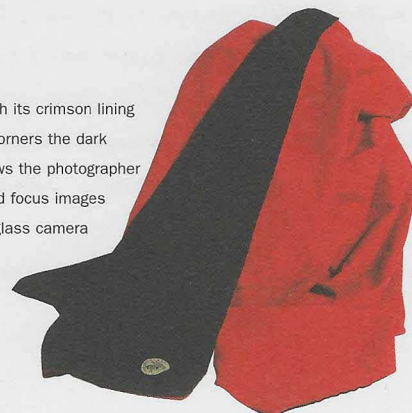


Whistle Archaeologists find it difficult to stand still for very long but movement and long-exposure photography don't mix. Even on the noisiest construction sites, one long blast on the Acme Thunderer usually does the trick and lets everyone know that it's time to pose



Nikon F3 Seemingly unchanged in 20 years, its ageing, worn and slightly dented body still performs with tireless efficiency and devastating accuracy whether at 10cm or infinity – alas, this is a comment on the camera and not on the photographer!

Dark cloth With its crimson lining and weighted corners the dark cloth cape allows the photographer to compose and focus images on the ground-glass camera plate in style



Redevelopment of Victorian banking halls at **Lion Plaza, 18 Old Broad Street and 40–53 Threadneedle Street, EC2** (CPC Contracts Ltd), just north-west of the Roman forum, was accompanied by phases of archaeological excavation and watching brief work designed to fit into a complicated programme of construction. Fragmentary Roman stone buildings, quarries and pits, and part of a medieval cellar and later pits were found – an indication of what may be expected in the larger phase of excavation work in 2001.



The masonry walls of a late 2nd-century building were found during the pre-demolition phase of work at Lion Plaza, during the excavation of foundations for temporary works designed to support the facades of Victorian banking halls being retained in the new development

Evaluation work on the site of the **Mercers' Hall, Ironmonger Lane, EC2** (Mercers' Company), between the important excavations at Poultry to the south and Guildhall to the north, involved traditional testpit and borehole techniques but also included the use of electric window-sampling equipment to quickly and tidily record archaeological survival beneath thick concrete slabs within basements that were still in use. The evaluation found evidence of Roman quarry pits overlain by a complex Roman building sequence and dark earth. Medieval cellars and foundations also survived in places. St Thomas Becket, whose father was a mercer, is said to have been born here in about 1118. His sister later founded the Hospital of St Thomas of Acon on the site of the family home.

1st-century Roman brooch in the form of three men in a boat, with the prow in the form of a bird

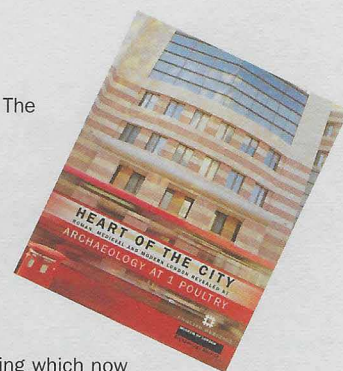


Publication

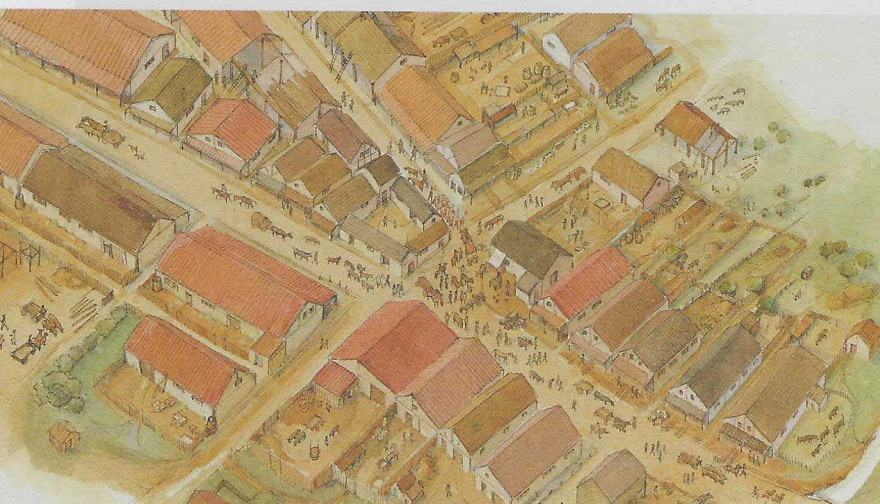
On 22 July a new 96-page popular book entitled **Heart of the City** (English Heritage) was launched at the Museum of London. Peter Rowsome's book, subtitled *Roman, medieval and modern London revealed by archaeology at 1 Poultry*, tells the story of the remarkable archaeological dig at Poultry between 1994–6 (City Acre Property & Investment Trust). The book launch was timed to coincide with the opening of **High Street Londinium**, a major new exhibition which included three full-scale replicas of 1st-century Roman timber buildings from Poultry. A large team of MoLAS archaeologists, hidden from public view, had worked at Poultry as part of a top-down construction programme designed to minimise any delay to the development. They uncovered mosaics, timber and stone buildings, and thousands of beautifully preserved coins, pots and other artefacts. The site included London's earliest securely dated structure – a drain from AD 47 – associated with the town's main east–west road. The site sequence reflects London's growth from Roman frontier town to provincial capital, ruin then revival as medieval Europe's largest city, and recovery from fire and plague to become the world's richest metropolis.

Heart of the City was produced in full colour and all but the editing and printing took place in-house. The use of specially commissioned reconstructions and an illustration-led text is intended to appeal to a wide audience of Londoners and museum visitors. Topics covered go beyond the archaeological findings to explain how the site was dug, describe the Victorian buildings and their disputed

demolition, and discuss the merits of the postmodern Stirling building which now stands on the site. The book was funded by English Heritage Archaeology Commissions and is being distributed jointly by MoLAS and English Heritage Publications.



Reconstruction view looking across the site at the centre of the prosperous city of Londinium in about AD 100



The six-month-long **High Street Londinium** exhibition (Banca di Roma) at the Museum of London set itself the ambitious goal of creating a realistic and archaeologically accurate copy of part of the Poultry site in the Roman period, based on the exact findings and interpretations of MoLAS archaeologists. Julian Hill and Peter Rowsome, who were working as Senior Archaeologists analysing the Roman sequence

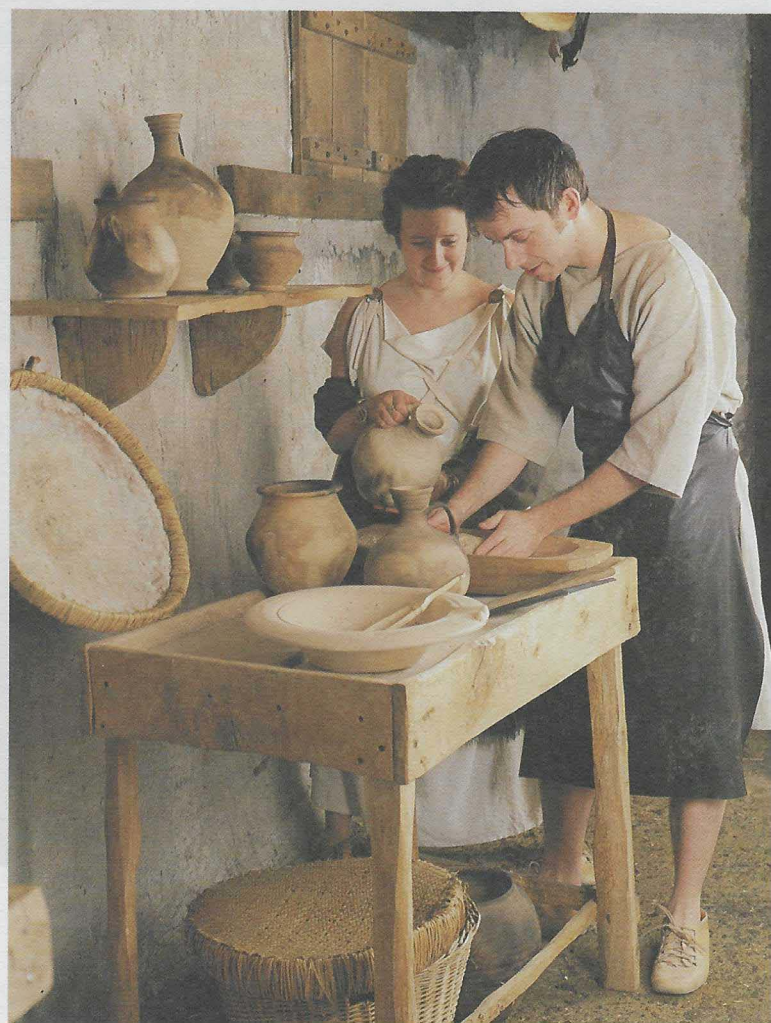
at the time, identified three adjacent 1st-century timber buildings along the north side of the main Roman road as ideal for the job. Evidence of the ground plan and above-ground structure of the buildings was sufficient to allow their reconstruction, and detailed finds and environmental evidence gave strong clues about their function – a bakery, a carpenter's workshop and a shop selling pottery and spices – even indicating what activities may have taken place in individual rooms.

Using interpretative plans produced during analysis, Julian Hill worked with museum curators and MoLSS specialists during the winter of 1999–2000 to provide theatrical set-maker Sands Films with the precise information they needed to build full-scale copies of the timber buildings at their studios in Docklands. Environmental evidence allowed recreation of the alleys, yards and gardens. In July the massive timber frames of the buildings were hauled to the museum and lifted into the exhibition space. The exhibition has challenged many assumptions about Roman London – the buildings themselves, though made of timber, were large and well-built. The character of the town probably owed as much to the diverse traders who lived in these buildings as it did to the army or civil service, and Londinium in AD 100 may have looked more like the frontier towns of the American West than the classical Roman towns of our imagination.



Full-scale replica of one of the late 1st-century buildings from Poultry, under construction for the display

The main Roman road at Poultry, (below) and an interior (right) reconstructed for the exhibition and populated by actors to create the atmosphere of a bustling High Street





Natasha Powers inputs osteological data at Spitalfields to help identify individual skeletons from a 'stack' buried within a quarry pit but which had slumped and become partially jumbled together

Spitalfields (Spitalfields Development Group and Corporation of London), located on the east side

of Bishopsgate just to the north of the City, was the site of our largest excavation in 1999 and led to several spectacular finds – including the sarcophagus burial of a Roman woman (televised in 'Meet the Ancestors') and a medieval charnel house. After a brief respite, another phase of excavation work got under way in September 2000 within the north-west corner of the basement of Spitalfields Market itself. The 1928 basement had destroyed part of the sequence, which related to the south-east corner of the cemetery of the medieval priory and hospital of St Mary Spital. By the end of September, 386 medieval burials had been excavated, adding to the 8000 from earlier excavation areas, and including individual burials, skeletons in pits and one vertical 'stack'. Decayed fragments of a coffin and remnants of a shroud were also found. Two pits lying within the cemetery area were filled with medieval refuse including cooking-pot fragments and oyster shells.

Tower Hamlets



Outsites

Outsites are part of a drive to take Museum of London findings out into public places, offices and private spaces. The Spitalfields project spawned two new Museum of London 'Outsites' at 250 and 288 Bishopsgate. Earlier archaeological

Outsites have been set up at the Royal Opera House, London Bridge (JLE) Underground Station, City of London Boys School and Shakespeare's Globe on the South Bank – more are planned.

Forensic archaeology

MoLAS has been working with the police on an official footing since 1997. Simple bone identification and dating is often required when unexpected human bones are found, particularly on construction sites. MoLAS can advise on whether bones are human, their age and whether their location can be regarded as suspicious. Advice can also be provided on the conduct of area searches for suspected buried remains and on their excavation.

Senior Archaeologist Robin Wroe-Brown and members of the Human Remains Dog Team taking part in a joint training day at Keston



The site of **165 Rotherhithe Street, SE16** (Global and Pacific Properties Ltd) lies in an area associated with shipbuilding and maritime trade since the 16th century. A timber waterfront built on the foreshore in the mid 17th century was a post-and-plank structure supported by land-ties fixed to the posts by iron straps and spikes. Some of the land-ties were formed from reused ships' keels. The land behind the new waterfront was reclaimed using soil containing large quantities of pottery wasters, kiln furniture and debris – probably from the nearby delft factory at Platform Wharf. New timber waterfronts were built in the late 17th and early 18th centuries, and in the second half of the 18th century a wet dock was built. The site was part of the Woolcombe shipyard for a time, although only the timber land-ties of the original dock survived. On the south side of the dock a timber structure included unusual trestle foundations, incorporating ship timbers such as false keels. A crane base contained a reused anchor stock, and the base of another dockside structure used part of a ship's transom beam. A brick building with bay windows (perhaps the dock-master's house) lay on the west side of the area, overlooking the dock. In the 19th century the site became part of the Beatson shipbreaking yard, where the *Temeraire* (famously painted by Turner and now at the National Gallery) was broken up in 1838. Yard surfaces contained debris from shipbreaking, and an unusual timber drain was formed from sections of a ship's pump made of tropical hardwood.



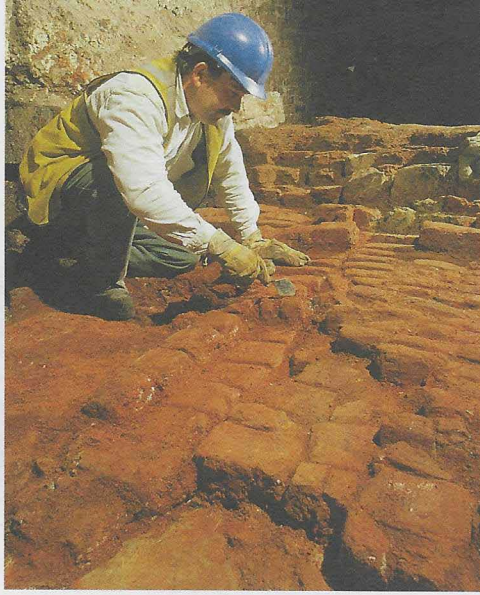
RIGHT Archaeologist Ryszard Bartkowiak recording part of an 18th-century ship's bilge pump. The halves of the pump, originally bound together with iron hoops, were reused as a drain in Beatson's shipbreaking yard
BELOW Julian Ayre and Jim Marsh uncovering the 18th-century trestle foundation belonging to a waterfront building in the Woolcombe shipyard



An excavation at **Tunnel Wharf, 121–123 Rotherhithe Street, SE16** (Tunnel Wharf Developments Ltd) found evidence for a series of 17th- and 18th-century revetments along the riverside, some containing reused timbers, and later brick buildings.



