**Barking and Dagenham**

(E.01.2567) TQ43918378

J. A. SYMES FACTORY SITE, HIGHBRIDGE ROAD, TOWN QUAY, BARKING

J. A. Symes Factory Site, Highbridge Road, Town Quay, Barking, London Borough of Barking & Dagenham. Assessment of an Archaeological Excavation

Lythe, R. London: Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, 2006, 71pp, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.

The investigations revealed a layer of alluvium sealed by modern made ground. An 18th century red fabric brick structure was then constructed on the reclaimed land. The structure formed part of a water powered mill and adjoining miller’s house. A steam-powered extension was added to the building in the 19th century which consisted of a rectangular engine house and a long linear boiler room. The foundations of the mill complex were sealed by a layer of rubble. A layer also sealed a scuppered 19th to early 20th century barge. [Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number: 01/174

Archaeological periods represented: PM

**Barnet**

(E.01.2568) TQ2014092375

LAND ADJACENT TO THE JUNCTION OF HALE LANE AND FARM ROAD, EDGWARE

Thames Water Utilities Limited Engineering Works on Land Adjacent to the Junction of Hale Lane and Farm Road, Edgware HA8. London Borough of Barnet. An Archaeological Watching Brief

Compass Archaeology London: Compass Archaeology, 2006, 15pp, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Compass Archaeology

Archaeological observation of topsoil stripping across the site did not reveal any significance remains. Observations of subsequent excavation for the installation of the water storage chamber did not reveal any other archaeological features or deposits. [Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number: 02/319

**Bexley**

(E.01.2569) TQ50447313

115 WANSUNT ROAD

An Archaeological Watching Brief at 115 Wansunt Road, London Borough of Bexley

Humphrey, R. London: Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, 2006, 18pp, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.

A large test trench dug across the site revealed mid-twentieth century made ground lying directly over natural gravel deposits. [Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number: 3/231

Archaeological periods represented: MO
CRAYFORD BRIDGE, CROSSING SWAISLANDS DRIVE, CRAYFORD

_Crayford Bridge, Crossing Swaislands Drive, Crayford, LB Bexley. Archaeological Watching Brief_

Chesterman, M & Lythe, R London : Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, 2006, 23pp, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.

The excavation of two circular shafts was observed during the watching brief, which were situated either side of the River Cray. A deposit of natural brickearth was observed at the base of Trench 1, which was sealed by a layer of subsoil and capped by made ground. Trench 2 was not excavated to a depth sufficient to encounter natural. A layer of redeposited sandy gravel was observed in its base. [Au(abr)]

_SMR primary record number: 3/240_

ST JOSEPH'S CHURCH, SLADE GREEN

_An Archaeological Monitoring Exercise. St. Joseph's Church, Slade Green, London Borough of Bexley_

CgMs London : CgMs, 2006,

Work undertaken by: CgMs, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.

The watching brief monitored the excavation of 3 soakaways and a manhole trench. This revealed clay overlain by Taplow gravels and brickearth. [Au(abr)]

_SMR primary record number: 13/236_

KELSEY PARK & LAND ADJACENT TO NORTH DRIVE, BECKENHAM

_Kelsey Park & Land Adjacent to North Drive, Beckenham. London Borough of Bromley. Archaeological Observation and Recording_

Compass Archaeology London : Compass Archaeology, 2006, 19pp, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Compass Archaeology

The fieldwork did not reveal any significant archaeological remains and there were only occasional post-medieval finds. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

ROWDOWN TO BEDDINGTON LANE PIPELINE PROJECT

_Rowdown to Beddington Lane Pipeline Project, London Boroughs of Bromley, Croydon and Sutton_

Fairman, A London : Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, 2007, 42pp, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.