Ryszard Bartkowiak cleaning part of an 18th-century trestle foundation which included ship timbers, found at 165 Rotherhithe Street



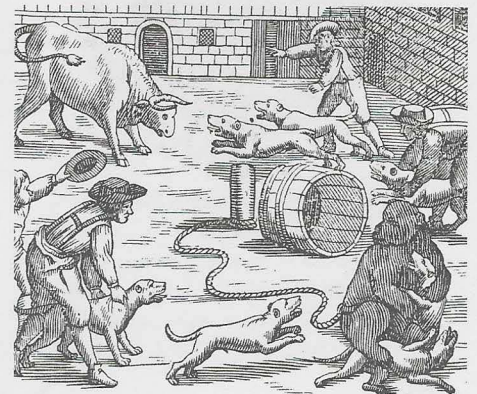
Senior Archaeologist Tony Mackinder examines the heavily burnt brick base of a 17th/18th-century glass kiln from the Bear Gardens glasshouse on Bankside, uncovered beneath Bear Wharf and Riverside House

Bankside in Southwark was the site of Marlowe's Rose and Shakespeare's Globe theatres, and other places of entertainment, not all of them reputable. Two recent MoLAS sites and a MoLAS publication have added to our knowledge of this fascinating area of London. Work at **Bear Wharf** and **Riverside House, SE1** (Chelsfield plc) found evidence of brick buildings and a glass furnace associated with late 17th- to early 18th-century Bear Gardens glassworks. The glasshouse was replaced by brick buildings, one with a tiled floor, associated with a foundry. A late medieval stone building was recorded on the north part of Bear Wharf, along with 18th- and 19th-century brick buildings and drains. A trench in Riverside House located waterlain deposits and brick-built cellars.



View of Riverside House from Southwark Bridge

Next door at **20–22 New Globe Walk** (Howard Holdings plc) excavations on the site of 17th-century bearbaiting arenas and the Hope theatre revealed a timber-lined ditch or pond and associated mortar surface. Well-preserved remains of part of a 16th-/17th-century stable or kennel, probably part of the Southwark bearbaiting industry, overlay part of the 'pond for dead dogs' mentioned in documents. The pond contained bones from numerous large mastiff-type dogs, as well as other animals including at least one bear bone. The stable or kennel was constructed from substantial timbers, probably boat planking, which had been driven into the ground. Evidence of post-medieval industry included a 17th-century glassworks and a pottery.



German woodcut of bear- and bullbaiting in 1689

Publication

Coincidental with the latest work at Bear Gardens and New Globe Walk, August saw the publication of ***Bankside: excavations at Benbow House, Southwark*** by Anthony Mackinder and Simon Blatherwick. The report presents the results of evaluation and excavation work at Benbow House between 1995 and 1999 (Chelsfield plc). The site lay next to the Thames, away from the Borough High Street area which was the main focus of activity in the Roman and medieval periods. Ten buildings were dated to the 13th and 14th centuries and included the remains of 'stews' – inns or brothels known from documentary sources as The Bell & Cock and The Unicorn. In the 16th or 17th century a kennel was built near a large, multi-sided building identified as an animal-baiting arena from documentary and cartographic evidence. The recovery of both dog and butchered horse bones suggests that horse meat was fed to the dogs kept for animal-baiting. Tin-glazed pottery provided the first excavated evidence of the Bear Gardens pothouse, in operation from 1702 to 1710, and glassworking debris probably came from the nearby glasshouse that operated between c 1671 and 1748. The foundations of 18th- and 19th-century brick buildings were part of a foundry and metalworks owned by the Bradley family and later James Benbow. The Benbow House excavation is an example of preservation of archaeological remains *in situ*, as recommended by PPG16, with excavation only in those areas where archaeological deposits would be subject to destruction during redevelopment.

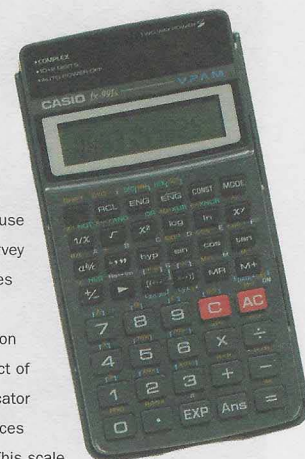




Pencomputer Unfortunately, the ruggedised rubber covers of our pencomputers mean we can digitally record archaeological features in all weathers. This has been most vividly demonstrated during the Spitalfields project, where over 10,000 human skeletons have been surveyed thus far



Targets Survey targets are attached to surfaces to provide control for rectified photography, deformation surveys and resections. Despite our protests they are sometimes seen attached to archaeologists' safety helmets, although they don't stay still long enough for us to get a fix on them



Calculator ...and as we all know, the use of the Ordnance Survey National Grid requires the application of a scale factor correction to allow for the effect of the Transverse Mercator Projection on distances measured on site. This scale factor can be calculated by the formula: $Fo + [(\Delta E)^2 \times 1.228 \times 10^{-4}]$, where $\Delta E = \text{OSGB36 eastings} - 400000$ and $Fo = 0.9996012717$

geomatics

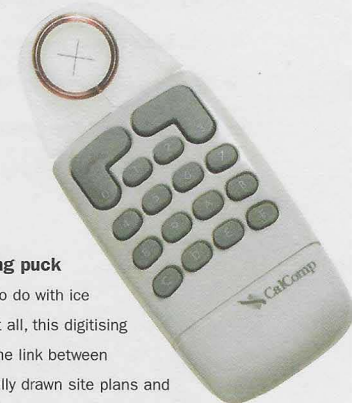


Safety beacon The rotating safety beacon has even protected the Geomatics van from friendly fire during survey work at RAF Fairford. The Geomatics team has to travel up to 300 miles in a day to fulfil the surveying requirements of MoLAS projects

EDM Reflectorless EDM technology means that means that dark and otherwise inaccessible nooks and crannies are now well within our range. Surveying historic buildings and structures has become a matter of turn up, point and measure

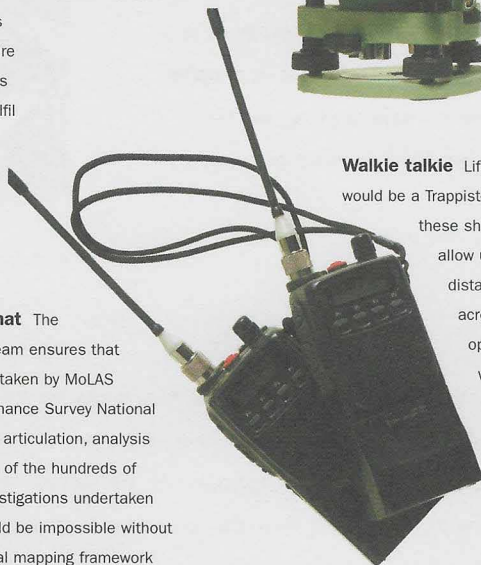


Masonry nails Each year, over 1000 Parker-Kalon masonry nails are hammered into the streets and pavements of Greater London by Geomatics

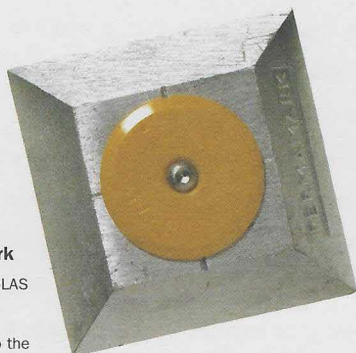


Digitising puck Nothing to do with ice hockey at all, this digitising puck is the link between traditionally drawn site plans and the digital record. To facilitate the analysis of data in the MoLAS Geographic Information System the Geomatics team digitises over 30,000 individual plans each year, involving over 1 million separate clicks of the index finger

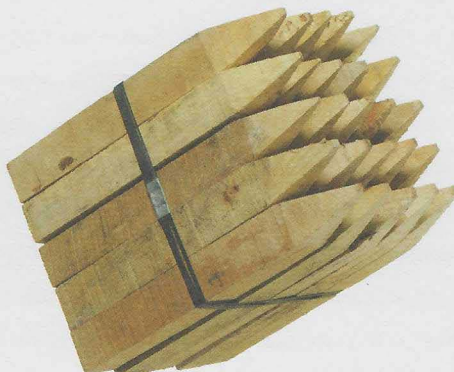
Walkie talkie Life in the Geomatics team would be a Trappist-like occupation without these short-wave radios. They allow us to keep in touch over distances too long to shout across. The instrument operator may utter the word 'ok' into the radio up to 1000 times a day, to acknowledge that each point has been digitally captured



OS mug mat The Geomatics team ensures that all work undertaken by MoLAS sits on the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The spatial articulation, analysis and interpretation of the hundreds of archaeological investigations undertaken by the Museum would be impossible without reference to a national mapping framework



Permamark Keeping MoLAS securely anchored to the ground, these aluminium 'permamarks' are used on rural sites to provide secure survey station markers. The yellow discs help us to locate them again, although as a last resort we have been known to use a metal detector



Grid pegs Timber survey markers are used to mark control points on site. Invaluable to the Geomatics team, especially during our work in the Transylvanian Mountains of Romania, the four-sided points ensure they stay on line whatever they are being driven into



Nylon cord Since being liberated from a Birkbeck College project in Alba Iulia, Romania, this Day-Glo nylon cord has proved exceptionally popular with surveyors, archaeologists and TV programme makers alike. Its myriad uses include setting out trenches, attaching labels to grid pegs and replacing bootlaces and knicker elastic

A Romano-British cemetery on Watling Street: excavations at 165 Great Dover Street, Southwark

by Anthony Mackinder presents the results of the 1996–7 excavations

(Berkeley College Homes Ltd). This MoLAS Studies series publication is an important

addition to our knowledge of Roman London's cemeteries and complements Bruno Barber

and David Bowsher's major study into the **eastern cemetery**, published four months earlier.

At Great Dover Street Roman occupation along Watling Street made way for a cemetery by the

mid 2nd century. A masonry building set back from the road may have been a temple, with inhumation burials

lying to its north. A *bustum* (funeral pyre pit) contained the cremated remains of a female with pottery tazze, lamps and an

exceptional array of plant remains which included stone pine, white almond and date. Images on the lamps included Anubis (the

jackal-headed Egyptian god of judgement who controlled entry to the underworld) and a fallen gladiator. Two walled cemeteries

and a possible mausoleum were built to the north of the temple between the mid 2nd and mid 3rd centuries, with more burials

found outside these structures. The cemetery indicates that high-status burial extended half a kilometre down Watling Street

from the likely boundary of the Southwark settlement. The funerary structures had fallen into disrepair by

the late 3rd century, although use of the open cemetery may have continued. A total of 25 inhumation

burials and five cremation burials was recorded from all phases of the cemetery.



Detail of the decorative discus from a Roman lamp from one of the burials showing a fallen gladiator with a crested helmet, carrying sword and shield



An excavation took place at the rear of **Holborn Town Hall, Stukeley Street, WC2** (Bee Bee Developments) during

refurbishment work. The site lies near the Roman road which ran from Newgate westwards along what is now High

Holborn and Oxford Street. Roman features included large, intercutting quarry pits, a rubbish pit and a shallow ditch. Post-medieval

activity was represented by rubbish pits, a brick-lined well and a substantial layer of garden

soil. Evaluation work at **Keeley House, Keeley Street** (City Literary Institute) found that the

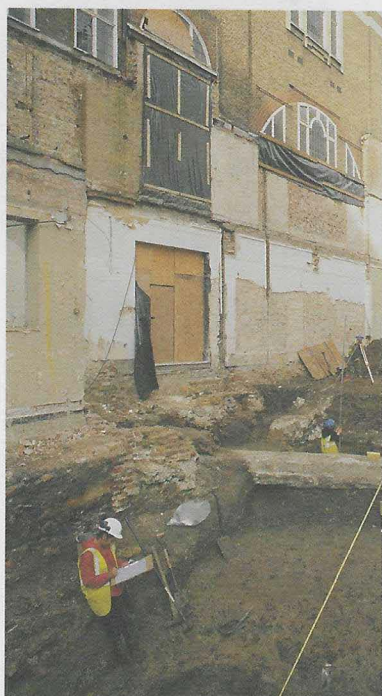
natural terrain sloped steeply from east to west, and there were none of the Middle Saxon

deposits that might have been expected. This site may prove crucial to locating and

understanding the eastern extent of the settlement of *Lundenwic*. Brick walls, a cesspit

and a brick-lined drain relate to Wild House, built in the 1630s and identifiable on Hollar's

map of 1658.



LEFT Archaeologist Raksha Dave recording a post-medieval pit found during the Holborn Town Hall excavations

RIGHT Sylvia Kennedy records Roman pits and ditches at the site of Holborn Town Hall



Camden

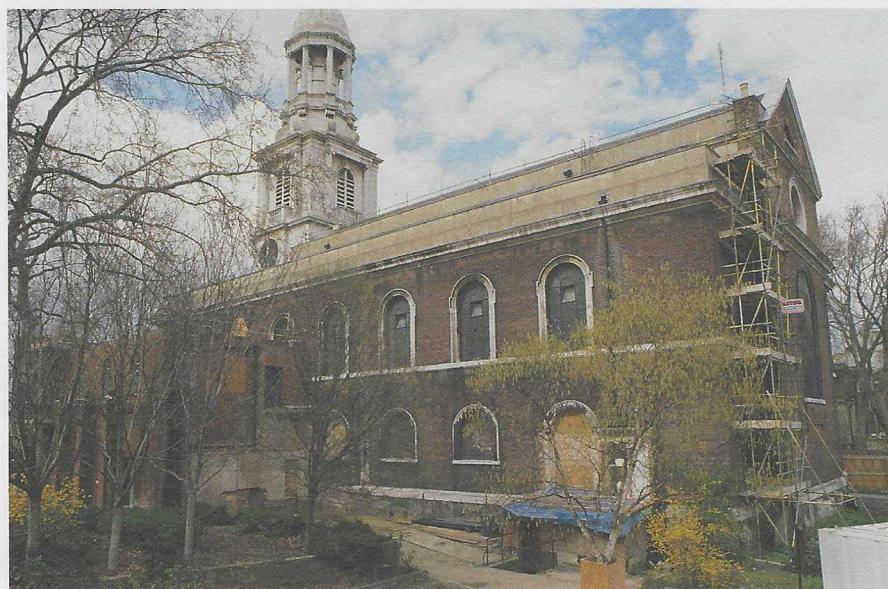


Senior Archaeologist Ros Aitken excavating an 18th-century barrel well at 1–6 Bateman's Row in Hackney

Hackney

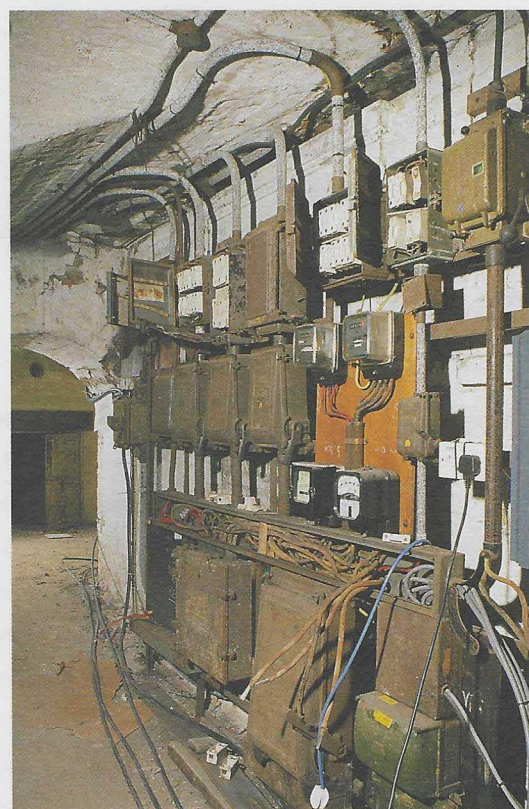
Several small projects took place in Hackney during the year. Work at **1–6 Bateman's Row, EC2** (Columbia Group of Companies) revealed scattered post-medieval activity. The site was possibly within the medieval priory of Augustinian nuns, and is close to the suggested location of the Theatre, the famous Elizabethan open-air playhouse built by James Burbage. Garden soil was found overlain by domestic ash and nightsoil, and later features included a wooden barrel-well or sump, a ditch and the remains of a water channel. An excavation at the **Whitmore Estate, Nuttall Street, N1** (Canalside Housing Partnership) lay near Hoxton High Street, the principal street of medieval Hoxton. The earliest remains identified on the site related to 17th-century or later brickmaking, and post-medieval brickearth quarrying. In September MoLAS undertook a Standing Building Survey during the refurbishment of the Grade 1 listed **Church of St Leonard, 119 Shoreditch High**

Street, E1 (Richard Griffiths Architects and Providence Row Housing Association). The current church replaced a medieval one – where Shakespeare's friend the great actor Richard Burbage was buried – which was demolished in 1736. The cemetery was used until the mid 19th century. The site's long history is reflected by its inclusion in an Archaeological Priority Zone.



ABOVE The church of St Leonard; rebuilt by George Dance the Elder in 1736–40

RIGHT The crypt of the 18th-century church of St Leonard in Shoreditch High Street contains electrical switches, central-heating boilers and 18th- and 19th-century burial vaults



Lambeth

Work at **Queensborough House, 2–18 Albert Embankment, SE1** (Park Plaza Hotels and Resorts) in September added to information collected during excavation of the site in 1988, when pottery believed to be from the nearby 18th-century Lambeth High Street tin-glaze (delft) pothouse was found. The new work encountered substantial dumps of pothouse material. These were spectacular, containing kiln furniture, biscuit ware (first firing – unglazed) and glazed wasters. The kiln furniture included what may be the first complete saggars (fireclay boxes used to protect ceramic ware during firing) found from the London tin-glaze industry. The pot forms present were mainly saucers, plates, cups and bowls. The dumping also contained kiln furniture from stoneware – which was manufactured in Lambeth from the 18th century onwards. Later buildings were associated with garden cesspits which contained fabulous 19th-century house clearance groups, including chimney pots, wine vessels, glass bottles, inkwells, spectacles and storage vessels from inns.



Archaeologist Jim Marsh recording the furnace chamber of the 15th-century tile kiln at Furnitureland

Evaluation and excavation work at **Furnitureland**

in the High Street, Merton (Greenacre Homes

Southeast) explored the extent of a building initially thought to have been one of the first gatehouses for Merton Priory, but which proved to be later in date. The building was extended to the east and west during the late 17th century and was demolished during the early part of the 20th century, to be replaced by a dance hall. The gatehouse walls postdated the remains of a tile kiln provisionally dated to the 15th century and set within a timber building which was probably a workshop.

Merton

A standing building survey at **The Stables, 7A-B Davies Lane, Leytonstone** (East Thames Housing

Group) analysed and recorded seven buildings before their demolition for redevelopment. All were

former service buildings ancillary to a small country house built in 1686–7 for the merchant Daniel van Mildert and demolished in 1960.

Van Mildert emigrated from Amsterdam and served the Dutch church at Austin Friars in the City; his descendant founded Durham

University. Traces of the country house were also recorded. The brick outbuildings dated from the 18th century onwards. One housed

a laundry, while a stone-flagged floor to the north suggested a dairy. Documentary sources and an 1862 lease with detailed inventory

of the property and its contents allow specific functions to be identified for all the various outbuildings. A long, narrow building with

an earth floor was documented as a greenhouse known as The Vinery. In 1876 the estate was bought by Agnes Cotton, a local

philanthropist, who renamed the house The Pastures, and established The Home of the Good Shepherd, a refuge for girls and young

women where they were taught laundering and needlework.

The Home was evacuated at the beginning of the Second

World War and used as a pig farm and then as a factory.

Waltham Forest

The interior of one of the many 19th-century outbuildings – this one used as a laundry – recorded by MoLAS at The Stables, 7A-B Davies Lane, Leytonstone.

Walls in the background are part of older outbuildings associated with the

17th-century country house of Daniel van Mildert





ABOVE Senior Archaeologist Portia Askew and Archaeologists Kelly Vincent and Alan Williams record a Roman cremation at Cossington Fields on the route of the A2/M2 widening
RIGHT Archaeologists Catherine Edwards and Keith Webster record a hearth on the medieval house platform at the A2/M2 Nashenden Farm Lane site

Archaeological work on the **A2/M2 widening**, Cobham to Bredhurst, Kent (Costain Skanska Mowlem Joint Venture for the Highways Agency) included a walkover and photographic survey, preliminary archaeological investigations, watching briefs and excavation where necessary. A focused approach to the field investigation has paid dividends, and the findings have included extensive evidence of prehistoric activity, Iron Age and Roman agriculture and industry, and medieval buildings.

Kent



At Knight's Place Farm the surface of the natural soil had been scored by a series of ard marks associated with a buried ploughsoil, probably dating to the Bronze Age. Excavations just east of the Medway Bridge showed that the Cuxton Saxon cemetery did not extend into this area, but that prehistoric occupation did. On the eastern side of the Nashenden Valley a total of 29 trial trenches were excavated at the base of the valley slope, where natural chalk/coombe rock was cut by Iron Age postholes and gullies. Medieval and later activity included quarry pits, a large boundary ditch orientated parallel to Nashenden Farm Lane (in antiquity Pilgrims' Way), and a 13th-century house containing evidence of three rooms, hearths and a bench. At Junction 3 of the M2, excavation revealed ditches and pits which contained Iron Age/Roman pottery as well as metalworking and shaleworking waste. Settlement was concentrated around an area of

active springs, some of which had been widened to form ponds. The largest of these was dated to the medieval or early post-medieval period, and was reached by a surfaced track.



Topsoil being stripped in advance of archaeological work along the route of the A2/M2 widening

In the summer MoLAS began excavations at **RAF Fairford** (Alfred McAlpine), on the Gloucestershire–Wiltshire border, which would continue for the remainder of the year, in advance of the upgrading of the airstrip. Assessment had revealed prehistoric activity, Romano-British field systems and medieval farming. Alfred McAlpine, the main contractor for the work, needed an archaeological contractor to jointly implement the project design brief with them. MoLAS was selected in a competitive tender process and worked with the project team to formulate a method statement which met the brief set by Parkman, the project managers, for approval by the County Archaeologist for Gloucestershire. The main contract was design and build, and the finished levels would determine the impact on the archaeology – all archaeology with less than 300mm of soil cover was to be excavated. Using testpits allied to accurate 3D surveying, MoLAS was able to maintain a constant overview of where impacts would occur as the design information evolved. This allowed appropriate responses to be applied in each area of work across the two-mile-long airfield. A MoLAS manager represented Alfred McAlpine in discussions with Parkman and the County Archaeologist, and close collaboration kept the archaeological work, which was on the critical path of the project, ahead of programme and within budget. MoLAS fieldwork was carried out in conjunction with staff from the Cotswold Archaeological Trust.

To the south of the airfield Iron Age activity included pits, gullies and two semi-articulated burials found in a pit with animal bones and thought to represent ritual activity. Within the airbase undated pits and postholes and evidence of medieval ridge and furrow ploughing were found. A well made of roughly hewn Cotswold Stone may have been Roman. In August more extensive areas were stripped along the northern taxiway, uncovering field ditches containing Iron Age pottery. Several of the features were truncated by the remains of medieval ridge and furrow ploughing. Part of a building exposed in one area will be excavated next year. The work moved to the

western end of the southern taxiway in September, where more medieval and later field ditches were recorded. These ditches were aligned with a bank and ditch south of the airfield which followed the county boundary with Wiltshire. The final stage of work found

more evidence of ridge and furrow ploughing, this time aligned east–west, the differing alignments perhaps relating to contemporary but separate fields farmed by people from different villages. Work will continue in 2001.



ABOVE Excavation of surveyed features on the two-mile-long airfield at RAF Fairford revealed extensive evidence of Iron Age, Roman and medieval occupation

LEFT Surveying at RAF Fairford in Gloucestershire, with the aircraft hangars in the distance

site specific

A2/M2 widening

The **A2/M2 widening**, across 17km of north Kent, saw MoLAS working within a large team on a major infrastructure project. **Paul Boulton**, Materials Engineer for the main contractor CSMjv, also had the job of managing archaeological matters. The challenge was 'to ensure we dealt with the archaeology in accordance with the archaeological strategy in our quality submission but not hold up progress of the construction works. I worked with a team that consisted entirely of archaeologists . . . except me! Therefore I relied on our full-time MoLAS archaeology director to ensure we got best value from the archaeological works.'

Portia Askew, MoLAS Project Field Director responsible for evaluating which areas should be preserved and which excavated, appreciated the fact that the project was geared towards embracing archaeology, and not treated as a threat to the progress of the work, and **George Dennis**, MoLAS Project Manager, added: 'The key point is that the development team saw archaeology as a valid item within the construction programme. If that will is there, even complex multi-task programming will fall into place.'

Janet Miller is an archaeologist for W S Atkins – the Designer within the CSMjv – and was responsible for setting the overall archaeological strategy at tender stage as well as its implementation. She believed that the MoLAS proposal to undertake a walkover survey, 'in order to gain the very latest information about land use and disturbance along the route, prior to any archaeological works, should be regarded as best practice for any road scheme'. **Niall Roycroft**, the MoLAS Project Officer who coordinated office management, found that the excellent meetings at tender stage 'ensured all aspects of the archaeological project were discussed in advance rather than as a reaction to events'. **George Dennis** stressed the importance of 'design flexibility and a rapid feedback of results as the archaeological work progresses. Information on the date and significance of individual sites can then feed into the forward planning and programming . . . MoLAS was able to have a strong role within the project team in design, planning and implementation.'

Looking back at the nature of the work and its findings, **Niall Roycroft** described it as 'A roller-coaster ride across the North Downs landscape – a good survey of the archaeology of different geologies and landscape zones, including the tidal Medway and Bluebell Hill.' **Dr John Samuels**, the Archaeological Consultant acting on behalf of the Highways Agency, appreciated not only the efficiency of the MoLAS team but also their enthusiasm and good humour. 'I had to ensure all work was within agreed timetables and to minimise any delays caused by unexpected discoveries . . . the archaeological work fitted into the overall programme very well . . . I was kept informed of progress on a regular basis. It showed that archaeological projects can be run efficiently and fitted into construction timetables – a good example for other projects.' **Paul Boulton** commented on the high-quality results and the interesting finds, 'but I was really disappointed we did not find the remains of a Roman centurion!'

Senior Archaeologist

Elaine Eastbury

recording the medieval house

at Nashenden Farm Lane for

the A2/M2 widening

John Samuels



Paul Boulton



Niall Roycroft



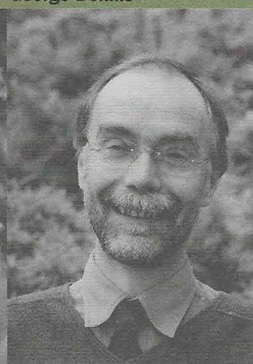
Janet Miller



Portia Askew



George Dennis





a u t u m n



During the autumn MoLAS continued with a busy programme of both fieldwork and publication. A major new phase of work got under way at 2–12 Gresham Street and an even larger site at nearby Blossom's Inn was about to begin.

At **Spitalfields** excavation of **Tower Hamlets**

medieval burials from the cemetery of St Mary Spital continued, and included individual and stacked burials as well as a large number of mass burial pits – some purpose-dug and some reused quarries. One of the quarry pits

contained a wattle fence intended to prevent slumping, with burials laid up against it. These pits had also been used for the disposal of rubbish, and contained leather, and large quantities of pottery and animal bone. The number of mass burials increased towards the south, away from the church. At the south end of the site a series of linear slots may have been early medieval horticultural trenches, and were covered by a layer of gravel dumped in the early monastic period to level up the ground and provide an area of hard standing. A ditch marking the eastern boundary of the priory precinct was recorded along the east side of the area.