The archaeological watching brief consisted of observing and recording the excavation of six trial pits each at both Rowdown and Lloyd Park sites, ten trial pits at Beddington Lane, the ground reduction works of the shaft at Kent Gate Way and the ground reduction of the shaft at Rowdown. No significant archaeological deposits were observed but a considerable amount of 19th century domestic rubbish was observed at Beddington Lane. [Au(abr)]

_SMR primary record number: 8/651_

Archaeological periods represented: PM
THE MEETING ROOM EXTENSION, ST. MARTIN OF TOURS CHURCH, CHURCH ROAD

The Meeting Room Extension, St. Martin of Tours Church, Church Road, Chelsfield, Orpington, London Borough of Bromley. A Post-excavation Archaeological Assessment Report

Compass Archaeology London: Compass Archaeology, 2007, 148pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Compass Archaeology

The archaeological work was required in advance of the construction of a single storey meeting room extension to the church on land within the historic graveyard. In total, 135 medieval and post-medieval burials were recorded and 116 skeletons assessed. [Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number: 05/119
Archaeological periods represented: PM, MD

Camden

HALL OF SOCIETY OF GRAY'S INN, 9 SOUTH SQUARE, GRAY'S INN ROAD

Hall of Society of Gray's Inn, 9 South Square, Gray's Inn Road, London Borough of Camden. Watching Brief and Building Recording

Brown, J London: Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, 2006, 21pp, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.

No archaeological deposits were observed during the groundwork. The building was accorded Grade I status and had at it's core a 16th century hall. [Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number: 06/295
Archaeological periods represented: PM

KING'S CROSS CAB ROAD

An Archaeological Watching Brief at King's Cross Cab Road, London Borough of Camden


Work undertaken by: Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.

The watching brief revealed alluvial clay overlain by made ground and 19th century structural remains associated with King's Cross Station. [Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number: 6/319
Archaeological periods represented: PM

KING'S CROSS, UNDERGROUND STATION REDEVELOPMENT, PHASE 2 WORKS, NORTHERN TICKET HALL

King's Cross, Underground Station Redevelopment, Phase 2 Works, Northern Ticket Hall, NW1. London Borough of Camden. An Archaeological Watching Brief Report


Work undertaken by: Museum of London Archaeology Service
Archaeological remains were identified as the truncated and backfilled vault cellars of the Great Northern Hotel and partially removed and backfilled remains of the Hotel Curve Tunnel. Deposits overlying these features consisted of redeposited London Clays mixed with construction rubble. Undisturbed natural was not observed. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number: 66/001  
Archaeological periods represented: PM*

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**WOOD POND, KENWOOD HOUSE, HAMPSTEAD LANE, LONDON**

Wood Pond, Kenwood House, Hampstead Lane, London, NW3 7JR. London Borough of Camden.  
**An Archaeological Watching Brief Report**  
Elsden, N & Goodburn, D  
London : Museum of London Archaeology Service, 2006, 29pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs  
*Work undertaken by:* Museum of London Archaeology Service  
A number of historic timbers were discovered by contractors working to strengthen the western face of the 18th century dam. The post-medieval timbers comprised elements of a substantial double-truss structure extending from under the bank into Wood Pond. In addition, an elm waterpipe formed part of a system constructed in the late 18th century connecting Wood Pond and Thousand Pound Pond. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number: 6/107  
Archaeological periods represented: PM*

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**City of London**

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**107 CHEAPSIDE**

Kennedy, S & Taylor, J  
London : Museum of London Archaeology Service, 2006, 56pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs  
*Work undertaken by:* Museum of London Archaeology Service  
The archaeology in Test pit 1 included external Roman waste and levelling layers abutting or cut by a possible east-west aligned Roman wall. A substantial medieval chalk foundation truncated the Roman layers on what appeared to be the same alignment as the earlier wall. This chalk foundation was probably associated with the church of St. Mary Magdalene. Post-medieval features included a probable 18th century brick drain and culvert, both of which were likely to be associated with buildings fronting Cheapside. Two 19th century walls were probably associated with the public house and buildings seen on an 1873 map. Test pit two found post holes and Roman ground raising dumps and rubbish pits, below a sequence of Roman floor surfaces and a small fragment of ragstone wall. They were cut to the south by a later, probably medieval, cess or rubbish pit. Test pit three found a beam slot sealed by a sequence of Roman made ground. Some of the layers were truncated by a later pit. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number: 7/409  
Archaeological periods represented: PM, RO, MD, UD*

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**125 HIGH HOLBORN**

Sankey, D  
London : Museum of London Archaeology Service, 2007, 10pp, figs, tabs, refs
Work undertaken by: Museum of London Archaeology Service
No archaeological remains were observed during the observations. [Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number: 6/133

CHURCH OF ST. ETHELBURGA THE VIRGIN, BISHOPGATE
Church of St Ethelburga the Virgin, Bishopgate, London, EC1. An Archaeological Watching Brief Report
Ingram, M London: Museum of London Archaeology Service, 2006, 16pp, figs, refs