ABOVE Aidan Burford and Tanya Kausmally excavate slumped disarticulated

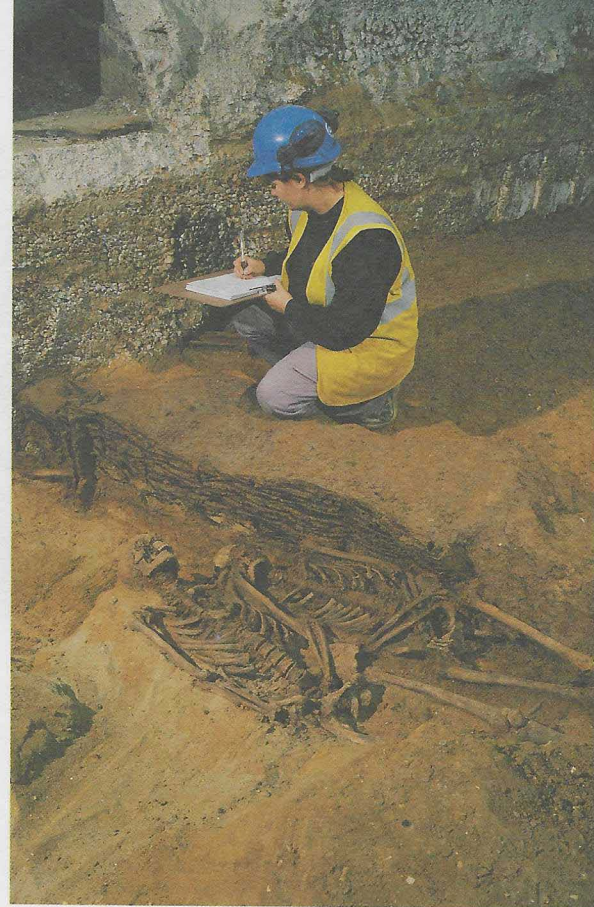
skeletons within one of the mass burial pits found at Spitalfields

RIGHT The latest phase of excavation took place within basements beneath Spitalfields Market, where archaeologists can be seen excavating part of the boundary ditch of the medieval priory and hospital of St Mary Spital

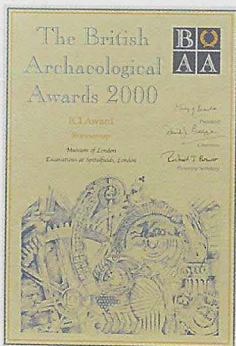
BELOW Artist's impression of the new buildings at 1 and 10 Bishops Square, Spitalfields, on the site of the Old Spitalfields Market



By the end of the year, 1700 burials had been excavated, despite the fact that more than 900 skeletons had been removed from the same area in 1926 when the market was built. Osteological analysis of the skulls in 1928 had led to an odd theory at the time that the skeletons were those of Pompeiians. It is now known they were mostly Londoners buried between the 13th and 16th centuries – the priory of St Mary Spital was founded in 1197 and refounded on a much larger scale in 1235. The earliest graves in the cemetery were aligned at right angles to its eastern boundary ditch while the later burials were on a truer east–west alignment, all of help in phasing the burial sequence. Several of the burials carried evidence of pathologies such as tuberculosis. In the south-west corner, a ditch continuing south beyond the market building might explain the alignment of some of the burials excavated further to the west in 1999 – this and other discoveries will have to wait until 2001 when yet another phase of excavation work will take place.



Archaeologist Kirsten Egging records a medieval skeleton which had been buried adjacent to a stake and wattle fence at Spitalfields

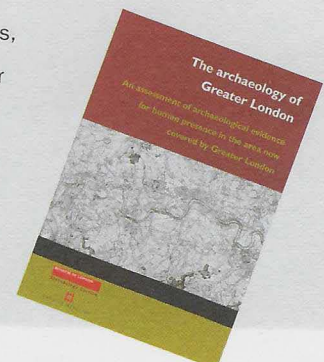


The Spitalfields Project was short-listed for a **British Archaeological Award** in the category 'best archaeological project yielding new knowledge' sponsored by ICI, and won the runners-up prize at the 16 November awards ceremony in Edinburgh.

At **Horner Buildings** (Ballymore) at the eastern end of Spitalfields Market, trial holes within 19th-century listed buildings uncovered brick walls and cellars associated with the early 18th-century market, as well as 17th-century quarry pits. In his 1603 *Survey of London*, Stow describes the Roman burials discovered – including cremation urns and sarcophagi – when the area was quarried c 1576 for clay to make bricks.

Publication

October saw the publication of ***The archaeology of Greater London***, launched at the Museum of London in association with English Heritage. Subtitled *An assessment of archaeological evidence for human presence in the area now covered by Greater London*, this major survey assesses the present state of our knowledge of London. Compiled by 17 authors, most of them MoLAS archaeologists, it is a landmark in the development of the understanding of London's archaeology, and comes 25 years after the last major survey of the archaeology of the London region. In that quarter-century some of the most extraordinary evidence of our past has come to light: a 9000-year-old hunting camp in Uxbridge, a two-mile-long prehistoric bank-and-ditch cursus monument at Stanwell, the spectacular Roman heart of the City, the Saxon trading emporium on the Strand, the largest medieval cemetery excavated in Europe at Spitalfields, and the Elizabethan Rose theatre at Bankside. *The archaeology of Greater London* is divided into 10 period-based chapters, linked to 13 accompanying full-colour maps, an extensive bibliography and a gazetteer of sites and finds. MoLAS has played a crucial role in both gathering and collating this wealth of information, which was only possible because of the support of developers and other clients over the years.





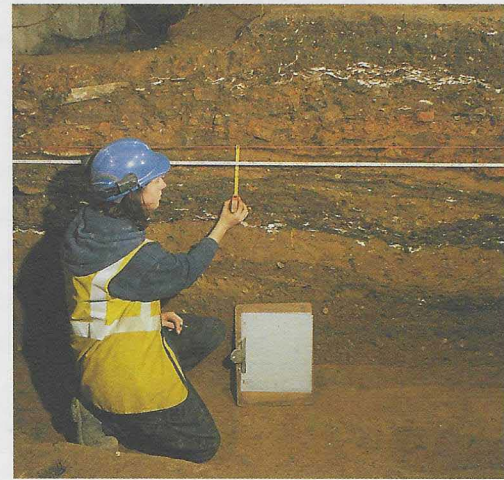
ABOVE Archaeologist Bertie Sutton excavating a wattle-lined medieval cesspit

at 10 Gresham Street. Finds from the pit included a pewter spoon, fish and bird bones, and plum and cherry stones

RIGHT An unusual early Roman gold finger-ring from 10 Gresham Street



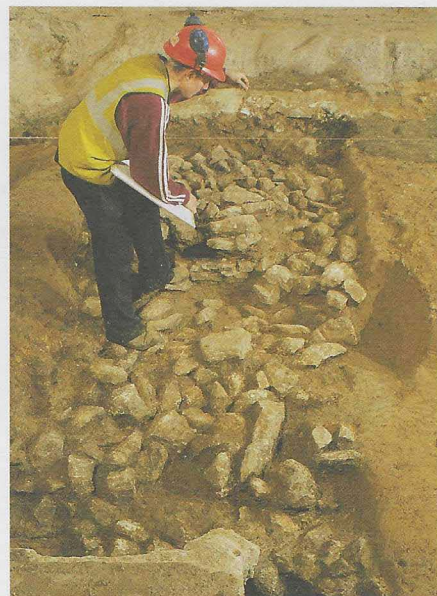
FAR RIGHT Recording a section at 10 Gresham Street which contains evidence for a 2nd-century building sequence of floors and occupation deposits overlain by orange-red fire debris



Just to the north-west, at **29 Gresham Street**, a complex project of evaluation and excavation was carried out in the area of the Roman fort. Evaluation along the projected line of the south wall of Cripplegate fort confirmed its presence and included recording work where necessary. The *in situ* preservation of the wall beneath the new building was made possible by the design of precisely located 'bridging' piles. In areas where the wall was absent the original piling design was retained. A second stage of work included the excavation of pile caps, lift pits and a tower crane base in advance of redevelopment. Three segments of the south wall of Cripplegate fort, part of one of its interval towers, and a segment of one of the internal barrack blocks were discovered and recorded during the work. The fort's external ditch was also found just to the south of the wall. A compacted gravel surface overlying the backfilled ditch suggests a major change in use of the fort in the late Roman period. Early medieval pitting and a cellared building were also recorded.

LEFT View of 29 Gresham Street following the demolition of existing buildings down to basement level. The south wall of the Roman fort runs across the centre of the picture, towards the viewer and just to the left of the mini-digger

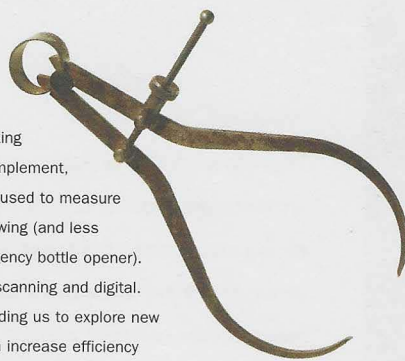
BELOW Jo Lyon records the stone foundations of the south wall of Cripplegate Roman fort during the pre-demolition phase of work



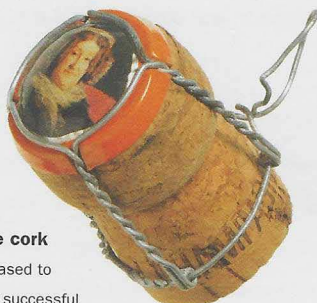


Daylight light bulb MoLAS illustrators combine the talents of artists, technical illustrators and archaeologists to ensure that the appropriate information is conveyed with maximum clarity. Enigmatic bay leaves seen in last year's Roman sarcophagus were too subtle and inaccessible to be recorded by any other means than the most skilful illustration

Calipers Although looking like a medieval torture implement, calipers are traditionally used to measure objects for precision drawing (and less traditionally as an emergency bottle opener). In-house capabilities of scanning and digital photography are now leading us to explore new ways of illustration which increase efficiency without compromising accuracy



Zip disks Recordable disks allow us to exchange digital information with our clients to help with strategic decisions, and to send our publications to printers. Old CDs also make excellent coasters



Champagne cork MoLAS is pleased to celebrate the successful completion of our many new publications with high-profile launches at the Museum. Some projects may take a few years to come to fruition – but so does vintage champagne



Rotring pens Until comparatively recently these were the principal archaeological draughting tool. They are still used for MoLAS's high-quality illustration of finds and pottery where computer programs are unable to achieve the same subtleties of tone and shading. These are used to convey, and sometimes accentuate, the materials and details of artefacts. Unfortunately the pens are still as liable as they ever were to block up (although we find that a soaking in vodka helps)



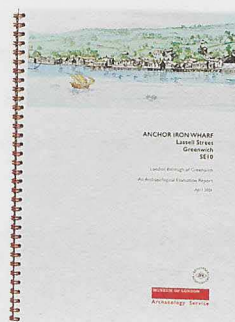
Pantone colour matching system Universal standard for selection and consistency with colours. Using this we can ensure that our own logo (in red Pantone 485) and all clients' logos are accurately represented on publications and display panels. And of course it's an alternative way to distinguish a Pinot Noir from a Gamay Noir



Graphics software Computer-aided design forms a vital part of MoLAS illustration and we use a variety of software packages to enable us to create a wide range of digital images



MAC mouse All of our publications – from colourful popular booklets to 400-page monographs – are fully produced in-house, using both MAC and PC platforms for all design, scanning, reprographics and typesetting



Desktop reports About 80 pieces of artwork may be created per week for client reports. Working digitally allows colour and content changes for any future re-use to be made with relative ease

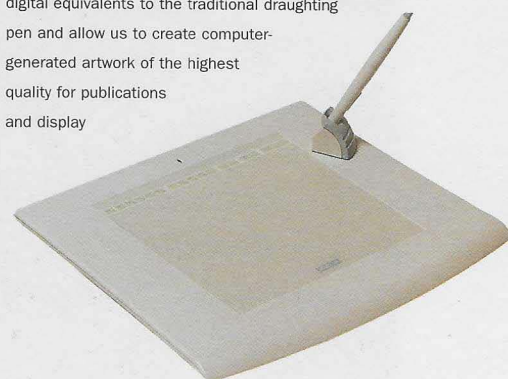


Medieval stool-pan MoLAS illustrators have drawn just under 2000 artefacts in the last year, including objects as diverse as this medieval stool-pan, leather jerkins and a fair number of fine glass drinking vessels



Printers glass Although printing is done externally, we ensure that it is cost-effective for each publication, and proofs are checked at all stages to guarantee final quality

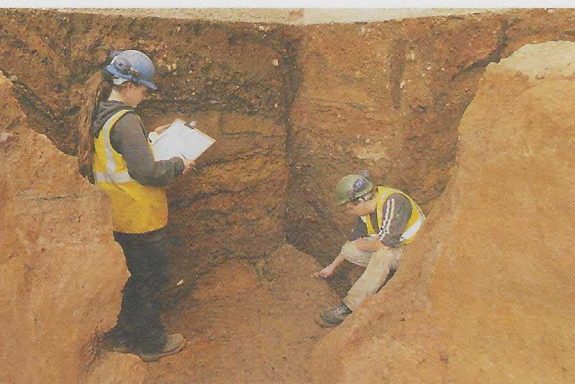
Digipen More accurate and fluid than a mouse (and kinder on the muscles), these are the closest digital equivalents to the traditional draughting pen and allow us to create computer-generated artwork of the highest quality for publications and display



graphics



The redevelopment of **Paternoster Square, EC4** to the north of St Paul's allowed archaeological access to a very large area. Although most of the archaeological sequence had been truncated during development in the 1960s, evaluation work had shown that there was survival along the Newgate Street frontage and in other small areas. Roman buildings and pits have been recorded just to the south of the projected line of the main east-west Roman road which ran from Poultry to Newgate, as well as medieval and post-medieval pits. The work will continue and grow in scale in 2001.



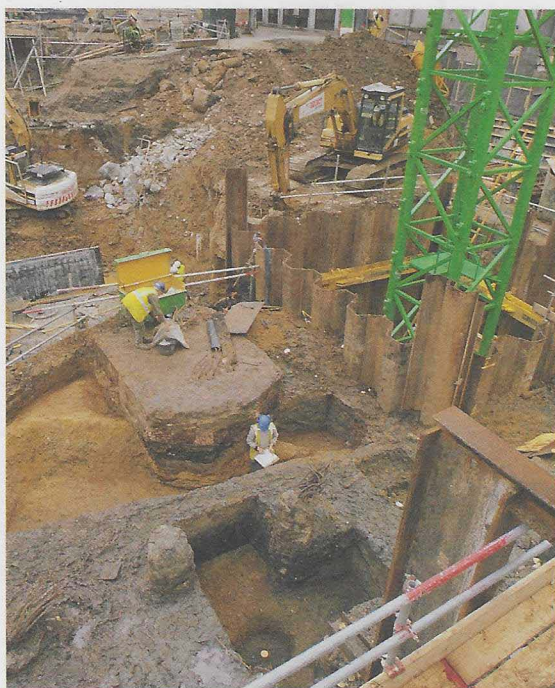
TOP LEFT Artist's impression of the new development presently under construction
LEFT Senior Archaeologists Sadie Watson and Ian Blair record a sequence of Roman earth-and-timber buildings beneath the south-eastern part of the massive Paternoster Square development



Archaeologists Keith Webster, Jago Cooper and Tanya Kausmally excavating a sequence of intercutting medieval pits found at 5 Billiter Street

A small but important excavation at **29-30 Queen Street and 1-7 Great St Thomas Apostle, EC4** (Berkeley Homes) took place in the weeks before Christmas in an unbasemented courtyard within the larger site. Twelve medieval pitched-tile hearths, including a circular hearth and a large quernstone, may indicate the location of a series of bakeries. Floor and occupation surfaces associated with the hearths were laid up against a substantial sandstone and chalk wall dating to the 13th or 14th century and built over an earlier cellar on a slightly different alignment. Elsewhere on the site, two crudely built hearths overlay a soil horizon and intercutting 11th- or 12th-century wattle-lined pits. The earliest features on the site were Roman pits cut into the natural brickearth.