A watching brief observed a medieval wall. [AIP]

SMR primary record number: 7/13
Archaeological periods represented: MD

FRANCIS TAYLOR BUILDING, INNER TEMPLE
An Archaeological Evaluation & Watching Brief at Francis Taylor Building, Inner Temple, City of London
Bickleman, S & Lythe, B London: Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, 2006, 30pp, figs, refs

The evaluation consisted of the archaeological monitoring of a test trench and the watching brief monitored the exploratory excavation for a live service. Natural sand was observed to be truncated by a Roman rubbish pit that itself was truncated by a later medieval pit. Cutting the medieval pit was a construction cut for the exterior, post-medieval standing wall foundation. Attached to the two standing walls of the modern building were a small two-coursed east-west wall and north-south drain. A lead pipe truncated the east-west wall, which was sealed by York stone paving slabs. A curvilinear masonry structure was observed at the base of Trench 50, which may have represented the lining of a post-medieval well. The masonry was sealed by a 20th century dump layer. [Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number: 07/436
Archaeological periods represented: RO, MO, MD, PM

KING STREET
King Street, London, EC2, City of London. An Archaeological Watching Brief Report

The project involved the monitoring of the sinking of a drop-shaft. A Roman building sequence with make-up layers, internal floors and associated occupation deposits, sealed by a layer of Hadrianic fire debris. Medieval rubbish pits sealed by a building sequence, which included make-up layers, internal floors, associated occupation deposits and robbed-out construction cut for a substantial medieval wall or pier foundation. A post-medieval brick cellar wall and floor pre-dating the Great Fire of 1666 was recorded. [Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number: 07/446
Archaeological periods represented: PM, RO, MD
ONE LOTHBURY
An Archaeological Watching brief on a Geotechnical Investigation at One Lothbury, City of London, London EC4
Sudds, B London : Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, 2006, 26pp, figs, tabs, refs
Work undertaken by: Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.
The trial pits and cable percussion boreholes revealed modern services, made ground, foundations and concrete rafts relating to the bank's construction. [Au(abr)]
SMR primary record number: 07/441
Archaeological periods represented: MO

POPPINS COURT
Cardiff, P London : Museum of London Archaeology Service, 2006, 18pp, figs, tabs, refs
Work undertaken by: Museum of London Archaeology Service
Archaeological deposits of cobbled surfaces were recorded in section. [Au(abr)]
SMR primary record number: 7/443
Archaeological periods represented: PM

SHOE LANE
Work undertaken by: Museum of London Archaeology Service
Work to connect a new shaft with an existing sewer gully was monitored. Archaeological deposits and the brick sewer vault were recorded in section in the trench. Natural ground was observed at 10.15m OD. [Au(abr)]
SMR primary record number: 7/433
Archaeological periods represented: PM

SIR JOHN LYON HOUSE
Work undertaken by: Museum of London Archaeology Service
Archaeological deposits and features were recorded in 17 trenches, 2 auger holes and 1 borehole. Evidence of well preserved, intact waterfront archaeology dating from the 12th century or earlier up to the late medieval to post-medieval periods and foreshores of an earlier derivation was revealed in several small trenches. Wall foundations of probable medieval tenements survived over reclamation dumps and foreshore deposits along the eastern side of the site and one particularly notable areas of medieval glazed flooring suggested at last one structure of potentially high status. Timbers belonging to revetment structures dating from the 12th century or earlier still exist across the site although the level of survival was inconsistent. [Au(abr)]
SMR primary record number: 07/163
Archaeological periods represented: MD, PM
THE WALBROOK: ST. SWITHIN'S HOUSE, WALBROOK HOUSE AND GRANITE HOUSE


Blair, I & Lymer, K

London: Museum of London Archaeology Service, 2006, 29pp, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Museum of London Archaeology Service

During the excavation, the earliest features to be identified were a sequence of four closely aligned north-south ditches cut into the natural gravel on the east side of the site. The earliest of these ditches both had V-cut profiles- a characteristic typical of defensive ditches. Importantly, the larger eastern ditch contained an assemblage of late Iron Age pottery which represented the first time that finds of this date have been found in a well-defined feature on an archaeological site in the City of London. The unusually large size of this ditch suggested that it represented the west side of the defences around a large fortified enclosure around a military zone established immediately after the Roman conquest of AD 43. The enclosed area could in effect represent the limits of the early Roman city, which was later to expand outwards in all directions in the rebuilding and expansion that took place after the Boudican revolt.

In the rebuilding that took place after the Boudican revolt, a north-south aligned road was laid out across the site. The full width of this road including the ditches and buildings along its edges were defined. The lowest metalled road surfaces of at least five that were excavated had been constructed over three of the early ditches described above. The best preserved of the early Roman clay and timber buildings on site was only partially defined and excavated within the garage area on the east side of the site. The building had brickearth floors, which had been laid either side of the substantial north-south aligned brickearth sill or clay wall. These buildings were subsequently replaced by more robust stone-founded buildings which had been laid out along both sides of the road by the late 1st century.

Although the majority of the internal floor surfaces were composed of brickearth, in the north-west corner of the building there was a remarkable survival of a section of carbonised timber flooring which clearly represented floorboards and joists in two adjoining rooms. The burnt remains of this floor and the adjoining masonry wall were sealed beneath mixed layers of destruction debris- which assumed to be the fire debris derived from the Hadrianic fire of AD 120-130. In contrast, the buildings along the west side were poorly preserved. It was clear that the unusually deep construction cut for the frontage wall of this range of buildings was necessitated by the presence of a massive and poorly consolidated quarry pit below it, which was filled with a large assemblage of deliberately fragmented animal bone. The practice of pulverising animal bone in this way had been noted on other Roman sites, and it was thought that it was done in order that the bones could be boiled up so that the grease and fat that they contained could be extracted. Other walls were found to be post-medieval in date. The best surviving of these was a substantial east-west aligned brick wall and associated brick-lined cesspit.

Archaeological periods represented: RO, PM, LIA

SMR primary record number: 7/048

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21A-23 RUSSELL HILL, PURLEY

Archaeological Watching Brief at 21a-23 Russell Hill, Purley

Sparey-Green, C

Canterbury: Canterbury Archaeological Trust, 2006, 14pp, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Canterbury Archaeological Trust

A watching brief was carried out during site clearance in an area of formal gardens. Apart from one feature which may have been a tree throw of early date, only planting beds from the original garden layout belonging to the Edwardian house at 23 Russell Hill were identified. A further group of tree pits and bedding trenches were identified in the lower part of the plot at 21a Russell Hill.

Archaeological periods represented: MO
**2-4 DALE ROAD, PURLEY, CROYDON**

_Evans, G_ Salisbury : Wessex Archaeology, 2006, 11pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Wessex Archaeology

A watching brief concluded that archaeological remains did not exist at the site as a result of the recently demolished house and gardens. [Au(adp)]

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**5 SPOUT HILL, ADDINGTON VILLAGE, CROYDON**

_Evans, G_ Salisbury : Wessex Archaeology, 2006, 11pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Compass Archaeology

The northernmost trench revealed two lines of brick foundations, clearly related to the glasshouse that was shown on historic maps. The main east-west foundation was supported on brick arches. No earlier remains or artefacts were found and the natural ground surface was not exposed. [Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number: 8/393

Archaeological periods represented: PM

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**89-91 PARK LANE, CROYDON**

_Evans, G_ Salisbury : Wessex Archaeology, 2006, 11pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: L-P: Archaeology

No archaeological cut features were observed during groundwork. A probable post-medieval ploughsoil was identified. [Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number: 8/600

Archaeological periods represented: PM

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**PROPOSED RAY WIND FARM DEVELOPMENT**

_Evans, G_ Salisbury : Wessex Archaeology, 2006, 11pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: CFA Archaeology Ltd.