At **5 Billiter Street, EC3** (Winterthur Properties Limited), in the east of the City, excavations found evidence of intensive pit-digging in both the Roman and medieval periods, with some of the later pits containing many near complete pots.



At **27-30 Finsbury Square, EC2** (Scottish Widows) excavations in November and December revealed several very large 15th- and 16th-century quarry pits in an area north of the City. One of the pits contained straw and dung, quantities of domestic waste and well-preserved leather shoes and boots.

Senior Archaeologist Jez Taylor and Archaeologist Ceri Rutter recording post-medieval quarries and rubbish pits during construction work at 27-30 Finsbury Square

Islington

In October MoLAS published ***The Limehouse porcelain manufactory: excavations at 108–116 Narrow Street*** (English Heritage).

The book, by Kieron Tyler and Roy Stephenson with J Victor Owen and Christopher Phillpotts, presents analysis of one of the very first of the English porcelain production centres. The pothouse was functioning by early 1745, but production was short-lived and it went out of business by early 1748. In 1990 the site of the Limehouse porcelain manufactory at 108–116 Narrow Street was excavated and the remains of the pothouse examined. In addition to a kiln, the porcelain recovered included kiln furniture as well as both glazed and unglazed wasters. Tableware and miniatures had been manufactured here, and analysis revealed that Limehouse ware was made in two types of fabric, and that standards of craftsmanship were low. The pothouse went out of business because the wares failed to capture a market. The publication includes the only definitive listing of all the pottery forms recovered from the site – with details of their decoration and comparisons with surviving complete pots, all illustrated in colour.



Fragment of a fluted dish decorated internally with a Chinaman on a divan with servant and trees



Moulded pickle dish (courtesy of Phillips)



Excavations at **Magnolia Park, Hanworth Road** (Wimpey Homes plc) aimed to establish whether the site included evidence of the 19th-century Isleworth Pottery. Two quarry pits associated with the Isleworth Pottery were found, both containing Isleworth slipware. Victorian ceramic and bottle dumps were also recorded but no kilns or pottery structures were found. Ploughsoils and humic soil profiles were associated with agricultural activity.

Hounslow



At **2–4 Old Church Street, Chelsea** a

total of 288 18th- and 19th-century

burials from the churchyard of Chelsea Old Church were excavated. Most were in wooden coffins, although a few coffins were lead-lined. Coffin plates were found with 93 burials, most of them near the edge of the graveyard along the street frontage and the north wall. Three brick-built burial vaults and at least one brick-built tomb have also been found. The skeletons, which covered a wide age range, will undergo specialist examination at Eagle Wharf Road, which may give us important medical information about London's population of the time, before being reburied.

Recording the interior of the early 18th-century burial vault of the Butler family at 2–4 Old Church Street, Chelsea

Kensington and Chelsea



ABOVE Archaeologist Mark Ingram records brick foundations thought to be part of Henry VIII's palace of Whitehall, uncovered during the excavation of rosebeds in the gardens of 10 Downing Street

RIGHT MoLAS staff Carrie Cowan and Mark Ingram carried out an accurate survey of 10 Downing Street front and back!



Earlier in the year, a watching brief nearby in **Treasury Green** (Cabinet Office) found traces of outbuildings which may also have been part of the palace – possibly the coach house, pheasant yard and tennis courts. In March 1565 Elizabeth I watched a tennis match here between her favourite, Robert Dudley, newly created earl of Leicester, and her cousin the duke of Norfolk. Leicester, sweating somewhat, took the queen's napkin from her hand and wiped his face with it. Norfolk, furious at such 'saucy' behaviour in an upstart, lost his temper and threatened to hit Leicester with his racket. The queen intervened to prevent him. (Norfolk was executed for treason seven years later, at the age of 34, because of his dalliance with Mary queen of Scots.)



In early December MoLAS carried out an emergency rescue excavation at **Shopwyke Park** and **Merston Manor Farm**

as part of the **River Lavant Flood Alleviation** scheme (West Sussex County Council on behalf of the Environment Agency). Flood relief for Chichester, first proposed five years earlier, was needed to divert water from the Lavant – a seasonal river – before it entered the town's enclosed culvert system. Evaluation work in 1999 on the route of the proposed relief channel concluded that, aside from some Bronze Age features, there was a significant Iron Age sequence at Shopwyke and a deserted medieval village might be located at Merston. Heavy rain and flooding around Chichester in the autumn of 2000 forced the work to be brought forward as an emergency measure. This meant that the time available for archaeological excavation was tight, but MoLAS was able to respond at short notice and carry out the investigation, recording important archaeological evidence and helping to protect the town of Chichester at the same time.

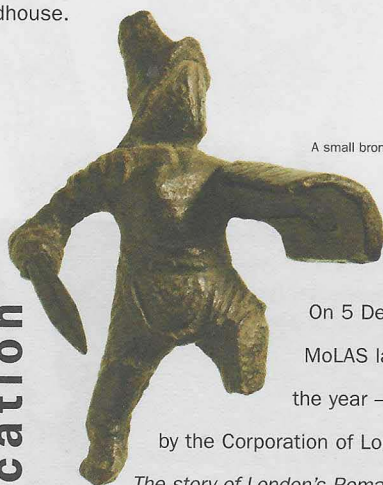
Emergency excavations in advance of the River Lavant Flood Alleviation scheme, near Chichester, uncovered evidence of Bronze and Iron Age features and a deserted medieval village

Westminster

West Sussex

At Merston, medieval pits and boundary ditches can be related to the medieval settlement of the same name, which lay to the east. At Shopwyke at least four phases of activity were identified, with use of the area apparently most intense in the Middle to Late Iron Age and Roman periods. The features represent several phases of ditches and enclosures, with areas of pitting and postholes, and one roundhouse.

Publication



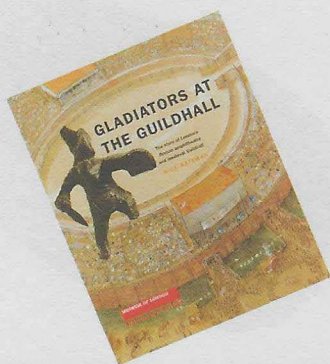
A small bronze figurine dressed as a Samnite gladiator, wearing a helmet and holding a shield on his left arm

On 5 December at the Guildhall Art Gallery MoLAS launched its second popular book of the year – **Gladiators at the Guildhall** – funded by the Corporation of London. Nick Bateman's book, subtitled *The story of London's Roman amphitheatre and medieval Guildhall*, tells the story of the excavations at Guildhall Yard between 1987 and 1999. The search for London's Roman amphitheatre had lasted for over a century, and in 1988 it was finally discovered on the site of the new Guildhall Art Gallery, where the curving stone walls of the arena wall and timber beams for the seating tiers were uncovered and recorded. The amphitheatre went out of use in the 4th century and lay abandoned for centuries until – when little more than a hollow in the landscape – it became the site of a Viking trading settlement. A dig beneath Guildhall Yard revealed some of the most complete remains of 11th-century timber houses found anywhere in Europe – showing how London thrived under King Cnut and the Danes. These simple structures gave way to the first Guildhall, which evolved into the complex building at the political and economic centre of the medieval City.

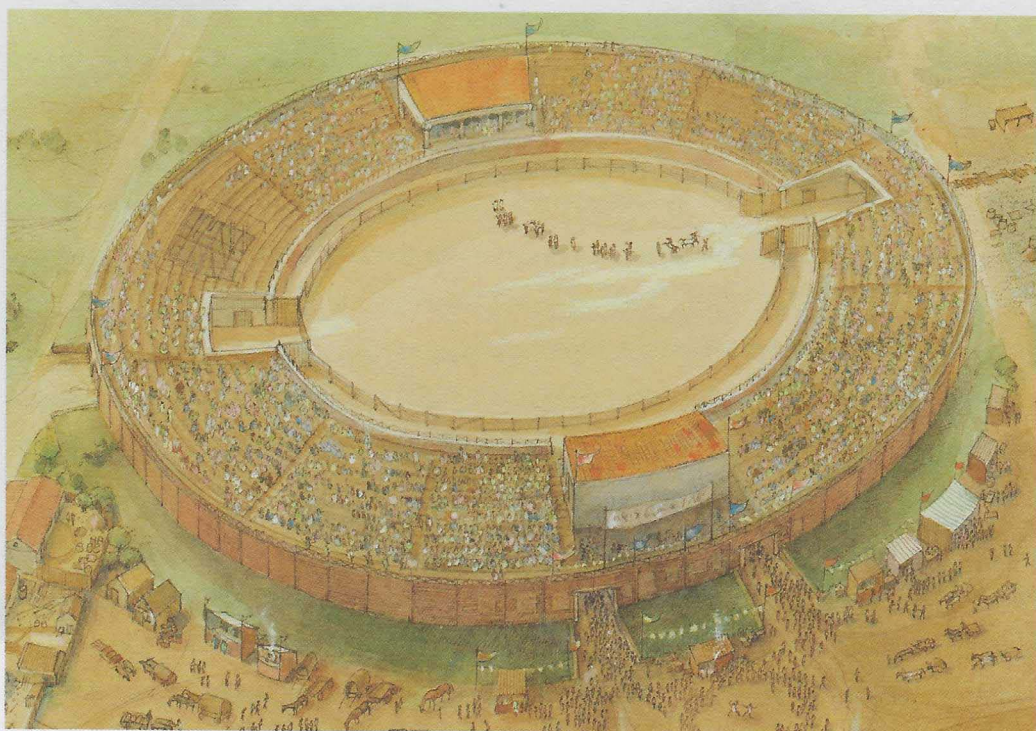


Blackwell Hall in the early 19th century

The analysis of the Guildhall findings also got properly under way in 2000 and will lead to the publication of three Corporation of London-funded MoLAS monographs in future years. *Gladiators at the Guildhall* provides the client and public with an attractive and thoughtful summary of the findings at the start of this analysis work, ahead of the academic publications.



The amphitheatre as it may have looked around AD 120



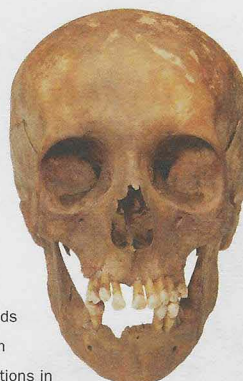
Microscope calibration

graticule The microscope graticule enables accurate measurements to be taken from the tiniest subject matter. The identification of insects, seeds, pollen and other evidence from archaeological deposits viewed under a microscope can tell us things about the environment and economy which the simple study of structures and artefacts cannot



Lubricant

A good worker takes care of his tools – and most archaeologists feel the need for a little lubrication at the end of a hard day on site



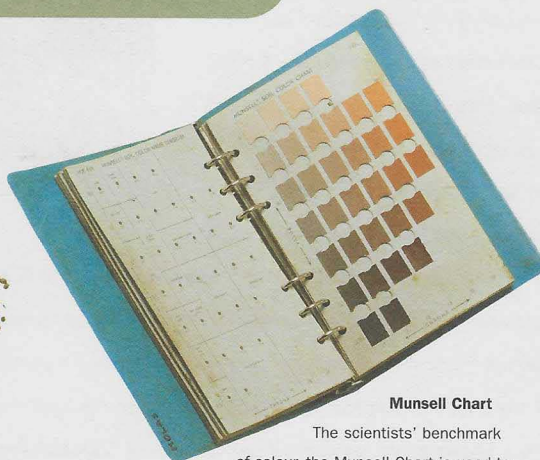
Human skull

Tens of thousands of human skeletons have been recovered from MoLAS excavations in the last few years. Human remains from sites such as Spitalfields provide palaeopathologists with information about past populations – demographics, diet and disease, proving that archaeology really is all about people



Auger tip

Our geoarchaeologist uses a variety of augers – both manual and machine-powered – to collect core samples and examine deposits on site without digging. It is a useful predictive device both before and during investigations

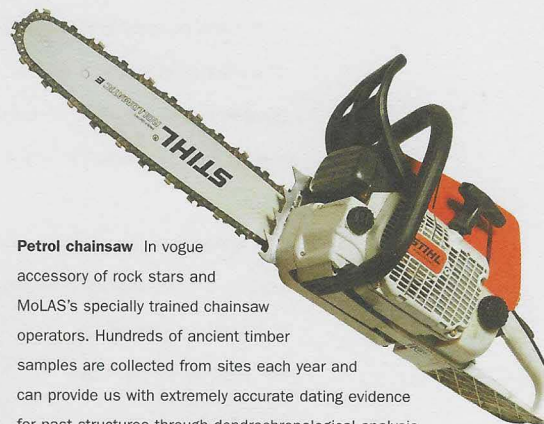


Munsell Chart

The scientists' benchmark of colour, the Munsell Chart is used to apply a standardised colour scheme to sediment descriptions. Also useful when choosing a colour scheme for the new offices

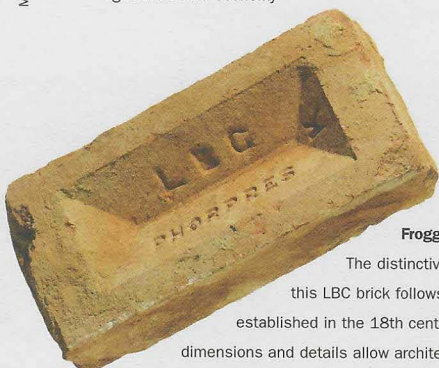


Seeds Picking through the sieved contents of cesspits with a pair of specialist tweezers looking for seeds, pips and other tiny bits of evidence is the slow but necessary step for an archaeobotanist in the analysis of ancient diet, agriculture and economy



Petrol chainsaw

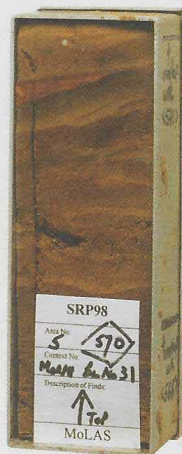
In vogue accessory of rock stars and MoLAS's specially trained chainsaw operators. Hundreds of ancient timber samples are collected from sites each year and can provide us with extremely accurate dating evidence for past structures through dendrochronological analysis (tree-ring dating), as well as valuable information about the past environment and woodland management



Frogged brick

The distinctive frog on this LBC brick follows a tradition established in the 18th century. Precise dimensions and details allow architectural ceramics specialists to date structural remains on archaeological sites as well as historic standing buildings

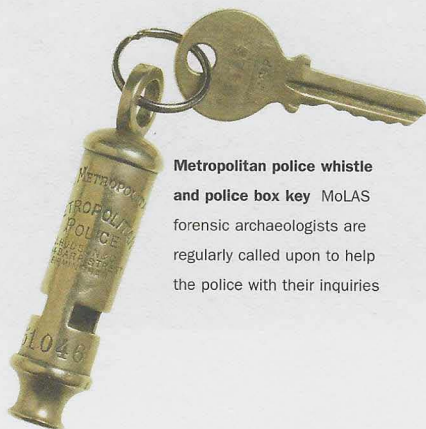
Monolith tin Taking an undisturbed sample of the site strata back to the office allows a more complete analysis of the sediment. Make sure that the label is the right way up otherwise time will flow backwards!