No archaeological remains were encountered during the watching brief. [Au(adp)]
SURREY STREET WELL REPLACEMENT SCHEME, PURLEY WAY PLAYING FIELDS SECTION

Surrey Street Well Replacement Scheme, Purley Way Playing Fields Section, London Borough of Croydon. Archaeological Observation and Recording
Compass Archaeology  London  : Compass Archaeology,  2006, 20pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Compass Archaeology

The topsoil strip produced some residual struck flint of later prehistoric date. The deeper pipe trench excavation did not produce any finds but did cut through the line of the historic trackway. [Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number:  8/627
Archaeological periods represented: PM, LPR

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Enfield

BUSH HILL PARK HILLFORT, BUSH HILL PARK GOLF COURSE, ENFIELD

Re-excavation (Mitigation) of Unauthorised Foul Water Pipe Installation on the Site of Bush Hill Park Hillfort, Bush Hill Park Golf Course, Enfield, 2006
Deare, M  Enfield  : Enfield Archaeological Society, 2006, 12pp, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Enfield Archaeological Society

The hillfort defences were found to be placed at a natural break of slope, however, both within the trench where work was hampered by the foul water pipe and the extension where excavation was possible, its accessible fills were found to be nineteenth century. A number of nineteenth century paths and other features were also recorded. [Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number:  10/231
Archaeological periods represented: PM, UD

EDMONTON SPORTS & SOCIAL CLUB, CHURCH STREET, EDMONTON

Saunders, G  Letchworth  : Heritage Network, 2006, 7pp, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Heritage Network

The fieldwork revealed no significant archaeological features or deposits and no artefacts predating the 19th century. [Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number:  10/229
Archaeological periods represented: PM
GENTLEMAN’S ROW, ENFIELD
Archaeological Monitoring of Trial Trenches at Gentleman’s Row, Enfield, December 2006
Dearne, M  London : Martin J Dearne Archaeological Services, 2006, 7pp, figs, refs
Work undertaken by: Martin J. Dearne Archaeological Services
Monitoring of three test trenches across the width of the pedestrian path known as Gentleman’s Row established that most pre-modern deposits had been removed/reworked by service installation trenches but evidence was recovered for the path originally having had a ‘hoggin’ makeup/surface and for some localised earlier modern surface at the south end of the pathway. Construction details of a boundary wall and debris from the construction of the house at No. 19 were also noted. [Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number: 10/273
Archaeological periods represented: MO

THE EAST WALL OF FORTY HALL, FORTY HILL, ENFIELD
Archaeological Excavation Adjacent to the East Wall of Forty Hall, Forty Hill, Enfield, March 2006
Dearne, M  Enfield : Enfield Archaeological Society, 2006, 8pp, figs, refs
Work undertaken by: Enfield Archaeological Society
An excavation established details about the construction of the bay window and recovered post-medieval finds. [Au(adp)]

SMR primary record number: 10/0019
Archaeological periods represented: PM

23-47 MARE STREET, HACKNEY
Work undertaken by: Museum of London Archaeology Service
Archaeological deposits and structures were recorded in six trenches and an area of 32m by 12m was opened up. Medieval agricultural activity in the form of possible field boundary ditches, a pit and a ploughsoil horizon dating from 1240 was observed on site, and several post holes and beam slots associated with a timber barn constructed around the mid 1700s were excavated. Later activity on the site consisted of the late 1700s construction of a brick-built, sunken floored industrial structure with courtyard and multiple brick-lined pits, soakaways and drains associated with the activities on site. [Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number: 12/265
Archaeological periods represented: PM, MD
THE EXCAVATION

The excavation revealed a concentration of archaeological features, far greater than archaeological remains had been suggested by a previous evaluation. The excavation confirmed the presence of a Middle Bronze Age cremation and also showed that the majority of the cremations were located within a small area adjacent to the entrance of a penannular ditched enclosure, probably of Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age in date. Numerous post holes were also found within the broad band of archaeological features, along with a number of pits and a few linear features, some 700 features in all. The majority of these have been dated to the later prehistoric period (Late Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age), and suggested a continuity of occupation, probably in excess of 500 years. A further 600 features were exposed, again mostly later prehistoric date but with a significant early Anglo-Saxon element including a sunken-featured building and other possible post-built structures. Some evidence of Romano-British activity was also detected. A second strip uncovered a further 200 features. Again, the majority of these were post holes of later prehistoric date but additional evidence included a ring gully of Early/Middle Iron Age date and further to the south a number of ditches, probably representing the remnants of later prehistoric and Romano-British field systems.

Archaeological primary SMR record number: 18/160
Archaeological periods represented: EBA, IA, EM, LPR

THE RESULTS

The results of the watching brief reaffirmed the history of the site as outlined in the 2004 evaluation. Roman pottery sherds were the earliest remains located, followed by deep rubbish pits dating to the 16th/17th centuries. A series of dumps and levelling deposits were contemporary with this. The only
structural remains recorded were from the 18th century onwards and included a brick cess pit or soakaway, several brick walls, a capped well and two culverts. [Au(adp)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM, RO

(E.01.2604) TQ32668193
{9506ACA0-4919-44FE-823E-3E7430ADC30C} Postal Code: EC1Y4TD

ROPEMAKER STREET, ISLINGTON
An Archaeological Watching Brief at Ropemaker Street, Islington, London EC2
Langthorne, J London : Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, 2006, 26pp, figs, refs
Work undertaken by: Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.
The watching brief was undertaken on thirty-three bays. Archaeological deposits were found to survive in three of the bays consisting of traces of peaty clay representing the remains of the Moorfields marshlands which covered the site until the late 16th century, and a possible medieval or post-medieval rubbish pit. All other potentially archaeological deposits had been truncated by modern features in the other bays. [Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number: 19/321
Archaeological periods represented: PM

(E.01.2605) TQ3204082050
{B8E50EBA-F1B2-4B9E-8085-65C2BB262525} Postal Code: EC1A4JU

THERESE HOUSE, 29-30 GLASSHOUSE YARD
Work undertaken by: Museum of London Archaeology Service
During the excavation a number of pits which were interpreted to be the result of quarrying were located across the site. These features were early medieval and predated the foundation of the Charterhouse. These pits were sealed by a ploughsoil horizon dating to the 13th-14th centuries. Wall footings forming elements of Cells R and S of the Charterhouse monastery were located. Three burials may have been related to this phase on the site. A number of post-medieval burials were located across the central and southern extent of the site. These burials were associated with the General Baptist Chapel that appeared on 18th century maps of the site and dated from the late 17th century onwards. Some post-medieval pitting and dumped deposits were also identified. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM, MD

Kingston upon Thames

(E.01.2606) TQ17906950
{AD90EEE3-F0B2-4E34-B6E6-663DC769DF6A} Postal Code: KT1 1QA

LAND AT WATER LANE/VICARAGE ROAD, KINGSTON UPON THAMES
Land at Water Lane/Vicarage Road, Kingston Upon Thames. Archaeological Excavation Report
Norcott, D Salisbury : Wessex Archaeology, 2006, 7pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs
Work undertaken by: Wessex Archaeology
An excavation carried out after Pre-Construct Archaeology earlier in 2006 had identified a possible palaeochannel. The purpose of this excavation was to record it. [Au(adp)]

Archaeological periods represented: PA
MARLOW COTTAGE, ANGLESEA ROAD
Watching Brief Report
Cetera, A  London : Museum of London Archaeology Service, 2006, 23pp, figs, tabs, refs
Work undertaken by: Museum of London Archaeology Service
Observation during the groundwork revealed no evidence of archaeological features or artefacts.
[Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number: 21/259

Lewisham

68-88 EVELYN STREET
Work undertaken by: Museum of London Archaeology Service
No features of archaeological significance were found or disturbed. [Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number: 21/259

BOONE’S CHAPEL, LEE HIGH ROAD
An Archaeological Watching Brief at Boone’s Chapel, Lee High Road, London Borough of Lewisham
Langthorne, J  London : Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, 2006, 25pp, pls, figs, refs
Work undertaken by: Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.
No discrete archaeological deposits or features were discovered in the main body of the chapel, the composition of the ground beneath the flagstones being made ground dating from the original construction of the chapel with only a few modern intrusions. The geotechnical test pits and archaeological test pit in the vicinity of the window bay enabled the extant and construction of the crypt to be recorded. [Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number: 21/259

Archaeological periods represented: PM

Merton

ALTERATIONS TO MERTON SAVACENTRE, MERTON
Alterations to Merton Savacentre, Merton, Greater London. Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief
Tann, G & Lee, R  Lincoln : Lindsey Archaeological Services, 2006, 34pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs
Work undertaken by: Lindsey Archaeological Services
Extensive reinforced concrete slabs and thick layers of imported consolidation material were found across the site and in most locations no pre-1980 deposits survived within 1.5-2m of the present ground surface. A single probable foundation from the priory church was revealed at the edge of a contractors small trial hole west of the new rear travellator and silt fills of post-medieval ditches for textile processing may have been encountered. Brick walls thought to be of eighteenth century date and later buildings were found. [Au(abr)]