Magnifying glass The pottery sherds collected, labelled and catalogued on MoLAS sites are examined and compared to existing collections – identification of the form and fabric of different pottery types is one of the most important analytical tools in establishing both a site chronology and the character, function and status of an area at a particular time



Sieve Used in stacks with varying mesh sizes, the laboratory sieve ensures that nothing can escape collection by the archaeological and environmental team – from small bones to pollen grains



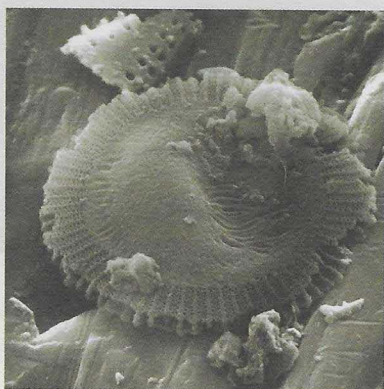
Metropolitan police whistle and police box key

MoLAS forensic archaeologists are regularly called upon to help the police with their inquiries

specialists

Just before Christmas *The Holocene evolution of the London Thames* by Jane Sidell, Keith Wilkinson, Robert Scaife and Nigel Cameron was published. The book is the third to result from work on the Jubilee Line Project (London Underground Ltd) and looks at the sedimentary and ecological processes of the central London floodplain within four main study areas along the 18km line between Westminster and Canning Town. The research models the development

of the London Thames, showing what can be achieved from the seemingly unpromising circumstance of numerous small sites with very little archaeology but considerable potential for understanding past human environments.



Electron micrograph
of *Cyclotella striata*

Endnote

The end of the year saw several exciting new projects begin. These included the start of what will be a very long watching brief at **Baltic House, St Mary Axe, EC3** (Swiss Re/Skanska) where construction of a new tower by Norman Foster has been approved. A Monograph on the 1995–6 excavations will appear shortly, describing the changes on the site over 2000 years – its Roman beginnings at the edge of the new town, medieval industry, smart 18th-century terraced housing and the building of the Baltic Exchange. The excavations at **10 Gresham Street** also continued, and promised more spectacular finds in 2001.

On 6 December the first area of a major new excavation at **20–30 Gresham Street and Blossom's Inn, EC2** (Land Securities) got under way. Evaluation work confirmed that an important Roman and medieval sequence was present on an area of over 4000 square metres just to the south-west of the Guildhall, east of 10 Gresham Street and north-west of Poultry. The start of work followed many months of detailed planning by MoLAS and the other members of the project team. Excavation began at the north-west corner of the site and by year-end had uncovered a Roman building sequence overlain by Saxo-Norman rubbish pits. Several additional areas of excavation are due to start in January.

A number of other important publications were also nearing completion at the end of the year and will be launched in 2001, foremost among them the MoLAS Monograph *London Bridge: 2000 years of a river crossing*. MoLAS can look forward to a productive 2001 for both its excavation work and the growing programme of analysis and publication.



Roman ceramic
lamp from
10 Gresham Street
showing a bird on a
pomegranate branch

The archaeological work which took place at **Plantation Place** in 2000 – impressive in both its scope and spectacular findings – was the culmination of years of careful planning.

For **John Ritblat**, chairman of The British Land Company PLC, archaeology was an essential element. 'Appropriate terms of reference were agreed with the City Planners and MoLAS followed by close cooperation with Skanska as our contractor appointed to carry out the preparatory site works.' **Kathryn Stubbs**, Senior Planning and Archaeology Officer for the Corporation of London, said that archaeology was an integral consideration from the start and this 'meant that the archaeology strategy which was to preserve some areas of the site *in situ*, could be planned in a clearly defined framework. The continual involvement and professional attitude of the project team meant this worked in a very positive way.' She also emphasised that 'early consultation and commissioning of the archaeological appraisal of a site significantly reduce risks such as delay to the completion date or redesign.' **Robin Nielsen**, the MoLAS Project Manager, commented that the archaeological work was essential to the viability of the scheme and added that 'MoLAS effectively created the future sub-basement.'

The challenge for **Lesley Dunwoodie**, one of four MoLAS Senior Archaeologists in charge of the dig, was the large size of the project. 'With up to 70 archaeologists on site it was vital to remain organised at a detailed level, but also to maintain an overview of the whole excavation as it progressed. I had regular contact with other members of the project team via weekly meetings and tours of the site . . . everyone was kept informed of the progress of all aspects of the programme. The archaeological work was carried out as part of a rolling programme . . . areas were handed back as they were completed, allowing groundworks to continue alongside excavation.'

Joe Severn, MoLAS field archaeologist, discovered the 43 gold coins which had lain concealed on the site for nearly 1800 years. 'I was merely cleaning an area after removing the remains of the floor of the room, when a few of the coins appeared. We could see that they were gold, and that more were present, but we first needed to record the context of the find accurately before excavating them. At first we thought there might be a dozen, but they kept on coming! This is the find of a lifetime.' **John Ritblat** added: 'It was highly satisfying to work with such a professional and enthusiastic team and to have been involved in the discovery of the magnificent cache of Roman coins.' **Andrew Lawrence**, Structural Engineer for Arup Associates, was a key member of the team designing the substructure of the new building, and was involved in developing the strategy for preserving 50 per cent of the archaeology *in situ*: 'As engineers we are well aware that many of the risks in a project lie under the ground and Plantation Place certainly yielded its fair share of surprises – not least the post-Boudican defences. Yet the works were still finished on time and to budget.' As **Lesley Dunwoodie** summed the project up: 'Always expect the unexpected!'

site specific

Plantation Place

View north across the Plantation
Place development, with
archaeological excavations well
under way and the Lloyd's building
visible in the background

Kathryn Stubbs



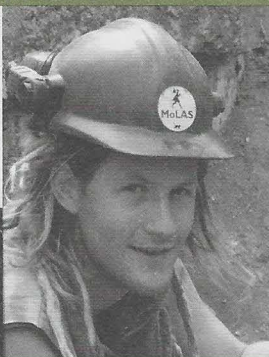
Robin Nielsen



John Ritblat



Joe Severn



Andrew Lawrence



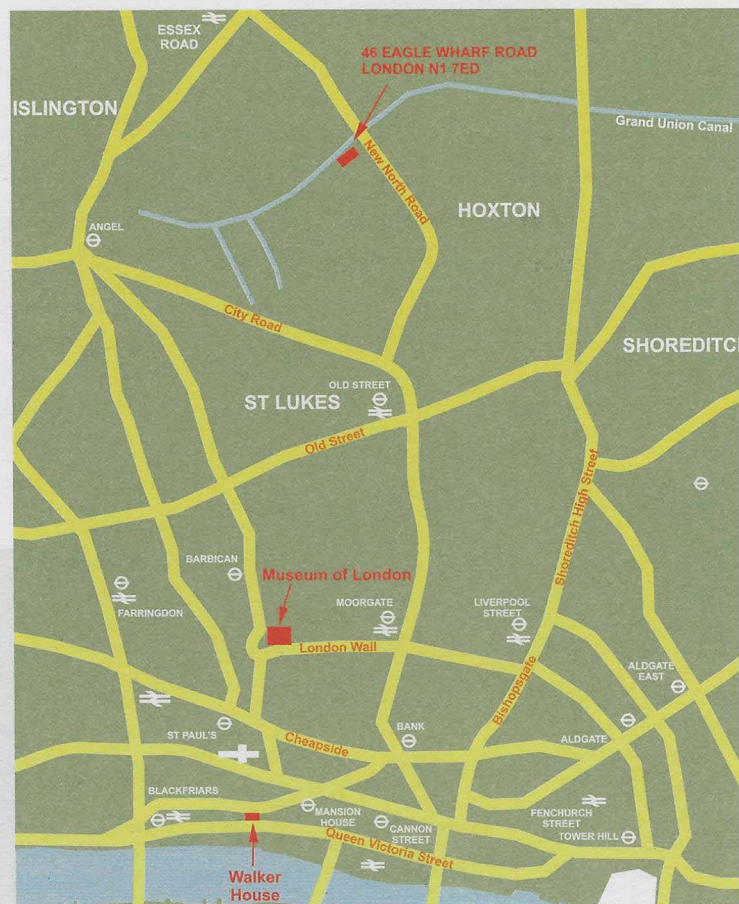
Lesley Dunwoodie





New premises

In September work began on the construction of new MoLAS offices at Eagle Wharf Road, N1 – the site of the Museum of London's new **London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC)**. The work will be completed in June 2001 and will create 18,000 square feet of office space on a new top floor of an existing building presently occupied by MoLSS, the archaeological archive and some of the Museum of London's social history collections. Huge advantages will flow from relocation to the same site as the archaeological archive and colleagues in MoLSS. MoLAS is looking forward to the move.



ABOVE How to find us!

ABOVE LEFT View from the roof terrace of the new MoLAS offices at Eagle Wharf Road, with the Grand Union Canal to the north on the right

BELOW View across one of the new bays in the MoLAS offices at Eagle Wharf Road, as construction nears completion



clients

Akeler Developments Ltd
 Alfred McAlpine Construction Ltd
 Andrew Pinchin Architects Ltd
 Gill Andrews
 Antiquities & Monuments Office
 Hong Kong
 Arden Hodges
 Argent Development Consortium
 Ltd
 Arlington Securities plc
 ASDA Property Holdings plc
 Asticus (UK) Ltd
 Axa Sun Life Properties Ltd
 AYH plc
 Baitul Aziz Islamic Cultural Trust
 Ballymore Properties Ltd
 Banca di Roma
 Barratt East London
 Barrowgate Properties (Worship
 Street) Ltd
 Barts & The London NHS Trust
 Bee Bee Developments Ltd
 Bellway Homes Ltd
 Berkeley College Homes Ltd
 Berkeley Homes (City and East
 London) Ltd
 Berkeley Homes (Thames Valley)
 Ltd
 Berkeley Homes (West London)
 Ltd
 Birkbeck College
 Biscoe Craig Hall
 Blackfriars (PD) Ltd
 Blue Cross Animal Hospital
 Blueprint Estates plc
 Bovis Lend Lease Ltd
 BPA
 Mr Gregory Brackett
 Breanstar Ltd
 British Gas plc
 Broadgate Properties plc
 Cabinet Office
 Campbell Reith Hill
 Camway Properties Ltd
 Canalside Housing Partnership
 Capital and Counties plc
 Carden & Godfrey
 Carpenter's Company
 Centros Miller Ltd
 CgMs Ltd
 Charles Barratt Interiors
 Charles Church (South East)
 Chelsfield plc
 Church Commissioners
 Churchill Securities
 Citibank
 City Acre Property & Investment
 Trust
 City & Provincial plc
 City Centre Concepts
 City of Gloucester
 City Literary Institute
 City North Group plc
 City of Westminster
 Cloister Court Properties
 COLAT
 Columbia Group of Companies

Corporation of London
 Costain Skanska Mowlem
 Countryside Properties
 (Commercial) plc
 CPC Contracts Ltd
 Crispin and Borst Ltd
 CSC Uxbridge
 Datchet Village Society
 Dean & Chapter of St Paul's
 Cathedral
 Deutsche Grunbesitz-
 Investmentgesellschaft mbH
 Development Securities
 (Projects) Ltd
 2fi Devonshire Square Ltd
 DHP Chartered
 Surveyors/Property Consultants
 East Thames Housing Group
 English Heritage
 English Partnerships
 Environ UK
 Environment Agency
 ERM-Hong Kong Ltd
 Fairway Estates Ltd
 First Stop Hotels Ltd
 F L Estates (Old Church Street)
 Ltd
 Fidelity Investments
 Fisherking Developments Ltd
 Foggo Associates
 Forge Architects & Surveyors Ltd
 Fuller Smith Turner plc
 Galliford Hodgson
 Gardiner & Theobald
 Management Services
 Global and Pacific Properties Ltd
 GML Architects
 Goldcrest Homes plc
 Graham Seabrook Partnership
 Great Portland Estates plc
 Green Property UK Ltd
 Greenacre Homes Southeast
 Greenwich and Docklands
 International Festival
 Greenwich Millennium Village Ltd
 Griffiths – McGee
 Griffon Land Holdings Ltd
 Grosvenor Ltd
 Guy's and St Thomas' NHS Trust
 Hammerson UK Properties plc
 Hans Haenlein Architects
 Hart Associates
 HDG Ltd
 Helical Bar plc
 Heritage Lottery Fund
 Heron Development plc
 Highways Agency
 Hollybrook Ltd
 Holmes Antill
 Howard Holdings plc
 Huckle Tweddell Partnership
 Humboldt University of Berlin
 Ingleby Trice Kennard
 J Sainsbury plc
 John Shreeves and Partners
 Jones Lang LaSalle
 Ms Susan Kingston

Knighton
 Estates
 Kohn Pederson
 Fox
 KPF Associates
 Kvaerner Trollope & Colls
 Laban Centre London
 Land Securities plc
 Land Securities Properties Ltd
 Landhawk Ltd
 Lansbury Developments plc
 Laxfield Properties Ltd
 Legal and General Group
 Lensbury Club
 London & Regional Property
 Fund (No.2) Ltd
 London Borough of Bromley
 London Borough of
 Hammersmith and Fulham
 London Borough of Southwark
 London Borough of Wandsworth
 London Underground Ltd
 Lovell Homes Ltd
 Luxor Estates
 Lyons, Sleeman & Hoare
 McLean Homes South East Ltd
 Marblefine Ltd
 Marcus Beale Architects Ltd
 Marks & Spencer plc
 Martin Grant Homes Ltd
 MEPC UK Ltd
 Mercers' Company
 Merrill Lynch Europe plc
 Minerva plc
 Mitsubishi Corporation
 Montagu Evans Chartered
 Surveyors
 Moorgate Investment Partners
 Morrison Development
 Partnerships Ltd
 Murphy Philipps Architects
 MWB Ltd
 Newhomes Estate Ltd
 Noble House Group
 Norwich Union Investment
 Management
 Oakmayne Properties Ltd
 Oscar Faber
 Park Plaza Hotels and Resorts
 Parliamentary Works Directorate
 Paternoster Associates
 PCC & Church Wardens of St
 Leonard's Church Shoreditch
 PCM
 Petra Investments Ltd
 Pillar Property Investments plc
 Point Ventures Ltd
 Portfolio Holdings Ltd
 Prologis Developments Ltd
 Property Advisors to the Civil
 Estate (PACE)
 Providence Row Housing
 Association
 Prudential Portfolio Mangement
 Ltd
 Purcell Miller Tritton
 Purvis and Purvis

A large
 fragment of
 Roman quern
 stone from
 10 Gresham Street

Railtrack plc
 Ravenbourne Properties Ltd
 Raynes Park High School
 Reuters
 RGCM
 Rialto Homes plc
 Richard Griffiths Architects
 Richardson Developments
 Robert Turley Associates
 Roehampton Institute
 ROH Developments Ltd
 Royal Free Hospital Project
 Royal Geographical Society
 Rugby Estates
 Rushmere Properties SARL
 Ryangate Ltd
 St Catherine's School
 St George's Healthcare
 St George North London Ltd
 St Leonard's Church
 St Modwen Developments Ltd
 Sarl Amor
 Scott Brownrigg and Turner
 Scottish Life Assurance Co
 Scottish Widows Fund and Life
 Assurance Society
 Servite Houses
 Shurgard Storage Centres UK Ltd
 Siddell Gibson Partnership
 SITA
 Skanska
 Société Générale
 South Bank University
 Southgate Developments Ltd
 South London and Maudsley
 NHS Trust
 South West London Community
 NHS Trust
 Southern Properties Group
 Spitalfields Development Group
 Spitalfields Historic Buildings
 Trust
 Sri Guru Singh Sabha
 Standard Life Assurance
 Company
 Stanhope plc
 Tafari pte Ltd
 Taylor Woodrow Property
 Company Ltd
 Taywood Homes
 Teejay Construction

Thames Water plc
 Thames Water Environment and
 Quality
 The British Land Company plc
 The Greenwich Foundation for
 the Royal Naval College
 The Haberdashers' Company
 The Honourable Society of the
 Middle Temple
 The National Maritime Museum
 The Order of the Hospital of St
 John of Jerusalem
 The Royal Foundation of St
 Katharine
 The Worshipful Company of
 Merchant Taylors
 Thomas More School
 8-10 Throgmorton Avenue Ltd
 Time Team
 Trehearne Architects
 Trillium
 Trinity College of Music
 Trustees of the Tayyibah Girls
 School
 Tunnel Wharf Developments Ltd
 Union Railways (South) Ltd
 United House Ltd
 Universität Zu Köln
 University of Greenwich
 Waterman Environmental
 Waters City of London Properties
 Ltd
 Waters Construction
 Weeks Consulting
 Weldonhill Ltd
 West Sussex County Council
 Westcity Waters Ltd
 Westminster Under School
 Whitbread Inns Property
 Wilmar Estates Ltd
 Wilmott Dixon Construction Ltd
 Wimpey Homes plc
 Winterthur Properties Ltd
 Worshipful Company of Coopers
 WS Atkins
 WSP Consulting Engineers

sites



Berkshire

Southlea Farm, Datchet *(Duncan Lees)*

Bexley

Acorn Industrial Park, Crayford Road, Crayford **CFD96** *(Chris Tripp)*

Brent 3, 16

92 Brook Road, Dollis Hill Reservoir, Neasden **BK000** *(David Sankey)*

Bromley

East Drive, Orpington, North Orpington Water Treatment Works **ED000** *(Richard Hewett)*
Kemnal Technology College, Sevenoaks Way, Sidcup **SVK99** *(Alison Telfer)*
Main Road, Rectory Paddock School, Orpington **MIA00** *(Richard Hewett)*
Monks Orchard Road, Bethlem Royal Hospital, Beckenham **MKC00** *(Nick Elsdén)*

Camden 37

Aviation House, Kingsway, WC2 **KGy99** *(David Bowsher)*
Holborn Town Hall, Stukeley Street, WC2 **HHN99** *(Jez Taylor)*
6–10 Kirby Street & 124 Saffron Hill, EC1 **KIY00** *(Chiz Harward)*
The City Literary Institute, Keeley Street, WC2 **KEL00** *(Alison Telfer, David Bowsher)*

City 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 13, 14–15, 16–18, 26–9, 31, 46, 48, 53, 54–5

Athene Place, 66–73 Shoe Lane, EC4 **SOL99** *(Ian Blair)*
Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, EC1 **ATC97** *(Sadie Watson)*
Baltic Exchange, 14–21 St Mary Axe, EC3 **BAX95** *(Nick Elsdén)*
5 Billiter Street, EC3 **BI100** *(Malcolm McKenzie)*
Blackfriars Lane, EC4 **LUB98** *(Kieron Tyler)*
Blossom's Inn, 20–30 Gresham Street, EC2 **GHT00** *(Bruce Watson, Ian Blair, Jez Taylor, Carl Hulka)*
Bow Bells House, Bread Street, EC4 **BDE00** *(Bruce Watson)*
40–43 Bow Lane, Watling Street, EC4 **BWL98** *(Dan Swift)*
Broadgate Phases 12 & 13, EC2 **BGB98** *(Dan Swift)*
25 Cannon Street, EC4 **CA096** *(Nick Elsdén)*
Christ Church Greyfriars, Newgate Street, EC1 **GCC98** *(Jo Lyon, Bruce Watson)*
City Pump, Aldgate, EC3 **AAP00** *(Andrew Westman)*
City Pump, Cornhill, EC3 **CNP00** *(Andrew Westman)*
City Wall, Bastion 13 & London Wall Underground Car Park, EC2 **CTW91** *(Andrew Westman)*
Clements House & European House, 14–18 Gresham Street & 25 Milk Street, EC2 **GEM00** *(David Bowsher)*
56–59 Fenchurch Street, EC3 **FCH00** *(Bruce Watson)*
130 Fenchurch Street (Fountain House), EC3 **FHE00** *(David Jamieson)*
168 Fenchurch Street, EC3 **FEH95** *(Lesley Dunwoodie)*
15–17 Fumival Street, EC4 **FUN01** *(David Sankey)*
10 Gresham Street, EC2 **GSM97** *(Julian Ayre, Dick Bluer, Lindy Casson, James Drummond Murray, Julian Hill, Tony Francis)*
29 Gresham Street, EC2 **NHG98** *(Jo Lyon)*
Guildhall Crypts, EC2 **GUC00** *(Ian Blair)*
Guildhall Yard Bollards, EC2 **GDY99** *(Ian Blair)*
2–12 Hosier Lane, EC1 **HSN99** *(Sadie Watson, Jo Lyon, Alison Telfer)*
30–38 Hosier Lane, 8–21 Smithfield Street, EC1 **SFH00** *(Bruce Watson)*
Juxon House, 94–100 St Paul's Churchyard, EC4 **SLY00** *(David Bowsher)*
Houndsditch Telephone Exchange, EC3 **CDV99** *(David Sankey)*
Kempson House, 25–37 Camomile Street & 106–126 Bishopsgate, EC3 **CM100** *(Kieron Tyler)*
Kent House and Copthall Close, EC2 **KHS98** *(Lindy Casson)*
68 King William Street, EC3 **KWM00** *(Ian Blair, Jon Sygrave)*
Lion Plaza, 40–53 Threadneedle Street, EC2 **TEA98** *(Malcolm McKenzie)*
10–15 Lombard Street, EC3 **LOD00** *(Malcolm McKenzie)*
100 Lower Thames Street, Billingsgate Bath-house, EC3 **BBH87** *(Jez Taylor)*
1–3 Ludgate Square, EC4 **LUS97** *(Stewart Hoad)*
Mercers' Hall, Ironmonger Lane, EC2 **POY00** *(David Bowsher)*
Mermaid Theatre, Puddle Dock, EC4 **PUD00** *(Robin Wroe-Brown)*
Merrill Lynch Financial Centre, Giltspur Street, EC1 **KEW98** *(Jo Lyon, Bruce Watson)*
Middle Temple Hall Kitchens, EC4 **MTN00** *(Andrew Westman)*
Monument House, 30–35 Botolph Lane, EC3 **BPL95** *(Ian Blair)*
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Northcliffe House, 26–30 Tudor Street, EC4 **TDS99** *(Lindy Casson)*
7–11 Old Bailey (Amen Court), EC4 **OLI00** *(Julian Hill)*
Paternoster Square, EC4 **NGT00** *(Sadie Watson)*
Plantation Place, Fenchurch Street, EC3 **FER97** *(Trevor Brigham, Lesley Dunwoodie, Ken Pitt, Phil Treveil)*
29–30 Queen Street & 1–7 Great St Thomas Apostle, EC4 **QUS00** *(Alison Telfer)*
87–95 Queen Victoria Street, Walker House, EC4 **QVR00** *(David Sankey)*

Rolls Buildings, Public Records Office, Chancery Lane, EC4 **CEY99** *(Kieron Tyler)*
43–46 Southampton Buildings, WC2 **SNB00** *(Alison Telfer)*
St Paul's Cathedral, EC4 **SAT00** *(Robin Wroe-Brown)*
St Paul's Churchyard, EC4 **PWT00** *(Robin Wroe-Brown)*
1–10 St Swithins Lane, EC4 **SW100** *(Malcolm McKenzie, Dan Swift)*
2 Throgmorton Avenue, Carpenters' Hall, EC2 **TGT00** *(Dan Swift)*
8–10 Throgmorton Avenue, 64–65 London Wall, EC2 **TGM99** *(Dan Swift)*
25–26 Throgmorton Street, EC2 **TMT99** *(Sadie Watson)*
13–21 West Smithfield, Weddel House, EC1 **WSI97** *(Dick Bluer)*

Croydon 22

Croydon Mail Centre, Beddington Farm Road **BDG00** *(Richard Hewett)*
Haling Manor School Site, Pampisford Road, South Croydon **PIS00** *(Richard Hewett)*
12–25 High Street, Purley **PPD00** *(Richard Hewett)*
14–30 High Street, 40–45 Surrey Street (Grants) **GNT00** *(Lindy Casson)*
The Waddon Factory Estate, Purley Way, Croydon **QSY00** *(Lindy Casson)*

Ealing 13

Havelock Road, Sri Guru Sabha Gurdwara, Southall **HCK00** *(David Lakin)*
22–34 Horn Lane, Acton, W3 **HNE00** *(Simon Davis)*
278–282 The Vale, Acton **VLE00** *(Heather Knight, Alex Brett)*

Enfield

Elsyng Palace, Forty Hall **FHA00** *(Dave Mackie, Ant Sibthorpe, Duncan Lees)*

Essex

Prittlewell Camp, Fosset's Farm, Sutton Road, Southend on Sea, Essex *(Ant Sibthorpe)*

Gloucestershire 3, 41

RAF Fairford, Fairford, Gloucestershire **GL-FA100** *(Stewart Hoad)*

Greenwich 22

Dreadnought Seamans Hospital **DSH98** *(Julian Bowsher)*
45 Greenwich Church Street, SE10 **GCT00** *(Julian Bowsher)*
King William Walk, SE10 **DSH98** *(Julian Bowsher)*
Queen Mary Block, King William Walk, SE10 **RNP99** *(Julian Bowsher)*
Romney Road, Royal Naval College, SE10 **RNF00** *(Julian Bowsher)*
Romney Road, Royal Naval College, SE10 **RNK00** *(Julian Bowsher)*
Romney Road, Royal Naval College, SE10 **RNM99** *(Julian Bowsher)*
Romney Road, Royal Naval College, SE10 **RNO00** *(Julian Bowsher)*
Romney Road, Royal Naval College, SE10 **RNW00** *(Bruce Watson)*
The Queen's House, National Maritime Museum, SE10 **QUH99** *(Julian Bowsher)*

Hackney 13, 38

1–6 Bateman's Row, EC2 **BMN00** *(Alison Telfer)*
Defoe Road, Council Depot **DOE00** *(Nick Holder)*
Eastway, Trowbridge Estate, E9 **ESW00** *(Alison Telfer)*
88 Filey Avenue, N16 **FIY00** *(Alison Steele)*
Kingsland Road/Nuttall Street, Whitmore Estate, N1 **NUL00** *(Antony Francis)*
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Hammersmith and Fulham

Hammersmith Embankment, Winslow Road, W6 **HWR99** *(Jo Lyon)*
Hammersmith Steps, Lower Mall, W6 **LRL00** *(Robert Cowie)*
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The Moat School, Fulham **BIA00** *(Robert Cowie)*

Harrow 21

Former Government Buildings, Brockley Hill, Stanmore **BYH00** *(David Saxby)*

Havering

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Gleason's Yard, Western Road, Romford **WEA00** *(David Sankey)*
Lil's Diner Site, New Road/Arterial Road, Rainham **NRD00** *(Isca Howell)*

Hertfordshire

Hatfield Aerodrome, Lm Solutions Site **HE-HAD00** *(Simon Davis)*

Hillingdon 9

182 Bury Street, Ruislip **BYT00** *(Alison Steele)*
Heathrow Airport **HAP00** *(Isca Howell)*
Home Farm, Holloway Lane, Harmondsworth **HOM98** *(Stuart Hoad)*
The Crescent, Harlington **HNN99** *(Stuart Hoad)*



A few of the many thousands
of Roman objects found at
Plantation Place – bone counters,
glass melon beads and a bone dice

The Ship Inn, Joel Street, Eastcote **JOL00** (*Alison Telfer*)
231 Yeading Lane, Hayes **YED00** (*David Saxby*)

Hounslow 9, 23, 49
Ferry Lane, Brentford **FRY98** (*Isca Howell*)
Hanworth Road, Magnolia Park **HID00** (*Simon Davis*)
West Middlesex Hospital, Twickenham Road, Isleworth **TWK00** (*Isca Howell*)