**SMR primary record number:** 24/265

**Archaeological periods represented:** PM, MO

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**Newham**

(E.01.2611) TQ40598307

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### 128-136 HIGH STREET, PLAISTOW


Wessex Archaeology Salisbury : Wessex Archaeology, 2006, 11pp, figs, tabs, refs

**Work undertaken by:** Wessex Archaeology

A watching brief observed that petrol holding tanks had truncated the entire site. The remains of the external wall at the frontage of the 19th century terrace houses was noted. No other archaeological remains existed at the site. [Au(adp)]

**Archaeological periods represented:** PM

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(E.01.2612) TQ4237484063

[FBC36EC4-6648-4A50-9222-2DC45F591C2B] Postal Code: E6 1JB

### 149-153 HIGH STREET NORTH

*149-153 High Street North, London Borough of Newham. An Archaeological Excavation Report*

Birchenough, A London : Museum of London Archaeology Service, 2007, 40pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

**Work undertaken by:** Museum of London Archaeology Service

Archaeological deposits and features were recorded in section at the eastern, northern and southern sections of the excavation. The earliest physical evidence for human occupation encountered during the excavation were five prehistoric pits and a possible eaves-drip gully located at the southern end of the site. Due to the small size of the pottery ground retrieved and the lack of diagnostic forms, no clear date could be assigned to these features although they may have dated from the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age transition period. Further evidence of prehistoric occupation in the vicinity was tested by the presence of a Neolithic convex side scraper, found residually within the infill of a Roman ditch. A later phase of activity dated to the early Roman period was represented at the northern side of the site by an L-shaped ditch and two pits of unknown function. Post-medieval activity on the site was represented by a number of small post holes in the centre of the site, an 18th century brick-built cess pit and a number of 19th century pits at the northern extent of the excavation. [Au(abr)]

**SMR primary record number:** 25/344

**Archaeological periods represented:** PR, PM, RO

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**Richmond upon Thames**

(E.01.2613) TQ15527041

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### LAND AT THE NATIONAL PHYSICAL LABORATORIES, TEDDINGTON

*An Archaeological Watching Brief. Land at the National Physical Laboratories, Teddington*

Hawkins, D London : CgMs, 2006, 17pp, figs, refs
Work undertaken by: CgMs, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.
The watching brief revealed evidence of natural sandy silt. Only post-medieval archaeological deposits were encountered. [Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number: 27/125
Archaeological periods represented: PM

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<th>Location</th>
<th>SMR primary record number</th>
<th>Archaeological periods represented</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Southwark</td>
<td>27/125</td>
<td>PM</td>
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<td>161 GRANGE ROAD</td>
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<td>MD, RO, PM</td>
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<td>CHAPEL STUDENT UNION AND PRIMARY CARE CENTRE, LONDON SOUTH BANK UNIVERSITY, ROTARY STREET</td>
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<td>POTTERS FIELDS, SOUTHWARK</td>
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Remains dating to the Roman and post-medieval periods were revealed during an earlier evaluation. A watching brief recorded pits similar to those also recorded during the evaluation. These were undated and may have related to the construction or repair of the Roman Watling Street. Medieval deposits were not present on the site. In the absence of truncation it was assumed that the site was an open area until the construction of the Cockneys, a public house. [Au(adp)]

Archaeological periods represented: RO, PM

**Sutton**

**PARK HILL HOUSE, PARKSIDE, CHEAM**

Park Hill House, Parkside, Cheam

Phillips, J Carshalton : Carshalton and District History and Archaeology Society, 2006, 3pp

Work undertaken by: Carshalton and District History and Archaeology Society

A foundation trench cut through a 20th century soakaway. There were no finds other than obviously modern material and no sign of medieval pottery. [Au(adp)]

**Tower Hamlets**

**31/33 SCARBOROUGH STREET, WHITECHAPEL**

31/33 Scarborough Street, Whitechapel E1, London Borough of Tower Hamlets. Archaeological Watching Brief

Pontin, L Salisbury : Wessex Archaeology, 2006, 5pp, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Wessex Archaeology

The watching brief was undertaken during the sinking of six piling shafts and attendant works. No evidence of surviving Romano-British remains was noted. [Au(abr)]
east-west with the skull at the west end. Two brick vaults that contained burials were also recorded. The majority of the burials on site were in wooden coffins, with two lead coffins from the general burial area and from the northern vault. Forty-four burials were at least partially identifiable from their coffin plates. [Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number: 30/547
Archaeological periods represented: PM

LAND AT BOW CHURCH
An Archaeological Watching Brief of Geotechnical Investigations on Land at Bow Church, London Borough of Tower Hamlets
Chesterman, M  London : Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, 2006, 18pp, figs, tabs, refs
Work undertaken by: Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
The watching brief monitored the excavation of 8 geotechnical pits. Natural deposits were seen in one test pit. In the other pits, remains were limited to 19th-20th century made ground surfaces. In Test Pit 3, however, a metalled surface was revealed which may have been the remains of a post-medieval precursor to Bow Road. [Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number: 30/636
Archaeological periods represented: PM

23 SAVILE ROW, CITY OF WESTMINSTER
An Archaeological Watching Brief at 23 Savile Row, City of Westminster
Langthorne, J  London : Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, 2006, 18pp, figs, refs
Work undertaken by: Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.
Six trial pits were dug as part of a geotechnical investigation prior to the redevelopment of the building. Any archaeological deposits in the location of the trial pits had been entirely truncated by modern construction. [Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number: 33/662

3 ST. JAMES'S STREET, WESTMINSTER
3 St James's Street, Westminster, SW1. City of Westminster. An Archaeological Watching Brief
Work undertaken by: Museum of London Archaeology Service
Work on the refurbishment in one of the basement rooms was monitored intermittently between June and July. A 17th century brick lined well and associated deposits was recorded below the floor level in the room. Natural brick earth was also observed, though this was likely to have been truncated. [Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number: 33/651
Archaeological periods represented: PM
55 BAKER STREET
Bowsher, J
Work undertaken by: Museum of London Archaeology Service
Archaeological deposits were recorded in three trenches, including a post-medieval wall. Natural gravel was also observed. [Au(adp)]

SMR primary record number: 33/605
Archaeological periods represented: PM

8 SOUTH AUDLEY STREET
An Archaeological Watching Brief at 8 South Audley Street, City of Westminster, London W1K 1HF
Fairman, A
London: Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, 2006, 34pp, figs, tabs, refs
Work undertaken by: Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.
The watching brief identified late 19th century masonry possibly relating to the ornamental gardens. Other possible late 19th century features included masonry that possibly related to residential structures. Other trial pits revealed a series of made ground layers over gravels and clays suggesting the site had been severely truncated, possibly by quarrying. [Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number: 33/620
Archaeological periods represented: PM

82 EATON SQUARE
Cowie, R
London: Museum of London Archaeology Service, 2007, 16p, figs, tabs, refs
Work undertaken by: Museum of London Archaeology Service
The excavation of six areas was monitored. Excavations revealed river terrace gravel and, near the south-east end of the building, late post-medieval fill. The latter may have been the infill of construction features for the present building and/or late post-medieval quarries. Excavations also exposed a 19th century soakaway and culvert, both of which related to the Grade II* Listed buildings (built 1826-30) that occupied the site. No significant archaeological remains were found. [Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number: 33/635
Archaeological periods represented: PM

Westminster

NORTHERN AVENUE SHAFTS
Buton, E
Work undertaken by: Museum of London Archaeology Service
Observations of work on three shafts revealed a complex brick built structure, surviving up to 2.8 metres in height. It was thought that the structure may have represented a drainage system or garden feature associated with the original Northumberland House, formerly Suffolk House, constructed in the
early 17th century. No other features were revealed and deposits consisted of post-medieval and late
medieval dumps, some of which related to the late 19th century construction of Northumberland
Avenue and demolition of the original Northumberland House. [Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number: 33/642
Archaeological periods represented: PM, MD

PROPOSED TICKET OFFICE, 607 OLD PALACE YARD & THE JEWEL TOWER
GARDEN
Proposed Ticket Office, 607 Old Palace Yard & The Jewel Tower Garden, London, SW1. City of
Westminster. An Archaeological Watching Brief Report
Work undertaken by: Museum of London Archaeology Service
Work on an area of new paving and a disabled access ramp was monitored during redevelopment
works for a new ticket office. Archaeological deposits comprised of several 18th century brick walls
and a section of medieval wall were recorded in an area located behind the Listed building within the
Scheduled Ancient Monument. [Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number: 33/647
Archaeological periods represented: PM