International 23
Apulum, Alba Iulia, Romania **APU00** (*Kate Pollard, Andreas Kabisch*)
Sarmizegetusa Survey 2000 Romania **SAM00** (*Duncan Lees, David Mackie*)

Islington 10, 48
16 Barnsbury Square, N1 **BBY99** (*Heather Knight*)
36–42 Clerkenwell Road, EC2 **CKE00** (*Adrian Miles*)
27–30 Finsbury Square, EC2 **FSU99** (*Jez Taylor, Malcolm McKenzie*)
5 Garrett Street, EC1 **GET97** (*Heather Knight*)
26–28 Glasshouse Yard, EC1 **GLH00** (*Alison Telfer*)
Grand Priory Church of the Order of St John of Jerusalem, EC1 **GPC00** (*David Sankey*)
7 Islington High Street, N1 **IHS00** (*Andy Daykin*)
Parkfield Street, N1 **PFL00** (*Heather Knight*)
21 Popham Street, N1 **POH00** (*Ian Blair*)
45 Tabernacle Street, EC2 **TNS00** (*Ken Pitt*)
43–51 Worship Street, EC2 **WOH00** (*Heather Knight*)

Kensington and Chelsea 21, 49
2–4 Old Church Street, Chelsea, SW3 **OCU00** (*Robert Cowie*)

Kent 12, 13, 40, 42–3
A2/M2 – Cobham to the Medway, J1–J2 **KT-MWX00** (*Portia Askew*)
A2/M2 – Knights Place, Area 2/3 **KT-MCW00** (*Portia Askew*)
A2/M2 – Merralls Shaw, Area 6 **KT-MMS00** (*Portia Askew*)
A2/M2 – Medway Bridge, Compound 3 **KT-MCX00** (*Portia Askew*)
A2/M2 – Medway to Bluebell Hill, J2–J3 **KT-MWV00** (*Portia Askew*)
A2/M2 – Nashenden Valley, Area 11/12 **KT-MNF00** (*Portia Askew*)
A2/M2 – Rochester Airport, Compound 5 **KT-MWL00** (*Portia Askew*)
A2/M2 – Bluebell Hill to Bredhurst, J3–J4 **KT-MWY00** (*Portia Askew*)
A2/M2 – Bluebell Hill, Area 18 **KT-MTC00** (*Portia Askew*)
A2/M2 – Westfield Sole, Area 24/25 **KT-MYS00** (*Portia Askew*)
A2/M2 – Lidsing, Area 26–31 **KT-MLV00** (*Portia Askew*)
Channel Tunnel Rail Link Package 330 and 350 (*Portia Askew, Simon Savage, Kevin Appleton, Rachel Gardener*)
Civil Service Sports Ground, Watling Street, Gillingham **KT-WAG00** (*Kevin Appleton*)
(Macdonalds), Sheppey Way, Sittingbourne **SWB99** (*Kevin Appleton, Jim Marsh*)
Senacre College, Pested Bars Road, Maidstone **KT-PBR00** (*Tony Mackinder*)

Kingston upon Thames 10
Coombe Hill Golf Course **CBIO0** (*Mark Wiggins*)
4, 5 and 6 Oaklea Passage **OAP00** (*Isca Howell*)
(Sainsbury's) Richmond Road, Kingston **RMD00** (*Carrie Cowan*)

Lambeth 38
Queensborough House, 2–18 Albert Embankment, SE1 **ABK00** (*Kieron Tyler*)
St Thomas' Hospital – New Children's Hospital, SE1 **LMP00** (*Jon Sygrave*)

Lewisham 22
Laban Centre, Creekside, Deptford, SE8 **LGR00** (*Bruce Watson*)
Riverdale House, 68 Molesworth Street, SE13 **MOW00** (*David Lakin*)
St Paul's Church, Deptford High Street, SE8 **DHG00** (*Adrian Miles*)
United Reformed Church, 243–247 Lewisham High Street **LWM00** (*Bruce Watson*)

Merton 39
Furnitureland, Merton High Street, SW19 **MHH00** (*David Saxby*)
Mill Cottage, Wimbledon **MIG00** (*Pat Miller*)
Morden Road, Former CMA Site, Mitcham **MDR00** (*David Saxby*)
Raynes Park High School **BE099** (*Nick Elsdén*)
Travis Perkins Site, Morden Road, Mitcham **MDD00** (*David Saxby*)

Multi 12, 23
Thameslink 2000 (City/Lewisham/Southwark) **QUA00, JST00, TQW00** (*Portia Askew, Tony Mackinder*)
A13 – Watching Brief **ADW00** (*Dick Bluer*)

Newham 13, 23
All Saints Church, West Ham, E15 **VIE00** (*Andrew Westman*)

Ashburton Terrace, Grasmere Rd-High Street, Plaistow, E14 **GMD00** (*David Jamieson*)
Bargehouse Road, North Woolwich, E16 **BAJ00** (*Julian Bowsher*)
Burford Road, Stratford **BUA00** (*Julian Ayre, Jo Lyon*)
Kennard Road, Stratford, E15 **KDR00** (*Jane Corcoran, Chiz Harward*)
West Ham United Football Club, Upton Park, E13 **UPG99** (*Malcolm McKenzie*)

Northamptonshire 11
Marefair, Northampton **NT-DOD00** (*Al Steele*)

Richmond 10
29–35 Holly Road, Twickenham **HLV00** (*Robert Cowie*)
Lensbury Club, Teddington Lock **LYC00** (*David Sankey*)
St Catherine's School, Cross Deep, Twickenham **CRX00** (*Lindy Casson, Sadie Watson*)
The White Hart, Kingston Bridge, Hampton Wick **HGM00** (*Lindy Casson, Robert Cowie*)
Union Court, 12 Eton Street, Richmond **ELN00** (*Carrie Cowan*)

Southwark 3, 7, 13, 20, 24–5, 34–5, 37
Bear Wharf and Riverside House, SE1 **BAK99** (*Tony Mackinder*)
Clink Street and Stoney Street, SE1 **CSO00** (*James Drummond-Murray*)
1 Dickens Square, Mosque and Community Centre, SE1 **DKA00** (*Jez Taylor*)
Hartleys Jam Factory, Green Walk, SE1 **GEN00** (*Robert Cowie*)
More London Bridge, SE1 **TYT98** (*Dick Bluer*)
20–22 New Globe Walk, SE1 **NGW00** (*Nick Elsdén*)
165 Rotherhithe Street, SE16 **ROZ00** (*Kieron Heard*)
Southwark Business Village, Southwark Bridge Road, SE1 **SUB00** (*David Saxby*)
The London Millennium Bridge, Bankside **MFB98** (*Robin Wroe-Brown, Julian Ayre*)
255 Tooley Street, SE1 **TYS00** (*Tony Mackinder*)
168 Tower Bridge Road, SE1 **TBO00** (*Nick Elsdén*)
Tunnel Wharf, 121–123 Rotherhithe Street, SE16 **RHT00** (*Tony Mackinder*)
Winchester Wharf, SE1 **WVW00** (*Carrie Cowan, David Sankey*)

Tower Hamlets 3, 18, 33, 44–5
Arrowhead Quay, E14 **MHW00** (*David Lakin*)
280 Bishopsgate – Spitalfields, E1 **SRP98** (*Chris Thomas, David Bowsher, Jessica Cowley, Andy Daykin, Chiz Harward, Nick Holder, Malcolm Mackenzie, Adrian Miles, Lucy Wheeler*)
35–41 Folgate Street, E1 **FGT00** (*Malcolm McKenzie*)
Lamb Street/Commercial Street/Brushfield Street, Horner Buildings, Spitalfields, E1 **BHF97** (*Chris Thomas*)
Spital Square, Eden House, E1 **SQR00** (*Chris Thomas*)
Spitalfields Phase II (Market Basement), E1 **SRP98** (*Chris Thomas, Paul Thrale, Isca Howell, Ros Aitkin, Andy Daykin*)
25 West Tenter Street, E1 **WSN00** (*Chiz Harward*)

Waltham Forest 39
The Stables, 7A–7B Davies Lane, Leytonstone, E11 **DVS00** (*Andrew Westman*)

Wandsworth
8–20 Upper Richmond Road, SW15 **URM00** (*Robert Cowie, Tom Wilson*)

Westminster 9, 13, 20, 50
9 Conduit Street, W1 **CSN94** (*Alison Telfer*)
10 Downing Street, SW1 **DWN00** (*Carrie Cowan*)
Gillingham Mews, 119–128 Wilton Road, SW1 **WLD00** (*Alison Telfer, Jane Corcoran*)
HM Treasury Government Offices, Great George St, Whitehall, SW1 **GGG00** (*Jo Lyon*)
107 Jermyn Street, SW1 **JEM00** (*Andrew Westman*)
40–42 King Street, Covent Garden, WC2 **KNE00** (*Alison Telfer*)
London Street, Paddington Goods Yard, W2 **PYD00** (*Mark Ingram*)
8–9 Long Acre, WC2 **LGC00** (*Robert Cowie*)
Old Palace Yard, Palace of Westminster, SW1 **OCY00** (*Robert Cowie*)
Panton House, Haymarket, SW1 **HMK00** (*Alison Telfer*)
Royal Geographical Society, Kensington Gore, SW7 **KTG00** (*Pat Miller*)
St Catherine's House, Kingsway, WC2 **KWY99** (*Jo Lyon*)
110–116 The Strand, WC2 **SDW00** (*Jo Lyon*)
Treasury Green, SW1 **TRG99** (*Lindy Casson*)
60 Vauxhall Bridge Road, Victoria, SW1 **VXL00** (*Carrie Cowan*)
Westminster Underschool, SW1 **VNS99** (*Alison Telfer*)
22 Whitehall, SW1 **WTH99** (*Alison Telfer*)

West Sussex 3, 50–1
Arundel Road, Fontwell **WX-ARF00** (*Dave Lakin*)
Merston Manor Farm, Chichester Flood Relief **WX-MER00** (*Elaine Eastbury*)
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ABOVE Part of a 16th-century imported Beauvais Slipware dish with sgraffito decoration, recovered from the Southwark end of the Millennium Bridge excavations

BELOW Part of an imported 'motto' beaker found in the cellar of the late Roman stone building at Plantation Place



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publications

An unusual potter's mark on the
inside base of a samian vessel from
Plantation Place – a 'rosette' stamp
overlies a rectangular 'name' stamp



J Ayre **Summary of archaeology at London Millennium Bridge** *St John Historical Society Proceedings* 11 (1999) pp 61–70

B Barber and D Bowsher **The eastern cemetery of Roman London: excavations 1983–1990** MoLAS Monograph Series 4 (Museum of London Archaeology Service 2000)

B Barber and J Hall **Digging up the people of Roman London: interpreting evidence from Roman London's cemeteries** in I Haynes, H Sheldon and L Hannigan (eds) *London under ground: the archaeology of a city* (2000) pp 102–20

N Bateman **The dedication of Guildhall Chapel in Medieval London: recent archaeological work and research** *London and Middlesex Archaeological Society* 50 (1999) pp 23–8

N Bateman **Gladiators at the Guildhall: the story of London's Roman amphitheatre and medieval Guildhall** (Museum of London Archaeology Service 2000)

N Bateman and A Miles **St Lawrence Jewry from the 11th to 19th centuries** *London and Middlesex Archaeological Society* 50 (1999) pp 109–43

D Bentley **Drawings ancient and modern: phase plans and other graphics** in S Roskams (ed) *Interpreting stratigraphy: site evaluation, recording procedures and stratigraphic analysis* BAR International Series 910 (2000) pp 249–56

D Bowsher and G Malcolm **Excavations at the Royal Opera House: Middle Saxon London in Medieval London: recent archaeological work and research** *London and Middlesex Archaeological Society* 50 (1999) pp 4–11

J Bowsher **Marlowe and the Rose** in J Downie and J Parnell (eds) *Constructing Christopher Marlowe* (1999) pp 30–40

J Bowsher **Palmyra Vol 2 and Zenobia Vol 2** in G Speake (ed) *Encyclopaedia of Greece and the Hellenic tradition* (2000) pp 1237–8 and 1752–3

J Bowsher **Why 2000?** *Journal of the Greenwich Historical Society* 2:3 (2000) pp 76–82

C Cowan **Below Southwark: the archaeological story** (The Southwark and Lambeth Archaeological Excavation Committee 2000)

R Cowie **Londinium to Lundenwic: Early and Middle Saxon archaeology in the London region** in I Haynes, H Sheldon and L Hannigan (eds) *London under ground: the archaeology of a city* (2000) pp 175–205

R Cowie and R Densum **The archaeology of London, 1972–1997** in I Haynes, H Sheldon and L Hannigan (eds) *London under ground: the archaeology of a city* (2000) pp 295–316

R Cowie with C Harding **Saxon settlement and economy from the Dark Ages to Domesday in The archaeology of Greater London: an assessment of archaeological evidence for human presence in the area now covered by Greater London** (Museum of London Archaeology Service 2000) pp 171–206

I Grainger **Excavations at Battle Bridge Lane in 1995: medieval and early post-medieval development along Tooley Street, Southwark** *Surrey Archaeological Collections* 87 (2000) pp 1–47

J Hall and B Watson **A figure of Minerva from London** *Minerva* 11:2 (2000) p 4

F Hammer **From field record to publication with a minimum archive report** in S Roskams (ed) *Interpreting stratigraphy: site evaluation, recording procedures and stratigraphic analysis* BAR International Series 910 (2000) pp 161–72

F Hammer **The structuring of records: different systems in use from excavation through to publication** in S Roskams (ed) *Interpreting stratigraphy: site evaluation, recording procedures and stratigraphic analysis* BAR International Series 910 (2000) pp 143–50

K Heard **A post-medieval tawyers' yard in Bermondsey** *London Archaeologist* 9 (Summer 2000) pp 137–43

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A 13th-century miniature

face-jug – in Surrey Whiteware and

probably made at Kingston – found

at Plantation Place in the City

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Publication, design & illustration	Tracy Wellman

Cover illustrations Green jasper intaglio (detail shown on front cover), engraved to depict a four-horse chariot driven by Sol – the Roman sun god, son of Hyperion and Thea. Sol crossed the sky daily as he commuted between his two magnificent palaces in the eastern and western portions of the sky. Found at 20–30 Gresham Street and Blossom’s Inn, EC2, it probably came from a 1st-century ring. It may have been used as a personal stamp by its owner – the ‘smart card’ of its day!



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